

FINAL REPORT

COMMUNITY-BASED EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT (Cash-for-Work) AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

PHI/1201M/AUS

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1.0 Introduction

From midnight of December 16 to the early morning of Dec. 17, 2011, Northern Mindanao felt the brunt of an extreme weather event that brought unprecedented devastation to the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Flash floods with the destructive effect of an inland tsunami resulted after the region received an average one month rainfall in just over two days. The natural calamity took away not only the festive Christmas spirit that pervaded the air but also thousands of lives, properties, incomes, livelihoods, investments, community assets and a promising future for many. Storm Washi (Sendong) triggered massive flash floods that killed 1,470 people, injured 2,020 with some 1,074 still unaccounted for. About 624,600 people were affected and an estimated 430,500 were displaced. Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities in Mindanao are the hardest hit and where more than half of the displaced have taken shelter. Most of those who survived, especially the poor and vulnerable who used to live in what are now declared “no-build zones”, lost their sources of income and livelihood.

On December 19, 2011, or two days after the calamity, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) led concerned national government agencies and international humanitarian aid organizations in conducting a rapid needs assessment in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. The representatives were divided into groups that went to different sites in the two cities. The following key priority needs were listed after visiting devastated barangays, temporary relocation sites and evacuation centers:

1. Non-food-items: kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats, jerricans,
2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: water, soaps, hygiene kits and latrines
3. Food items: Ready-to-eat food with appropriate nutrition (not just noodles and rice).
4. Debris clean-up: tons of mud and debris including carcasses, submerged vehicles and household items cover the affected barangays. The stench of rotting organic debris pervade the air.

Food and non-food items, plus water supply and sanitation facilities were immediately needed in evacuation centers while debris clean-up was also a top priority in affected communities to improve mobility and accessibility among the survivors as well as for humanitarian aid agencies and organizations.

The assessment also recommended for an in-depth study and analysis to look into the concerns of early recovery, rehabilitation, health and decent and productive employment. The rapid assessment results also recommended that LGU disaster management structure, including early warning procedures and preparedness be reviewed, including issues on zoning and identification of possible relocation sites.

The findings of the rapid assessment were inputs to the ILO-AusAID project “Community-Based Emergency Employment (Cash-for-Work) and Reconstruction” and the ILO initiated “Crisis Response and Public Employment Project” covered under the Regional Budget Technical Cooperation (RBTC).

This report is about the activities, accomplishments and lessons learnt in the implementation of the ILO-AusAID project in the affected areas in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

2.0 The ILO-AusAID Post-Calamity Response Project

Project Objectives

The project aims to implement an employment and livelihood recovery response in the aftermath of the Typhoon Washi and ensure a job-rich recovery process resilient to future natural disasters by applying a climate change adaptation approach. The project will also develop guidelines and technical manuals that can be used in future disaster situations in the Philippines. The project will directly benefit 2,400 vulnerable women and men by creating 82,000 work-days.

The following summarizes prescribed activities and outputs.

a. SHORT-TERM RESPONSE

- focus on creating immediate employment by clearing affected areas of the tons of mud and debris left by the floods
- improve on the residents’ mobility to reach sources of basic goods and services
- allow aid agencies to get to isolated areas to provide emergency aid and relief
- Consider provision of standard wages, health and safety of workers and role of women in the emergency response activities
- Apply labor-based methods in de-clogging drainage canals, clearing classrooms, repairing damaged school facilities and in applying erosion control measures on unstable or steep slopes
- Provide appropriate tools with personal protective equipment (PPEs) and social protection benefits such as PhilHealth, social security and accident insurance

Components of the short-term response include the following :

Component 1. Rapid employment impact

- To be done in collaboration with DOLE, other UN agencies, civic organizations and local NGOs
- To benefit **2,000 workers** and families
- To generate **50,000 workdays**.

Component 2. **Livelihood cluster work and assessment of damages**

- local research institutions to be commissioned to conduct a study on impacts of Sendong on livelihood
- Use findings of the study to help guide the formulation and implementation of livelihood recovery interventions.

b. MEDIUM-TERM RESPONSE

Component 3. **Disaster resilient livelihood and employment recovery response**

- Assist the most vulnerable to have gainful jobs through medium-term employment-intensive reconstruction works as prelude to the longer-term livelihood development and recovery.
- Help communities restore damaged infrastructures and community assets using local resources that include labour, skills and materials.
- Help in the establishment of relocation sites, transfer of affected families and the rehabilitation and construction of disaster preparedness risk reduction infrastructures like river bank protection, erosion control, reforestation, improved drainage systems, all-weather access roads and other utilities.
- Promote local resource-based approaches for the rehabilitation of infrastructure and other community facilities.
- help affected communities to adapt to changing weather patterns and contribute to their long term resilience
- Follow recent ILO guidelines developed for this purpose
- Ensure decent work standards are safeguarded in all activities
- Let **400 poor and vulnerable women and men** and their families to benefit and create **32,000 work-days** of medium-term employment opportunities

Component 4. **Mainstreaming of lessons learned and development of guidelines and technical manuals**

- develop a generic model for emergency employment response
- Produce guidelines, technical documents and training materials.
- Discuss with DILG's Local Government Academy (LGA) to include the materials in their standard training programmes.
- facilitate the involvement of LGUs and encouraged them to contribute and lead in medium-term recovery efforts
- encourage LGUs to invest in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation works
- assess the immediate benefits for the beneficiaries and sustainable impacts of the assets created
- conduct a technical gender audit to address gender issues and provide equal work and training opportunities for men and women and integrate gender concerns in the process and guidelines

3.0 The Livelihood Cluster

The Philippine government, together with the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and other partners, adopted the Cluster approach in responding to the emergency brought by the natural calamity. The approach allows concerned agencies and organizations to quickly mobilize resources to address the urgent needs among the affected communities. The clusters that were formed include Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter, Food and Non-Food, Nutrition, Livelihood, Early Recovery, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection and Education. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is lead convenor of the CCCM, Food, Livelihood, Shelter and Protection Clusters. The cluster approach brought together nine UN agencies and more than 45 local and international NGOs.

The ILO, as co-lead of the Livelihood Cluster with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), advocated for decent work, standard wages and social protection in all post-calamity interventions in Iligan and Cagayan de Oro cities.

The Livelihood Cluster for Cagayan de Oro and Iligan was started by DSWD and ILO in early January 2012. The Cluster conducted weekly meetings attended by representatives from Iligan-based agencies and organizations. The representatives from Iligan requested that a separate Livelihood Cluster be organized in the city to unburden them of the 4-hour travel to and from Iligan. This resulted in the formation of the Iligan Livelihood Cluster with the Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO) under the Office of the Mayor of Iligan providing Secretariat functions. In succeeding meetings, DSWD relinquished its lead role in the Iligan Cluster to the Chairman of the Livelihood Committee of the City Council, an elected government official. Similarly, the Cluster in Cagayan de Oro was initially convened with DSWD but later was taken over by the Community Improvement Department (CID) also under the Office of the City Mayor of CdO just as when international aid agencies started to withdraw in June 2012. The convenor in CdO is the Chairman of the Social Services Committee of the city legislative council, another elected official. Several cash-for-work projects were identified and endorsed by the Cluster in both cities. The Livelihood Cluster in both cities are described in the following:

Livelihood Cluster Cagayan de Oro

- Lead is the Community Improvement Division (CID) under the Office of the City Mayor, DSWD is the former Lead
- ILO is co-Lead
- Focal Person and Champion is Councilor Nadya Emano-Elipe, Chairperson of the Social Services Committee of the Sanguniang Panglungsod responsible for livelihood recovery

Livelihood Cluster Iligan City

- Lead is the DSWD with Secretariat services provided by the Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO)
- ILO is co-Lead
- Focal person and Champion is Councilor Roy Openiano, Chairperson of the Livelihood Committee of the Sanguniang Panglungsod

List of members of the Livelihood Clusters in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan is in **Annex 1**.

4.0 Project Workplan

The project aimed to assist the survivors of the December 16/17, 2011 calamity that hit Northern Mindanao to recover and move on. Families were confronted with an uncertain future as most lost almost everything, including their main sources of livelihood and income. Almost two years after the calamity, some families in Iligan are still living in tents and makeshift shelters. On the other hand, permanent shelters are still being constructed in several government sites in Cagayan de Oro.

This workplan was designed to facilitate the survivors' recovery from the trauma and loss by providing immediate income thru cash-for-work and identify and implement options for sustainable livelihood and income. The following describes the steps in implementing cash-for-work activities and in preparing for the establishment of other alternative and sustainable sources of income.

The process outlined herein was lifted from actual implementation of post-calamity response activities during the initial stages of the response. The following describe the steps taken in May 2012:

1. In coordination with appropriate agencies, apply cash-for-work activities to provide immediate income to both home-based survivors and those in permanent shelters in relocation sites through clearing and cleaning of surroundings. Later, engage representatives from affected households to de-clog drainage canals of affected barangays;
2. Parallel to Item 1, implement hands-on on-site construction skills training for the unskilled in collaboration with relevant government offices, development and civic organizations and international aid agencies in the provision of permanent and transitional shelters for the internally displaced survivors and those still living in high-risk areas and danger zones;
3. Once the target beneficiaries go through Items 1 and 2, and in close collaboration with the LGU Social Welfare Office, organize the beneficiaries into livelihood-based neighborhood associations (if none exists yet in the area);
4. While doing Items 1-3, conduct a study on damage to livelihood and skills inventory to distinguish existing and/or evolving labor market demands that will influence and guide livelihood recovery interventions;
5. Identify and establish sustainable market links between the evolving livelihood activity and target users;
6. Assist/guide the neighborhood associations to acquire the legal personality to engage in business by registering with the appropriate government agency;
7. Conduct appropriate training programmes focused on enhancing the associations' and its members' capacity to develop sustainable livelihood activities that address current demand;
8. Tap the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) for capital assistance and/or appropriate livelihood starter kits that are tuned in to the existing demand;
9. In collaboration with LGU Social Welfare Offices, DSWD and DOLE, monitor the associations' development and how it responds to the demand with its income-generating activities, intervene if necessary;
10. Document the lessons learnt and experiences gained to influence policy formulation and for possible replication in other calamity-hit areas.

The above-described approach was implemented with the ILO's core message of:

- Social dialogue, or regular consultation with the beneficiaries and stakeholders from start of activities
- Social protection, through the provision of PhilHealth, social security and health or accident insurance benefits.
- Workers' rights, with 8-hour workdays, 40-hour work weeks with time for rest, and
- Paid labor, by providing equal pay for equal work.

The project's indicative work plan of activities is **Annex 2**.

5.0 The ILO-AusAID Post-Calamity Response: Activities and Outputs

5.1 First Stage Intervention: Emergency Employment Cash-for-Work



After the widespread devastation, national government agencies, the UN community and various international humanitarian and aid organizations came to help and provide emergency relief and to support communities rebuild from what was left by the calamity.

The ILO immediately went to the affected areas to help communities cope with the devastation and recover lost livelihoods. With funding support from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), an 18-month post-calamity response project in

the two cities of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro was implemented.

The project, designed to assist and guide affected households in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, implemented short-term cash-for-work activities that promoted the ILO Decent Work Agenda of standard wages, safety in the workplace, workers' rights, gender equality and social protection.

Workers de-clogged drainage systems, de-silted irrigation canals, planted trees along riverbanks and steep slopes, prevented soil erosion, constructed bunkhouses, lofts and permanent shelters, and repaired and restored community infrastructures. The workers were provided with personal protective equipment like gloves, long-sleeved shirts, masks and rubber boots. Appropriate tools and materials were likewise provided with accident insurance,



PhilHealth and SSS coverage. The project believes that those who endured the trauma and hardships brought by the calamity should not be exposed to additional risks while rebuilding their communities.

The participants in cash-for-work activities were selected from the master list of affected households and individuals maintained by the DOLE Regional Office and validated by barangay leaders.

In partnership with the DOLE and through the Livelihood Cluster that the ILO co-chaired with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the project collaborated



with national government agencies, local government units, civic organizations, NGOs, faith-based groups, community-based associations and the academe to help the hardest-hit sectors to recover and rebuild their lives.

Immediate income for affected households came from their participation in clearing and cleaning public places of the tons of mud and debris left by the typhoon. Social Welfare and Development Offices in the two cities, together with leaders of

concerned barangays, helped in mobilizing and organizing the internally displaced persons (IDPs), who were already in permanent shelters, for involvement in the repair and reconstruction of damaged community facilities and assets. The activities facilitated the identification of potential leaders and members of community-based groups that were formed to participate in repair and reconstruction as local contractors.

The emergency employment activities generated **41,599 workdays** and provided immediate income for **2,099 affected households**. Total amount injected into the local economy reached **US\$334,064** for this phase.

The list of completed cash-for-work projects and other information is in **Annex 3**.

5.2 Skills Training during the Transition to Medium- to Long-term Employment

After the short-term cash-for-work, potential leaders and interested workers were met to discuss the possibility of forming a community organization that can be tapped for the repair and reconstruction of damaged community facilities and infrastructures. Activities include repair of drainage and irrigation canals, elementary and high school classrooms, school perimeter fences, potable water supply and access roads that were destroyed or damaged by the typhoon.



Having registered with DOLE as a rural workers' group, and with prior arrangements made with civic organizations, faith-based groups and local NGOs, the project commenced a



hands-on on-site mentoring arrangement between the skilled and unskilled in the construction of permanent and temporary shelters and lofts. The activity allowed the inexperienced members to work with skilled carpenters, masons, electricians, welders and painters for the transfer of practical skills that they can use in their involvement in repair and reconstruction works. Skills training activities were conducted at the Indahag and Calaanan Resettlement Areas in CdO and at the

Bagong Silang and Upper Hinaplanon temporary shelter sites in Iligan.

Once the unskilled have acquired the needed skills, they were tested in the construction of a permanent or temporary shelter unit. The experience was a quick exposure to actual construction conditions that allowed the transfer of practical skills to the unskilled. The interaction gave the inexperienced workers proficiencies on carpentry, masonry, electricity, welding and painting. The scheme not only strengthened the local manpower pool and completed work in several permanent and temporary shelter units but also allowed household beneficiaries to continue their income-generating activities while learning. The registration of community workers' groups provided the legal personality to transact business with the ILO-AusAID project. The project promoted a local resource-based approach that stresses the use of local resources, knowledge, skills, manpower, technology and materials.

Samples of Registration Certificates issued by DOLE are in **Annex 4**.

5.3 Study on the Impacts of the calamity on Livelihoods

In the course of implementing emergency employment and skills training activities, the project commissioned a research institution in Iligan and another in Cagayan de Oro to conduct a study on the impacts of the calamity on livelihood. The project recognized the need to fully understand the impacts of the calamity on livelihoods in both cities to guide the development and provision of feasible and appropriate local resource-based options for affected communities, especially those who lost traditional sources of income. The research is to better understand the emerging labor market brought about by the shift in investment priorities due to the adverse impacts of the extreme weather event. The understanding of the new demands were to be considered in the design and conduct of skills training programs to help survivors and beneficiaries access new livelihood opportunities created.

The Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT) of Iligan and the Capitol University (CU) of CdO were commissioned in September 2012 to conduct the livelihood impact study. The Terms of Reference calls for the attainment of the following:

- A clear understanding of the developing labour market demands due to the shift in investment priorities emanating from the urgent need for reconstruction and rehabilitation triggered by the calamity;
- Ensure that employment issues are addressed;
- Livelihoods and social protection concerns are considered in the government's and donor's post-crisis plans;
- Identify the skills required in the changing labour market; and
- Influence the design and implementation of skills training programs and establishment of links that will serve the needs of a strengthened workforce and the developing market.

Specifically, the study will establish the following key result areas:

- Significant sources of employment and livelihood by sector prior to typhoon Sendong in the affected areas
- The impact of typhoon Sendong on employment and livelihood capacities in affected communities (e.g. sectoral impact on labour force, vulnerable employment)
- Alternative sources of employment/livelihood taken by survivors to cope with the adverse effects of the calamity
- Development trends established in the aftermath of the calamity
- Labour market demands emanating from the shift in investment priorities
- Current capacities among survivors to address the developing labour market demand (community assessment/profiling)
- Institutions involved in livelihood recovery process
- National and local policies and structures in support of the livelihood recovery work
- Investment and business climate prior to and in the aftermath of the calamity
- State of local resource-based livelihood and job creation initiatives in the affected areas
- Ongoing livelihood recovery initiatives from the public and private sectors that are tuned in to current market demands
- Introduced livelihood opportunities that did not exist prior to the calamity
- Continuing government livelihood recovery programs and their performance in the aftermath of the calamity

Research teams from CU of CdO and the MSU-IIT of Iligan presented their respective preliminary findings to the ILO-AusAID Project for comments. The revised documents were later presented to the Livelihood Cluster in CdO on Dec. 11, 2012 and in Iligan on Dec. 12, 2012. The findings served as basis for the design and implementation of the second phase subprojects on livelihood development and recovery.

The almost similar findings state that the formal sector experienced a lull in operations for three months after the calamity but gradually recovered and even exhibited increased operations as indicated by the number of new registered businesses and permit applications. The studies add that the informal sector was the hardest hit and did not recover even after one year when the research was conducted.

