

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



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ACRONYMS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BLE	Bureau of Local Employment
BPL	Business Permits and Licenses
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CDLO	Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office
CDO	Cagayan de Oro
CEO	City Engineering Office
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CNMRS	Computerized National Manpower Registry of Skills
CPDO	City Planning and Development Office
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CSWD	City Social Welfare and Development
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Energy
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTI-LdN	Department of Trade and Industry – Lanao del Norte
ECOWEB	Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EO	Executive Order
FC	Financial Capital
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
HC	Human Capital
IC	Iligan City
KII	Key Informant Interview
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU	Local Government Unit
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NMP	National Maritime Polytechnic
NSCB	National Statistics Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
OBOP	One Barangay One Product
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PC	Physical Capital
PBIDC	Philippine Bamboo Industry Development Council
PDAF	Priority Development Assistance Fund
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
Php	Philippine peso
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
PQF	Philippine Qualifications Framework
Q on Q	Quarter on Quarter
RDC-X	Regional Development Council – Region 10
SAFDZ	Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development
SSS	Social Security System

TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TS	Tropical Storm
WFP	World Food Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rapid Impact Assessment of Disaster on Sources of Livelihood and Employment in Iligan City 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 triggered by the calamity (Typhoon *Sendong*) 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.

Data used for this study are of two types: hard data from NGAs, from various offices of the city government, as well as the Livelihood Cluster Secretariat's integrating output on the institutions involved in livelihood activities and primary data from the survey on livelihood damage assessment. Collected data from the IDPs were triangulated by KIIs and FGDs, whereas secondary data sourced from the various offices/institutions were reinforced and/or validated with KIIs. The deployment of field survey interviewers lasted ten (10) days, starting on October 23 and ending on November 7, 2012.

Specifically, the study endeavours to provide information on 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 undertaken by survivors to cope with the adverse effects of the calamity;
4. 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.

Summary of Findings on Key Areas:

1. **Sources of employment and livelihood (formal, informal, agricultural, non-agricultural) prior to TS *Sendong* in the affected areas**

Prior to TS *Sendong*, nearly 50% of the total working-age IDPs in affected sites had no source of income; of this number, around half are women and youth. The most common primary source of income in all sites required only elementary education such as elementary occupation (househelp, 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 in construction works and provided general unskilled labor while the spouses are in unskilled

labor and micro-enterprise operations. Also, the affected families were engaged in other sources of income such as subsistence agriculture, elementary occupation, and crafts and related trade works.

2. The impact of TS *Sendong* on employment and livelihood capacities in affected communities (e.g., sectoral impact on labour force, vulnerable employment)

The condition worsened after the disaster because of the loss of capital assets needed for their livelihood. The percentage of working-age IDPs in all sites with no source of primary income increased to more than 50% with women again having the higher percentage than men. Those who still have primary sources of income, the majority were still into elementary occupation, micro-enterprise operation, and crafts and related trades. Among the difficulties encountered by the IDPs in their current livelihood are lack of capital assets, lack of technical know-how, and health problems/physical impairment/safety concerns/emotional issues. Women, however, are more concerned about the marketing of their products.

3. Alternative sources (formal and informal sectors, agriculture, non-agriculture) of employment/livelihood undertaken by survivors to cope with the adverse effects of the calamity

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 were to seek financial support, to pursue other means/sources of income, to look for emotional/spiritual support, to undertake reconstruction of shelter, and to ask help/support from parents or to wait for dole-outs/donations. The IDPs in all sites 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 in permanent relocation sites, transitory shelters, temporary quarters, and rebuilt houses (home-based). As such, the interventions 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 before and after TS *Sendong* revolves around infrastructure development. At present, repair and rehabilitation of roads, bridges and public utilities are still ongoing. 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 Government 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 emphasize the development of agriculture and eco-tourism industry. This direction maximizes the sustainable utilization of the City's natural resources, and in support of this, E.O. 879 concerning the bamboo industry was passed.

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 the 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 operation, farming/livestock-raising, and cosmetology/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 involvement. Women associations are also the most prevalent particularly for home-based IDPs. There is an evident 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 is followed by the service sector that will cater to the eco-tourism industry. Presently, labour demand for the agriculture-fishery sector depends on the progress of the support mechanisms like infrastructure, the financial capital that will propel increased crop production and, consequently, the promotion of agri-business engagements. Specifically for the women IDPs, skills needed are on the production of quality crafts and processed food to support the agri-business sector.

7. Institutions involved in livelihood recovery process

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

As of November 27, 2012, the Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO) of the City of Iligan (Acting Secretariat of the Livelihood Cluster), reported livelihood initiatives undertaken 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 physical assets such as farm implements, 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 shown in the CDLO November 2012 report.

Of the 32 recipient barangays regardless of the category, the top ten (10) in terms of amount of assistance includes Digkilaan (12.58%), Rogongon (2.88%), Hinaplanon (2.71%), Mahayahay (2.61%), Santiago (2.54%), Mandulog (1.53%), Abuno (1.49%), Luinab (1.46%), Tambacan (1.43%), San Miguel (1.42%), Sta. Felomina (1.05%), and Bonbonon (1.03%). The types of livelihood asset predominantly provided were of the physical and 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 typhoon *Sendong*. Furthermore, to spur economic activities, the LGU established the 'night market' at the City Plaza in February 2011. Immediately after typhoon *Sendong*, operations in the night market were suspended but resumed 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 the "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 typhoon *Sendong*. Moreover, the DOE issued a policy on price freeze on prices of petroleum products, and the DTI strictly monitored the prices of basic and other essential commodities. Another policy which will support the livelihood recovery work is E.O. 83, 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 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 results, it appears that typhoon *Sendong* did not affect the business climate of Iligan City on the macro level. Substantiating this finding are the economic indicators such as prices that did not change (0.74:0.74), BIR revenues (Php1,141.99M : Php1,434.96M) and investments (Php180,535,163 : Php263,883,500) that increased, and inflation rate that very slightly decreased (6% : 5.5%). While the reported damages were considerable since it amounted to a total of Php178,601,546 for several business sectors in the wholesale and retail industry, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, real estate, renting, accommodation, restaurants and fabrication/repair shops, the majority were able to recover. It is inspiring to note that from the interview with business owners most of them looked at the crisis as a window for opportunities.

On the whole, typhoon *Sendong* did not have a significant effect on the formal labour 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 in elementary occupation (househelp, 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 implementation. Agriculture-focused national and city government livelihood interventions reported replanting, growing and harvestable crops for its seed dispersal projects, the use of organic fertilizers and other farm implements and the re-dispersal or draft training of farm animals. For private-led livelihood initiatives, 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 (livestocks 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 NGAs in partnership with NGOs have been reported. In this livelihood intervention, 10 teams of fisherfolks are providing the labour component for the construction and assembly of the common facility – the fishing boat. Marine fish cages seeded with bangus fry located in Barangay Dalipuga were provided by ECOWEB through BFAR to affected fisherfolks from Bayug (Hinaplanon), Santiago, and Sta. Filomena, benefiting 140 fishing families.

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

Among the ongoing livelihood recovery initiatives are 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 fisherfolks. In support to this production/technical skills augmentation, conduct of trainings on livelihood and business as well as provision of livestock, agri-products, and farm equipment are being programmed until March 2013. Capital provision and training on insurance have been undertaken by an NGO since January 2012 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 intended to open up opportunities in the areas of fresh flower arrangement, baking, pasta making, banana chip production, and beads/fashion accessories making. There is one livelihood opportunity introduced to the grade XI and high school students of Rogongon Agricultural High School by way of student immersion in agro-forestry and bee-keeping.

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

SEA-K is a livelihood and capability building program of DSWD 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 Php2,225,000.00. In the conduct of a KII, a satisfactory overall assessment rating was expressed by its service provider. An alarming increase in accounts payable and the beneficiaries' lack of preparation to engage in business activities are among their concerns.

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

I. Profile of the City

Iligan City, with its 81,337 hectares of land area, 44 barangays and 322,821 population (as of May 2010), is a place endowed by nature with 23 waterfalls. It is situated in the northern part of Mindanao and gifted with a long stretch of shoreline along Iligan Bay. This makes it possible to host two fishing ports, one public and nine private sea ports. Over 12% of the city's land area has elevations of less than 100 meters above mean sea level, 21% are within 100 to 300 meters, while the remaining areas of more than 65% are with elevations of more than 300 meters above mean sea level. Based on the existing land use, about 55.6% of the total land area is utilized by forest followed by agriculture which accounts for 37.2% (*City Assessor's Office, 2008*). From 2000-2010, Iligan's population sustained an annual population growth rate of 1.25%. The City's labor force in 2008 was 180,445, of which 49.1% are men and 50.90% are women. Iligan's economy is known for its micro-scale entrepreneurs accounting for 82% of the business establishments in the city prior to TS Sendong.

As of 2011, Iligan had a total of sixteen (16) industrial establishments of which 10 are classified as manufacturing and 6 are non-manufacturing companies. Based on intensity classification, there are 12 major industries classified as non-pollutive/non-hazardous with a capitalization of Php0.4M to Php1,496B. Of the 10 manufacturing establishments listed, only four industries recorded a total of 672 employees. Global Steel Philippines has the biggest capitalization of almost Php3B in 2011 as recorded in the Permits and Licenses Division of the City Mayor's Office. Livelihood Profile of Internally Displaced Persons in Iligan City

Method of Study

A total of 1,000 families constituted the survey respondents, constituting 5% of an estimated 20,000 validated by the CSWD as affected families. The sample was taken from the different sites namely home-based, relocation areas, transitory sites and temporary shelters. Home-based respondents are the resident returnees of the seven (7) badly-hit barangays identified by the CSWD. Three of the badly-hit barangays are coastal (Hinaplanon, Sta. Filomena, Santiago) while four are hinterlands (Bonbonon, Digkilaan, San Roque, Upper Hinaplanon).

The areas covered for each site in the study are shown in Table 1. Proportionate sampling was used to ensure that the four sites are equally represented. The distribution of the survey respondents by site is shown in Table 2 below. Detailed distribution of respondents by site during the data gathering can be found in Annex Table 1.

The respondents were not pre-identified due to the absence of a complete listing of affected families per site at the time of the conduct of the survey. Therefore, purposive sampling was utilized, so that whoever was available and qualified for interview during the schedule of the survey within the area covered was included. Moreover, only the family head or spouse or son/daughter of age was considered as respondent of the survey.

A set of standard focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted to enrich the data gathered from the survey questionnaire. Participants of the FGDs and KIIs were those who have not participated in the survey. Focus group discussions were carried out in selected relocation, transitory and temporary sites. Separate discussions were systematically held with groups of men and women. The team collected the perspectives of the working youth, barangay council, and people's organization through the KIIs. Table 3 shows the sites where FGDs were conducted and Table 4 displays the distribution of the key informants from the badly-hit barangays.

Table 1. Research Sites

Research Sites	Areas Covered
Home-based	Bonbonon
	Digkilaan
	Hinaplanon
	San Roque
	Sta. Filomena
	Santiago
	Upper Hinaplanon
Relocation sites	Bayanihan Village, Sta. Elena
	Caritas Village, Upper Tominobo
	Deus Caritas and Order of Malta, Sumbuyan, Luinab
	Kapuso Village, Mandulog
	Red Cross Village, Digkilaan
Temporary shelters	Luinab Gym 1
	Siao Shelter Box, Luinab
Transitory sites	BagongSilangAmakan Houses
	BagongSilang Bunk Houses
	Dy Property Amakan Houses, Pala-o
	MandulogAmakan Houses
	Mandulog Bunk Houses
	San RoqueVarfAmakan Houses
	Sta. Elena Bunk Houses

Table 2. Distribution of Survey Respondents, by Site

Research Sites	Number of Affected Families ^a	Proportion to the Total Sample Size ^b	Actual Number of Sample Families per Site
Home-based	8323	77.80	778
Relocation sites	1081	10.10	101
Transitory sites	1103	10.30	103
Temporary shelters	190	1.80	18
Total	10697		1000

^a Number of affected families as of April 11, 2012 CSWD Data

^b Number of affected families as of November 2012 due to transfer from transitory to relocation sites.

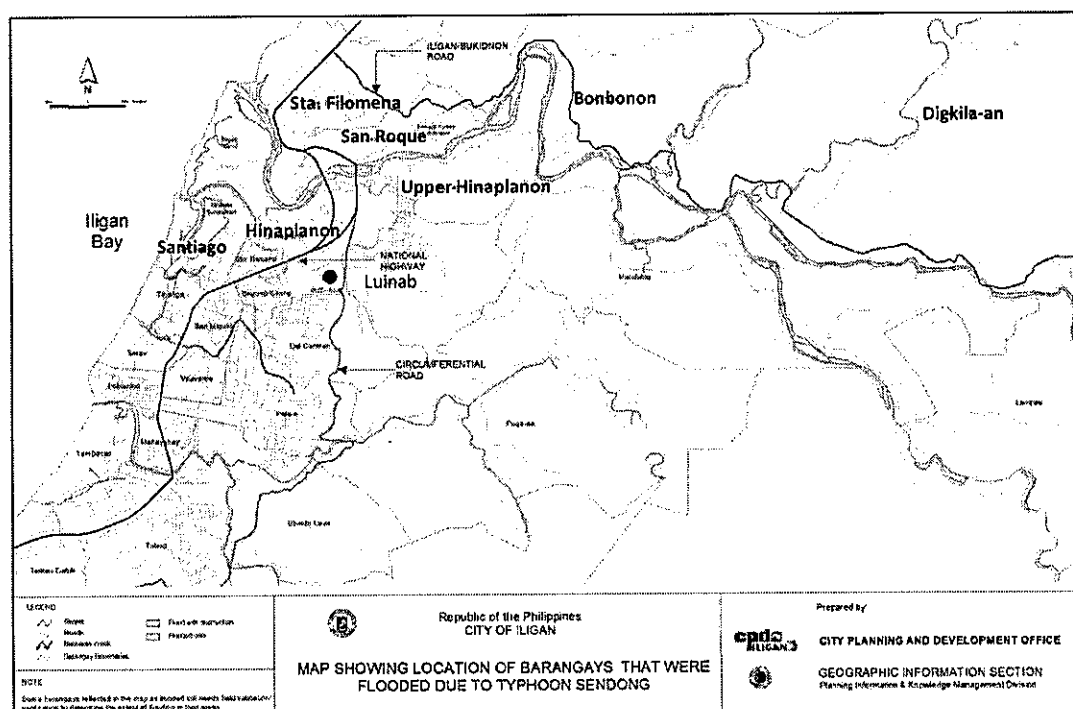
Table 3. Sites of FGD

FGD Sites	Areas covered
Relocation sites	Bayanihan Village, Sta. Elena
	Deus Caritas, Sumbuyan, Luinab
	Red Cross Village, Digkilaan
Temporary sites	Siao Shelter Box
Transitory sites	BagongSilangAmakan Houses
	Dy Property Amakan Houses, Pala-o
	Sta. Elena Bunk Houses

Table 4. Distribution of Key Informants, by Barangays

Location of Key Informants	Type	Number of Informants
Bonbonon	Women's Organization	3
	Brgy. Council	1
	Youth Council	1
	Farmer's Association	1
Digkilaan	Purok Presidents	4
	Women's Organization	1
Hinaplanon	Fisherfolks Organization	1
	Brgy. Council	1
San Roque	Women's Organization	1
	Brgy. Council	1
Sta. Filomena	Rural Improvement Club	1
	Informal Cooperative	1
	Brgy. Council	2
	Fisherfolk's Organization	1
Santiago	Brgy. Council	1
	Women's Association	1
Upper Hinaplanon	Brgy. Council	1
	Youth Council	1

Figure 1. Affected Barangays



Pre-disaster Profile of the Survey Area

Of the 44 barangays comprising the whole of Iligan City, seven (7) are identified as badly affected areas of the Tropical Storm Sendong (refer to Figure 1). These badly-hit barangays include Bonbonon, Digkilaan, Hinaplanon, San Roque, Sta. Filomena, Santiago and Upper Hinaplanon, all of which are located adjacent to the Mandulog River which overflowed when typhoon Sendong hit Iligan City last December 16-17, 2011.

