Post-Haiyan Evaluation of Development Aid Projects and Disaster-Resilient Community Index in Tacloban City, Leyte, Philippines

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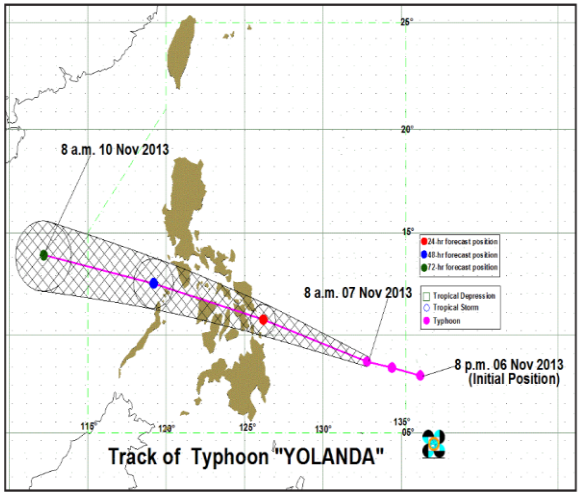
Introduction

IMPACT OF THE TYPHOON

171 municipalities in **14** provinces and **six** (6) regions located within the 100-km storm track were highly affected.



14 Highly-Affected Provinces

- Palawan
- Masbate
- Aklan
- Antique
- Capiz
- Iloilo
- Negros Occidental
- Cebu
- Leyte
- Biliran
- Eastern Samar
- Western Samar
- Southern Leyte
- Dinagat Islands

6,300 reported deaths*

1,472,251 families affected**

918,261 families displaced**

Western Visayas has the most number of affected families...

770,905 affected families**

515,071 displaced families**

- The Philippines is situated within the path of seasonal typhoons and monsoon rains (Capistrano, 1998)
- Philippines has 52.46% exposure to risks (World Risk Report, 2017)
- On 8 November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan made its landfall in the Philippines
- Tacloban City was one of the hardest hit areas because of its location and weak coastal areas.
- Local and international aid agencies extended assistance

Objectives

To assess the relevance and effectiveness of development aid projects

To evaluate the effectiveness of the post-disaster initiatives using the 2014 Disaster-Resilient Community Index

To determine the best practices and lessons learned after Typhoon Haiyan

Methodology

5-Point Likert Scale

- 135 respondents
- Psychological (individual) and Social (community) Resilience

Disaster-Resilient Community Index[1]

- 24 barangay officials
- Brgy. 61 (Sagkahan), Brgy. 68 (Anibong), and Brgy. 86 (San Jose)

$$DRCI = \Sigma\ (GOVw1 + RASw2 + KAEw3 + RMVRw4 + DPRw5)$$

GOV = index value in governance
RAS = index value in risk assessment
KAE = index value in knowledge and education
RMVR = index value in risk management and vulnerability reduction
DPR = index value in disaster preparedness and response
Wn = weight assigned to each thematic area

[1]Florano, E. (2014). Community Governance for Disaster Recovery and Resilience: Four Case Studies in the Philippines (Discussion Paper No. 2014-38). PIDS Discussion Paper Series. Makati City: Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). Retrieved from https://dirp3.pids.gov.ph/webportal/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1438.pdf

