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.

- 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)

\[ \text{DRCI} = \sum (\text{GOV}w_1 + \text{RAS}w_2 + \text{KAE}w_3 + \text{RMVR}w_4 + \text{DPR}w_5) \]

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
\(W_n\) = weight assigned to each thematic area

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

2018 Disaster Risk Governance Academic Seminar
Results

2017 Disaster-Resilient Community Index in Tacloban City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC AREAS</th>
<th>WEIGHTS</th>
<th>2014 DRCI</th>
<th>2017 DRCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governance (GOV)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and Education (KAE)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Assessment (RAS)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction (RMVR)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.52</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Participatory Approach to Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Efforts
- Information Dissemination and Collaboration among Stakeholders
- Feedback from Affected Communities
- Promote and Strengthen Long-Term Resilience
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