Barangays Bonbonon and Digkilaan are classified as rural highlands with majority of the people engaged in farming. Crops planted in these barangays include corn, vegetables, and fruits. Palay is also planted in Digkilaan. No commercial farms are established in these barangays, implying that all farming activities are mainly on a subsistence level, but some surplus are brought to the market and sold from time to time. Barangay San Roque is also rural but lowland. Unlike the former two rural barangays, majority of the households in this location are engaged in non-farm activities. As of 1999, the rural farming barangays have the highest poverty incidence compared to the other badly-hit barangays.

Four of the badly affected barangays are urban, suggesting that economic activities are mostly non-farm. In the three urban barangays with coastal area, fishing is also evident. All of the barangays exhibit an equal distribution of population across gender.

Table 5. Profiles of Affected Barangays

Barangay	Type	Land Area (hectares) 2007	Population 2007 Census		No. of Households (1999)			Percent of Families below Poverty Threshold (1999)
			Male	Female	Farming	Non- farming	Fishing	
Bonbonon	Rural – highland	424.13	750	760	265	63	0	94.00
Digkilaan	Rural - highland	1,346.85	2241	2270	765	7	50	80.00
Hinaplanon	Urban- lowland / coastal	551.54	6685	6768	165	1699	30	52.00
San Roque	Rural lowland	131.62	1679	1701	100	274	0	57.00
Santiago	Urban – lowland / coastal	110.42	3952	4001	30	1003	50	48.00
Sta. Filomena	Urban – partly lowland / coastal, partly upland	503.92	3336	3378	150	658	100	48.00
Upper Hinaplanon	Urban - lowland	190.93	3060	3098	300	300	0	61.00

Source: Iligan City Statistical Yearbook 2008

Primary Source of Income

Of the 1,000 families included in the survey, there was a total of 4,273 IDPs, of which 2,826 constituted the working-age group, i.e., ages of 15 years and above. Prior to Tropical Storm Sendong, approximately 41% of those classified in the working-age do not have a source of income. Most of these are the youth (ages 15-24 years) who are not engaged in economic activity because they are attending school.

Many of the IDPs are high school and a few are college level, thus the most prevalent primary source of income are domestic work (house help, 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). This condition holds true for the respondents in all the sites, i.e., temporary shelters, transitory sites, relocation sites and home-based. The family heads are mostly in construction works and unskilled labor while the spouses are mostly in unskilled labor and micro-enterprise (sari-sari store) operation. Figures 2 and 3 display the primary source of income of family members of typhoon Sendong victims in Iligan city prior to and after the calamity.

Gender disaggregation (Figures 4 and 5), also shows the same pattern where men are mostly in crafts and related trades, and elementary occupation while women are in elementary occupation and micro-enterprise activities.

Of the three coastal barangays and four hinterland barangays covered in the survey, only a meager 7.15% of the working-age group was engaged in agriculture (farming and fishing). Agricultural activity was basically for subsistence. Families were engaged in backyard farming or gardening for consumption and some harvested products were sold in the city markets. Most of those engaged in farming did not own the land they are cultivating.

Interview with President of Diodongan Farmer's Association, Brgy. Bonbonon

"...Ang among mga tanom ma'am amo kaunon ug ang uban among ibaligya sa merkado sa syudad...kadaghanan sa amo diri ma'am mga saop...bahinan pod namo ang tag-iya sa yuta sa among abot..." (Our products, Ma'am, are for our consumption and some we sell at the market in the city... most of us here, Ma'am, are tenants... we give a share of our harvest to the land owner.)

Approximately 79% of the working-age group among the surveyed families earned a monthly income of less than Php3,999 before the disaster. This indicates that the affected families belong to the poorest sector. Their economic status and their lack of assets make them more vulnerable to destitution resulting from a disaster. Figure 6 shows a comparison of the IDPs' pre- and post-Sendong level of monthly income.

Focus Group Discussion with Women, Siao Shelter Box

"...dili mi kasugod ug panginabuhian kay dili pa permanente ang amongpuy-anan..." (...we have difficulty in starting a livelihood because we don't have permanent shelter.)

Focus Group Discussion with Women, Deus Caritas Village

"Daghan bawal sulod sa relocation site sama sa dili pwede ka buhi ug hayop ug dili pwede maka-pananom. Kung pwede man magtanom, perti kagamay sa luna, bisan pang konsumo, dili kaya..." (There are many prohibitions in the relocation site such as not allowing the raising of livestock and plants. Even if we were allowed to plant, if only for consumption, we cannot.)

The survey among the affected families indicated that the Tropical Storm Sendong has not only brought about loss of lives but also loss of livelihood as well. Many of the women participants in the

Focus Group Discussions who were vendors, entrepreneurs, dressmakers, and the like are now full-time housewives. Indeed, the overall number and proportion of those in the working-age group who have no source of income has increased by 28.27%. In particular, a more significant increase in the number of those with no source of income was seen in the temporary site, relocation site, and transitory shelters, in that order. The FGDs conducted indicate that the IDPs have difficulty in recovering their livelihood due to the change in their location. Their new location is far from where they used to conduct their livelihood activities prior to the disaster. Some of them pointed out to the difficulty of living in the temporary shelter. Others stressed the restrictions inside the relocation site.

The increase in the number of those having no source of income in effect resulted to the decline in the number and proportion of those who were still engaged in the different primary sources of income.

There is, however, no significant change in the distribution of IDPs across income source. Worth noting is the increase in the proportion of IDPs who are engaged in crafts and related works specifically in transitory shelters and relocation sites. An interview with the coordinator in one of the relocation sites pointed to the fact that as part of the program, they also engage the services of some of the relocatees who have skills in construction, in building the shelter from which they received a daily wage of Php200-Php250.

Interview with Camp Manager, Gawad Kalinga, Bayanihan Village, Sta. Elena

"Ang uban nga mga gipangbalhin nga mga pamilya nga kahibalo mo panday among ipaapil ug trabaho sa mga balay nga gitukod sa Gawad Kalinga." (Some relocatees who are carpenters and masons were employed in constructing the Gawad Kalinga shelters.)

Overall, in the post-disaster period, the most prevalent sources are still the elementary occupation, crafts and related trades works, and micro-enterprise activities. The same trend is apparent in each of the mentioned sites.

Corollary to the loss of livelihood, among the glaring impacts of the Tropical Storm Sendong is the reduction or loss of income. There is an increase in the proportion of those earning a monthly income below Php2,000 and a decline in those earning higher income ranges. This is the general picture per site except for the transitory site wherein an increase in the proportion of those earning a monthly income between Php2,000 to Php3,999 was recorded due to the increase in the number of carpenters and masons in the area who have availed of the cash-for-work program. Overall, the monthly income of the IDPs has declined.

Livelihoods were also affected because of the loss of some capital assets needed. Key informants from barangays Bonbonon and Digkilaan mentioned about the difficulty of going back to farm because of the loss of carabaos and other farm implements. In addition, the quality of soil in the farm has significantly deteriorated after the flood. Some of the farms are even covered with boulders. Those engaged in fishing claimed that their fishing implements like boats, fishing nets and other equipment vanished during the flood. Sari-sari store owners had their stores and stocks flooded. In Hinaplanon, it was only after 10 months that 60% of the micro-entrepreneurs resumed operation. In Santiago, lack of financial capital was the problem why many of them did not go back to business. Some of those who went back to their business noted that they have limited financial capital as compared to before. The loss of capital assets made it difficult for IDPs to go back to their usual livelihood activities and earn their usual income.

Focus Group Discussion with Farmers, Digkilaan

"Ang among mga kabaw ma'am, kay na nga-anod sa baha mao nang manual ang pagdaro namo karon sa among mga uma...sauna ang tunga sa ektarya amo madaro sa usa kaadlaw pero karon sulod pa sa pulo ka adlaw namo darohon." (Our carabaos, Ma'am, were washed away in the flood that's why we have to manually till our farms... before, we could till half a hectare in a day but now it takes us ten days.)

Focus Group Discussion with Fisherfolks, Hinaplanon and Sta. Felomina

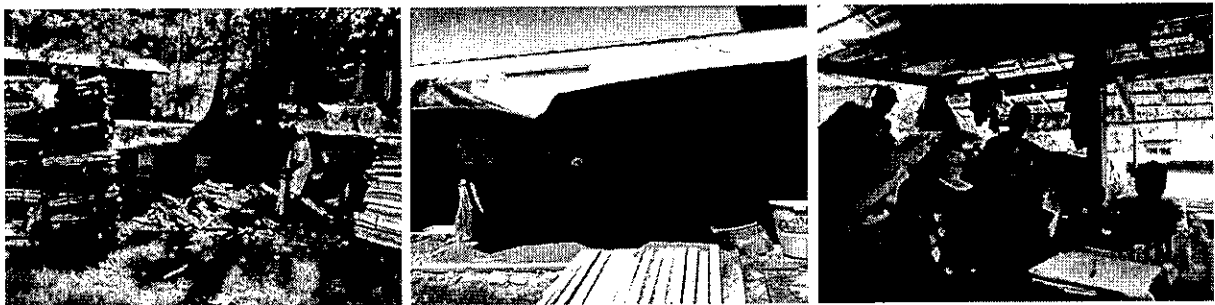
"Ang among mga sakayan, baling, layag, pumpboat ug uban pa na gamit sa pagpangisda ma'am naanod sa baha..." (Our boats, nets, sails, pumpboats, and other equipment for fishing, Ma'am, were washed away in the flood...)

Key Informant Interview with President of Women's Organization, Digkilaan

"Ang among tindahan sa wala pa nag-Sendong mga Php27K ang sulod. Paghuman sa Sendong, mga Php4K na lang ang pwede mabaligya namo..." (Our store before Tropical Storm Sendong had stocks worth Php27,000. After Sendong only Php4,000 is left for us to sell.)

Key Informant Interview with Member of Women's Organization, Bonbonon

"Naanod ang among mga tindahan...wala jud ni bias nga may nahibilin...sauna naa mi baligya na mga feeds para sa baboy og manok og bugas, karon wala na mi nagbaligya kay gamay na lang amo kapital." (Our stores were washed away... nothing was left... before, we had stocks of feeds for pigs and chicken, and rice, but now we don't have anything to sell because we have less capital.)



Secondary Source of Income

Almost 8% of the working-age IPDs, most of whom were men, were also engaged in other (secondary) sources of income before they were hit by the calamity. The most prevalent were subsistence agriculture, elementary occupation and crafts and related trade works. Similar to the case of the primary source of income, there has also been a decline in the engagement of secondary livelihood in the aftermath of the calamity and a marked increase in the dependence on the non-occupation source of income such as remittance particularly for home-based affected families. Consequently, income from secondary source likewise declined after Tropical Storm Sendong hit.

Figures 7 and 8 depict the secondary source of income by site for the pre- and post-Sendong scenario. Figures 9 and 10 display the gender disaggregated secondary source of income pre- and post-Sendong. Income range from secondary occupation is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 2. Pre-Sendong Primary Source of Income, by Site (in percentages)

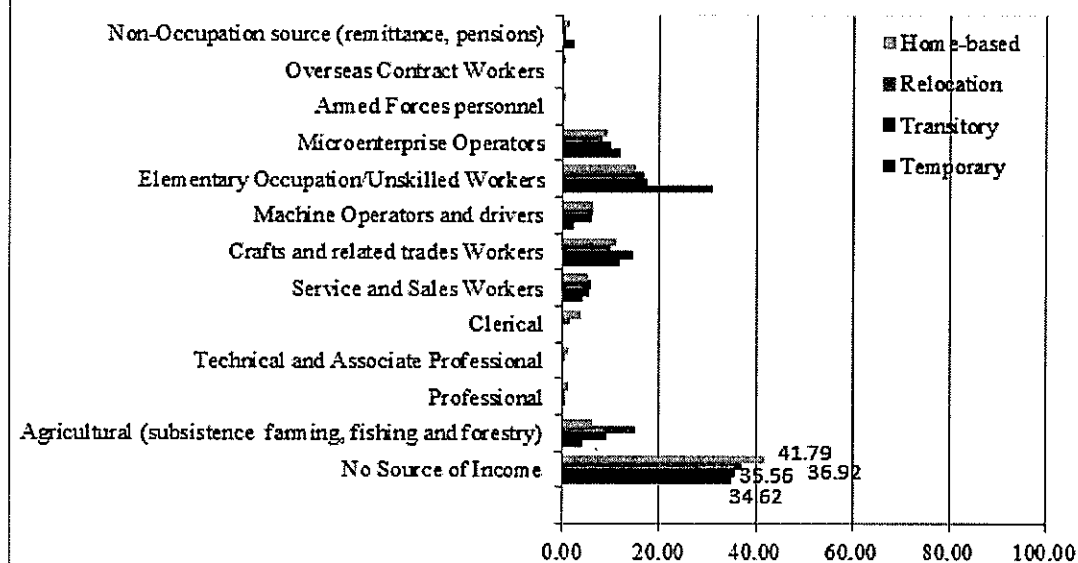


Figure 3. Post-Sendong Primary Source of Income, by Site (in percentages)