The project logically focused on designing doable livelihood development and recovery interventions for the informal sector, mostly the poor and vulnerable from among the internally displaced persons (IDPs), the fisherfolks and the marginal farmers. The IDPs, now

mostly residing in permanent relocation sites, were gradually evolving as community contractors while the fisherfolks and upland farmers went through a series of consultations and social preparation activities to design and develop appropriate livelihood recovery solutions.

The summary of the study results are in **Annexes 5** and **6**.

5.4 Second Stage Intervention: Livelihood Development and Recovery

The second phase interventions started with activities in support of livelihood development for IDPs that by then have gained exposure and experience as community contractors. Repair and reconstruction of community facilities and assets were entrusted to them. Parallel to this was the identification and validation of subprojects for the affected fisherfolks and farmers. This entailed coordination with the city agriculture offices in both cities and a series of



dialogue with fisherfolks and farmers associations in the affected areas for the conceptualization, design and implementation of doable solutions using the ILO local resource-based approach.

As described earlier, the workers during emergency employment who registered with the DOLE as a rural workers group acquired the legal personality to be engaged as local contractors to address the labor requirements of an actual construction project. In CdO, the group from the Indahag Relocation Site constructed the perimeter fence of *Indahag Elementary School* and the *Indahag National High School* while the group from the Calaanan Relocation Site worked on an additional classroom and installed the drainage system at the *Balulang Elementary School and High School*. Another workers' group repaired classrooms at the *PN Roa High School* in Canitoan. Two groups in Iligan worked on two classrooms at the *Santiago High School*, restored the perimeter fence of the *Hinaplanon High School* and constructed the *Kitchen Laboratory* building of the Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO). The workers' group in Indahag invested part of their savings on materials and equipment to manufacture slippers and sandals as an additional source of income for members. In Iligan, an *Ice Cream Vendors' Association* installed a potable water supply for their ice cream factory.

The project contends that the repair, restoration or reconstruction of infrastructures damaged by Typhoon Sendong are opportunities to gain experience in community contracting, establish a track record and enhance the associations' income generating capacity.

Activities for this phase took off from earlier work with the members of the Livelihood Cluster, particularly with the City Agriculture Office (CAO) in Iligan and the Agriculture Productivity Office (APO) in Cagayan de Oro. Both offices perform devolved functions of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and are in the best position to provide technical and material assistance to both the fishing and agriculture sectors. The work also entailed close

collaboration with the local government unit for their counterpart contribution in implementing the local resource-based approach in their areas.

Fisherfolk associations were supported in the construction of motorized fishing boats with accessories, weaving of fishnets, reconstruction of fish cages and reforestation of damaged mangrove areas. Farmers' associations located in strategic places were obliged to secure a one-hectare arable land for use over a 10-year period where upland agricultural technology can be applied. The one-hectare production areas were to demonstrate the application of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) and how this can provide sustainable income for farmers while protecting the environment. SALT is the answer to the slash-and-burn widely practiced in upland areas that result in soil erosion and degradation of surroundings.

The community contractors developed from among the IDPs were earlier tapped as labor providers for the construction of bunkhouses and permanent shelters, classrooms and drainage systems. Their engagement were done initially with civic organizations, faith-based groups and international NGOs as conduits. At the start of the second phase, the IDPs/ community contractors, with the track record established, were tapped and engaged as primary contractors.

As to the fisherfolks and farmers, the project collaborated with established fishermen's and farmers' associations and engaged them through a series of social preparation activities to ensure that they will buy-in to the local resource-based livelihood development and recovery approach. With the CAO and APO, subprojects were identified, validated and implemented. However, several issues had to be addressed before any official engagement was endorsed to ILO Manila. The project deemed it necessary to deal only with duly registered groups.

Issues on land ownership, rent costs, right of way, maintenance and LGU contributions were addressed and resolved. The project had to ensure that investments will not be wasted even if the landowner opts to depart from agreed commitments.

This phase generated some **30,548 workdays** for **1,080 workers/beneficiaries** and injected into the local economy around **US\$362,045**.

The list of completed livelihood development and recovery subprojects is in **Annex 7**.

5.5 Mainstreaming and Development of Guides and Technical Manuals

From the experiences and lessons learned from the project and with the documentation and video footages generated, guidebooks and video productions on the application of the ILO local resource-based infrastructure development and maintenance approach in post-calamity environments were developed. The outputs include a *Post-Calamity Response Guide* and a 5-minute video on post-calamity response, a technical manual on *Community Contracting and Cash-for-Work* and a *Rural Road Maintenance Guide* and video. These outputs will be used in promoting and advocating for Decent Work, social protection and occupational safety and health in emergency employment and livelihood development in post-calamity situations.

The draft Guide cover page and table of contents is in **Annex 8**.

6.0 Other Activities Undertaken

6.1 Base Map development

The Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) generated 3W (who, what, where) maps that provide an appreciation of the distribution of actors and activities on a city-wide map per barangay. For clearing and clearing of surroundings and de-clogging of drainage canals, the information could have been more useful if indicated on a barangay road network map showing the progress on drainage de-clogging or debris clearing activities. As OCHA was not able to get an official map of the city, the ILO brought barangay road network maps issued by the CdO Office of the City Planning and Development Coordinator GIS Mapping Unit. On this barangay road network map, streets covered by cash-for-work activities were indicated and helped identify gaps, overlaps or opportunities for responsive and appropriate actions.

Similarly, road network maps of barangays in Iligan were provided by the Iligan City Planning and Development Office (CDPO) GIS Unit. The project later resorted to using Google Maps from Google Earth to indicate project coverage areas.

A procedure on how to make use of these maps was presented to members of the Livelihood Cluster in Iligan and Cagayan de Oro in March 2012. The procedure is described in the following:

Objectives

- Use LGU GIS maps to delineate CfW coverage to identify and prioritize CfW works
- Optimize the use of limited resources
- Help coordinate assistance to affected areas
- Document the implementation of CfW interventions
- Provide a tool to monitor development

Procedure

1. Request from the Planning Office a GIS maps with the following information:
 - road network
 - contour lines
 - landmarks - schools, evacuation centers, water bodies and major infrastructures
 - affected areas (if available)
2. Delineate affected areas (skip if already provided)
3. Select target areas and produce enlarged maps of the affected barangays
4. On the enlarged map, indicate the organizations' CfW activities
5. Use the map to guide decisions on how to deploy resources and activities
6. Repeat the same steps for organizations in other barangays
7. Ensure the maps are of the same scale to facilitate consolidation
8. On the consolidated map indicating several organizations' respective areas of coverage, identify overlaps, gaps and potential areas for collaboration
9. Use the consolidated information to guide the providers of humanitarian assistance

10. Take appropriate actions to improve delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected communities

The Map of Iligan lifted from Google Earth and that the road network map of Barangay Macasandig, CdO issued by the City Planning and Development Office are in **Figs. 1** and **2**.

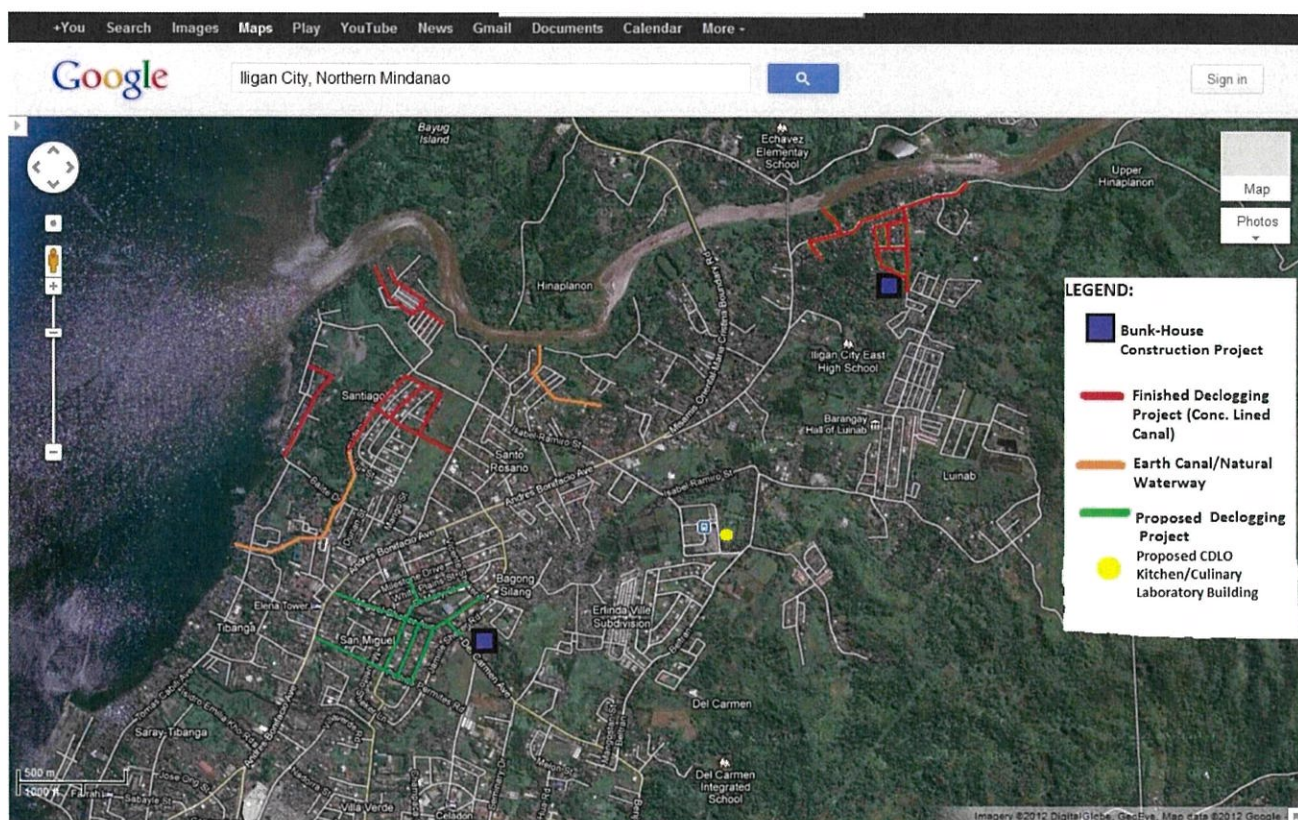


Fig. 1. Map of Iligan City indicating ILO cash-for-work subproject sites.

Project sites, like roads where clearing and cleaning CfWs are being conducted can be easily reflected on the maps. This will help not only in planning and coordinating activities among the various actors to avoid gaps and overlaps but also provide a quick and easy monitoring tool to realize an optimal use of limited resources. By reflecting the areas covered by CfWs of other organizations, user-friendly information will guide discussions and responsive actions in the regular coordination meetings conducted by OCHA.

If combined with the database of affected residents and workers, a user-friendly tool with updated information is created. This is useful in future post-calamity response situations where government agencies, local government units and various humanitarian and aid organizations will figure in rehabilitation and reconstruction.

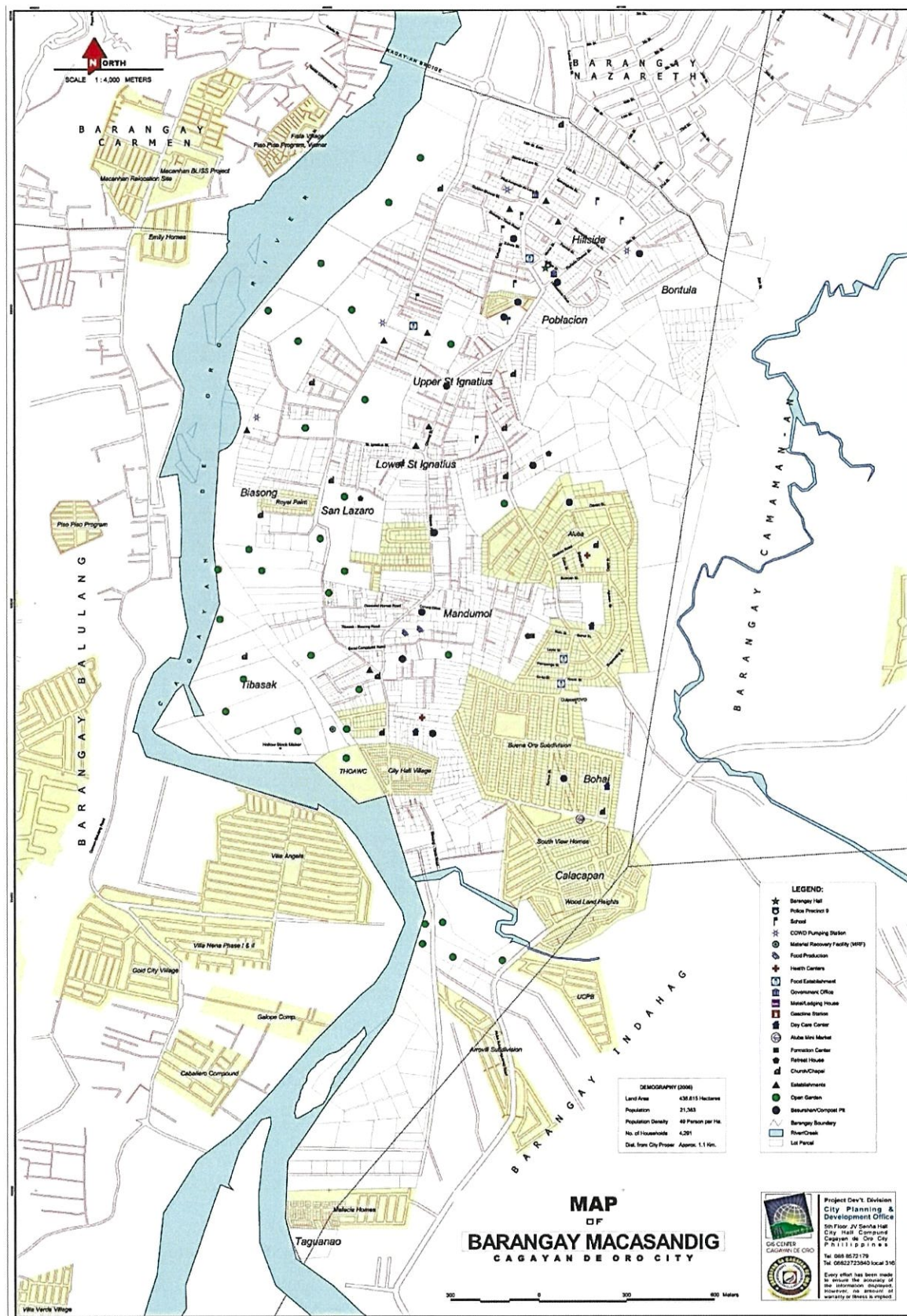


Fig. 1. Road Network Map of Macasandig, Cagayan de Oro to indicate cash-for-work activities.

Maps and diagrams used for other subprojects are in **Annex 9**.

6.2 Development of a Database System for Post-Calamity Response

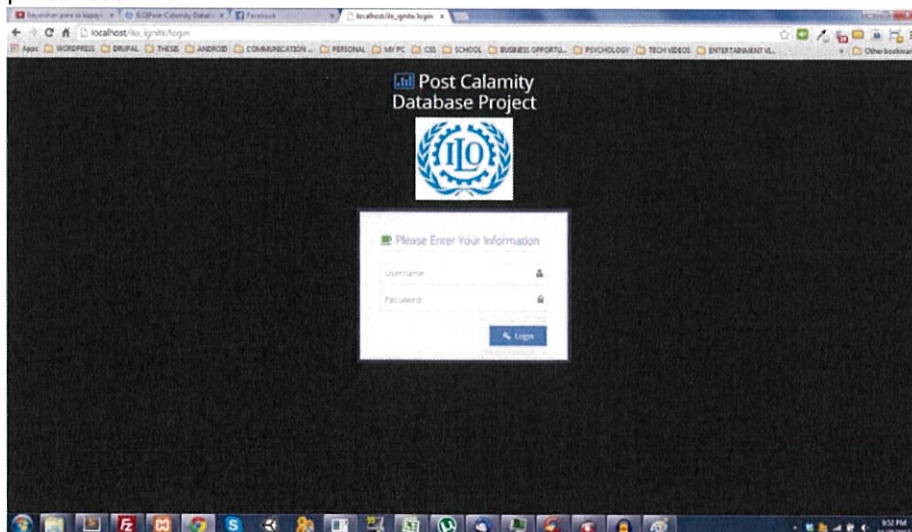
Immediately after the calamity, DSWD produced a profile of individuals in evacuation centers and temporary relocation sites. DOLE produced a list of displaced workers, mostly from the formal sector, both for Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Since the provision of assistance was still in emergency mode, NGOs and other international aid organizations went straight to the most devastated areas. Not much coordination among the actors delivering humanitarian assistance ensued. This resulted in some areas getting much attention while others did not. The Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), tasked to provide coordination intervened and provided coordination services.

The project felt it necessary that activities should start on common grounds. In collaboration with the DOLE X Regional Office, the project examined the DSWD and DOLE databases. DSWD has about 15,000 names while the DOLE lists some 3,000 names. When the two databases were combined using Microsoft Access, the result was a list of only 11,000 names as the computer program identified and deleted repeated entries, encoding errors and other unacceptable data, indicating that a lot of work has to be done yet on the databases.