Results

Figure 1. Psychological resilience before receiving development assistance

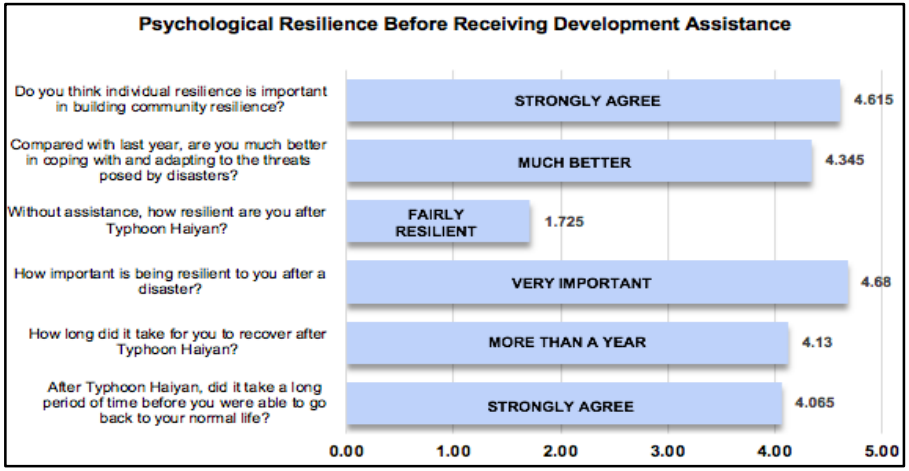


Figure 2. Psychological resilience after receiving development assistance

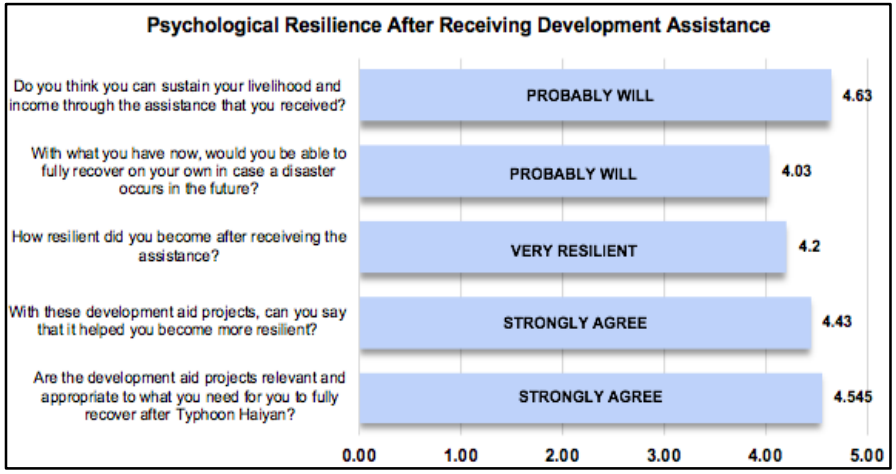


Figure 3. Social resilience before receiving development assistance

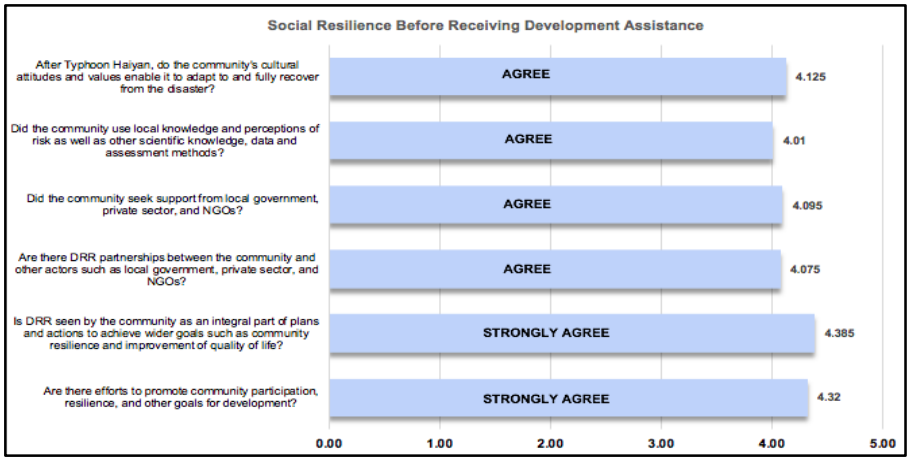
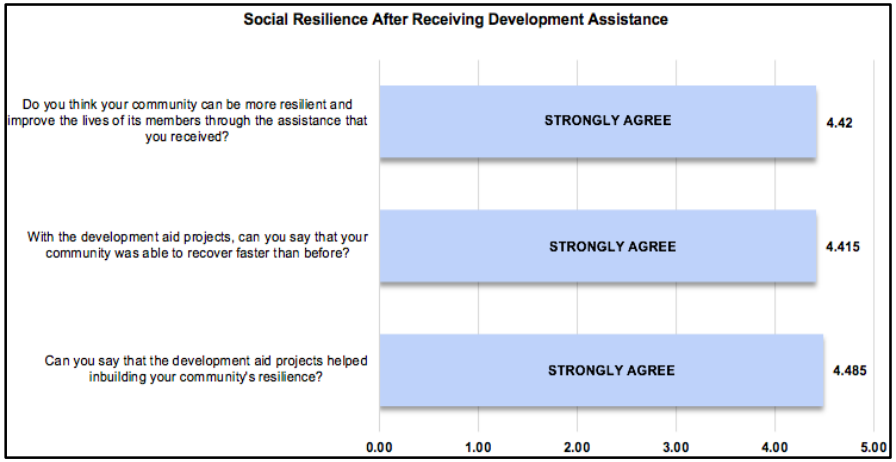


Figure 4. Social resilience after receiving development assistance



Results

2017 Disaster-Resilient Community Index in Tacloban City

THEMATIC AREAS	WEIGHTS	2014 DRCI	2017 DRCI
Governance (GOV)	16%	0.12	0.14
Knowledge and Education (KAE)	23%	0.09	0.19
Risk Assessment (RAS)	9%	0.04	0.08
Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction (RMVR)	23%	0.09	0.19
Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR)	29%	0.18	0.25
Total	**100%**	**0.52**	**0.85**

GOV Institutional mechanisms, integration with development response and recovery, legal and regulatory systems

KAE Information management, education and training, learning and research

RAS Hazard and risk data assessment, scientific and technical capacities and innovation

RMVR environmental and natural resource management, social protection, health and well-being

DPR early warning system, preparedness and contingency planning, emergency response and recovery

Best Practices and Lessons Learned After Typhoon Haiyan

Recommendations

- Tacloban City LGU can incorporate the Sendai Framework in their DRR and CCA plans
- Consider Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to support DRR and CCA programs
- Create a rehabilitation and recovery framework that includes a strong social recovery measures
- Provide access to affordable microinsurance products to low-income groups

THANK YOU

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