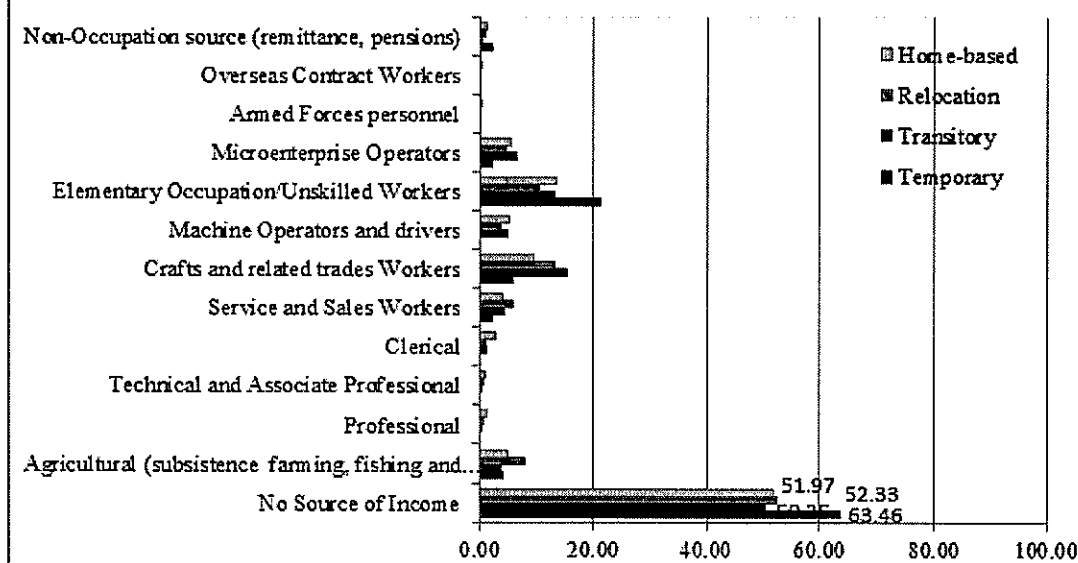


Figure 4. Pre-Sending Primary Source of Income, Men and Women (in percentages)

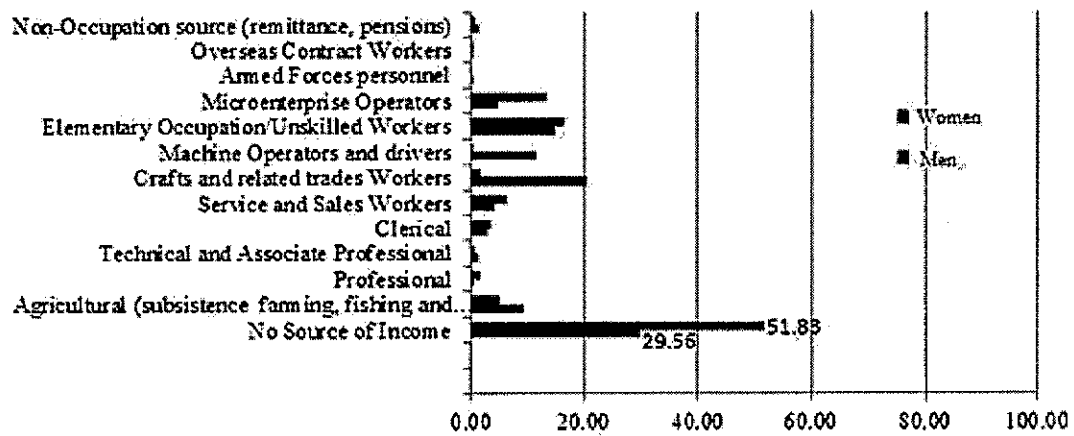


Figure 5. Post-Sending Primary Source of Income, Men and Women (in percentages)

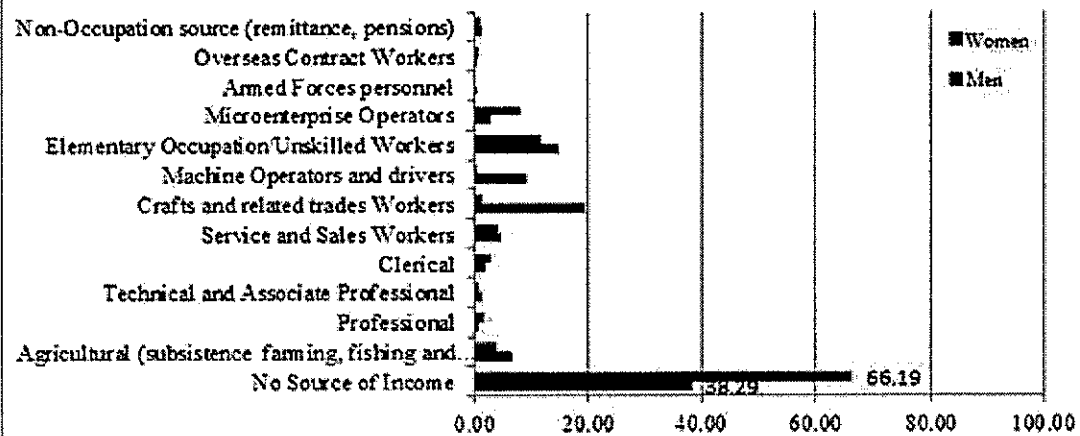


Figure 6. Pre- and Post-Sendong Income from Primary Source in all Sites (in percentages)

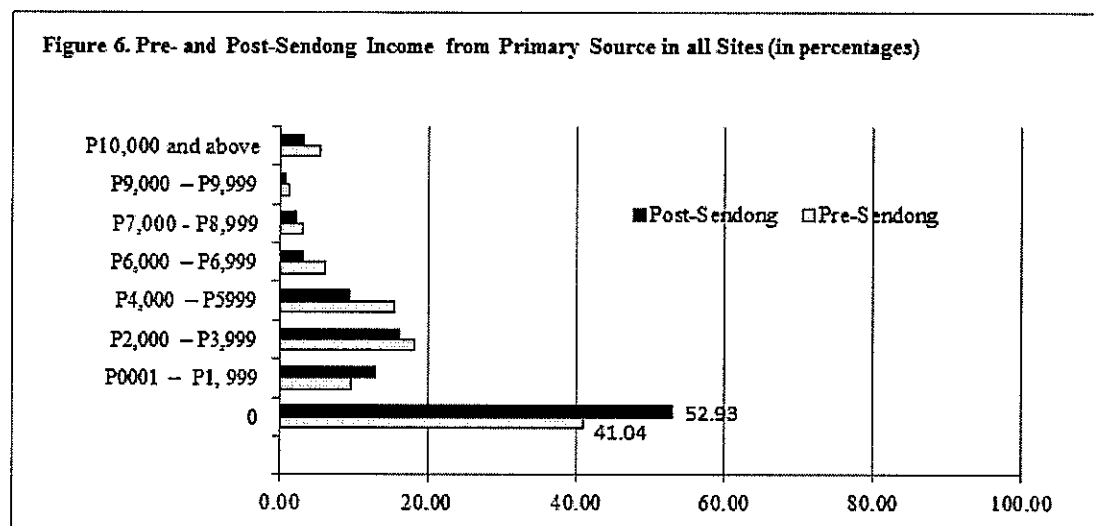


Figure 7. Pre-Sendong Secondary Source of Income, by Site (in percentages)

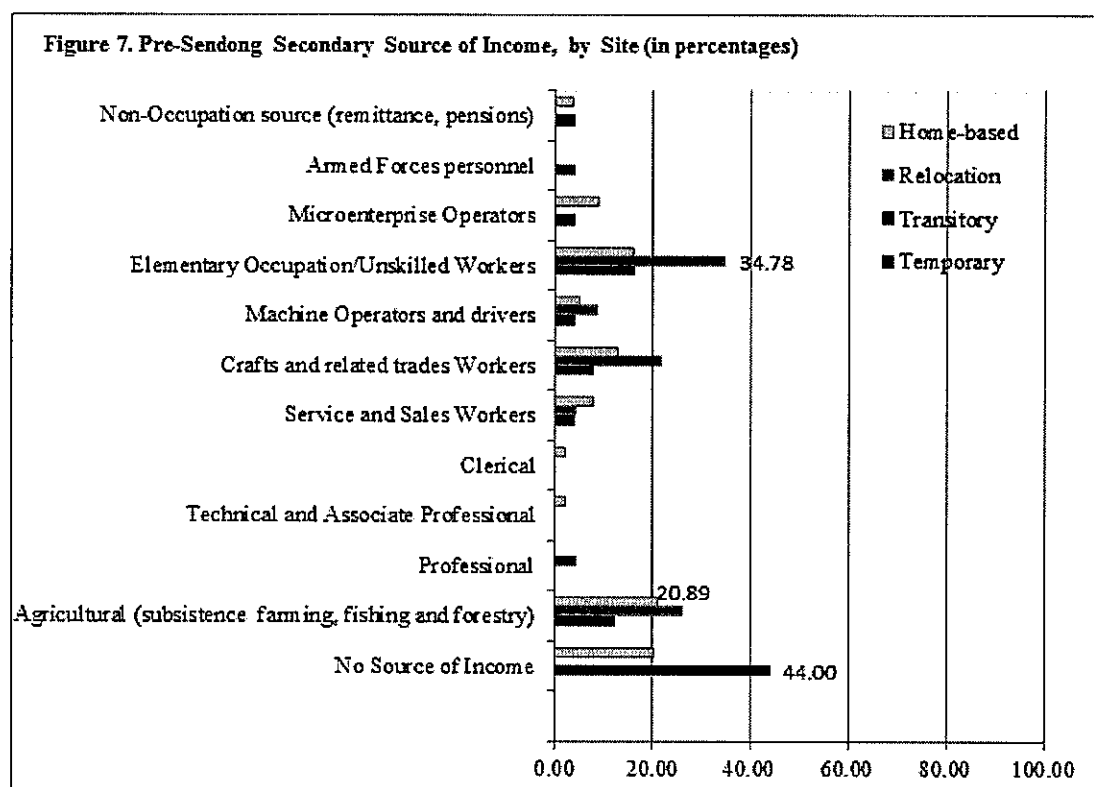


Figure 8. Post-Sendong Secondary Source of Income, by Site (in percentages)