The project engaged the services of a computer programmer to design and develop a systems application that will facilitate, identify, locate and rank beneficiaries to guide the provision of humanitarian assistance. The system is designed to facilitate data gathering, encoding, processing, storage and retrieval. It disaggregates data based on places of residence and has a ranking procedure using a built-in scoring system. The objective is to provide a system for targeting of beneficiaries and attain an optimal use of limited resources. The database is also designed to guide aid organizations as well as national agencies and local governments units in extending assistance to survivors. A final version of the database program was presented last Nov. 22, 2013 during the end-of-project activities.

Screen shots samples of the database are in the following.

- a. **Login page.** Simple and user friendly. If a user wants to access the database, this page is presented.



- b. **Add New Records page.** The “Add New Record” page where the encoder, and superadmin accounts can add, edit, modify names on the database.

The screenshot shows the 'Add New Record' page of the 'Post Calamity Database Project - ILO'. The page has a sidebar with navigation links: Home, About Us, Records (Add New Record, View All Records, Search and Rank, Search Results), Statistics, Administration, and Reports. The main content area is titled 'Add New Record' and contains a form with the following fields:

- First Name:** Input Firstname
- Middle Name:** Input Middlename
- Last Name:** Input Lastname
- Age:** 15
- Gender:** Male (selected), Female
- No. of Dependents:** 1
- Birthdate:** Jan 1 1950
- Cel/Tel No.:** Input Username
- ADDRESS BEFORE:**
 - Region:** ALL REGIONS
 - Province:**
 - City:**
 - Barangay:**
 - Street:** Input Username
- CURRENT ADDRESS:**
 - Region:** ALL REGIONS
 - Province:**
 - City:**
 - Barangay:**
 - Street:** Input Username

- c. **The View All Page.** This is the “Records Menu” page; the Records page contains information in the Database and includes the names, ages, gender, number of dependents, contact number, address, occupation, skills, income, and the effect of the calamity to the household.

The screenshot shows the 'View All Records' page of the 'Post Calamity Database Project - ILO'. The page displays a table of records with the following columns: Name, Age, Gender, No. of Dependents, Cel/Tel No., Address Before, Current Address, Status, Employment, Skills, Monthly Income, Tragedy, and Damage to Property. Each record has 'EDIT' and 'DELETE' buttons.

Name	Age	Gender	No. of Dependents	Cel/Tel No.	Address Before	Current Address	Status	Employment	Skills	Monthly Income	Tragedy	Damage to Property
Casanes Test222, Ernest Test2222 Cloclo Test222	15	female	1	222	Ditucalan, Bugwak, BUKIDNON, Region X	Bldg. 4, Lot 12, Zone B, Abegall Subd., Garnaden, ILOCOS NORTE, Region I	married	self-employed	7	22222	7	partially damage
eeee, sdee eeee	65	female	8		Mabini St., Dalid, EASTERN SAMAR, Region VII	Crossing Sta. Clara, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, Region IX	separated	un-employed	7	13445	7	totally damage
malendres, kmdre d.	22	female	8	3453677575	bantag st., Malire, NORTH COTABATO, Region XII	Maravilla, MASBATE, Region V	widow	employed	7	50000	7	partially damage
berds, obsey b.	43	male	12	4546775676	balidos st., San Fernando, NUEVA ECJA, Region III	Lettac Sur, LA UNION, Region I	married	self-employed	7	45000	7	flooded
paredes, james p.	30	male	0		Magdum, DAVAO DEL NORTE, Region XI	Santo Tomas AGUSAN DEL SUR, CAGAGA	married	employed	7	23445	7	totally damage
deia cerna, caren d.	24	female	6	3434344656	Barangay B-A, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	Barangay 104, TACLOBAN CITY, Region VIII	single	un-employed	7	1200	7	partially damage
laguardia, mercy j.	45	female	12	122213356	street 1, Abuno, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	Barangay 16-B, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	married	self-employed	7	45678	7	totally damage
huesbes, nancy t.	25	female	9	098977654	marang, Palao, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	Barangay B-A, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	married	employed	7	15000	7	totally damage

The rest of the screen shots of the database are in **Annex 10**.

6.3 Development of Partners and Community Contractors

The group of workers who participated in the cash-for-work activities were observed by the project team throughout their engagement. Those who commanded respect and attention and exhibited enthusiasm and energy in doing the prescribed tasks were noted and identified as potential leaders. Before the 15-day work was completed, the



group leaders (the workers were divided into groups of 10-15 people) were met and the idea of forming a community-based organization from among the workers was suggested. Interested workers were asked to elect its set of officers, prepare its constitution and by-laws and register with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) as a rural workers' group.

The newly-organized associations were asked to complete the registration on their own as a test of their interest and desire to work together to pursue and develop new and alternative sources of livelihood. Four workers' groups successfully accomplished the registration with DOLE. These are:

- Calaanan United Construction Workers Association (CUCWA), Canitoan, CdO
- CdO Resettlement Project Construction Workers Association, Indahag, CdO
- Barangay Santiago Builders' Association, Santiago, Iligan
- Hinaplanon Mason and Cement Finishers Workers Association, Hinaplanon, Iligan

To implement simultaneous skills training activities for the registered groups, the project worked with civic organizations such as the **Rotary Club**, faith-based groups like the **Kagay-an Evangelical Disaster Relief Network (KEDRN)**, NGOs like the **Foundation for These Abled Inc (FTI)** and **Pailig Foundation**, and aid organizations like the



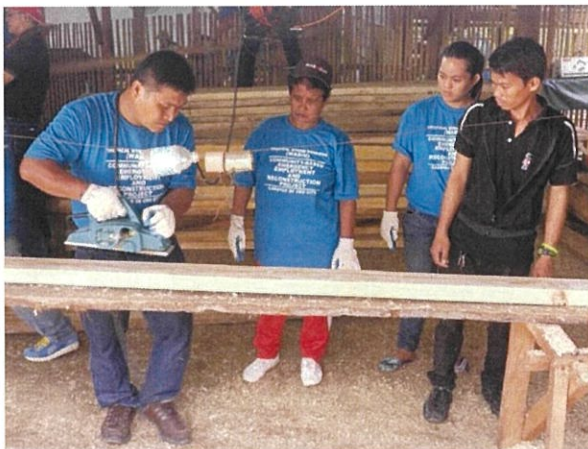
International Office for Migration (IOM). The activity provided the platform to transfer skills to members of newly-formed community workers' groups. Subsequent contracts, still with the above-listed partners as conduits, focused on giving the newly-registered community contractors the additional exposure and experience in

construction work as manpower providers for new infrastructure repair and reconstruction projects.

The unskilled went through hands-on on-site mentoring in the construction of 40 units of permanent shelters at the Indahag Relocation Site. The Rotary Club of CdO obliged their craftsmen to transfer skills on carpentry, masonry, welding, painting and electricity to the unskilled workers. The ILO-AusAID project covered the wages and other direct costs like personal protective equipment, tools and social protection coverage. Two other Rotary Clubs, Uptown and Bay Area, were also engaged to do other construction-with-training activities for new groups of workers. Projects completed in addition to the 40 units in Indahag include: construction of the perimeter fence at the Indahag National High School and Elementary School, repair of classrooms and perimeter fence at the PN Roa High School, and drainage construction and classroom repair at the Balulang National High School and Elementary School. These activities provided about 170 workers with the exposure and experience on construction work.



The partnership with KEDRN focused on the training of another group of workers for the construction of lofts in permanent shelters in Calaanan. The lofts, completely made of wood, provide additional floor area to the limited space in the permanent shelters. The workers trained on materials preparation, carpentry, electricity and installation of the pre-fabricated lofts. Some 11 women and 29 men were trained by KEDRN. They later installed lofts inside permanent shelter units at Calaanan.



After the initial engagement through the established partners and with the track record earned, the community-based groups were awarded contracts to do new subprojects like drainage systems in schools and resettlement sites, repair of concrete perimeter fences and classrooms of public institutions, provision of transport

support infrastructures like reinforced concrete pipe culverts and a single barrel box culvert, installation of potable water supply systems and construction of a new public building. The subprojects selected were mostly located near the workers' residence to save on transport costs. In addition, consultations with barangay leaders and elders, dialogue with community contractors and inspection of sites to validate and determine the work to be done helped ensure smooth implementation of activities.

6.4 Implementation of sustainable Livelihood Development and Recovery Subprojects

After Sendong, a shift in investment priorities was seen in the two cities, primarily focused on repair and reconstruction of community infrastructures and facilities and the construction of permanent shelters. This shift presented an alternative source of income for affected households. The calamity also resulted in an increase in the labor market supply that can be tapped to address the increased demand. The hands-on on-site skills transfer through mentoring in actual construction of permanent shelters proved effective in preparing the unskilled for their participation in the reconstruction of communities.

Guided by the results of the impact study, the project provided cash-for-work to the other severely affected – the farmers and fisherfolks. Fisherfolks participated in mangrove reforestation and shore clean-up activities, while farmers' associations did desilting of irrigation canals and in improving accessibility and mobility through improvement and maintenance of farm-to-market roads. The close collaborative work with these hardest-hit poor and vulnerable groups paved the way for the development and introduction of other livelihood development and recovery options.

The following describe activities undertaken to assist severely affected sectors in Iligan and CdO to recover.

Urban Reconstruction by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Most of the IDPs came from the no-build zones located on the flood plains of the CdO and Iligan rivers. Their traditional forms of livelihood include cooking and selling



food items in street corners and sidewalks, buy and sell, sari-sari store, as porters, etc., mostly with the underground economy. When disaster struck, people not only lost homes but also livelihoods as almost everything were affected. To add to their misery, they were not allowed to go back to where they used to live but made to endure squalid conditions in evacuation

centers and temporary relocation sites. Their condition lasted until they were transferred to permanent shelters that were however located far from familiar livelihood opportunities.

The community-based groups ventured into repair and reconstruction of community infrastructures and facilities. As soon as the workers' groups acquired the legal personality and the exposure and experience in actual construction work as manpower providers, they were given contracts as main contractors.

As labor contractors, the workers' groups got involved in small yet high-impact work like drainage systems, road improvement and potable water supply development. ILO-AusAID provided new training on small contract management, safety in the workplace, bookkeeping, procurement, quality control and basic



accounting to prepare the organizations to become community-based contractors. The experience is described in the following:

In Cagayan de Oro, the **Calaanan United Construction Workers Association (CUCWA)** constructed drainage systems, perimeter fences and repaired classrooms at



two public elementary and high schools in Balulang and PN Roa in Canitoan. CUCWA also completed the concrete-lined drainage system at the nearby Mahogany Village Relocation Site. The **Foundation for TheseAble Inc (FTI)** constructed a 160-meter earth and gravel access road with cross drain at their training center and production facility in San Simon, CdO. The **CdO Resettlement Project Workers Association** from the Indahag

Resettlement Site constructed the perimeter fence of the Indahag Elementary and National High School while the **Hinaplanon Mason and Cement Finishers Workers Association** of Hinaplanon, Iligan reconstructed the severely damaged concrete perimeter fence of the Iligan City East High School Hinaplanon Annex. The **New Tabunan Farmers Association** of Kabacsanan, Iligan constructed the single barrel box culvert across the Kabacsanan-Indahag road, the place's only link to the outside.



The IDPs as contractors proved that they can be take on responsibilities and deliver on agreed tasks. The exposure they received from the ILO-AusAID project provided them with the track record to access other similar endeavors. CUCWA was later engaged by Gawad Kalinga and Habitat International for permanent shelter construction.

Livelihood for Upland Farmers

In April 2012, the project brought 100 farmers from several hinterlands barangays of Iligan to the International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) in Claveria,



Misamis Oriental to look at the application of an upland farming technology in rolling to hilly terrain, like that of Iligan. At ICRAF, the visiting farmers were briefed about the application of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) and walked-through its various components like contour cropping,

agroforestry, vermicast culture, upland fish farming and livestock. The farmers saw how mutually-reinforcing activities increased productivity in sloping agricultural land without causing any damage or threat to the environment.

The farmers got convinced that SALT can transform idle hillsides into new production areas while preventing soil erosion and allowing efficient utilization of surface runoff for irrigation and upland fish farming. With guidance from the ILO-AusAID project team and the City Agriculturist Office (CAO), members of sixteen farmers' associations worked on hillsides in their respective areas and constructed terraces complete with drainage systems, hedge rows and water impounding areas. For land preparation, an A-frame was used to establish contour lines that were marked with wooden stakes using *Gliricidia sepium* (kakawate or madre de cacao), a leguminous plant that not only improves soil quality but has strong roots to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. In addition, the leaves are rich in nitrogen and other nutrients and can be used as fodder for animals.



In making the terraces, the farmers first removed and set aside the topsoil before applying the cut-and-fill method of land preparation. Topsoil is later replaced when the desired profile is achieved. The *Gliricidia* stakes take root and grow after a few days to hold the fill portion, or the terrace's front, in place. The terrace's rear has drainage lines to collect and channel surface water to impounding areas for irrigation and fill up fish ponds as well.

The SALT areas are planted with cash crops and fishponds filled with tilapia fingerlings from CAO. After 5 months, the New Tabunan Farmers Association of

Kabacsanan, one of the first to apply SALT, reported that they now have a total of Php40,000 in the bank from the sale of corn, eggplant, bell pepper and bitter melon. The Hindang Banana Growers Assn expanded its SALT area after establishing the viability of the livelihood recovery intervention. Farmers say that soon fruit trees will be planted on hedge rows to add to their productivity. Other associations, like Palo-1 of Digkilaan and Esmeralda of Tipanoy reported that the association paid PhilHealth the balance to cover increase on rates for 2014.



In all SALT demonstration subprojects, thirty members worked continuously for thirty days on land preparation and alternated during the growing-in period. As agreed upon



by members, a portion of the workers' income was set aside as capital for the the association.

The project required the associations to submit a written permission from the landowner on the use of the land for at least 10 years, with a clear agreement on how the owner will be compensated. The owner's consent and

compensation form part of the set of documents needed to avail of the grant from the ILO-AusAID project.

By November 2013, the project has implemented SALT in 19 sites in Iligan and 2 in Cagayan de Oro. Farmers remark that their produce does not get out of the barangay as the domestic market demand is high. In addition, school teachers regularly buy the vegetables in bulk to be resold in or around their places of residence to augment their income. The farmers also said that the unsold vegetables are given to members for household consumption, reflective of improved food security in the area.



The fishponds now teem with tilapia and will soon be harvested. The farmers add that fruit trees like cacao and lansones will replace the madre de cacao planted on hedge rows. Banana still remain as the main produce in the Iligan hinterlands.

Livelihood for Fisherfolks

Most coastal fishing communities of Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro suffered severely from both Typhoons Sendong and Pablo. Fishing boats and accessories, fish nets and fish cages were destroyed both by the storm surge and rushing floodwaters. Barangays Dalipuga, Santiago and Acmac of Iligan and Bugo of Cagayan de Oro suffered unprecedented destruction and loss of lives. Some residents vanished and remain missing up to this date. Although the calamity happened almost two years ago, the fishermen of these barangays are still trying to recover from the devastation.

Most fisherfolks in these areas lack the appropriate fishing gear. This makes fishing not only difficult but full of risks as well. Only those who can afford to buy the needed equipment and supplies can now fish. After typhoon Sendong, some donors provided a few fishing boats, helped in the construction of artificial reefs, and provided materials for the construction of fish cages. Unfortunately, these were wiped out by typhoon Pablo that came one year later.

Meetings with members of fisherfolk associations identified priorities that were considered in proposals submitted to the ILO-AusAID project. The fisherfolks described practical actions they took to help them cope with the calamity. In Barangay Dalipuga, the *Dalipuga Farmers and Fishermen Association (DALIFFA)* constructed artificial reefs made of concrete triangles and assembled like hollow pyramids and placed in the barangay fish sanctuary where nobody is allowed to fish. Soon corals were seen attached to the pyramids that became hiding places for small fishes. This attracted the big fishes that can be caught outside the sanctuary. However, the association needed motorized fishing boats to hunt in the open sea, which is about 10-15 kilometers from the shore.



Barangay Santiago is near the mouth of the Mandulog River where the seabed is muddy and without any coral reef. The site is where huge schools congregate during sardine season and the members of *Santiago Fishermen Association* need fishnets to take advantage of the periodic bounty. However, Sendong destroyed most of their fishing gear, including their boats and flimsy houses and only a few who can afford to buy fishnets were able to go back to fishing. One member of the association mentioned that during sardine season and on a lucky day, 100 kilos can easily fill up a boat. The group requested materials for fishing nets that they will weave together according to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

Before Sendong, the *Acmac Fishermen Association* of barangay Acmac received fish cages as they are near the site found to be ideal for fish farming. During Sendong, huge floating logs carried by floodwaters demolished all their fish cages. The group salvaged whatever materials left from the devastation but not enough to make even one module. Three modules are needed to make the activity viable. The group approached the ILO-AusAID project and requested for materials to reconstruct their fish cages. After 4 weeks, the group completed three fish cages.



The *Bugo United Fisherfolks Association (BUFA)* of Bugo, CdO also had fish cages that were destroyed by Sendong. They were able to save some of the materials but not



enough to reconstruct a new one. In addition, Sendong also destroyed the mangrove forest in their area which has been a rich source of mud crabs that they gather and sell in the market. The mangrove forest extends from the mouth of the Alae River to about a half a kilometer upstream. They fear that without the mangrove, the mud crabs might disappear. The group requested for assistance to

reforest their mangrove areas and for materials to reconstruct from what remains of their fish cage.

