



Chapter Two: RED Philippines

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"We need to prepare safe evacuation centres. Let people know the safe places in the community. Give early warning to the public when disaster strikes. Have safe places for single parents, families and LGBTQIs"
- Adolescent Girl, Aklan

Key Findings



Risk factors identified in the disaster response



What can be done?





Snapshot



A data collection team, comprised of an in-country Lead Researcher, two field level supervisors (one male and one female) and 11 Philippines Red Cross Volunteers (six females and five male) collected the following data:

- 805 household surveys (402 female and 403 male respondents) were collected across 40 Typhoon Haiyan affected barangays (20 in Aklan and 20 in Leyte) and ten municipalities.
- 108 disaster affected individuals (22 men, 30 women, 25 adolescent boys and 29 adolescent girls) participated in 12 FGDs (eight in Leyte and four in Aklan).
- Forty two KIIs with a total of 48 respondents (four health care staff, seven psychosocial support staff, six community leaders, seven police staff, four involved in legal aid, two affiliated to religious institutions, 12 government agency staff, five international NGO staff and one national NGO staff) were conducted.
- 30% of respondents reported women and girls felt distressed by the rise in early marriage after the disaster.
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation and abuse increased in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, shared the majority of KII respondents.
- FGDs with adolescent boys and girls in Leyte point to sexual exploitation and abuse increasing among adolescent boys, who are targeted by older men in the community.
- Household survey respondents, FGD and KII participants all call for better implemented guidelines for evacuation centres, ensuring there are separate spaces for men and women, adequate lighting and separate toilets with locks.
- KII respondents emphasised the need for LGBTQI issues during disasters to be integrated into the gender and development council at the provincial level.
- 50% of household survey respondents stated that a support group for women and girls would help cope female SGBV survivors, followed by legal awareness on the issue (39%) and understanding how to communicate with family members (30%) about this issue. The results were similar for male SGBV survivors, emphasising the importance of community-based support groups for men and boys (40%).