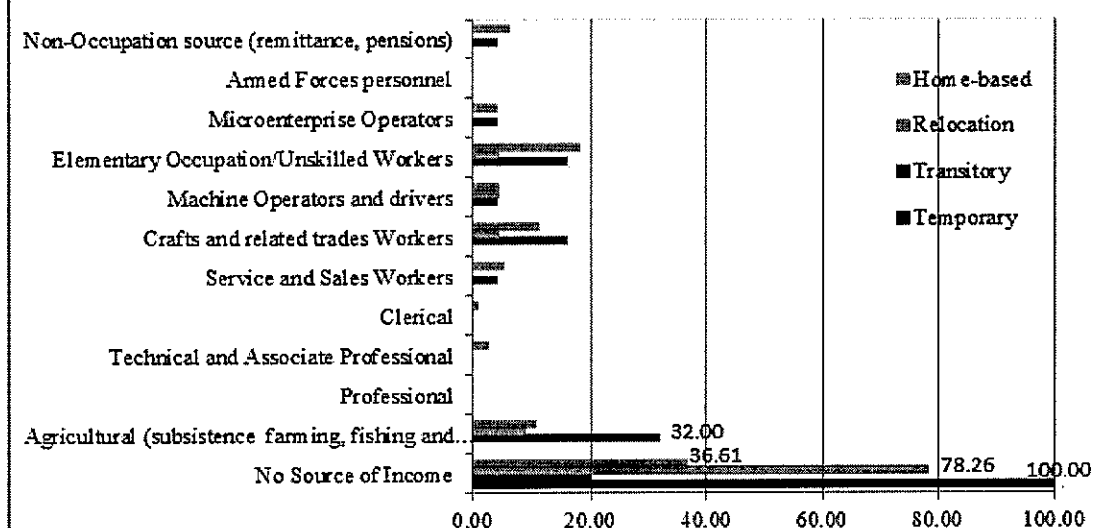
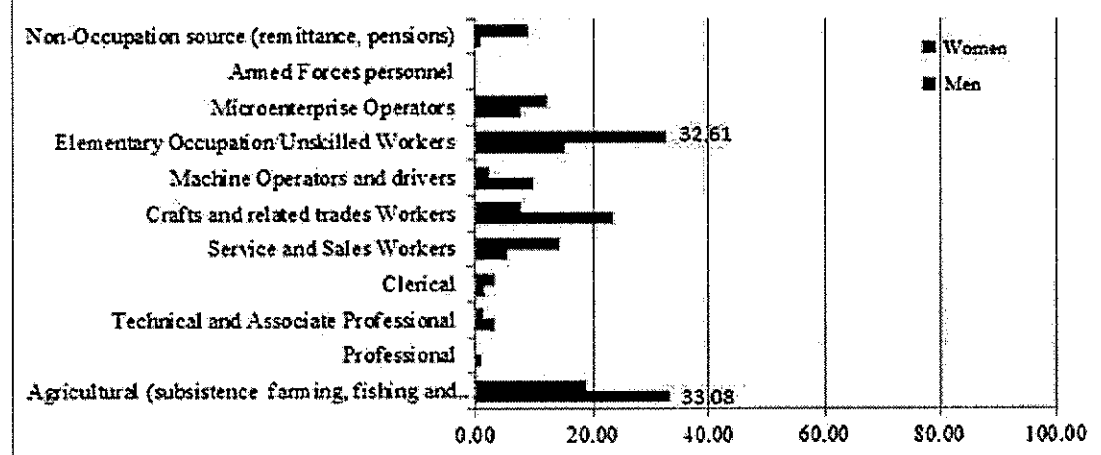
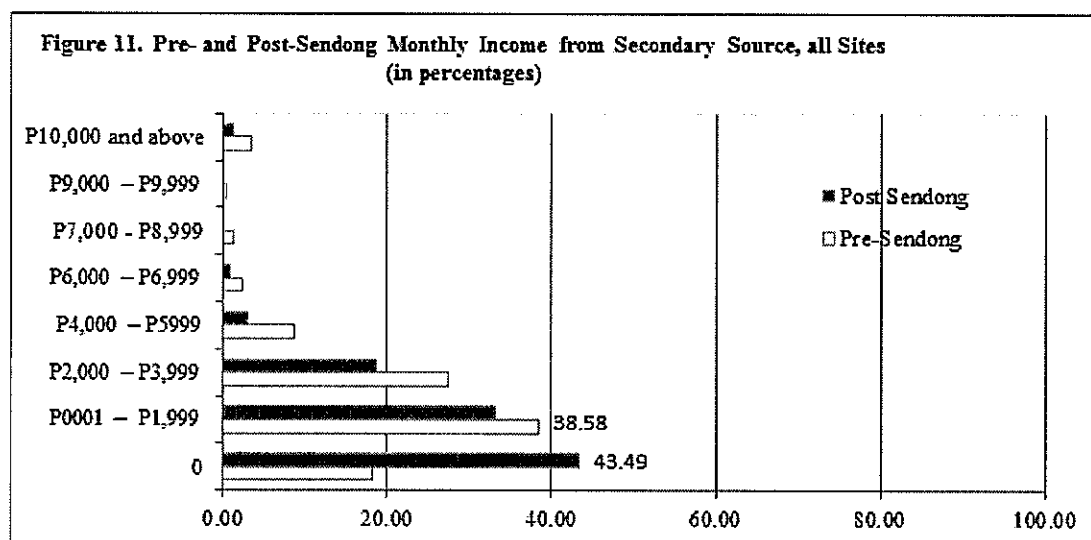
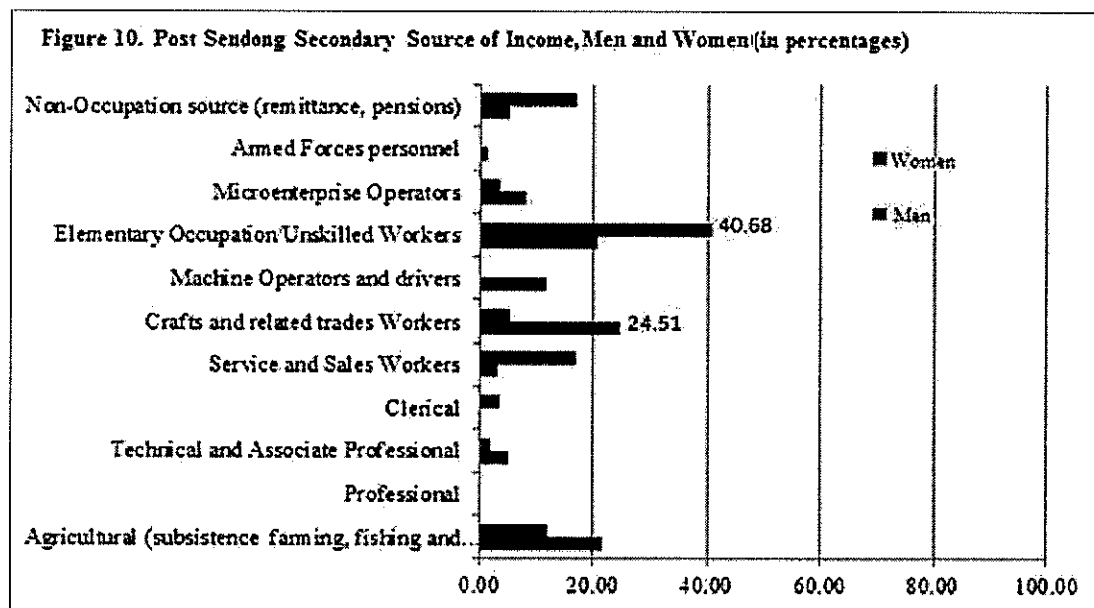
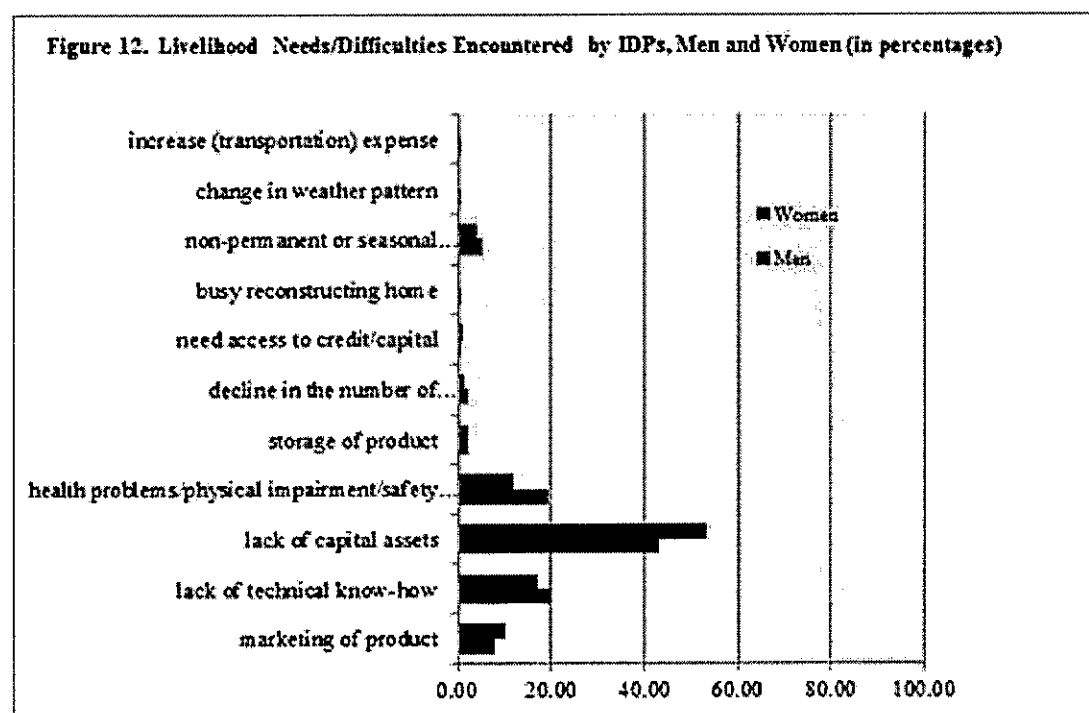


Figure 9. Pre-Sendong Secondary Source of Income, Men and Women (in percentages)







Difficulties Encountered

Majority of the IDPs in the badly-hit areas indicated lack of capital assets, lack of technical know-how and having health problems/physical impairment/safety concerns/emotional issues as primary difficulties encountered concerning their livelihood. The aforementioned difficulties are common concerns for both men and women. Figure 12 shows the difficulties encountered by the IDPs.

Similar to the overall picture for the IDPs, the working-age group –the youth, as well as the family heads – are concerned about the lack of capital assets, lack of technical know-how, and having health-related problems as primary difficulties in their livelihood. In contrast, IDPs categorized as spouses were more concerned with the marketing of products over health-related problems.

Coping Strategies

Resulting from the tragedy experienced by the IDPs specifically in the aspect of their livelihood and income, they have to exercise some means with and through which they can cope with the adverse impact of the calamity. Figure 13 displays the coping strategies of the IDPs by gender.

The survey reveals that similar coping strategies are adopted by the IDPs (men and women alike) in the different sites; see Figure 14 for the top 5 strategies. Prevalent strategies include seeking financial support, pursuing other means or source of income, seeking emotional and spiritual support, asking other help or support from parents or waiting for donations to come, and undertaking reconstruction of shelter (specifically those who are home-based).

Moreover, some IDPs noted skipping meals, downgrading their diet, withdrawing and spending their savings, selling livestock, and pulling out their children from school.

Figure 13. Coping Strategies Adopted by IDPs, Men and Women (in percentages)

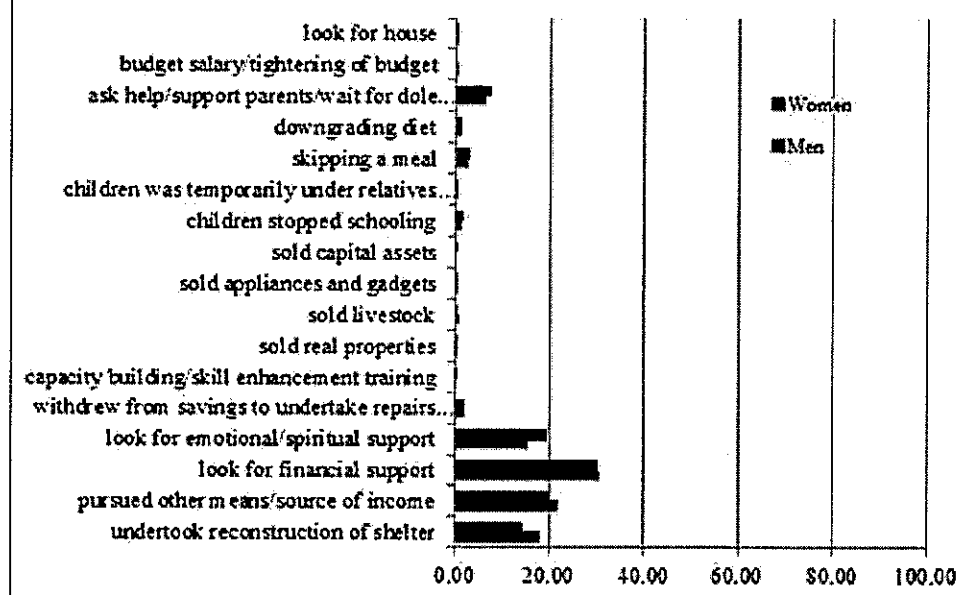
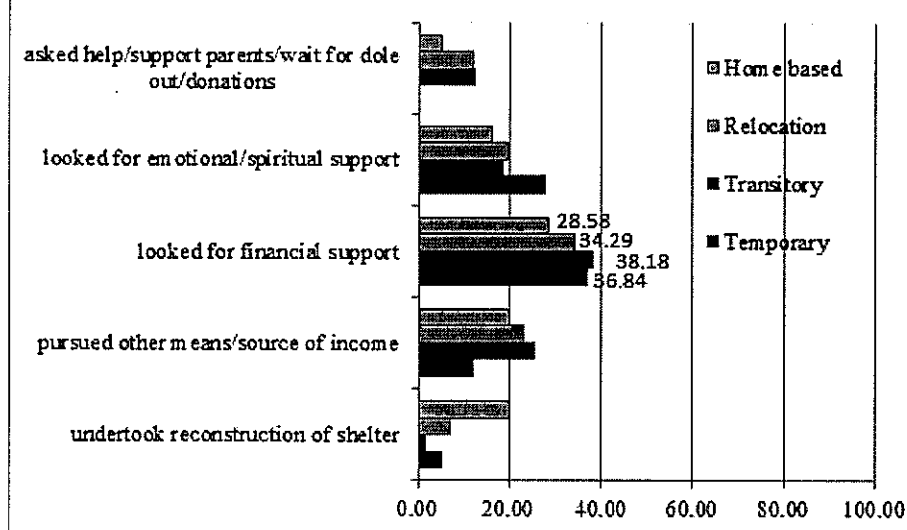


Figure 14. Top 5 Coping Strategies Adopted by IDPs, by Site (in percentages)



Focus Group Discussion with Women, Bayanihan Village, Sta. Elena

"Nangayo mi hinabang sa among mga kaparyentehan..." (We asked for financial support from our relatives...)

Focus Group Discussion with Men, Red Cross Village, Digkilaan

"Bisan unsa nga trabaho sudlan namo para nay makaon ang pamilya basta tinarong lang nga trabaho." (We look for any kind of job so our family has food to eat, as long as the work is upright.)

Focus Group Discussion with Women, Deus Caritas Village, Sumbuyan, Luinab

"...nag-attend me ug GSK (Gagmay ng Simbahang Katilingban)" (We attend GSK[a group of families who meet weekly for sharing the Word of God])

Key Informant Interview with Barangay Official, Hinaplanon

"Paghuman sa baha ang mga tao namalik sa ilang puy-anan ug nag-ayom-ayom sa ilang mga balay. Ilang gipanguha ang mga naanod na mga kahoy ug uban pa na materyales na pwede nila magamit." (After the flood subsided, the people went back to their residences to reconstruct their damaged houses using wood and other materials recovered from the flood.)

Focus Group Discussion with Women, Sta. Elena Bunkhouses

"Mi-asa mi sa mga hinabang na gipanghatag samtang wala pa kabalik ug trabaho ang akong bana sa buhatanan ug hollow block." (We relied on the relief goods distributed during the months that my husband cannot resume work in hollow block making.)

Focus Group Discussion with Women, Siao Shelter Box

"Imbis na mokaon mi og pamahaw, amo nalang ipalabon sa mga anak... inom nalang mi tubig sa buntag." (Instead of having breakfast, we drank water to save some food for our children.)

Focus Group Discussion with Men, Red Cross Village, Digkilaan

"Mag-agwanta mi ug kaon ug gulay nga sud-an, talagsa ra mag-isda ug karne... dili pareho sa una na kasagaran isda ug karne and amo kaunon... uban la gutmong ikaon namo para ka daginot sa bugas." (We have to put up with eating vegetables, we seldom have fish and meat... unlike before when fish and meat were our food... sometimes we eat vegetables to save on rice.)

Key Informant Interview with Brgy. Official, Hinaplanon

"...nagkuha mi sa among tinigom para mayo namo ang among balay na naguba sa baha ug para naa mi magamit pampalit ug mga galamiton sa balay nanaanod sa baha..." (...we withdrew our savings to repair our house and buy stuff for the house that were lost in the flood.)