The project provided two motorized fishing boats for Dalipuga, deep-sea fishing gear and 10 sets of batteries and a charger to replace the costly kerosene-fueled Petromax light used to attract fishes. The President mentioned that with the two motorized fishing boats, their 42-member group can now fish every 3 days, from the 14-day cycle when they only had one fishing boat. He added that batteries will ensure improved productivity and the proceeds from the use of the batteries will allow them to buy more until all members will have batteries of their own.



The *Acmac Fishermen Association* constructed three fish cage modules that are now in place. The group solicited the assistance of an NGO for the fingerlings and feeds



over a 4-month period. The association President stated that the first harvest will barely break-even but with income for all members and some seed money to invest for the next fish farming period. The third harvest will be all income for the association as they would have paid investors and enough capital to construct and operate more fish cages.

The *Santiago Fishermen Association* have finished weaving their fish nets following the standards set by BFAR. In addition, the current city administration provided them with 10 small boats to help in their livelihood recovery. For the next sardine season, the association President declared that they will be prepared and ready to take advantage of this resource. The group was advised to approach the Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO) under the Office of the Mayor to train on how to cook and preserve sardines. The project provided funds for the construction of the CDLO Kitchen Laboratory where training on culinary arts and food processing and preservation will be offered for the residents of Iligan.

The *Bugo United Fisherfolks Association* have launched their fish cage and finished their mangrove reforestation project. The association President mentioned that they are still waiting for the check to be issued by the new barangay administration to purchase fingerlings and feeds to operate the refurbished fish cage. He added that their previous fish cage operation was supported by the livelihood program of the barangay and that part of the proceeds went to the barangay. With the newly-installed barangay administration, they expect the release of the assistance soon. As to the mangrove reforestation, members of the association will maintain the newly-planted mangrove propagules until they are strong enough to withstand the waves and tidal flow actions.

The livelihood recovery phase generated **30,388 workdays** for some **1,080 workers** and injected about **US\$362,045** to the local economy.

7.0 Conclusion

While implementing the 18-month Sendong post-calamity response project, another devastating typhoon hit Eastern Mindanao in December 2012, nearly a year after when Northern Mindanao felt the brunt of the impacts of an extreme weather event. Widespread devastation was brought to Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. The four provinces of Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur, Compostela Valley and Agusan del Sur were severely affected, destroying commercial plantations of coconut, banana and pineapple upon which thousands depend. While damage caused by the flash floods of Sendong was confined to the flood plains of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro rivers, the destruction brought by Pablo went beyond natural boundaries and flattened vast areas and stripped whole mountainsides of its vegetative cover, severely affecting its agricultural production capacity. Typhoon Pablo's social and economic impacts were beyond expectations.

The affected areas were beginning to recover and gradually reconstructing from what was left when the country was dealt another severe blow in October 2013 via a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that hit Bohol and Cebu, this time severely affecting the ecotourism industry.

A few weeks later in early November 2013, the most telling destructive experience the world has ever seen fell upon the central Philippines region. Typhoon Haiyan packing center winds of up to 315 kilometers per hour left a wide swath of death and destruction over a 600-kilometer path across several islands in the Visayas, snuffing out over 7,000 lives and destroying lives, properties and peoples' future.

Against this backdrop, the country is once again the center of attention of the whole world, helping and watching us cope with this seemingly endless catastrophic events.

Typhoon Sendong and Pablo, where the ILO implemented (and is still implementing) post calamity response activities to help the affected communities cope with the disasters, generated valuable lessons and experiences that can be replicated in other post calamity situations. These lessons, described and presented in this report, start with the need to **improve coordination** among the various actors of humanitarian and aid providers, national and local governments and international and local NGOs and community-based organizations, to optimize the use of limited resources and implement responsive emergency relief and recovery interventions.

The **post-calamity database** developed in Sendong and tested in Pablo is a ready computer systems application and be a common basis for concerted effort in providing responsive actions and enable the severely affected to recover and move on.

The **studies on the impacts of the calamity on livelihoods** gave us useful insights as to how we can come up with effective local resource-based interventions that can provide immediate income to affected households while they participate in rebuilding their communities without necessarily getting exposed to additional risks and threats.

And finally, the **ILO local resource-based approach** gives us cost-effective, cost-efficient, practical and sustainable income-generating options in livelihood development and recovery in post-calamity situations as demonstrated in Iligan and

Cagayan de Oro. Cash-for-work as an emergency employment strategy ushers us into community mobilization and organizing, strengthening of the local manpower pool, improvement of living conditions with restoration of basic goods and services, and revitalization of the local economy.

These practical and useful tools can be applied in future and similar post-calamity situations consistent with the ILO advocacy on Decent Work and promotion of social protection, social dialogue, workers' rights and standard wages.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. The Livelihood Cluster of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro

Annex 2. Indicative Project Workplan

Annex 3. List of Completed Cash-for-Work Subprojects

Annex 4. Samples of Registration Certificates issued by DOLE X

Annex 5. Executive Summary, MSU-IIT study on Sendong's impacts on livelihood in Iligan

Annex 6. Executive Summary, Capitol University study on Sendongs impacts on Livelihood in Cagayan de Oro

Annex 7. List of Completed Livelihood Development and Recovery Subprojects

Annex 8. Post Calamity Response Guide cover and Table of Contents

Annex 9. Maps and Diagrams of Cash-for-Work subprojects

Annex 10. Post Calamity Database Screen Shots

ANNEX 1. LIVELIHOOD CLUSTER

Cagayan de Oro City

Institution	Name of representative/s	
Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD)-Region 10	Rhandy Ladoroz Merced Ruaya Lito Wapin Sr Melgar Abecia	Delia Maravillosa Neriesa Mamao Leah Grace Viray Ramon Escudero
Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE)	Ricardo de Dios Sisinio Cano Leila Labor Atheneus A. Vasallo Remegio Cabanog	Alan Macaraya Rodrigo Deloso Estrellita Rellama Mildred Dablio Daniel Labares
Dept of Trade & Industry (DTI)	Rueben Sabelita	
National Economic Devt Authority (NEDA)	Catherine dela Rita Nestor Lisondra	
Dept of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	Esmeraldo Estano	
Occupational Safety and Health Ctr (OSHC)	Rynie Zamuco	
Reg'l Tripartite Wages & Productivity Board	Estrella Palialla	
Provincial Engineering Office	Chedilyn Aissa Sajulga	
LGU-Baungon	Noreen Guisadio	
LGU-CdO (LIGA)	Donnetilo Acenas Jr	
CPDO	Imelda Casino	
City Social Welfare Development (CSWD)	Nida Pana Norma Fernandez	Ma. Dorotea Elpa
International Labour Organization	Chris Donnges Lorraine villacorta	Nori Palarca Jane Huqueriza
UNDP	Winston Camarinas	
UNFPA	Jacqueline Kitong	Ronnel Villas
Oxfam	Jermaine Bayas	
Childfund	Teresita Chua	Maria Socorro Burbos
DATS Technical	Daisy Facurib	Jose Georlin
HRC	Anefel Granada Zalika Mabang	Zenia Leysa
IDRN	Roberto Saballero	
IOM	Rex Alamban	
APL Normin	Karl Yngojo	
CBM	Peter Hammerle Emma Regis	Pierre Baudinne
ALU-TUCP	Nicanor Borja	Domingo Medio, Jr
FFW	Arquipo Cababarro Lorenzo Tongco	Pepito Enriquez
EFF-Elmer Francisco Foundation	Elmer Francisco	
Skills Mastery Inc. (SMI)	Irene Floro	Eddie Garbosh Jr
Bangon-Kagay-an	Nixon Baban Henrick Garcia	Francisco Rafael del Puerto
Xavier University	Floro Dalapag	
PSMF	Fe Encienzo	
SAC-ACDO	Astrid Jose Bana	
Church of Christ	Leah Banjao	

Livelihood Cluster

Iligan City

Institution	Name of representative/s
Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD)-Region 10	Arthur Barrero Eduardo Peliseo
Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE)	Remegio Cabanog
Department of Trade & Industry (DTI)-LdN	Ruel Paclipan Nancy Echavez Jaime Pa-alisbo
National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)-LdN	Isadora Cabildo
DepEd	Vivian Ragmac Marsan Alvarez Rhodelia Tajud May Barga
City Veteran's office	Luisa Quidlat
LGU-Iligan	Pacificador Lluch Brendon Revelo Roy Openiano Jemelyn Mercado
CdLO	Alice Coronado Julius Haganas
CPDO	Gil Balondo Antonio Mejia
City Social Welfare Development (CSWD)	Grace Joy Saquilabon Jeodimisa Llance
International Labour Organization	Nori Palarca Jane Huqueriza Lorraine villacorta
UN-OCHA	Akiko Yoshida Gemma Asis Wolter de Cuyper
ACF	Lucas Chef
CSFI	Jalamie Paugalian Hedjisocon Usman Musleluddin Barapantan Acmilah Abdullah Aliah Barani
WFP	Ashrory Bantuas Baicon Macaraua Jaslin Masbud
HRC	Sedic Rosa
IOM	Ben Aspera
UNFPA	Scheree Herrera Alicia Camangyan
ALU-TUCP	Nick Borja
FFW	Simplicio Villarta Jr
CCIFII	Emily Pascua Gemar Go Michael Lagcao
Diocese of Iligan	Fr. Wily Quijano
Rivers of Life Fellowship	Saidah Imam Concepcion Buenafe
KCW	Renefe Padilla
ICCW/ICWAU	Lydia Morales
CAG	Jose Oyo-a Juliet Garcia

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ANNEX 3. Summary of Completed Cash-for-Work (CFW) Sub-projects (2012-2013)

Iligan and Cagayan de Oro, as of November 30, 2013

No.	Proponent	Type	Location	Status	Workers			Duration Days	Work- days	Budget USD	
					T	F	M			Total Cost	Contract
1	DOLE R-10	clearing/de-clogging CRW	CdO and Iligan	completed	824	262	565	15	14,970	89,763.00	89,763.00
2	Rotary Club of CdO	const/trng, 40 housing units	Indahag, CdO	completed	66	21	45	28	1,848	10,532.00	10,532.00
3	KEDRN	const/installation of lofts w/ trng	Calanaan, CdO	completed	42	11	31	24	1,008	5,490.81	5,490.81
4	Rotary Club of CdO	school wall const w/ training	Indahag, CdO	completed	56	11	45	40	2,240	28,956.91	28,956.91
5	Rotary Club Bay Area	classroom repair/ const w/ training	Balulang ES, CdO	completed	30	0	30	30	900	16,035.32	16,035.32
6	Rotary Club Uptown	classroom repair with training	PN Roa, Canitoan, CdO	completed	29	0	29	26	754	12,035.19	12,035.19
7	Provl Govt MisOr	FMR road maint w/training	Balingasag MisOr	completed	231	30	201	10	2,310	12,485.27	12,485.27
8	Foundation for TheseAble	const of earth and gravel road	San Simon, CdO	completed	36	1	35	55	1,980	21,296.34	21,296.34
9	Baikingon Farmers Assn	tree planting, river bank protection	Iponan riverbank, CdO	completed	66	38	28	21	1,386	9,620.24	7,849.50
10	Iponan Farmers Assn	tree planting, river bank protection	Iponan riverbank, CdO	completed	56	38	18	21	1,176	8,397.58	6,870.75
11	Pagatpat Farmers Assn	tree planting, river bank protection	Iponan riverbank, CdO	completed	56	29	27	21	1,176	8,397.58	6,870.75
12	Canitoan Farmers Assn	tree planting, river bank protection	Iponan riverbank, CdO	completed	56	22	34	21	1,176	8,397.58	6,870.75
13	San Simon Farmers Assn	tree planting, river bank protection	Iponan riverbank, CdO	completed	55	30	25	21	1,155	8,397.58	6,870.75
14	PAVICABEFIA Mambuya	desilting of irrigation canal system	Mambuya, CdO	completed	55	14	41	18	990	9,531.01	8,169.31
15	FS Catanico Brgy Women	tree planting, river bank protection	FS Catanico, CdO	completed	48	38	10	21	1,008	8,090.85	6,758.71
16	Bugo Fishfolk Assn	mangrove reforestation	Bugo, CdO	completed	35	20	15	16	560	5,836.13	4,081.84
17	Ugulaban Donsolihon	tree planting, river bank protection	Donsolihon, CdO	completed	36	19	17	21	756	7,127.56	6,066.85
18	Mambuya Integrated	tree planting, river bank protection	Mambuya, CdO	completed	36	10	26	21	756	7,127.56	6,066.85
19	Bayanga Integrated	tree planting, river bank protection	Bayanga, CdO	completed	44	19	25	21	924	7,127.56	6,066.85
20	IOM	bunkhouse construction	ATI/Bagong Silang, Ilig	completed	45	35	10	15	675	13,247.00	13,247.00
21	Pailig Foundation	de-clogging of drainage canals	San Miguel, Iligan	completed	90	47	43	15	1,350	9,286.72	9,286.72
22	Ice Cream Vendors Assn	water supply system development	Tambo, Iligan	completed	8	8	-	10	80	1,466.00	1,466.00
23	CDLO/ICCDC	kitchen lab building construction	Tambo, Iligan	completed	25	25	-	60	1,500	18,420.00	18,420.00
24	Dodiongan Farmers Assn	Access road construction	Dodiongan, Iligan	completed	35	14	21	15	525	3,156.21	3,156.21
25	Baluarte Water Works	water supply development	Barangay Lumbia, CdO	completed	16	0	16	21	336	2,680.99	2,438.30
26	Taburan Elementary School	Classroom repair	Mandulog, Iligan	completed	10		10	6	60	1,162.00	1,162.00
27	Dodiongan Elementary School	Classroom repair	Dodiongan, Iligan	completed	10		10	6	60	1,100.00	1,100.00
				TOTAL	2,099	742	1,357		41,599	334,064.99	318,313.98

Component	Workers			Duration Days	Work- days	Budget USD	
	T	F	M			Total cost	Contract
CFW	2,099	742	1,357		41,599	334,064.99	318,313.98
Livelihood	1,080	794	296		30,548	362,045.35	231,837.76
Total	3,179	1,536	1,653		72,147	696,110.34	550,151.74

ANNEX 4. SAMPLES OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. WMO-X-01-02-2013

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of the Labor Code as amended and its implementing rules,

**CALAANAN RESTORATIVE UNITY OF
MANPOWER WITH BUILDING SKILLS**

Phase 3, Canitoan, Cagayan de Oro City

has this day been registered as and conferred with all the rights and privileges of a legitimate workers association established for the mutual aid and protection of its members. It shall promote the moral, social, and economic well-being of its members and shall have the right to represent them in accordance with its constitution and by-laws and for purpose not contrary to law.

This certificate of registration shall subsist unless cancelled in the manner provided for in the Labor Code and its implementing rules and at all times shall be subject to compliance by said workers association with all applicable laws and regulations relating to workers' associations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, with the seal of the Regional Office No. 10 at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, this ^{21st} day of **JANUARY, 2013.**

Approved by:


ATTY. JOHNSON G. CAÑETE
Regional Director

Not valid without seal



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & EMPLOYMENT
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. 10
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. WMO-X-09-16-2012

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of the Labor Code as amended and its implementing rules,

**CAGAYAN DE ORO RESETTLEMENT SOCIALIZED
HOUSING PROJECT V CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
ASSOCIATION**

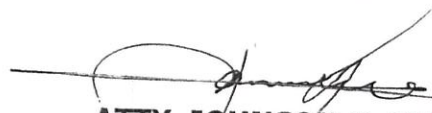
CDORRSH-P-V Habitat Phase 1 Indahag, Cagayan de Oro City

has this day been registered as and conferred with all the rights and privileges of a legitimate workers association established for the mutual aid and protection of its members. It shall promote the moral, social, and economic well-being of its members and shall have the right to represent them in accordance with its constitution and by-laws and for purpose not contrary to law.

This certificate of registration shall subsist unless cancelled in the manner provided for in the Labor Code and its implementing rules and at all times shall be subject to compliance by said workers association with all applicable laws and regulations relating to workers' associations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, with the seal of the Regional Office No. 10 at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, this 3rd day of **SEPTEMBER, 2012.**

Approved by:


ATTY. JOHNSON G. CAÑETE
Regional Director

Not valid without seal

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. WMO-X-09-20-2012

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of the Labor Code as amended and its implementing rules,

**CALAANAN UNITED CONSTRUCTION
WORKERS ASSOCIATION (CUCWA)**

HABITAT HOUSE B-21 H-8 CALAANAN, CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

has this day been registered as and conferred with all the rights and privileges of a legitimate workers association established for the mutual aid and protection of its members. It shall promote the moral, social, and economic well-being of its members and shall have the right to represent them in accordance with its constitution and by-laws and for purpose not contrary to law.

This certificate of registration shall subsist unless cancelled in the manner provided for in the Labor Code and its implementing rules and at all times shall be subject to compliance by said workers association with all applicable laws and regulations relating to workers' associations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, with the seal of the Regional Office No. 10 at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, this **26th** day of **SEPTEMBER, 2012**.