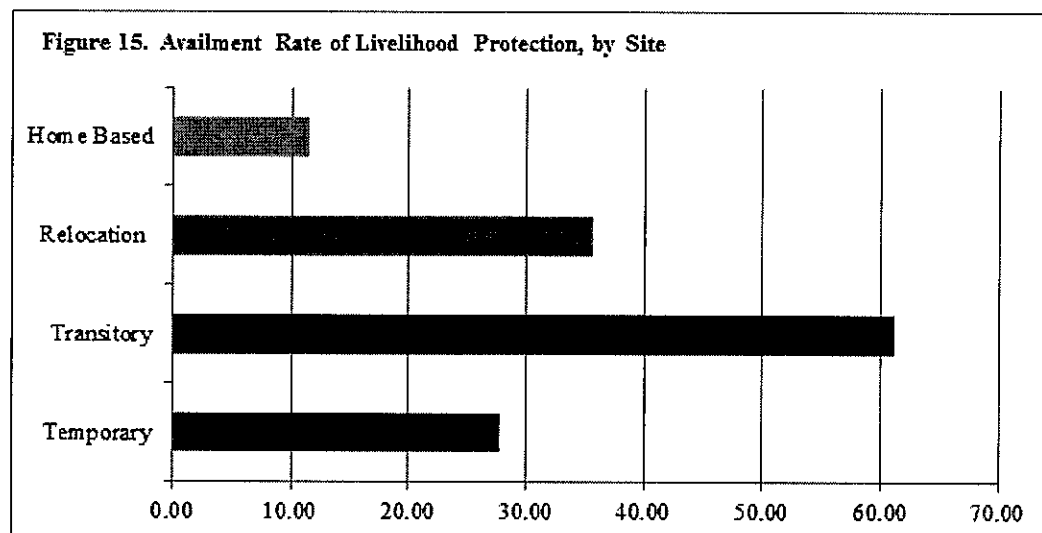
Key Informant Interview with DanaoPurok President, Digkilaan

"Namaligya mi sa among kahayupan na nabilin sa baha para nay kwarta magamit ipalit makaon ug uban pa..." (We sold our livestock left from the flood to buy food and other necessary expenses)

Focus Group Discussion with Men, Dy Property Amakan Houses, Pala-o

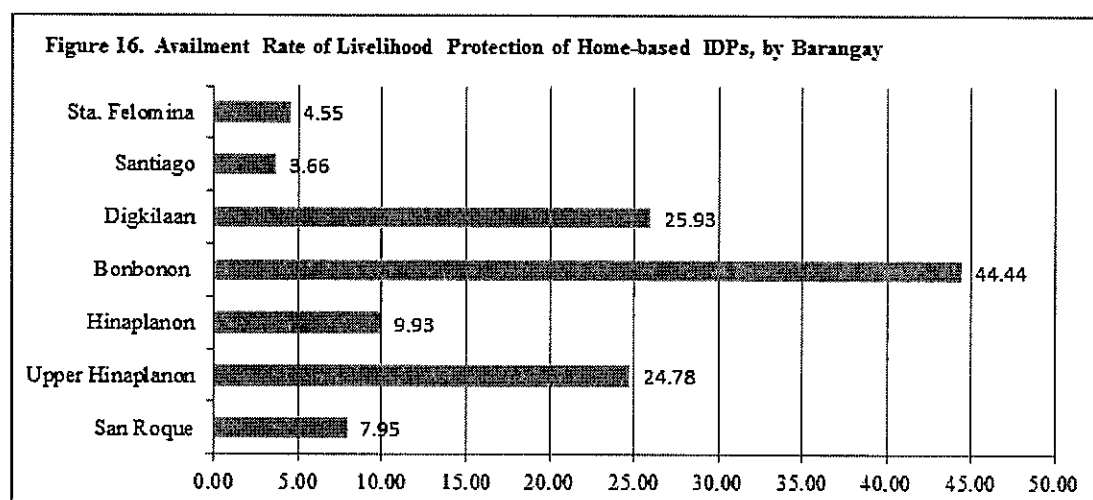
"Kadaghanan sa among mga anak naka-undang ug eskwela kay walay pamasah... layo na ang eskwelahan lisad sige ug balhin." (Many of our children had stopped schooling because we don't have money for their fare...the school is far and it is hard to keep moving house.)

Livelihood Assistance Received



All of the IDPs received assistance in terms of food and other relief goods immediately after they were displaced. Those kinds of assistance however, were mostly for livelihood provision just to enable them to sustain their daily needs. There were little assistance extended to the victims to help them recover their lost livelihood and income. Families from the home-based are as received livelihood assistance the least. IDPs from the different barangays mentioned that livelihood assistance/programs did not reach their areas since only those in the temporary, transitory, and relocation sites were given priority. Figure 15 shows the aforementioned.

Figure 16 shows the assistance availment rate of the home-based IDPs from the different badly-hit barangays. Barangay Bonbonon with 18 families had the highest availment rate (44.44%) while Barangay Santiago (3.66%), with only 6 families out of 164 in the sample, had the least.



The livelihood assistance availed of by the families covered in the study are highlighted in the succeeding texts. Additional details on the livelihood assistance can be found in Annex 12.

Cash/capitalization for small business was provided by i) local government units; ii) government agencies like DSWD and DOLE; iii) religious groups such as Baptist Church, GOD Iligan, and Adra

Church; iv) people's organizations like women's organization; v) agencies such as HRC, ACCORD, Philippine Red Cross, AUSAID, ACF International, and Hagdan Foundation; and vi) private individuals.

Cash/food for work was implemented by i) local government units; ii) government agencies; iii) people's organization; and iv) international organizations.

For the cash-for-work, the beneficiaries were required to work in the garden or an infrastructure project for a number of days and received a payment ranging from Php 200 to Php 250 per day.

Technical assistance in the form of trainings conducted by TESDA and other private organization in partnership with the local government and private agencies.

Equipment used for livelihood provided by private corporations.

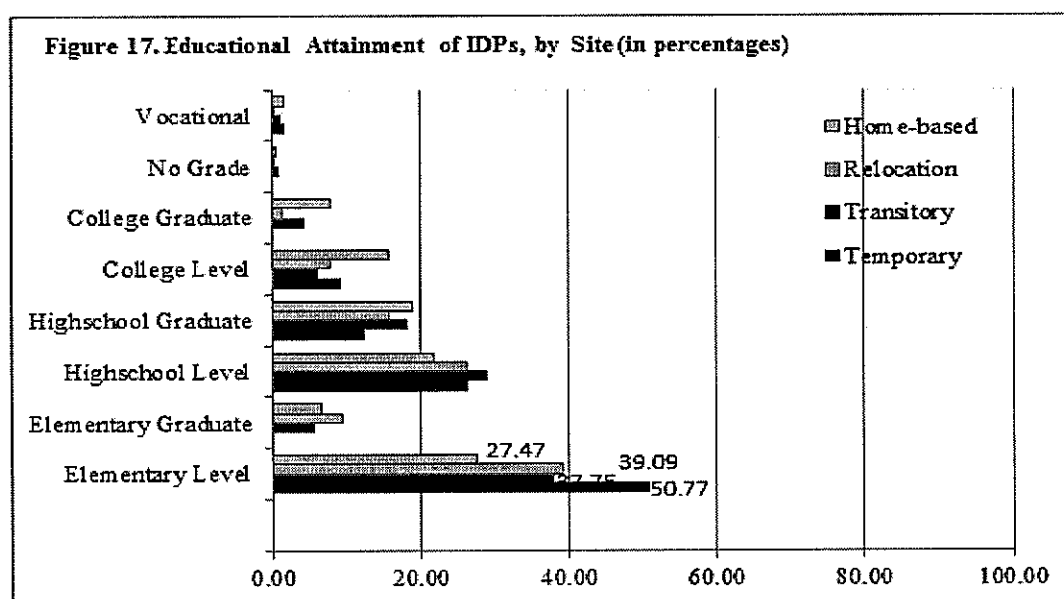
Current Capacity of IDPs

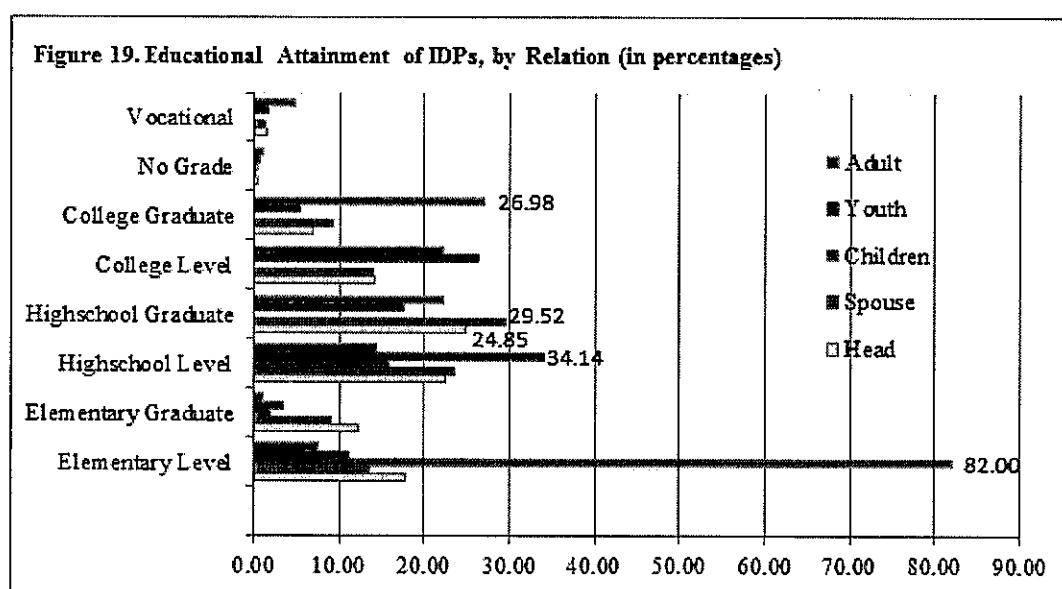
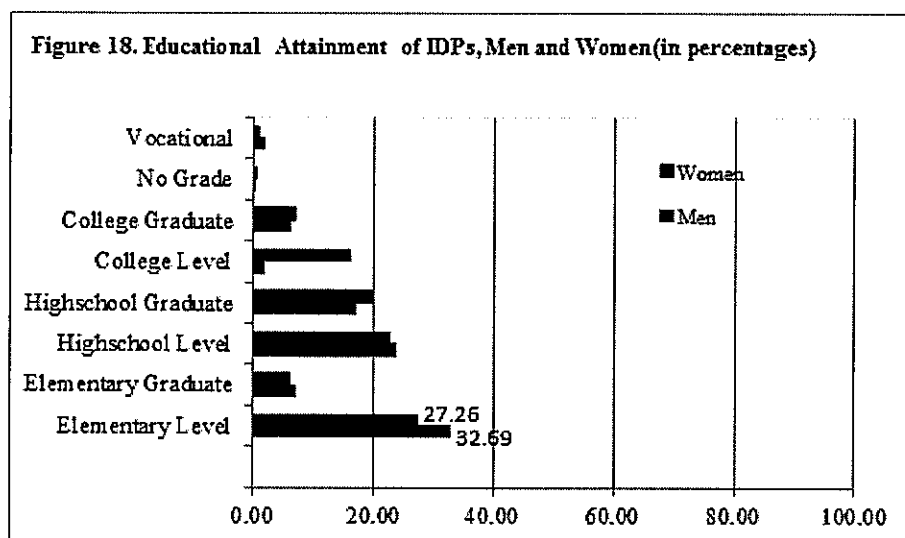
Educational attainment

Majority of the IDPs have attended school up to the secondary level, i.e., high school level or high school graduate. Around 20% of the IDPs from the badly-hit areas considered in the study attained some college education. Furthermore, a small percentage was able to take vocational training. Less than 1% indicated as having no education. The proportion of women who attended or completed high school appeared higher compared to men. The same scenario holds true for the case of college level education.

Close to half of the family heads can be classified as having attended or completed high school education. More than 50% of the youth are taking up secondary education. Furthermore, more than 26% of the youth have attended or are attending college.

The bulk of the working-age group appears to be comprised of workers with some high school education, a high school diploma, or those with some college education. Less than 2% indicated have completed a vocational education. Women demonstrate higher educational attainment in terms of formal education compared to men. It was also observed that men have a considerably higher participation in vocational education than women.



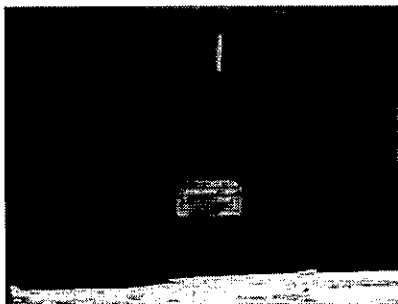
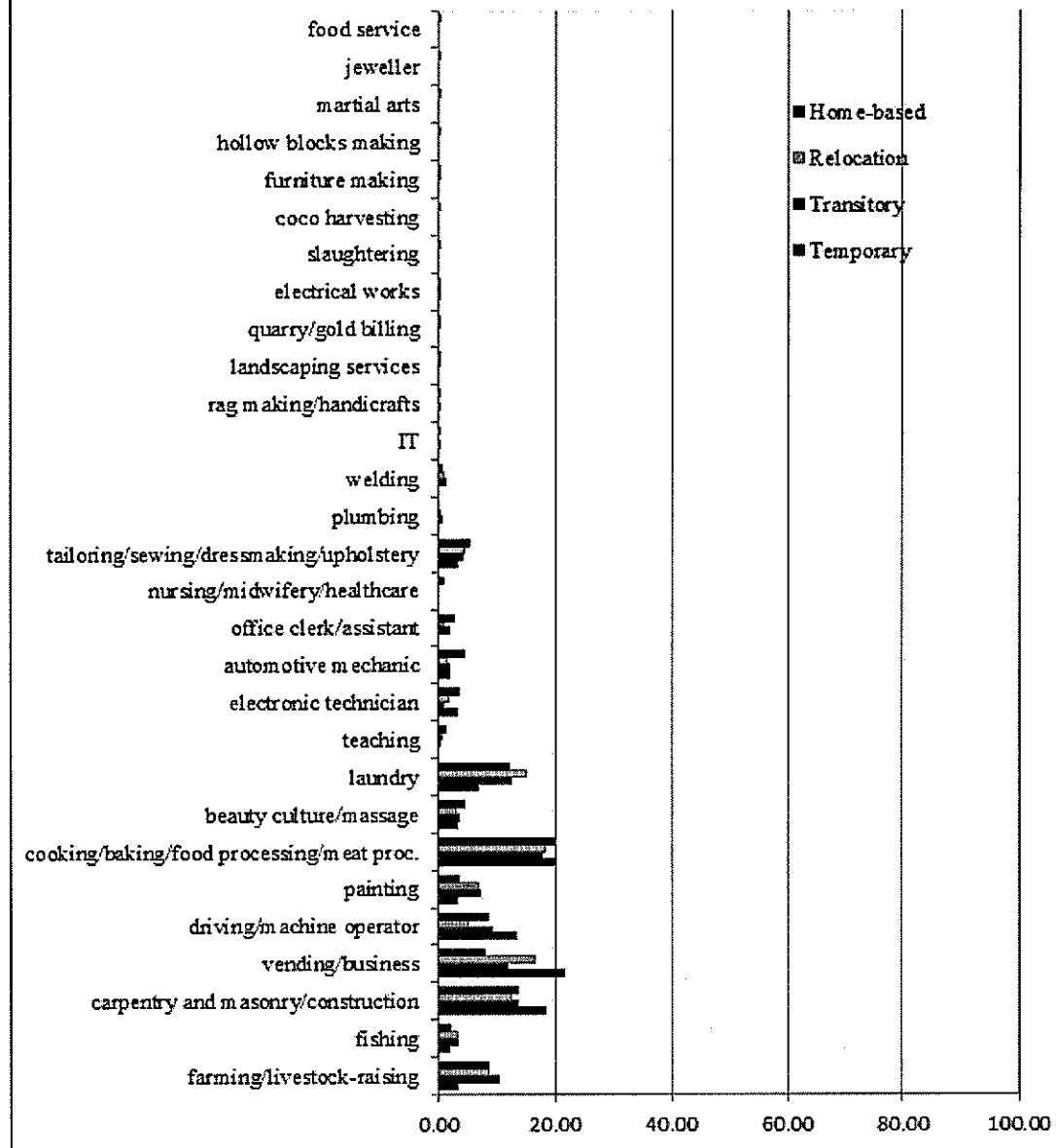