Approved by:

ATTY. JOHNSON G. CAÑETE
Regional Director


Not valid without seal

ANNEX 5. Summary of Findings of Livelihood Impact Study, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology

Rapid Impact Assessment of Disaster on Sources of Livelihood and Employment Opportunities (Post Typhoon *Sendong* Conditions in Iligan City) 2012

I. Executive Summary

The Rapid Impact Assessment of Disaster on Sources of Livelihood and Employment Opportunities (RIADSLEO-Iligan) intends to provide a clear understanding of the developing labour market demands due to the shift in investment priorities emanating from the urgent need for reconstruction and rehabilitation as triggered by the *Sendong* calamity in Iligan City. The assessment likewise ensures that employment issues are addressed fully and that livelihoods and social protection concerns are considered in the government's and donors' post-crisis plans. The study further seeks to identify the skills required in the changing labour market and influence to a great extent the design and implementation of skills training programs and establishment of links that will serve the needs of a strengthened workforce and the developing market.

Specifically, the study endeavours to determine the following key areas:

1. Sources of employment and livelihood (formal, informal, agricultural, non-agricultural prior to typhoon *Sendong* in the affected areas;
2. The impact of typhoon *Sendong* on employment and livelihood capacities in affected communities (e.g. sectoral impact on labour force, vulnerable employment);
3. Alternative sources (formal and informal sectors, agriculture, non-agriculture) of employment/livelihood taken by survivors to cope with the adverse effects of the calamity;
4. Labour market development trends established in the aftermath of the calamity;
5. Current capacities among survivors to address the developing labour market demand;
6. Labour market demands emanating from the shift in investment priorities;
7. Institutions involved in livelihood recovery process;
8. National and local policies and structures in support of the livelihood recovery work;
9. Investment and business climate prior to and in the aftermath of the calamity;
10. State of local resource-based livelihood and job creation initiatives in the affected areas;
11. Ongoing livelihood recovery initiatives from the public and private sectors that are tuned in to current market demands;
12. Introduced livelihood opportunities that did not exist prior to the calamity; and,
13. Continuing government livelihood recovery programs and their performance in the aftermath of the calamity.

II. Summary of Findings

1. Sources of employment and livelihood (formal, informal, agricultural, non-agricultural prior to typhoon *Sendong* in the affected areas
2. The impact of typhoon *Sendong* on employment and livelihood capacities in affected communities (e.g. sectoral impact on labour force, vulnerable employment)
3. Alternative sources (formal and informal sectors, agriculture, non-agriculture) of employment/livelihood taken by survivors to cope with the adverse effects of the calamity

Less than 50% of the total families in all sites have no source of income with female accounting for around 50% prior the TS *Sendong*. The most common primary source of income in all sites

were elementary education (domestic helpers, launderers, and general unskilled workers), crafts and related trades (construction works, food/meat processing, handicrafts making, tailoring/dressmaking, and baking/cooking), micro-enterprise (sari-sari store), and subsistence agriculture (farming, fishing and livestock-raising). The family heads are engaged into construction works and provided unskilled labor while the spouses are in unskilled and micro-enterprise operations. Also, the affected families have engaged into other sources of income to mention: subsistence agriculture, elementary occupation and crafts and related trade works.

The condition worsens after the disaster because of the loss of capital assets needed for their livelihood. The percentage of families in all sites with no source of income (primary) has increased to more than 50% with women again has the higher percentage than the men. The same primary source of income was observed after the disaster.

Among the difficulties encountered by the IDPs in their current livelihood were lack of capital assets, lack of technical know-how and having health problems/physical impairment/safety concerns/emotional issues. The family heads were more concerned of the previously mentioned than spouses who worried about marketing of their products.

The top five (5) coping strategies adopted by the IDPs (both men and women) in all sites to cope with the adverse impact of the calamity are looked for financial support, pursued other means/source of income, looked for emotional/spiritual support, undertook reconstruction of shelter and asked help/support parents/wait for dole-outs/donations.

The IDPs in all sites have received food and other relief goods immediately after the TS *Sendong*. However, little assistance for livelihood protection was extended to them with home-based families receiving the least.

4. Development trends established in the aftermath of the calamity

Presently, most of the IDPs are now in permanent relocation sites, transitory shelters, temporary quarters, and rebuilt houses (home based). As such, the interventions would now involve provision of sustainable livelihood activities that will ensure long term economic security for the IDPs. This would need detailed assessment on the skills of the IDPs, provision of trainings and financial capital, and harnessing the potentials of the City's natural resources vis-a-vis the investment priorities of the City.

The most evident investment priority of the City evolves along the areas of infrastructure development before and after TS *Sendong*. At present, repair and rehabilitation of roads, bridges and public utilities are still on-going. In addition new projects are in the pipeline to implement the DRRM plans and priorities including the management of water resources (flood control projects). Likewise, the City LGU has already programmed the construction of several public utilities in certain barangays. It is projected that construction livelihood opportunities would extend from 2013 and beyond.

Moreover, the City's Land Use Plan emphasized the development of agriculture and eco-tourism industry. It is along these courses that the City's natural resources evidently abound. In support, of these directions, EO 879 on Bamboo industry would serve the purpose.

5. Current capacities among survivors to address the developing labour market demand

The current capacities of the IDPs were examined in 3 dimensions namely human capital (educational attainment, health, and skills), social capital (membership in associations/organizations, family ties), and physical capital (ownership).

The results of the survey suggest that workforce is highly trainable and can support construction, agri-production and micro-enterprise development. In addition, the IDPs demonstrate propensity to be grouped in organizations or associations.

Majority of the IDPs (both men and women) attended or completed secondary level education. There was also an indication that health problems/physical impairment/safety concerns contributed to the livelihood difficulties of the IDPs. In terms of skills, men tend to be skilled in carpentry and masonry/construction, driving/machine operator, farming/livestock-raising and beauty culture/massage while the women indicated cooking/baking/food processing/meat processing, laundry, vending/business, and tailoring/sewing/dressmaking/upholstery. Expectedly, the skills of the youth tend to be a combination of the skills of their parents.

The IDPs also exhibited membership in associations or organizations with the home-based IDPs showing more engagement. Majority of the organizations tend to be for women.

There is an apparent decline in the ownership of physical assets, such as farm tools, fishing gears, construction tools, and sari-sari stores.

6. Labour market demands emanating from the shift in investment priorities

Based on the development trends and investment priorities of the City, it appears that the skills needed or the labor demand would be along construction and development works. This will be followed by the service sector that will operationalize the ecotourism industry. Presently, labor demand for the agriculture - fishery sector depends on the progress of the support mechanisms like infrastructure, financial capital that will propel increased crop production and consequently the promotion of agribusiness engagements.

Specifically for the women IDPs, skills needed would be on the production of quality crafts and processed food to support the agri-business sector.

7. Institutions involved in livelihood recovery process

Livelihood activities were undertaken to many if not all affected barangays by a total of sixteen (16) public or private international or domestic/local institutions, as accomplishment reports of concerned institutions revealed. This figure was raised to thirty-six (36) when IDP survey respondents recalled twenty (20) more institutions/agencies.

As of November 27, 2012, the Cooperative & Development Office (CDLO) of the City of Iligan (as the Secretariat of the Livelihood Cluster), reported livelihood initiatives that focused immediately on providing food and meeting other essential needs of the IDPs to maintain their nutritional levels and save lives. As the recovery process progressed in the succeeding months, livelihood interventions shifted to activities that entail timely food and income transfers; infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, and improvements, implemented through food – or cash- for-work or some other means; and replacement of assets such as tools, boats and seeds. Starting mid-2012 and eventually pronounced during the last quarter, there have been interventions that involved improving the resilience of household livelihoods so their basic needs can be met on a sustainable basis. The recorded cash for work outlays reached approximately Php27 million, as this was shown in the CDLO November 2012 report.

Of the 32 barangays that received the largest amount of livelihood assistance regardless of the category, the top ten (10) includes Digkilaan (9.23%), Rogongon (8.36%), Santiago (7.05%), Hinaplanon (6.72%), Mahayahay (6.18%), Mandulog (6.17%), Luinab (4.60%), Dulag (4.32%), Kabacsanan (4.09%), and San Roque (3.48%). The type of livelihood assets that was heavily provided was of the physical capital followed by the financial and, thirdly, of the human capital categories.

8. National and local policies and structures in support of the livelihood recovery work

In support of livelihood recovery work, the LGU through its Business and Licensing Office condoned the payment of fees for the renewal of business permits and licenses as well as the payments of arrears of those badly hit by TS *Sendong*.

Furthermore, to spur economic activities, the LGU established the ‘night market’ at the City’s plaza in February of 2011. Immediately after *Sendong*, operations in the night market were suspended but was again operationalized in February 2012. Other initiatives of the LGU include the promotion of “One-Barangay-one Product (OBOP) and the declaration of the month of October as “business month.”

As to national policies and issuances of privileges, the GSIS, SSS, and Pag-ibig extended loans and moratorium on payments to the residents of the provinces affected by TS *Sendong*. Moreover, Department of Energy issued a policy on price freeze on prices of petroleum products and Department of Trade and Industry strictly monitored the prices of basic and other essential commodities. Another policy which will support the livelihood recovery work is EO 83 Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF), a national policy that weaves basic education, technical-vocational education, and higher education into one coherent, quality-assured instrument for classifying qualifications according to a set of criteria for learning results. This Order will implement the Computerized National Manpower Registry of Skills (CNMRS) a repository of computerized information on available manpower and their corresponding skills.

9. Investment and business climate prior to and in the aftermath of the calamity

Based on the available statistical data and KII, it appears that TS *Sendong* did not affect the business climate of Iligan City on the macro level. Substantiating this finding are the economic indicators such as price that did not change (0.74:0.74), BIR revenues (Php 1, 141.99M: 1,434.96 M) and investments (Php 180,535,163: Php263,883,500) that increased, and inflation rate that very slightly decreased (6%:5.5%).

While, the reported damages was considerable since it amounted to a total of P178, 601,546 for several business sectors in the wholesale and retail industry, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, real estate, renting, accommodation, restaurants and fabrication/repair shops, majority were able to recover. It is inspiring to note that from the interview of business owners mostly looked at the crisis as a window for opportunities.

On the totality, TS *Sendong* did not have a significant effect on the formal labor and employment conditions of Iligan City since major manufacturing companies and/or employment providers were not affected in terms of operation. However, it destroyed the sources of income and livelihood of the poorer families in the informal sector, particularly those who are engaged as domestic helpers, launderers, and general unskilled workers), crafts and related trades (particularly construction works, food/meat processing, handicrafts making, tailoring/dressmaking, and baking/cooking), micro-enterprise (sari-sari store), and subsistence agriculture (farming, fishing and livestock-raising).

10. State of local resource-based livelihood and job creation initiatives in the affected areas

Local resource-based livelihood and job creation initiatives in the affected areas have been progressing at varying stages of its implementation. Agriculture-focused national and city government livelihood interventions reported replanting, growing and harvestable crops for its seed dispersal projects, the used of organic fertilizers and other farm implements and the re-dispersal or draft training of farm animals. For private-led, on-going projects in free range organic native chicken production and natural farming systems have been provided to farmers. Moreover,

capability building on livelihood and business and the provision of livelihood support (live-stocks and agricultural inputs, farm equipment) benefiting 350 victim farming families in Digkilaan are currently in its final selection process of beneficiaries.

The provision of motor boats and other material requirements in the construction of fishing boats by concerned NGA in partnership with NGOs have been reported. In this livelihood intervention, 10 teams of fisher folks are providing the labour component for the construction and assembly of the common facility - the fishing boat. Marine fish cages for victims from Bayug (Hinaplanon), Acmac, Sta. Filomena seeded with bangus located in Barangay Dalipuga benefiting 140 fishing families were also started.

11. Ongoing livelihood recovery initiatives from the public and private sectors that are tuned in to current market demands

The introduction of marine fish cages, production of free range organic native chicken, adoption of natural farming system and the promotion of common fishing boat facility to a team of fisher folks. In support to this production/technical skills augmentation, conduct of trainings on livelihood and business as well as provision of live-stocks, agri-products and farm equipment are being programmed until March, 2013. Capital provision and training on insurance have been undertaken by one NGO since January 2012 until to date.

12. Introduced livelihood opportunities that did not exist prior to the calamity

In its annual 2012 report, CDLO enumerated the conduct of five (5) trainings that were intended to open up opportunities in the areas of fresh flower arrangement, baking, pasta making, banana chip production, and beads/fashion accessories.

There is one introduced livelihood opportunity that was extended to the grade XI high school students of Rogongon Agricultural High School. This came in the form of a student industry immersion in the areas of Agro-forestry and Beekeeping.

13. Continuing government livelihood recovery programs and their performance in the aftermath of the calamity

DSWD's Self-Employment Assistance – Kaunlaran (SEA-K) is a livelihood and capability building program that aims to improve the capability of the economically poor to transform their labor resources into income by creating micro enterprises. This livelihood project was started last June 2012 allotting a budget of Php 2,225,000.00. In the conduct of a KII survey, a satisfactory overall assessment rating was expressed by its service provider. Among the concerns mentioned included an alarming increasing amount of accounts payable and the beneficiaries' lack of preparation in engaging into business activities.

III. Major Findings and Recommendations

A. Major Findings

On the Business Climate

Tropical Storm *Sendong* caused damage to properties and loss of livelihoods among its victims. However, these did not adversely affect the overall business climate in the city. This is reflected in the increasing number of business permits and licenses issued by the government, the stable prices of prime commodities and the increase in the Bureau of Internal Revenue's tax collections. The investors' confidence in the city's business climate is evidenced by the opening of new businesses in the year 2012. This may have been brought about by the fact that TS *Sendong* did

not hit the city's business center and most of those affected were informal micro-enterprises which do not have business permits or licenses.

The most vulnerable to livelihood damage and income loss due to TS *Sendong* were those with low level of human capital, low physical asset accumulation, no savings and have had limited or no access to government and non-government assistance programs prior to the disaster. Endowed with very little of the sustainable livelihood assets, they now continue to live below the poverty line and will remain in this status, otherwise shrink deeper, if not provided with meaningful and sustainable intervention.

The calamity brought about a shift in investment priorities as the government focuses its attention on agri-ecotourism, tourism, and infrastructure – to include repairs and reconstruction of damaged buildings and facilities and the provision of infrastructure for mitigation and adaptation of climate change hazards. This shift provides, and is expected to provide, employment and livelihood opportunities to the *Sendong* victims in the areas of agriculture, including bamboo planting and production of bamboo-made products, and eco-tourism. In addition, current and future infrastructure projects (the largest investments might be for mitigation and adaptation to climate change) create a demand for construction workers such as masons, welders, etc. Small own-account quarrying activities are also prevalent in barangays adjacent to river banks.

Inventory of Resources

Thirty-seven per cent of the land area of the City of Iligan is agricultural land most of which have yet to be harnessed. The area has been used for organic farming and the raising of free range chicken. There is a promising market for engineered bamboo; however, existing supply of raw materials for processing is not yet sustainable. This, together with an existing bamboo technology can generate employment. Provision of the needed equipment and appropriate skills trainings will make the e-bamboo industry a source of a community-based entrepreneurial project and an opportunity for employment generation.

Iligan City is endowed with rich natural and man-made resources including 23 waterfalls, swimming pools and forest resources which, when developed, can become ecotourism attractions and potential sources of employment, livelihood and revenues for the city. The problem is that these are located in remote and inaccessible areas and are without any amenities for tourists. Quarrying materials, such as those found in the the Mandulog riverbank, are also abound especially after TS *Sendong*. These made small own-account quarrying a means of livelihood among TS *Sendong* victims.

Current Capacity of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In terms of human capital, the current capacity of affected areas includes skills in farming, fishing, and construction and related jobs for men. Women engage in micro-enterprises and general services such as laundry and other domestic services. On the average, IDPs have attended secondary education thus making them a highly trainable workforce.

The social capital in affected areas consists of the IDPs involvement or affiliation in social or civic organizations such as women's and senior citizen's organization and cooperatives among others. This is particularly true for home-based IDPs. However, community and social organizing is still needed for those in relocation sites, transitory shelters and temporary sites.

Regarding their physical capital, IDPs are left with very minimal equipment and implements that can be used for their livelihood.

B. Recommendations

- *Embark on large scale agricultural production to include livestock and fishing.* The local government unit, together with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform should pave the way for the use of agricultural lands in large-scale agri production;
- *Organize small own-account quarry workers and construction workers into a cooperative or a community enterprise* so that they can take advantage of economies of scale in their operations, increase their bargaining power in bidding for infrastructure projects especially those intended for rehabilitation of damaged facilities, construction of relocation shelters and river control. This will also facilitate the monitoring of quarry activities by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or the local government to ensure strict compliance with environmental laws and other pertinent regulations;
- *Organize and strengthen IDPs' social networks* to facilitate the livelihood recovery process; and
- There is also a need for capacity building for IDPs through *skills trainings in bamboo products technology, modern farming and fishing techniques, agri-business, food processing, construction-related skills, and enterprise development.* The latter includes value formation and understanding of business ethics which are essential for effectively managing business enterprises. Moreover, the needed physical capital have to be provided to complement the skills training.

ANNEX 6. Summary of Findings, Capitol University

Employment and Livelihood Damage Assessment: Post Sendong Conditions in Cagayan de Oro City

CUREXO-IDS, Capitol University

2012

Executive Summary

The Capitol University Research and Extension Office-Institute for Development Studies (CUREXO-IDS) research team made use of rapid appraisal methods to systematically gather data on the livelihood status and labor profile of TS Sendong affected families in support of ILO's requirements for planning a livelihood program that will address the needs of families affected by the tropical storm Sendong. The study was conducted in 29 heavily affected barangays of Cagayan de Oro City based on the Regional Development Council report. Primary and secondary data gathered through structured interviews and coordination with government and non-government agencies were subjected to descriptive data analysis. Statistical data were also treated to generate indices pointing to variables relevant to successful livelihood programs.

The data collection and analysis engendered the following major findings:

1. The male population seems to be higher in the early age range up to the middle adult range and lower in the older age more particularly in the late adult group. Generally, the female population slightly dominates the male with only 98 males for every hundred females. The sample population may roughly reflect a young population for the entire area.
2. The father as the traditional head of the Filipino family persists among more or less 75 percent of respondent households. A slight change of this figure can be observed after the calamity when the value dropped from 75.08 to 74.7 percent.
3. Most of the members in the households affected by TS Sendong have attended formal education up to some elementary level only. Slightly more female respondents have college degrees.
4. As per the respondents' employability, older adults have the smallest proportion at 5.44 percent. Employable age from 15 years old and above is about 67.34 percent of the sample population.
5. Based on the Labor Force Survey done after the typhoon and as mentioned in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment report, Typhoon Sendong did not have a major impact on employment in the region. The effect of the disaster is however heavily felt in the micro, small, and medium establishments operating in the households of the affected areas.

6. Prior to TS Sendong, employment among affected households is highest in the services and public administration sectors in both formal and informal categories. About 4,417 affected residents comprise individuals who are employable. Informal employment in general comprises the bigger proportion of employed residents before Sendong, representing about 58.9 percent of employed individuals in the sample.
7. After TS Sendong, employment in both formal and informal sector reduced to about 18 and 28 percent respectively. Within each category, employment in the service sector remains on top followed by the same sectors thriving next to it prior to the calamity.
8. The calamity's impact is most felt in the manufacturing, utility, and agriculture and forestry sectors. A decrease in agricultural yield and productivity in the current season was observed due to destroyed crops and lost livestock.
9. On top of the immediate go-to plan for survival among the many calamity-stricken families is the sari-sari or home-based store at 40.81 percent.
10. Based on the labor statistics trend for the last six years relative to the Labor Force Survey conducted by the National Statistics Office for the first quarter of 2012, TS Sendong did not seem to have a significant effect on the labor conditions of the region.
11. Among the households affected by TS Sendong, both formal and informal economy experienced decreases in employment participation except among salaried workers in the manufacturing sectors.
12. Several entities both private and public have extended livelihood opportunities to abate the damage TS Sendong caused the survivors' livelihood.
13. There is a flourishing trend in business and investment that remains unchanged after the calamity. The business climate picked up after a momentary lull of at most three months; an increase in infrastructure development called for employment opportunities in Cagayan de Oro.

ANNEX 7. Summary of Livelihood Development and Recovery Sub-projects (2012-2013)

Iligan and Cagayan de Oro as of November 30, 2013

No.	Proponent	Type	Location	Status	Workers			Duration Days	Work-days	Budget USD	
					T	M	F			Total Cost	Contract
1	Tagpangi	SALT application	Tagpangi, CdO	completed	73	42	31	16	1,168	11,337.98	9,396.51
2	Indahag Farmers Assn	SALT application	Indahag, CdO	completed	33	9	24	30	990	9,373.52	8,184.23
3	Indahag Communal Garden	communal garden	Indahag, CdO	completed	54	43	11	21	1,134	11,346.96	9,832.97
4	CUCWA PN Roa	Drainage system	Canitoan, CdO	completed	26	4	22	28	728	12,445.23	4,369.00
5	KEDRN Mahogany	Drainage system	Mahogany, CdO	completed	33	8	25	28	924	18,169.56	6,691.56
6	CUCWA (new proposal)	perimeter wall, drainage	Calaanan, CdO	completed	26	14	22	28	728	25,400.94	8,800.32
7	New Tabunan Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Kabacsanan, Iligan	completed	33	28	5	31	1,023	9,652.23	7,998.00
8	Hindang Banana Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Hindang, Iligan	completed	33	28	5	31	1,023	9,286.72	7,998.00
9	Livestock Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Upper Tominobo, Iligan	completed	33	28	5	31	1,023	9,652.23	7,998.00
10	Skyvillage Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Mandulog, Iligan	completed	33	25	8	31	1,023	9,798.60	7,998.00
11	Paponma Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Lower Mainit, Iligan	completed	32	22	10	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
12	Mapalo Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Mapalo Mainit, Iligan	completed	32	26	6	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
13	Ampucao Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Ampucao Mainit, Iligan	completed	32	20	12	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
14	Nahulogan Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Nahulogan Mainit, Iligan	completed	32	28	4	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
15	SALIFA Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Dalipuga, Iligan	completed	32	18	14	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
16	Dodiongan Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Dodiongan, Iligan	completed	32	14	18	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
17	Anahawon Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Anahawon, Iligan	completed	32	23	9	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
18	Bangko Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Bonbonon, Iligan	completed	32	28	4	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
19	De Padua Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Purok 5 Tipanoy, Iligan	completed	32	30	2	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
20	Esmeralda Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Purok 6 Tipanoy, Iligan	completed	32	19	13	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
21	Pugaan Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Pugaan, Iligan	completed	32	30	2	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
22	Palo-1 Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Digkilaan, Iligan	completed	32	21	11	31	992	9,798.60	7,593.00
23	Hindang Banana Farmers Assn	SALT Application	Hindang2, Iligan	completed	32	27	5	31	992	9,286.72	7,559.00
24	Small Quarry Survivors Livelihood	SALT Application	San Roque, Iligan	completed	32	16	16	31	992	8,835.00	7,559.00
25	Anahawon Farmers Assn	Access road	Anahawon2, Iligan	completed	20	20		16	320	3,829.00	2,893.00
26	New Tabunan Farmers Assn	Box culvert	Kabacsanan-Hindang Rd	completed	18	17	1	41	738	16,623.56	5,685.85
27	Santiago Builder Assn	perimeter wall construction	Santiago ES and HS,	completed	40	39	1	46	1,840	20,934.05	4,546.22
28	Hinaplanon Mason and Cement	perimeter wall, rm repair	Hinaplanon HS, Iligan	completed	32	31	1	31	992	22,692.64	7,867.97
29	ACMAC Fisherman Assn	Fishing gear and tools	Acmac, Iligan	completed	17	17		20	340	4,761.90	5,555.13
30	Dalipuga Fishermen Assn	Fishing gear and tools	Dalipuga, Iligan	completed	42	42		30	1,260	6,493.33	2,342.61
31	Santiago Fishermen Assn	Fishing gear and tools	Santiago, Iligan	completed	20	20		15	300	7,339.82	2,477.00
32	Samahan ng Magtitanapay	SALT, bakery const.	Deus Caritas, Iligan	completed	16	16		31	496	11,532.02	9,633.18
33	Paponma Farmers Assn	Access road, community	Lower Mainit, Iligan	completed	30	30		15	450	3,490.14	3,156.21
34	Puga-Mushroom Farmers Assn	Mushroom culture	Mandulog, Iligan	completed	10	6	4	8	80	1,080.00	1,080.00
35	Mandulog Mushroom Farmers	Mushroom culture	Mandulog, Iligan	completed	10	5	5	8	80	1,100.00	1,100.00
				Total	1,080	794	296		30,548	362,045.35	231,837.76

ANNEX 8. POST CALAMITY GUIDE Cover Page and Table of Contents

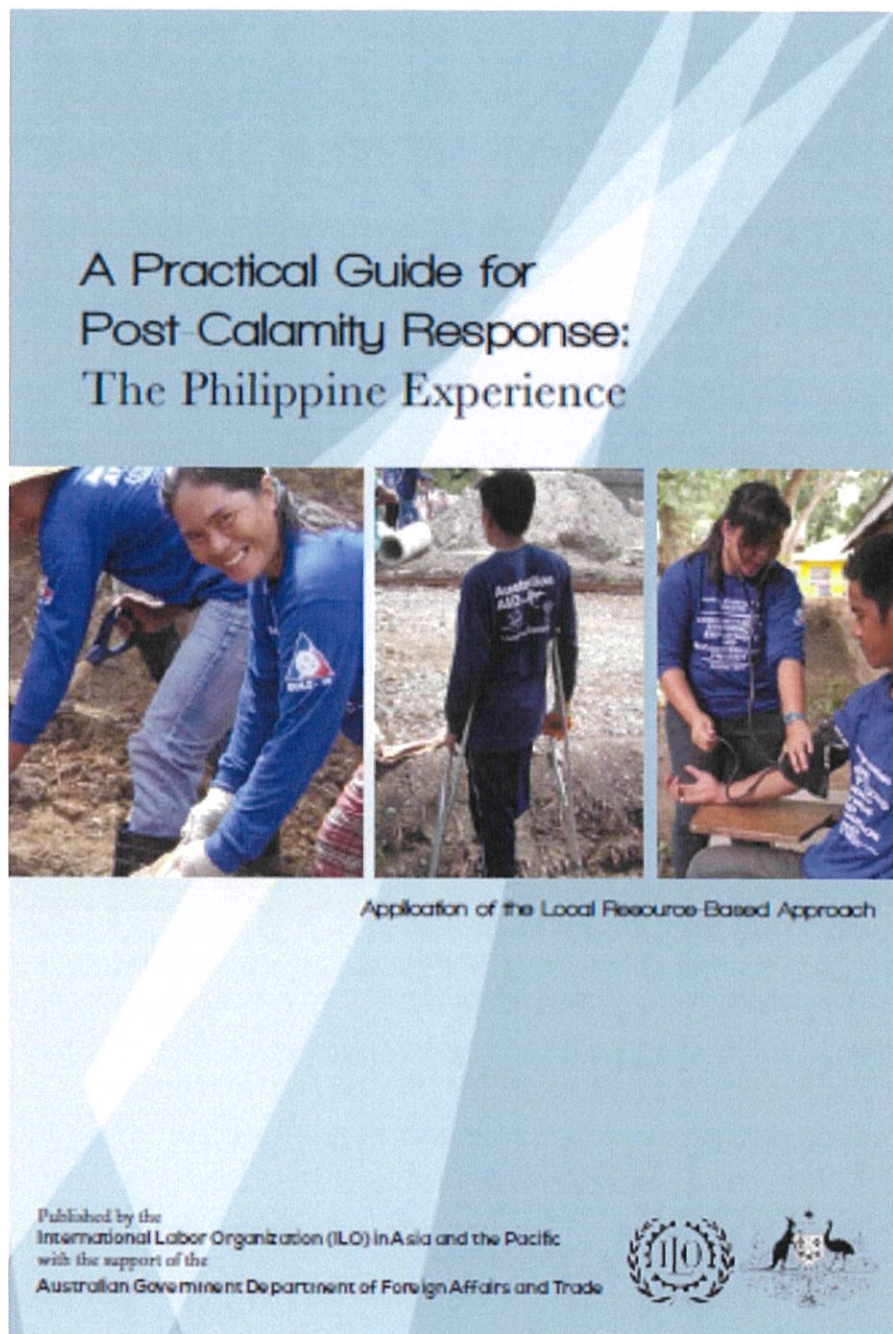
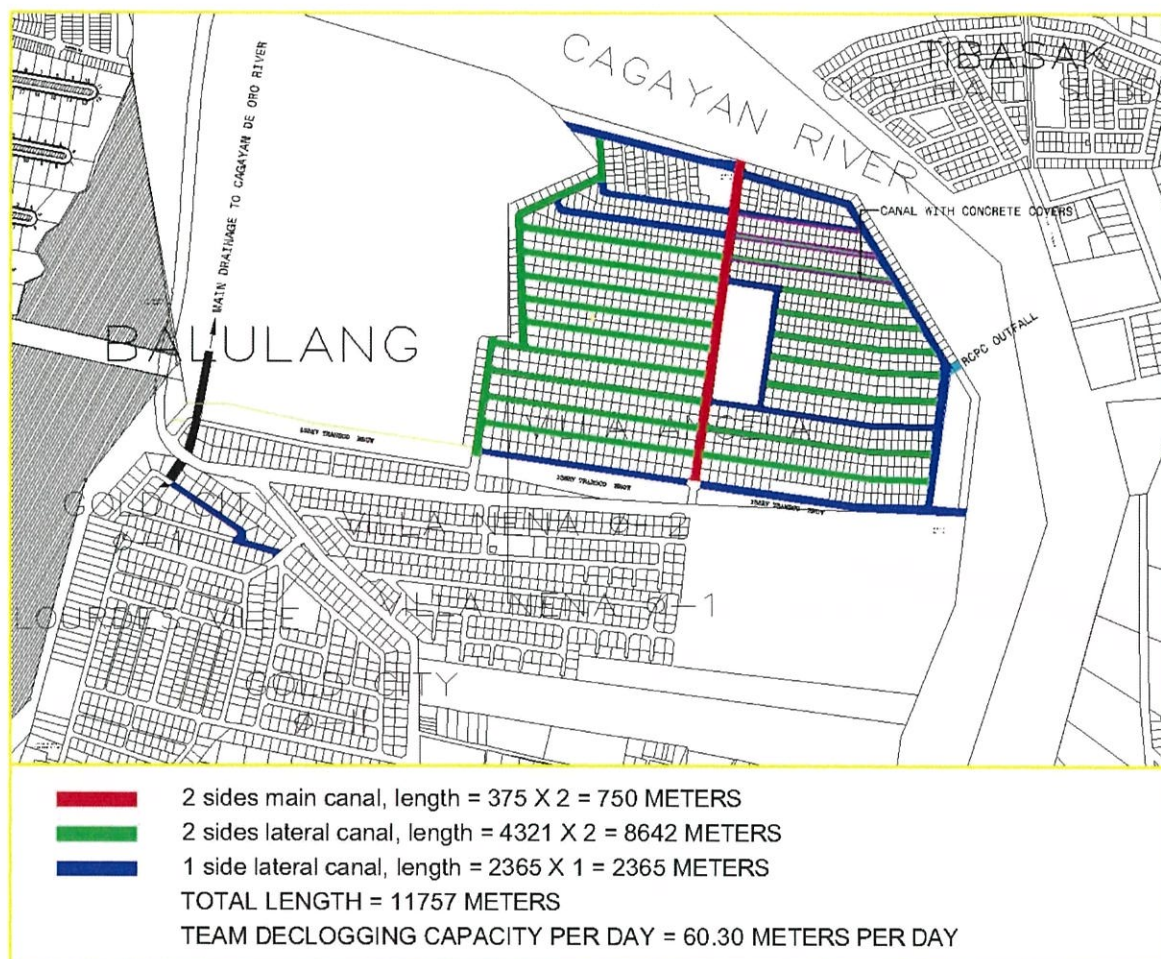


Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION.....	01	
II. THE PHILIPPINES IN THE EYE OF THE STORM.....	05	
III. WHEN CALAMITY STRIKES.....	09	
a. The Cluster Approach in the Aftermath of a Storm		b. What are the factors to consider when hiring beneficiaries to work in emergency employment projects?
b. What should local governments do in the cluster system?		
IV. THE LOCAL RESOURCE-BASED APPROACH: A PRACTICAL GUIDE.....	15	
a. Objectives of the Guide		Short-, Medium-, Long-term Benefits
b. The ILO Experience		a. What benefits will accrue to the affected community from cash-for-work projects?
c. The Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP)		b. What are the benefits of community involvement in cash-for-work projects?
d. The Local Resource-Based Approach		c. How does infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, or reconstruction contribute to the development of the community?
A. The ILO EIIP Local Resource-based approach		d. What is the importance of cash-for-work projects and community contracting in creating sustainable livelihoods?
a. What is Local Resource-based (LRB) approach?		
b. Who uses the LRB approach?		C. Community Contracting
c. When do you use the LRB approach?		a. What is community contracting and how is it implemented in the Philippines?
d. Why should local governments consider the LRB approach?		BOX: A Step-by-Step Guide to Community Contracting
e. Which sectors have large potentials for applying the LRB approach?		b. What are the procurement modes for community projects?
Planning the use of the LRB approach in post-calamity situations		c. What are the factors that ensure viability and efficiency of community projects?
a. What needs to be done?		
1. Rapid Assessment After a Calamity		D. Green Works and Green Jobs
2. Pre-Project Preparation or Development		a. What are green works?
BOX: Creating a Common Database		b. What are green jobs?
b. How are beneficiaries identified?		Box: The LRB Approach
c. Why is there a need to mobilize and organize the community?		
d. What are the elements to consider when deciding on the kind of project to implement?		V. APPLICATIONS OF THE LOCAL RESOURCE-BASED APPROACH IN THE PHILIPPINES.....
e. Who are the parties involved in coordinating the projects?		49
B. Cash-for-Work and Infrastructure Development		a. Metro Manila After Ondoy
a. What is emergency employment or cash-for-work projects?		b. Emergency Employment in Davao Oriental
		c. Empowerment through Community Contracting in Eastern Samar
		d. Labor Opportunities in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan
		e. Community-Led Development in Iloilo
		VI. LESSONS LEARNED.....
		75