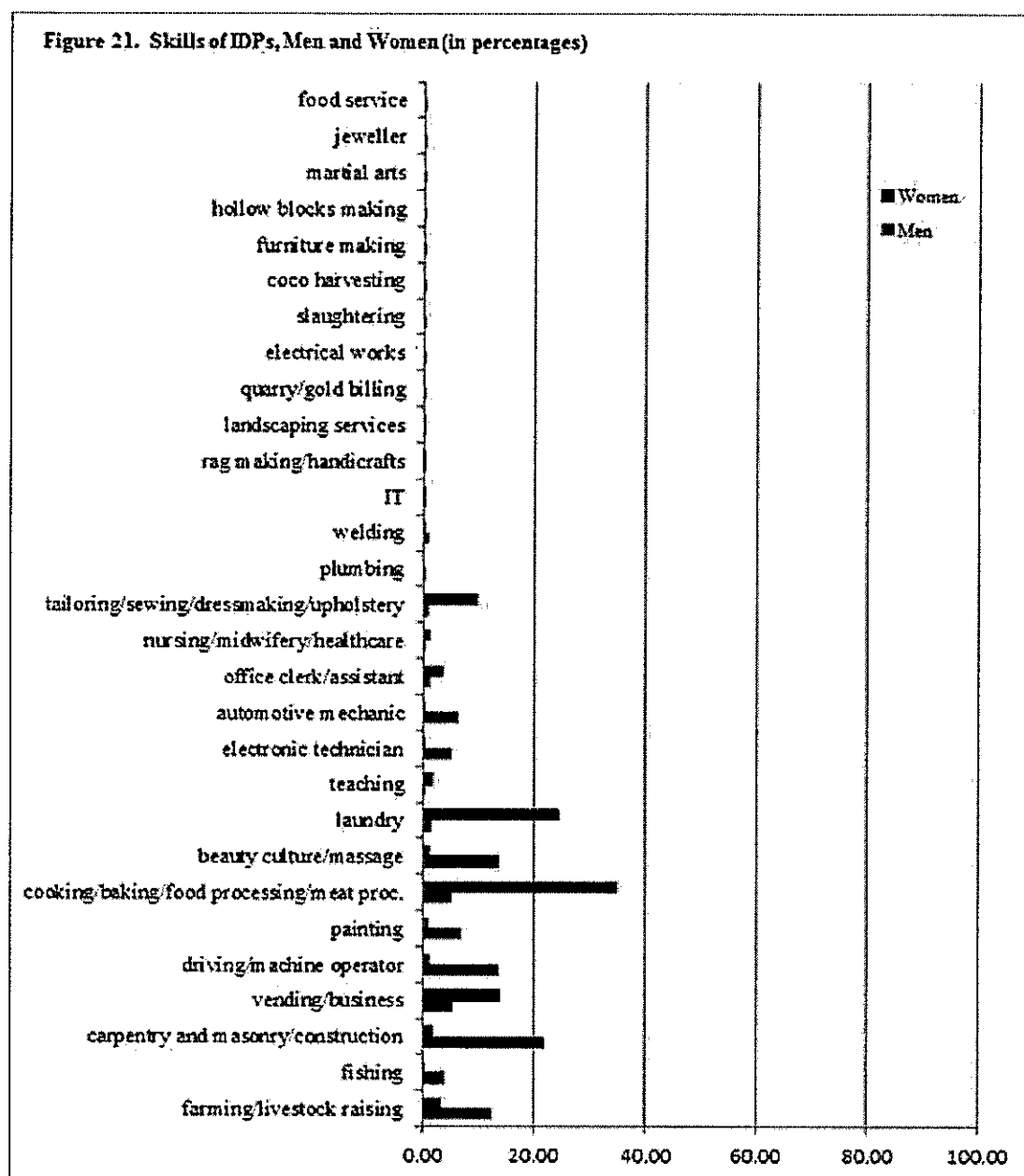
Skills possessed

Majority of the IDPs indicated cooking, carpentry and masonry, and laundry as other skills which can be a source of livelihood. Vending ranked topmost for IDPs in temporary shelters and in relocation as an alternate skill compared to their counterparts in the transitory sites and the home-based. Livestock-raising as a skill for livelihood ranked highest for IDPs in the transitory sites. Figure 20 displays the skills of the IDPs by site.

Men, as shown in Figure 21, cited carpentry and masonry/construction, driving/machine operation, farming/livestock-raising and cosmetology/massage as skills useful for alternate means of livelihood. In comparison, women favored cooking/baking/food processing/meat processing, laundry, vending/business and tailoring/sewing/dressmaking/upholstery. The youth, on the other hand, indicated carpentry and masonry/construction, cooking/baking/food processing/meat processing, and laundry.

Figure 20. Skills of IDPs, by Site (in percentages)





Social Capital

In addition to the IDPs' human capital in terms of skills and education, they also have social capital asset in terms of their membership and networks with formal or informal organizations, an avenue by which they would be able to expand and harness economic and livelihood opportunities. However, strong social network is only true to home-based IDPs. Organizations or associations serve the interests of the different sectors of the community, most particularly the women and the senior citizens. At the barangay level, the most common associations and organizations are those of women.

For the IDPs in the relocation areas, transitory sites, and temporary shelters, social network is not yet prevalent. Obviously, in these mentioned sites, community and social organizing is yet to be undertaken considering that the relocatees come from different affected barangays. There is an urgent

need to put up and strengthen this network to aid the livelihood recovery process among the IDPs in the area.

Table 6. IDPs Membership in Associations/Organizations, by Site

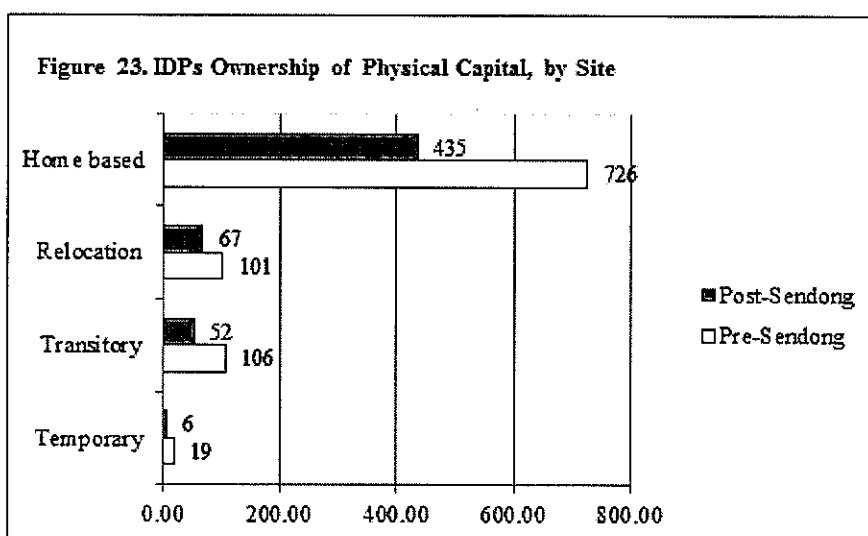
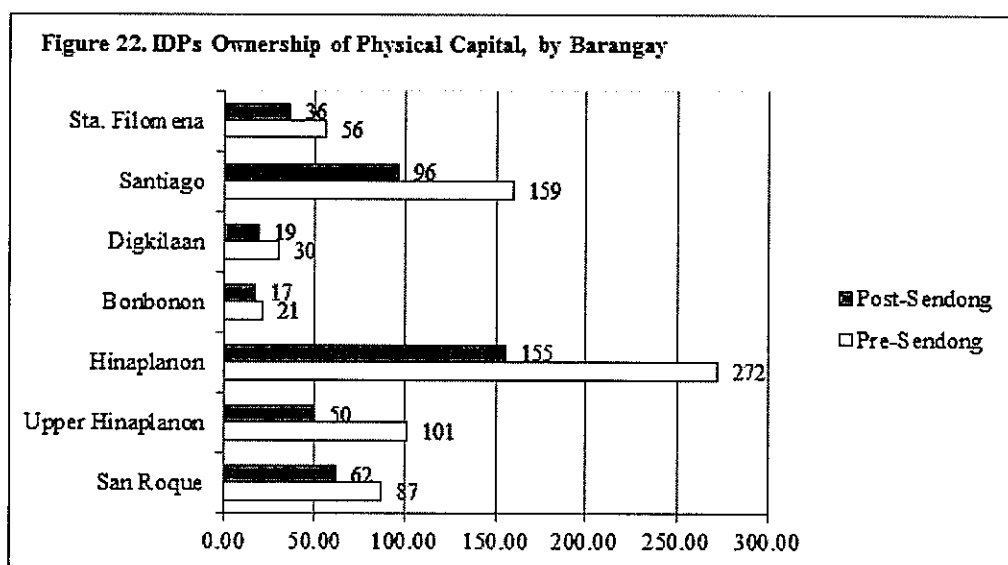
Association/ Organization	Temporary Shelter		Transitory Site		Relocation Site		Home-based		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women's Association	2	66.67	16	69.57	21	84.00	102	52.31	141	57.32
Senior Citizens' Assoc.	0	0.00	1	4.35	0	0.00	19	9.74	20	8.13
Urban Poor/Homeowners' Assoc./Purok Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	7.69		6.13
Cooperative	0	0.00	3	13.04	2	8.00	12	6.15	17	6.91
Fishermen Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.03	2	0.81
Farmers' Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.05	4	1.63
Vendors' Association	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.05	5	2.03
Religious Organization	0	0.00	1	4.35	0	0.00	10	5.13	11	4.47
Workers'/Employees' Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.05	4	1.63
Youth	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.03	2	0.81
Civic Organization	0	0.00	2	8.70	2	8.00	21	10.77	25	10.16
Total	3	100.00	23	100.00	25	100.00	195	100.00	246	100.00

Table 7.Home-based IDPs Membership in Associations/Organizations, by Barangay

Association/ Organization	Bonbonon		Digkilaan		Hinaplanon		San Roque		Sta. Filomena		Santiago		Upper Hinaplanon		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women's Association	9	81.82	19	79.17	11	26.83	9	45.00	6	60.00	37	55.22	11	5.00	102	52.31
Senior Citizens' Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	17.07	1	5.00	1	10.00	6	8.96	4	18.18	19	9.74
Urban Poor/Homeowners' Assoc./Purok Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	7.32	2	10.00	0	0.00	7	10.45	3	13.34	15	7.69
Cooperative	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	14.63	2	10.00	1	10.00	1	1.49	2	9.09	12	6.15
Fishermen Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	1.49	0	0.00	2	1.03
Farmers' Association	2	18.18	1	4.17	0	0.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.05
Vendors' Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	7.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.49	0	0.00	4	2.05
Religious Organization	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.76	1	5.00	0	0.00	4	5.97	1	4.55	10	5.13
Workers'/Employees' Association	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.44	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	1.49	1	4.55	4	2.05
Youth Organization	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.99	0	0.00	2	1.03
Civic Organization	0	0.00	4	16.67	6	14.00	4	20.00	0	0.00	7	10.45	0	0.00	21	10.77
Total	11	100.00	24	100.00	41	100.00	20	100.00	10	100.00	67	100.00	22	100.00	195	100.00

Physical Capital

Prior to the TS *Sendong*, the IDPs possess some physical assets which they use in their livelihood, like farm tools and implements for farmers, fishing gears for fisherfolks, construction tools for construction workers, sari-sari stores for micro-entrepreneurs. However, TS *Sendong* washed these assets away and they have very limited physical assets left, resulting to the increasing difficulty they now experience in the conduct of their livelihood.



II. Profiling of Institutions Involved and their Livelihood Interventions

Livelihood interventions were undertaken in many, if not all, affected barangays by a total of sixteen (16) public or private international or domestic/local institutions. This information was revealed in the accomplishment reports of concerned institutions as of November 2012. IDP survey respondents, however, recalled twenty (20) more institutions/agencies involved in livelihood interventions, raising the figure to thirty-six (36) benefactors.

Nature of Livelihood Interventions

In terms of specific livelihood intervention provided by these public and private institutions starting from December 2011 until November 27, 2012 as sourced in the reports submitted to CDLO (as the Secretariat of the Livelihood Cluster), these comprise of the following:

Cash for Work • BrigadaEskwela • Drainage / De-clogging • Excavation of drainage canals • Decommissioning • Perimeter fence / repair of multi-purpose hall • Drainage • Construction of temporary learning school • Cleaning of creeks & canals • Infrastructure projects	Cash for Work / Materials • School repairs • Drainage repair, dredging, rip rapping • Waterworks • Agri-productivity support	Cash for Work/Tools • Rehabilitation of water system • De-clogging of irrigation canals
Cash for Work/Land • Construction of temporary learning centers • Construction of transitional systems	Cash for Work/Staff, Materials, Training • Marine fish cage	Cash for Work/ Water tanks, Pumps • Ice cream processing
Cash for Work/Seeds or Technical Assistance • Communal garden • Marine fish cage – Phase 2	Cash for Work/Cash Voucher • Pala-o Public Market	
Livelihood Program/Financial Assistance/Loan • SEA-K Sustainable Livelihood Program • Pangkabuhayan Showcase	Provision of sewing machines	Farm tools, Upland rice seeds. OPV corn seeds, Assorted vegetables seeds, Rice subsidy
Fishing boats, Wood, Marine plywood, Paints, Marine epoxy, Nails, Eke, Cross joints, Spade (Pala), Timon	Black net for fence – 8 feet materials for chicken house	Skills training / Starter Kit • Training on soap making
Training, Transportation, Meals, Accommodation, Trainers/Facilitators' Allowances	Trainings on Livelihood & Business / Provisions of Livelihood Support Assistance (Livelihood Agri-Inputs, Farm equipment)	Bags of Rice
Premium rice & sardines	Sacks of assorted rice varieties	

Details of these livelihood activities are attached in the Annex of this report.