ANNEX 9. MAPS AND DIAGRAMS USED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER SUBPROJECTS

Map of Barangay Balulang, CdO



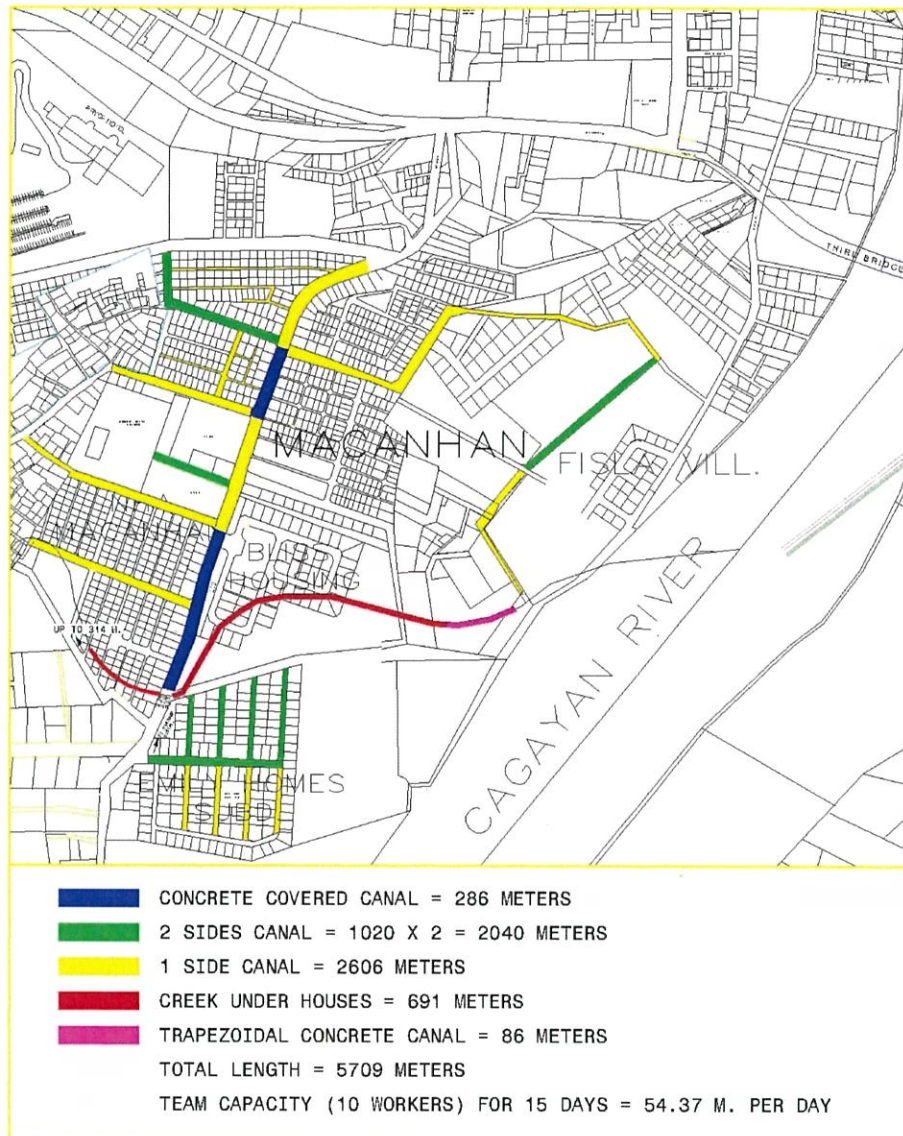
The map shows the CALAANAN area with various blocks and roads. The coastline is marked with a red line, and the proposed benching is marked with a blue line. The map includes a scale bar indicating 89 METERS Benching by LGU and 62 METERS Benching by ILO - DOLE. The coastline is marked with a red line, and the proposed benching is marked with a blue line. The map also shows a main bridge, a river, and a road labeled 'Filinvest - Chinese Community Road'.

Key features on the map include:

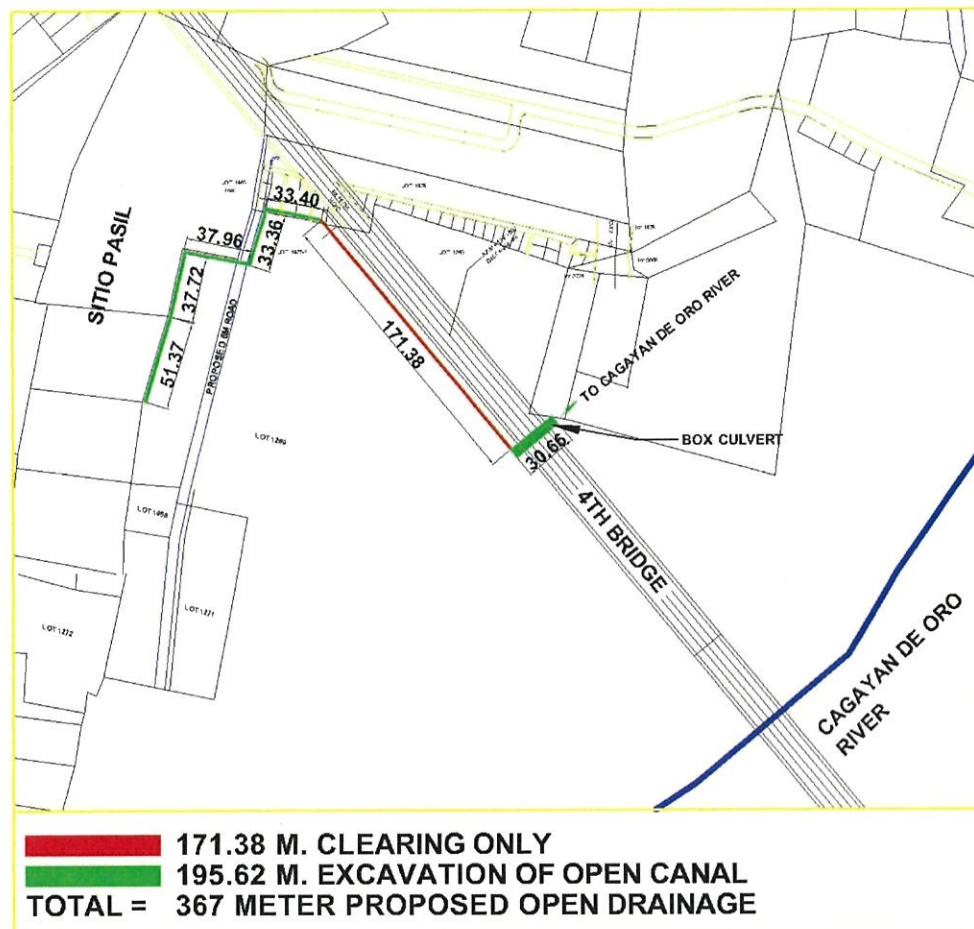
- Blocks:** BLK-1, BLK-2, BLK-3, BLK-4, BLK-5, BLK-6, BLK-7, BLK-8, BLK-19, BLK-20, BLK-21, BLK-22, BLK-23.
- Roads:** ROAD LOT 1 (12.00m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 2 (6.50m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 3 (8.00m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 4 (12.00m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 5 (6.50m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 6 (6.50m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 7 (6.50m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 8 (6.50m - WIDE), ROAD LOT 9 (6.50m - WIDE).
- Other Features:** Main Bridge, River, Filinvest - Chinese Community Road, 89 METERS Benching by LGU, 62 METERS Benching by ILO - DOLE.

[illegible]

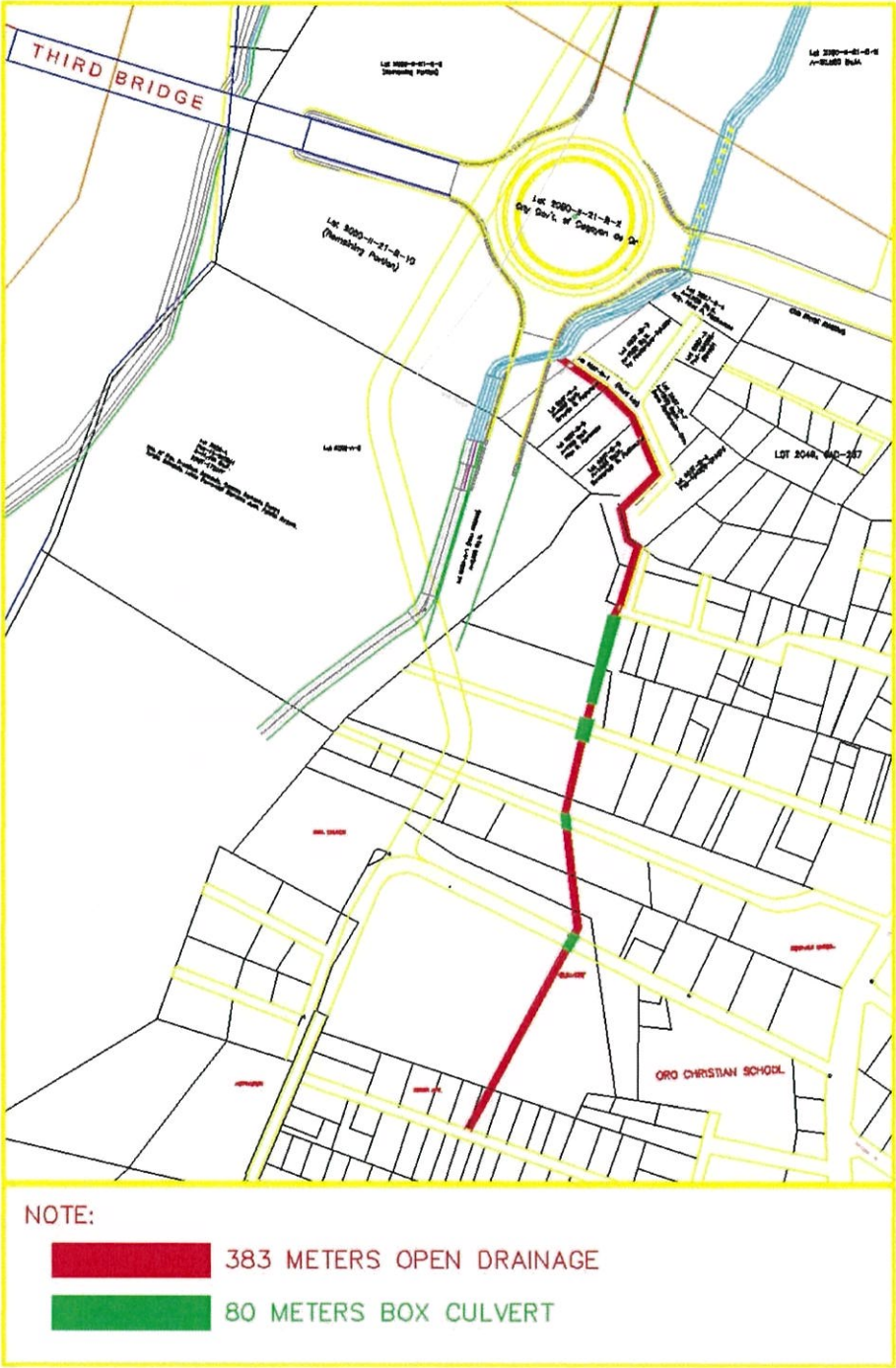
Map of Carmen where declogging activity was performed:



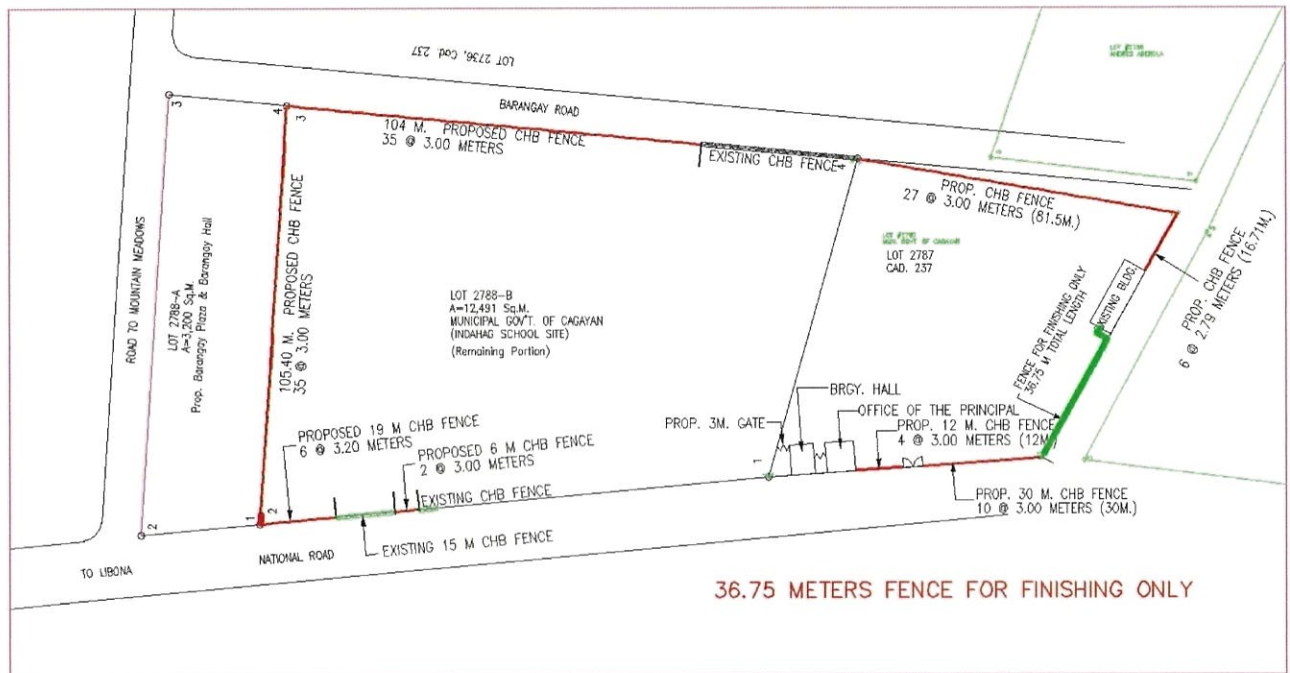
Map showing the route of Kauswagan clearing and construction of canal



Map showing the drainage line to be declogged in Macasandig:



Below is the plan showing the length of fence to be constructed and the details:



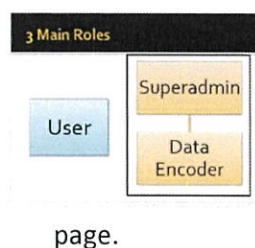
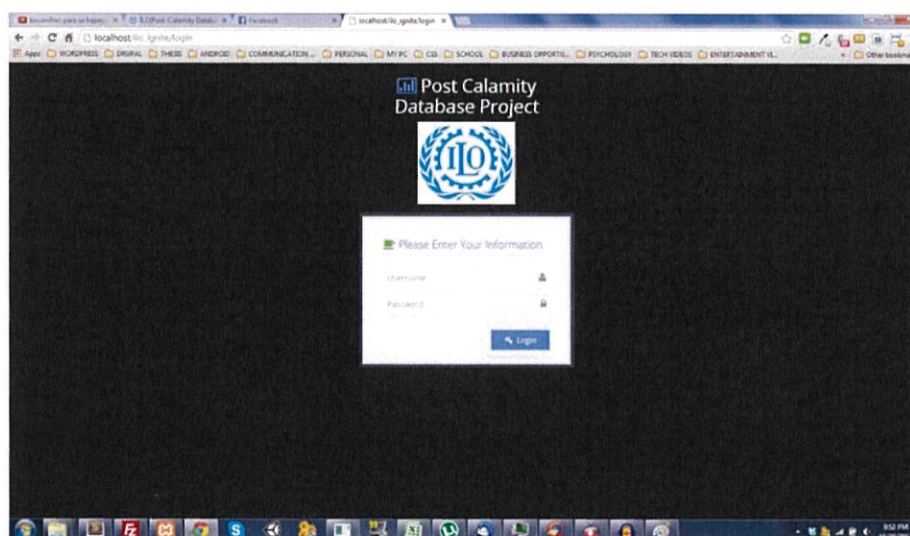
ANNEX 10. POST CALAMITY DATABASE PROTOTYPE

COMMUNITY-BASED EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION ILO POST- CALAMITY DATABASE PROJECT PHI/1201M/AUS

FINAL DESIGN SCREEN DISPLAYS (presented at the End of Project Activity last Nov. 22, 2013 at AIM) This revised version contains all the comments and recommendations from the first presentation before members of the Livelihood Cluster in Iligan.

1. Login page

Simple and user friendly. If a user wants to access the database, this page is presented.



Superadmin: a powerful user has ability to add, edit/modify, delete and change settings on the pages. Superadmin can also create, edit, and delete or remove accounts.

Encoder: a user that can add/edit the names of the recorded/encoded names in the database. No access from statistics pages.

User or visitors: an ordinary account that can only view and search the

page.

2. The View All Page

This is now called “Records Menu”; the Records page contains information in the Database. It includes the names, ages, gender, number of dependents, contact number, address, occupation, skills, income, and the effect of the calamity to the household.