Table 8 shows that livelihood interventions provided during the first year of the disaster, regardless of the recipient barangay, comprised approximately 48% of physical capital and more than a fifth (21.67%) of human capital. The rest of the categories of livelihood assets provided by donor institutions are the combination types availed of only by associations or organized groups as

Table 8. Livelihood Interventions by Category of Livelihood Assets

<i>Livelihood Asset by Barangay / Assistance Received</i>	PC	HC	FC/SC	PC/HC	PC/SC	FC/HC	Total	Percent Share (%)
Digkilaan	727,693	30,000		3,000,000	117,000		3,874,693	12.5789%
Rogongon	567,177	21,000			297,960		886,137	2.8767
Hinaplanon (inc. Bayug)	628,085	103,200		103,360			834,645	2.7096
Mahayahay	303,200		500,000				803,200	2.6075
Santiago	433,945				124,320	225,000	783,265	2.5428
Mandulog	438,507		31,700				470,207	1.5265
Abuno	457,467						457,467	1.4851
Luinab	448,510						448,510	1.4560
Tambacan	215,000					225,000	440,000	1.4284
San Miguel	437,754						437,754	1.4211
Sta. Filomena	86,000	103,200	31,700	32,680	70,150		323,730	1.0509
Bonbonon	183,812	103,200	29,800				316,812	1.0285
San Roque	295,850						295,850	0.9604
Pala-o	286,000						286,000	0.9284
Hindang	264,668						264,668	0.8592
Sta. Elena	243,000						243,000	0.7888
Kabacsanan	235,835						235,835	0.7656
Bunawan	225,000						225,000	0.7304
Mainit	225,000						225,000	0.7304
Pugaan	210,697						210,697	0.6840
Tipanoy	51,458	103,200					154,658	0.5020
Bagong Silang	118,680		29,800				148,480	0.4820
Ubaldo Laya	51,600		59,600				111,200	0.3610
Dulag	96,925						96,925	0.3146
Acmac				6,880	62,160		69,040	0.2241
Kalilangan	68,800						68,800	0.2233
Saray	50,000						50,000	0.1623
Upper Tominobo	40,835						40,835	0.1325
Buruun	34,168						34,168	0.1109
Ditucalan	33,333						33,333	0.1082
Upper Hinaplanon	32,250						32,250	0.1047
Kiwalan	835						835	0.0039
Various Barangays	7,282,486	6,210,000	4,407,600				17,900,086	58.1113
Total	14,774,570	6,673,800	5,090,200	3,142,920	671,590	450,000	30,803,080	100.00%
Percent Share (%)	47.96%	21.67	16.52	10.20	2.18	1.47	100.00%	

Details of these livelihood activities are attached in the Annex of this report.

reflected in more than one-sixth (16.52%) of the reported amount. Approximately one-tenth (10.20%) of the livelihood interventions focused on the provisions of physical capital plus the inclusion of a training component.

Recipient Barangays

In terms of the amount of livelihood interventions the barangay received, more than half (58.11%) were recorded with no specific identification of the recipient barangay(s). There were reported livelihood interventions where only the number of recipient barangays was specified.

Approximately 42% of the rest of the reported total amount spent in the conduct of the one-year livelihood interventions were extended to 32 identified barangays. Of these identified recipients, Digkilaan got the largest share as it was able to avail 12.58%. The remaining recipient barangays recorded getting of these livelihood interventions between the ranges of less than 3.00% to 1.00%. These barangays included Rogongon, Hinaplanon/Bayug, Mahayahay, Santiago, Mandulog, Abuno, Luinab, Tambacan, San Miguel, Santa Filomena, and Bonbonon. The details of these livelihood interventions per barangay, in pesos and in percent, are illustrated in figures 27 and 28 in the next two pages of this report.

Donor Institutions/Agencies

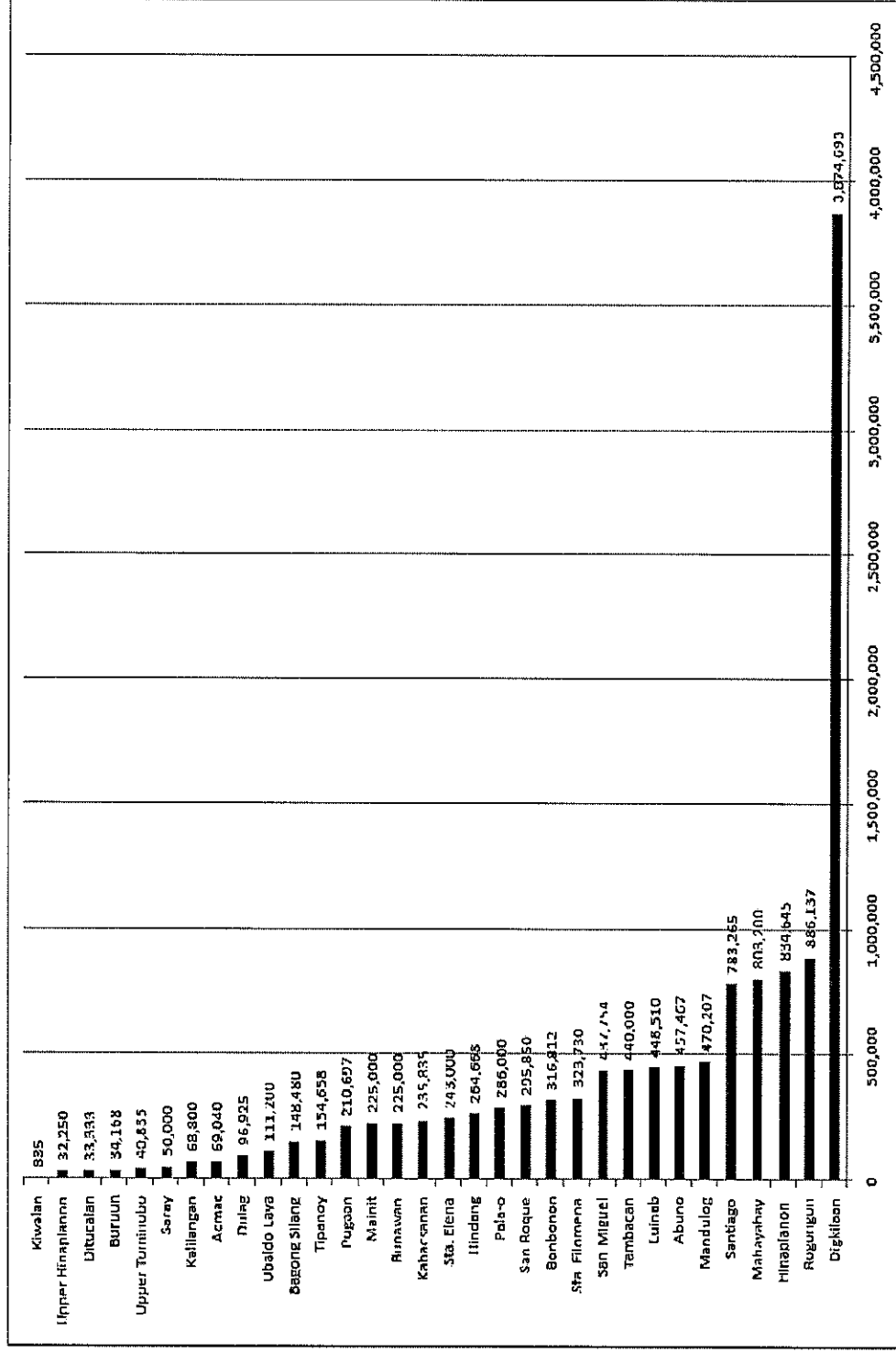
The CDLO integrated report on the livelihood interventions shows that more than majority (70%) of these were provided by external institutions/agencies. These were funded by international donors whose direct contributions amounted to more than half (e.g., WFP_32.47%; Save the Children_11.12%; ILO_10.68%). The rest of the external funding donors were NGOs with foreign-based funding partners (e.g. ECOWEB/CAFOD) or wholly provided by funds from overseas Filipino remittances (e.g., Unlad Kabayan).

The rest of the funds used in the conduct of these livelihood interventions, approximately 30%, were taken from the LGU, from the congressional funding and from national government agencies, namely DSWD and DA of Region 10.

Table 9. Donor Institutions by Amount of Livelihood Interventions Extended

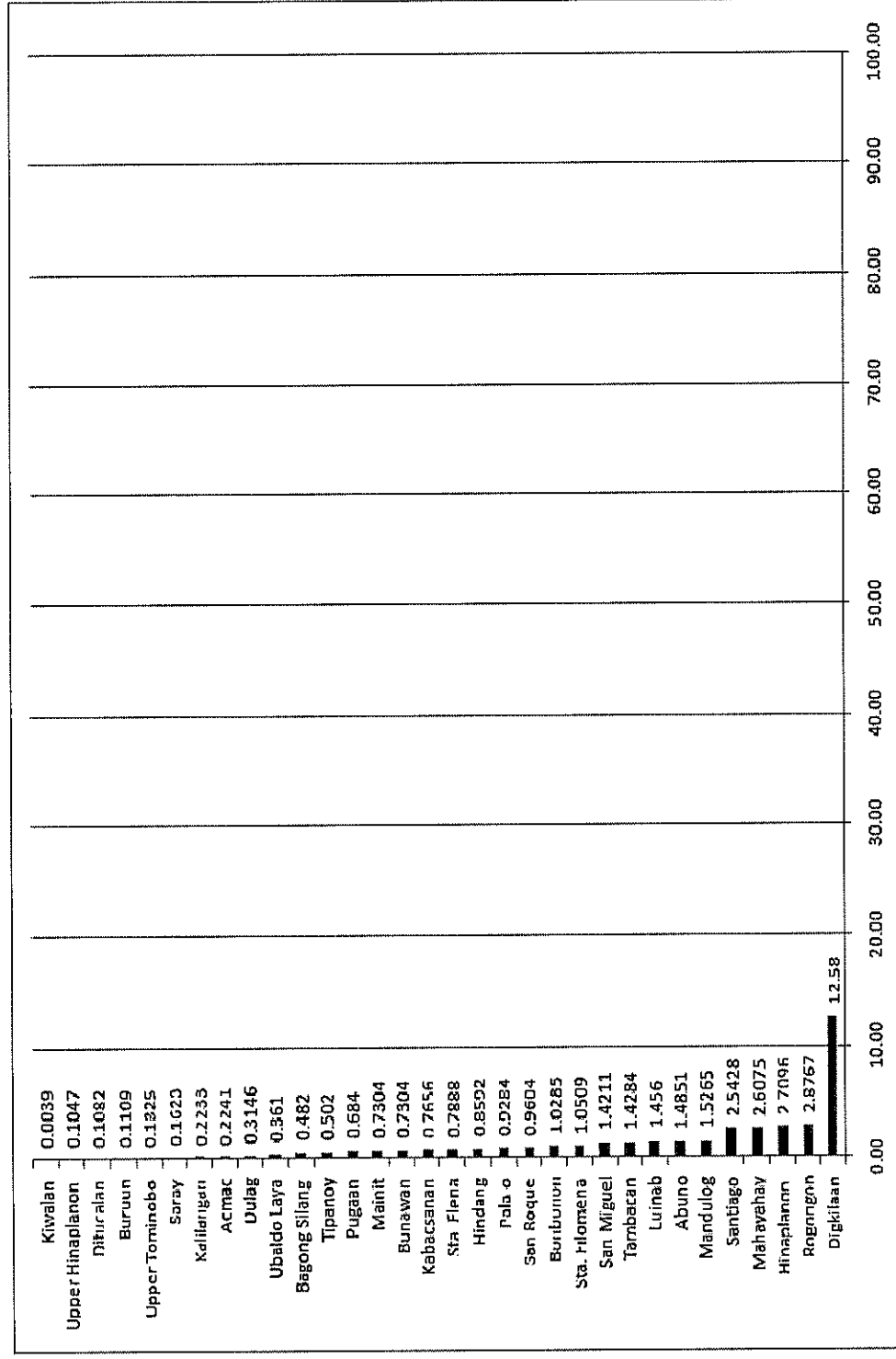
Name of Institution	Amount of Livelihood Assistance (Pesos)	Percentage Share to Total (%)
WFP	Php10,000,725	32.47%
DSWD 10	4,236,870	13.75
Unlad	3,500,000	11.36
Save the Children	3,425,000	11.12
ILO	3,290,254	10.68
DA 10	2,934,561	9.53
City Government: CDLO & SP Com.: Php857,651 City Agriculture : Php 200,000	1,057,651	3.43
Congressman Belmonte	1,000,000	3.25
Ecoweb/CAFOD	908,019	2.95
Pie for Life	450,000	1.46
Total	Php30,803,080	100.00%

Figure 24. Distribution of Livelihood Interventions for the Identified Barangay (in Pesos)



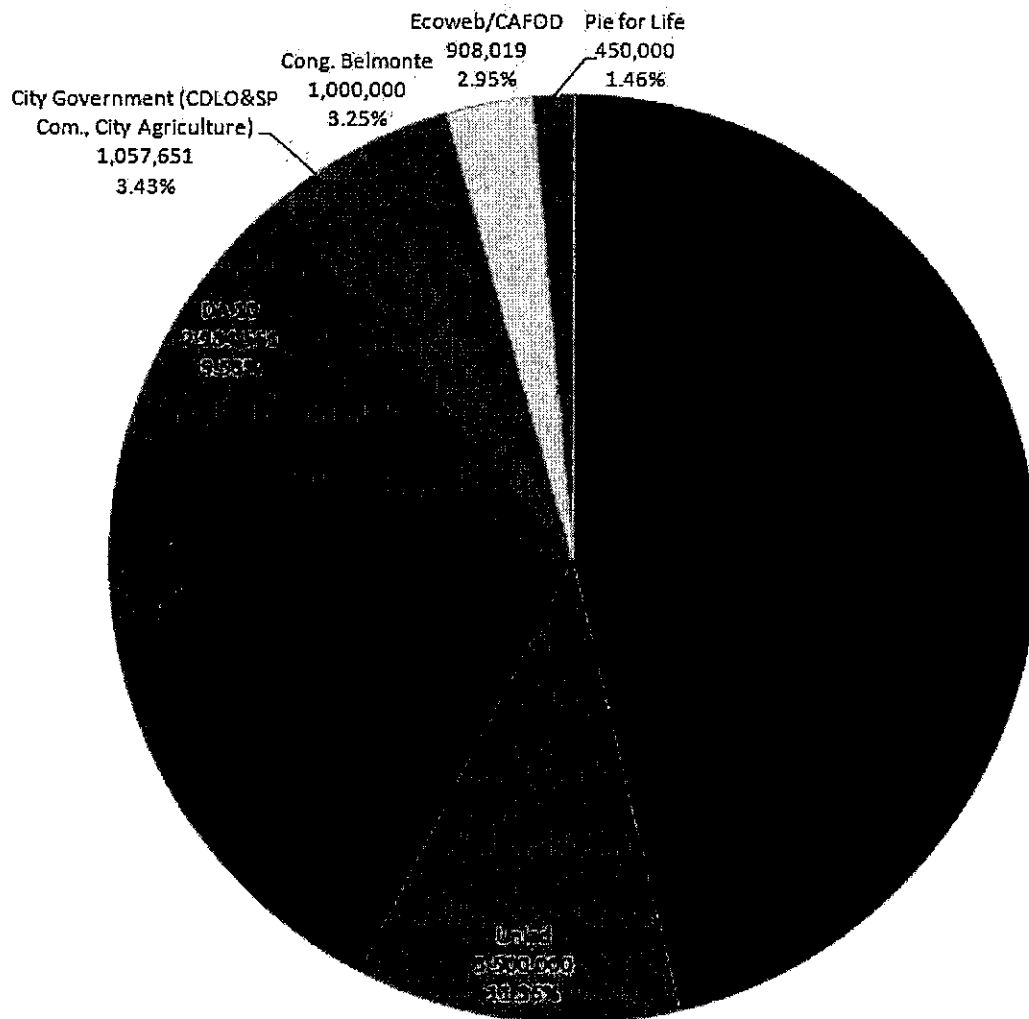
Source: CDLO, 2012

Figure 25. Distribution of Livelihood Interventions for the Identified Barangay (in percentages)