Name	Age	Gender	No. of Dependents	Cell/Tel No.	Address Before	Current Address	Status	Employment	Skills	Monthly Income	Tragedy	Damage to Property
Casanes Test222, Ernest Test2222 Gledio Test222	15	female	1	222	Bituculan, Bugwak, BUKIDNON, Region X	Blk. 4, Lot 12, Zone 8, Abegail Subd., Garnaden, ILOCOS NORTE, Region I	married	self-employed	7	22222	7	partially damage
eeee, sdee eeee	65	female	8		Mabini st., Dalid, EASTERN SAMAR, Region VIII	Crossing Sta. Clara, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, Region IX	separated	un-employed	7	13445	7	totally damage
melendres, kimzine d.	22	female	8	5453677573	bantag st., Mabire, NORTH COTABATO, Region XII	Maravilla, MAGSATE, Region V	widow	employed	7	50000	7	partially damage
berds, olsey b.	43	male	12	4546775676	balidos st., San Fernando, NUEVA ECJA, Region III	Lettac Sur, LA UNION, Region I	married	self-employed	7	45000	7	flooded
paredes, james p.	30	male	0		Magdum, DAVAO DEL SUR, Region XI	Santo Tomas, AGUSAN DEL SUR, Region XI	married	employed	7	23445	7	totally damage
dela cerna, caren d.	24	female	6	3434344656	Barangay 8-A, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	Barangay 10A, TACLOBAN CITY, Region VIII	single	un-employed	7	1200	7	partially damage
laguardia, mercy j.	45	female	12	122213356	street 1, Abuno, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	Barangay 16-B, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	married	self-employed	7	45678	7	totally damage
huebbs, nancy t.	25	female	9	063977654	marang, Palao, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	Barangay 8-A, DAVAO CITY, Region XI	married	employed	7	15000	7	totally damage

3. Statistics Page

STATISTICS page contains previously recorded data. It shows the Age range, Gender, status, damage to property, occupation, and the impact of the calamity to the household.

bayernhan para sa kapay... x

ILOPost-Calamity Data... x

f (1) Facebook x

Statistics - Post Calamity... x

localhost/ilo_ignite/records/statistics

Apps WORDPRESS DRUPAL THERS ANDROID COMMUNICATION... PERSONAL MY PC CSS SCHOOL BUSINESS OPPORTU... PSYCHOLOGY TECH VIDEOS ENTERTAINMENT VL...

Post Calamity Database Project - ILO

Home - Statistics

Home

About Us

Records

Statistics

Administration

Reports

Age

Gender

Status

Damage to Property

Occupation

Tragedy

	M	F	Single	Married	Widow	Totally	Partially	Flooded	N/A	Employed	Self-empl.	Un-empl.	Deaths	Injuries	Missing	Sick	Disable	None
66-75	1450	927	88	1683	590	1503	867	0	7	1378	143	856	12	77	0	6	0	1
56-65	3991	2208	381	4855	914	3897	2288	0	14	3700	825	1674	27	237	0	15	13	0
46-55	7471	3506	799	9302	785	7045	3897	2	33	6439	1949	2589	91	446	4	25	2	0
36-45	9121	4111	1185	11413	528	8542	4644	3	43	7433	2691	3108	70	540	21	25	5	1
26-35	9451	4039	2246	10893	259	8770	4637	2	81	6973	3255	3262	84	462	19	40	4	0
16-25	5665	3070	3875	4610	165	5582	3018	0	135	4002	2046	2687	104	331	82	63	95	45
Total	37149	17861	8574	42756	3241	35339	19351	7	313	29925	10909	14176	388	2093	126	174	119	47

9:54 PM 10/29/2013

4. Search Page

Search and Rank – allows search from previously recorded data. Users can search by First Name, Last Name, and Middle Name, by location and age groups, or impacts to the household.

The screenshot shows the 'Search and Rank' page of the 'Post Calamity Database Project - ILO'. The page has a blue header with the project name and a user profile 'Welcome, admin'. The main content area is titled 'Search and Rank' and contains a form with the following sections:

- Select Desired Criteria and Click Search**
- Search By:** A dropdown menu with 'Last Name' selected, and a text input field containing 'jesto'.
- You can also select from the following options:** A list of checkboxes for 'First Name', 'Last Name', and 'Middle Name'. 'Last Name' is checked.
- Age from:** A dropdown menu with '15' selected, and a text input field containing '99'.
- Gender:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Occupation:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Status:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Property:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- Head of Family?:** A dropdown menu with 'all' selected.
- You can also select by location: (Select Region First)**
- Region:** A dropdown menu with 'ALL REGIONS' selected.
- Province:** A dropdown menu.
- City:** A dropdown menu.
- Barangay:** A dropdown menu.
- Search:** A green button.

5. User can select the criterion should they want to narrow down the search result. After clicking the Search button, it will display a table based on the search criteria selected and also rank them according to desired system (a suggested system has been built-in but can be modified subject to agreement).

The screenshot shows the 'Search and Rank' page with red annotations highlighting search selection options:

- Search Selection option 1:** Points to the 'Search By' dropdown menu.
- Search Selection option 2:** Points to the 'You can also select from the following options' section.
- Search Selection option 3:** Points to the 'You can also select by location: (Select Region First)' section.

The result should look like this if the user “Superadmin” is logged-in. It also shows the “REWARDED” option. If the user marks a check (☑); the corresponding rewarded option of a person will be highlighted to orange color. This means that name is in the state of

“REWARDED”. Through this page also the Superadmin accounts can delete and edit the recorded names in the database.

Rank	Name	Age	Gender	Dependents	Cel/Tel No.	Current Address	Status	Employment	Skills	Monthly Income	Tragedy	Damage to Property	Head of Family?	Awarded
1	aaa.aaa.aa	17	male	17	234234	. Binandian, DAVAO DEL NORTE, Region XI	single	employed	?	P 0	?	totally damage	yes	☐ EDIT DELETE
2	Casanes Test222, Ernest Test222 Clodio Test222	15	female	1	222	Blk. 4, Lot 12, Zone 8, Abegall Subd., Gampaden, ILOCOS NORTE, Region I	married	self-employed	?	P 22222	?	partially damage		☐ EDIT DELETE
3	jesto. eliaquim gahuman	15	female	0		. Maria Cristina, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	widow	self-employed	?	P 0	?	partially damage		☐ EDIT DELETE
4	jesto. Khamzy gahuman	15	female	0		. Maria Cristina, ILIGAN CITY, Region X	widow	self-employed	?	P 0.00	?	partially damage		☐ EDIT DELETE
5	adfsadf. asdfasf adsf	44	male	24	34534534543	. Happy Hollow, BAGUIO CITY, CAR	widow	employed	?	P 1	?	flooded	yes	☒ EDIT DELETE
6	khjkhj. hghkhjh hghkhj	55	male	11	3234444454	. Maniha, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, Region IX	married	self-employed	?	P 333443	?	flooded	yes	☐ EDIT DELETE
7	tytytytyre. trtytyty tytyty	55	male	11	3234444454	. Maniha, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, Region IX	married	self-employed	?	P 333443	?	flooded	yes	☐ EDIT DELETE
8	ff. fff ff	32	male	15	333565656	. Princesa, LANAO DEL NORTE, Region X	married	employed	?	P 2342423	?	partially damage		☐ EDIT DELETE
9	eeee. sdee eeee	65	female	8		. Crossing Sta. Clara, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY,	separated	un-employed	?	P 13445	?	totally damage		☐ EDIT DELETE

6. Add New Records

The “Add New Record” page where the encoder, and superadmin accounts can add, edit, modify names on the database. (NOTE: encoder accounts has an access to add and edit only in the database, has no access to statistics page)

Add New Record

New Record

First Name: Input Firstname Middle Name: Input Middlename Last Name: Input Lastname Age: 15

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female No. of Dependents: 1

Birthdate: Jan 1 1990 Cel/Tel No.: Input Username...

ADDRESS BEFORE

Region: ALL REGIONS Province: City:

Barangay: Street: Input Username...

CURRENT ADDRESS

Region: ALL REGIONS Province: City:

Barangay: Street: Input Username...

7. Admin Panel Page

This page is for the managing of accounts. Administrator of this system can create difference users account such as admin, and encoder's accounts. Through this page also; the administrator of this system can able to view the encoded names of the different encoder's accounts. We can edit, delete, and view what is in the request inbox.

The screenshot displays the 'Post Calamity Database Project - ILO' Admin Panel. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, About Us, Records, Statistics, Admin Panel, Add New Admin, View All Admin (selected), Edit Account, and Request Inbox. The main content area is titled 'View All Admin' and shows a table of users. Each user row includes a checkbox, ID, Username, First Name, Last Name, Role, and a 'No. of Encoded Names' column with a corresponding bar chart. Action buttons (VIEW, EDIT, DELETE) are available for each user.

ID	Username	First Name	Last Name	Role	No. of Encoded Names
14	admin	DOLE1	ILO	superadmin	16
15	ecasaness	Ernest Oliver	Casanes		0
18	testadmin	Ernest Oliver	Casanes		0
19	ilo1	ilo	system		1
20	admin01	ilo	dole		2
21	ernest	Ernest Oliver	Casanes		1
22	neo	neo	matrix		0
23	1a	1a	1a		1130
24	2a	1a	1a		1604
25	3a	1a	1a		1206

8. Reports page

In this page the "Admin" and the "Superadmin" can make a report based on the Bar and Pie charts. Users can likewise generate the charts based on the given option.

Post Calamity Database Project - ILO

Home > Bar Charts

Bar Charts » The options below will help you plot your desired bar chart

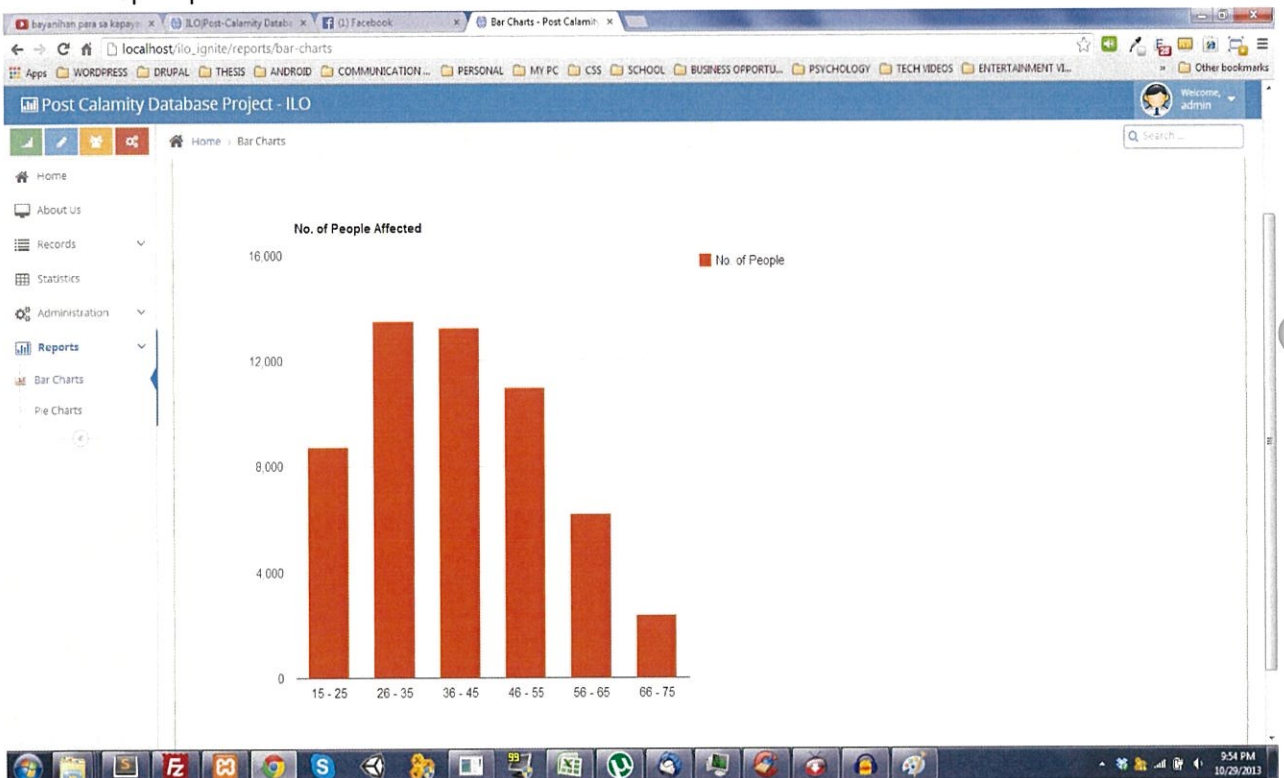
Bar Chart Options

Gender	Status	Occupation
☐ Male	☐ Single	☐ Employed
☐ Female	☐ Married	☐ Self Employed
☐ All	☐ Widowed	☐ Unemployed
	☐ All	☐ All

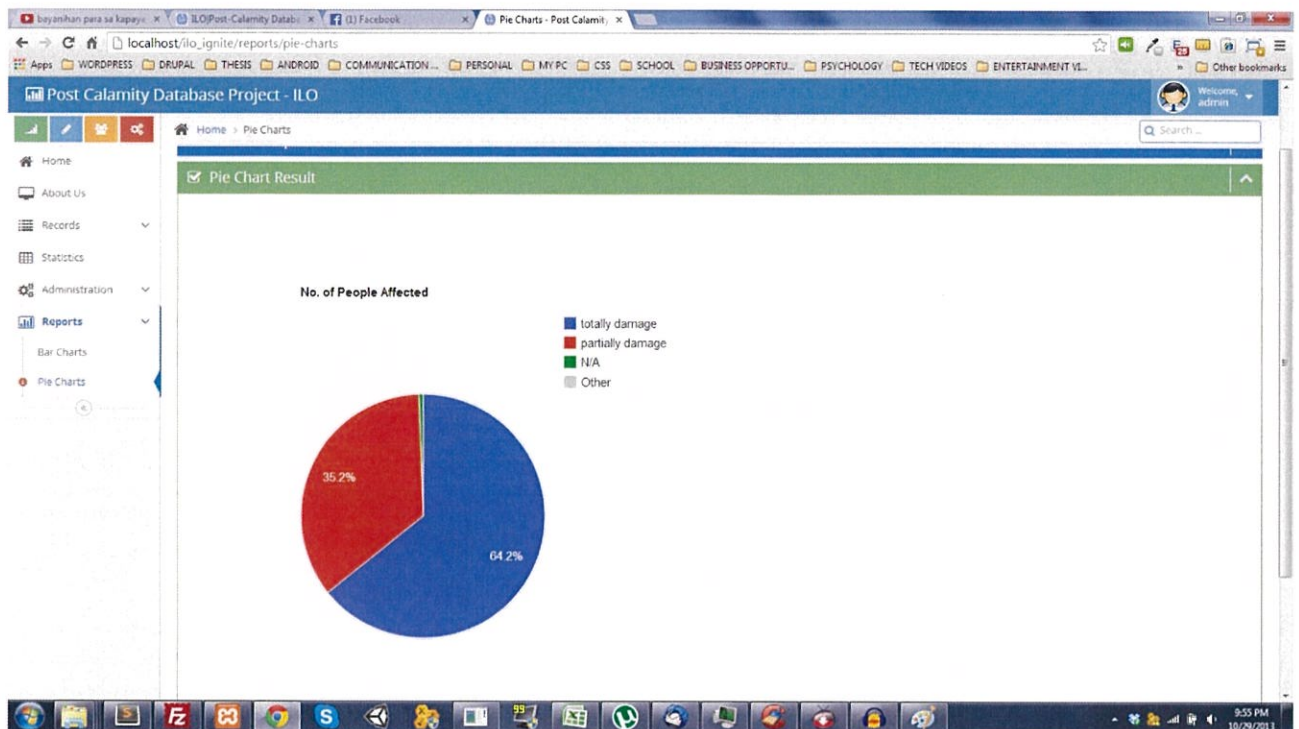
Damage to Property	Type of Tragedy	Bar Chart Type
☐ Totally Damaged	☐ Death	☐ One Column per Age Bracket
☐ Partially Damaged	☐ Injured	☐ Multiple Columns based on Gender
☐ Flooded	☐ Missing	☐ Multiple Columns based on Civil Status
☐ Not Available	☐ Sick	☐ Multiple Columns based on Employment Status
☐ Don't Include This Criteria	☐ Disabled	
	☐ Not Affected	
	☐ Don't Include This Criteria	

Submit

Report presented as Bar Chart



Report presented as Pie Chart



New Features (can be considered for further improvement) This system can be launched (hopefully) through the internet and can be accessed by all tablet smart phone users.

The screenshot shows the 'Add New Record' form in the 'Post Calamity Database Project - ILO' application. The form is titled 'New Record' and contains several input fields: 'First Name' (Input Firstname), 'Middle Name' (Input Middlename), and 'Last Name' (Input Lastname). There is a dropdown menu for 'Age' currently set to '15'. Below the age field are two radio buttons for 'Gender', labeled 'Male' and 'Female'. The top navigation bar shows the application title and a search bar. The sidebar menu on the left includes options like Home, About Us, Records, Statistics, Administration, and Reports. The browser's address bar indicates the URL is 'localhost/ilo_ignite/reports/pie-charts'.

The Home and About Us pages can be changed subject to which agency will house the database. As it stands now, the database is ILO managed and maintained.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL NAME
APO	Agricultural Productivity Office [Cagayan de Oro]
BUFA	Bugo United Fisherfolk Association
CAO	City Agriculturalist Office [Iligan]
CdO	Cagayan de Oro
CDLO	Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office
CfW	Cash For Work
CLENRO	City Local Environment and Natural Resources Office [CdO]
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CUCWA	Calaanan United Construction Workers Association
DALIFFA	Dalipuga Farmers & Fishermen Association Inc.
DOLE	Department of Labour and Employment
DSWD	Department of Social Works and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FTI	Foundation for These-Abled Persons Inc.
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LGU	Local Government Unit
MSU-IIT	Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
OCHA	Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs
PDFI	Pailig Development Foundation, Inc.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
SALT	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
WFP	World Food Programme