Source: CDLO, 2012

Figure 26. Institutions Involved in Livelihood Interventions



Note: CDLO integrating report reflected institutions providing livelihood interventions from December 2011 to November 2012 with no corresponding entries on the amount of livelihood activities extended (e.g., ACF-IDEAL MPC, Agape Rural Health Program); Source: CDLO (As of November, 2012)

III. Investment and Business Climate Prior to and in the Aftermath of the Calamity

Prior to Sendong	After Sendong
Business/Investment Activities	
The City's leading business activity is trading, either wholesale or retail (61.44%) followed by services (27.04%). It is also known for its micro and small scale industries like food products processing, i.e., <i>Chedeng</i> peanuts and <i>Sukang Pinakurat</i>. Despite the industrial economic downturn, manufacturing and industrial production are likewise sources of revenue accounting for 6.92% coupled with general services for 4.51%. Lagging behind are the agriculture-based business activities which are only 0.09% (City Planning and Development Office 2010 Report). Business Permits and Licenses (BPL) records of the City Government disclose that the usual number of new businesses registered ranges from around 800 to 900 for the years 2006 to 2010. Notably, during 2011, the new business permits and licenses surged up to 1,544 and this increase was attributed to the launching of "Night Market" in February 2011 (BPL Records & Office Informant).	After the calamity, trading remained as the city's leading business activity. The market traders/businessmen who were directly hit by TS Sendong said that there were no disruptions in terms of availability of supplies even if some of the goods are sourced out of the City and that monthly revenues approximately increased up to 30% even up to several months after the calamity. In the case of market traders who were not affected by TS Sendong, they also confirmed that sales increased significantly especially in the first three months. Specifically, basic commodities, household items, and construction materials were among the fast moving items. Traders of agricultural supplies also signified that increase of sales is experienced up to the writing of this report. For those in the tourism industry, many customers cancelled the bookings immediately after TS Sendong occurred but gradually recovered in the later part of February, 2012 (KIIs). For the service providers affected by TS Sendong like machine/electronic/vehicle repair and fabrication shops, majority expressed that it was difficult in the beginning but since there were a lot of vehicles, equipment, and machines needing repair, they were able to gradually restore their operations. (KII Informants). As of September, 2012, new registered business permits were only 1,054. For this, BPL Head of Office conveyed that she is positive that by the end of 2012, BPL will not deviate much from that of 2011. She accredits this projection to the implementation of the new Iligan City Revenue Code that requires suppliers from various places to register their businesses to be able to do transactions in the city.
Access to Financial Resources	
From the period 2007-2011, financial intermediation posted an annual average increase of 5.66 % indicating that Iligan City is provided with adequate financial services	No financial intermediaries and institutions were wrecked during Sendong, thus access to financial resources was unaffected. Furthermore, GSIS, SSS, and Pag-ibig

both by government and private financial institutions. These financial intermediation entities help finance the economic development of the city. Other financial entities existing in the city are financing company operators, lending investors, pawnshops, insurance and pension funding (CLUP 2013-2022).	granted emergency and salary loans to borrowers and loan moratoriums leading to an increase of financial resources circulating in the economy. Likewise, Small Business Corporations– the financing arm of DTI – also opened loan windows to businessmen. Local Banks also disclose that car loans increased after TS Sendong.
Peace and Order	
The peace and order situation in Iligan City is always perceived as unstable due to its history of armed conflict hostilities. This is pointed out as the main reason why investors shy away from Iligan City and instead go to Cagayan de Oro City (CDO). Hence, the development of CDO as a commercial center is attributed to its stable peace and order condition.	On the prospects of establishing a stable peace and order situation in Iligan City and the entire island of Mindanao, the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro is a welcome development. This is a preliminary peace agreement signed by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Philippine government in Malacañang Palace in Manila on October, 2012. With this agreement, it is expected that peace and order will stabilize in the Bangsamoro, thus paving the way to economic recovery in Iligan City. This will provide a much-needed boost for business investors and for the tourism industry. Moreover, for the year 2012, records show a substantial increase in the Crime Solution Efficiency rate compared to 2011.
Labor and Employment	
In the labor and employment aspect, no disaggregated data on Iligan City is available. Thus, for the purpose of establishing the labor and employment situation, the study uses results from Region 10 Labor Force Survey (LFS) for the last quarter of 2011, conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) on October 2011. Said LFS results show that the labor force of the region at 2.04 million individuals (based on the 2000 CPH projections) has a 71.4 percent participation rate. Employment rate for the given period was recorded at 96.1 percent (1.96 million individuals) and underemployment rate posted at 22.9 percent (NSCB, Region 10).	For the first quarter of 2012, the employment rate for the region was recorded at 95.7 percent. Participation rate for the same period posted at 69.2 percent while underemployment rate was 26.6 percent, both within the range of values recorded during the first quarter LFS results in the last 6 years. Considering these labor statistics trends, TS Sendong appeared to have no significant effect on the labor conditions of the region on the macro level. On the other hand, TS Sendong recorded 1,495 total fatalities and 70,314 displaced families. Even if we assume that all fatalities were employed before the disaster, it would only amount to a reduction of 0.0764 percent of the total employment which is considered immaterial to be noticeable. Moreover, no major employment providers have been affected by the typhoon. As such,

	the number of displaced families has no effect on the employment conditions of the region. Interviews of affected families revealed that breadwinners were back to their work even if their houses were not yet rehabilitated or even if they were still in evacuation centers. Although TS Sendong may not have a significant effect on the formal labor and employment conditions of the region at the macro level, it still destroyed the sources of income and livelihood of the poorer families in the informal sector, particularly those who had small sari-sari stores, home-based or small scale food processing and handicrafts and/or those who lost their backyard animals and other land/agriculture based assets (TS Sendong: PDNA).
Prices, Inflation Rate, Revenues & Investments	
Northern Mindanao Purchasing Power of Peso = 0.74 Northern Mindanao Inflation Rate = 6% in December 2011 Northern Mindanao BIR Revenue Collection = P1, 141.99 Million in the 1st Quarter of 2011 Investments (DTI-LdN) = P 180,535, 163 as of October 2011	Northern Mindanao Purchasing Power of Peso = 0.74 Northern Mindanao Inflation Rate = 5.5% in January 2012 Northern Mindanao BIR Revenue Collection = P 1,434.96 Million in the 1st Quarter of 2012, an increase of 25.65% (Q on Q). Investments (DTI-LdN) = P 263,883,500 as of October 2012
LGU Support Initiatives to Spur Economic Activities	
The City is behind other major cities in Mindanao in terms of economic growth. To address this status, local government officials formulated policies and implemented projects/activities to energize business activities. ❖ “Night market” at the City Plaza starting in February of 2011 – venue for people to converge in a festive ambiance and buy from the stalls that sell food and other products. Along with this objective, it is hoped that this marketing venue will encourage creation of products to sell. ❖ Launched the “One Barangay One Product (OBOP) program”. ❖ Declared the month of October of every year as the City’s business month.	For almost two months, the “Night Market” activities were temporarily suspended until it was re-opened sometime in February 2012. In August, 2012, the OBOP was formally adopted as an ordinance approved by the Sangguniang Panlungsod. A few Barangays have already identified their OBOP but has not undertaken development activities since attention and efforts were still on Sendong-related activities.

Based on available statistical data and KII, it appears that TS Sendong did not upset the economic indicators of Iligan City. In confirmation, DTI Lanao del Norte's (DTI-LdN) business names application records show that on the macro level, business climate was not affected since the areas devastated by TS Sendong are not situated in the financial/business center of the city and no major manufacturing facilities was damaged.

However, the reported damages is quite considerable since it amounted to a total of Php178,601,546 for several business sectors, i.e. in the wholesale and retail industry, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, real estate, renting, accommodation, restaurants and fabrication/repair shops (CLUP).

With this magnitude of destruction and losses, it is inspiring to know of business owners who mostly see the crisis as a window for opportunities. This outlook is proof of the resilient attitude of the people affected by TS Sendong in Iligan City.

"Our losses amounted to 58M, and we have a standing loan of 25M. I look at crisis as opportunities and so I was positive that we can overcome our difficulties. Instead of declaring bankruptcy, we decided to expand and be more aggressive in our business. This paid off since we were able to close several contracts. Our number of employees even increased and we were able to pay our loan. And so we again availed of another loan to finance our new projects". - KII Informant

Development Trends Established in the Aftermath of the Calamity

Livelihood provisioning for the IDPs in evacuation centers, in residential houses and in various temporary shelters were the concentration of activities right after TS Sendong struck the City. These activities involved relief-based interventions like provision of food, water, medicine, clothing, beddings and other essentials needed for survival. For these essential items, donations were pouring in from various local, national and international sources that were managed by the LGU, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, academic institutions, government line agencies, churches and many other entities that were undertaking relief actions.

Livelihood protection interventions were then undertaken to ensure that basic needs of the IDPs are met. Some of these interventions were in the form of cash-for-work while undertaking repair and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures and public utilities, construction of dwellings and other amenities in permanent relocation sites, and many other pressing works needed for the improvement of the IDPs' living conditions. Bancas, fishing gears, tools, seeds, and other items needed were provided for IDPs who wanted to go back to their livelihood before TS Sendong.

Livelihood promotion is now the focus of attention since most of the IDPs have moved to permanent relocation sites and transitory quarters. As such, the interventions would now involve provision of sustainable livelihood opportunities that will ensure long term economic security of the IDPs. This would need detailed assessment on the skills of the IDPs and harnessing the potentials vis-a-vis the investment priorities of the City to be able to offer alternative income-generating activities.

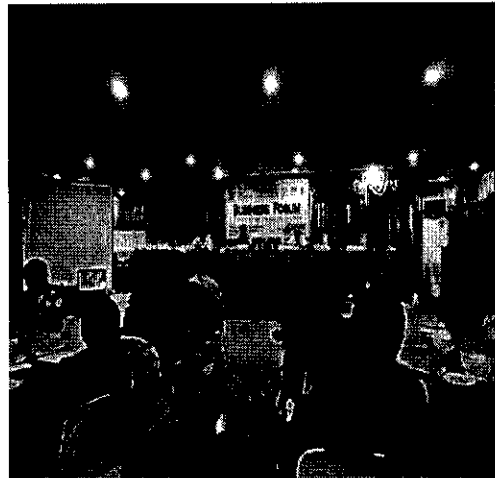
With this direction in mind, the following development strategies maybe formulated towards providing alternative income generating activities:

1. Iligan City has a vast potential production area for agriculture. In 2011, 41 percent of the City's total land area is considered agricultural land. Records show that 52.39 percent of the total physical area (*Physical area is the tangible area utilized*) was utilized in 2011: that is, out of 33,661 hectares available, 17,634.73 hectares were cultivated. This shows that 47.61 percent, or about 16,026.27 hectares, were not utilized (CLUP).
2. The Iligan City government, through the CPDO, is currently finalizing the review and updating of the CLUP to include hazard mapping, disaster risk assessment, enforcement of zoning ordinances, identifying vulnerable areas and no-build zones and integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

3. A Php18.641B budget has been proposed for the implementation of programs and projects related to infrastructure (Php13.9B), economic (Php237.6M), social (Php4.276B), macro governance (Php218.1 M) (SAP-RDC Region 10). Out of the proposed budget for infrastructure, P12.4B is earmarked for rehabilitation projects such as road right of way, resettlement areas, and environmental impact studies.
4. Engr. Cecilio Clarete of NEDA Region 10 expressed that the flourishing economy of Cagayan de Oro City and the completion of the Laguindingan airport are expected to have a “spillover effect” in Iligan City.
5. EO 2 Series of 2012, Iligan City declaring moratorium in the construction of dwellings along areas affected by TS Sendong (NDRRMC), i.e., declaration of “no-build zones” in the following areas: Puroks 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13 in Barangay Santiago; Puroks Duranta A, Duranta B, San Francisco, and Ilang-ilang in Barangay Sta. Filomena; Puroks 1 to 9, all in Bayug Island, Barangay Hinaplanon. Further, development shall be restricted in Puroks 1, 9, 10, 11, and 12 located in Barangay Santiago.
6. EO 879 Creating the Philippine Bamboo Industry Development Council (PBIDC) to promote the bamboo development project and directing the use of bamboo for at least twenty five percent (25%) of the desk and other furniture requirements of public elementary and secondary schools and prioritizing the use of bamboo in furniture, fixtures and other construction requirements of government facilities and allocating funds therefore and other purposes. This EO offers a variety of livelihood opportunities that can be tapped by the City such as production of bamboo planting materials, planting of bamboo in areas denuded by TS Sendong particularly along the river systems, production of engineered bamboo products, production of bamboo crafts, furniture and fixtures and production of bamboo briquettes and other non-traditional bamboo products as an alternative to plastic, metal and wood materials. With the huge potential market of engineered bamboo or “e-bamboo” and the vast land of Iligan, this could probably mitigate the unemployment faced by residents of the city.

Labor Market Demands Emanating from the Shift in Investment Priorities

Iligan City is well-known for its quality manpower supply emanating from the city’s seven (7) private colleges, one (1) state university, and nine (9) technical-vocational schools which produced an average of about 5,500 each year in the last three years (2010-2012). Since there has been no significant change in the business climate in the city after TS Sendong, the local labor demand could hardly absorb the workforce of the City particularly the college graduates of the various schools. Based on Iligan City’s annual population growth rate of only 1.25% which is way below the national annual growth rate of 1.9%, this could be an indication of labor force out-migration due to insufficient employment opportunities in the city. Thus, most of these college graduates end up working in companies in other parts of the country and abroad. In addition, the loss of occupation and livelihood of many TS Sendong victims has increased the city’s labour market supply.



The limited number of new economic activities in the city compared to other cities in the region has not provided enough job opportunities to the TS Sendong victims, either. From January to November of 2012, the Public Employment Service Office registered only 1,349 job vacancies for local employment versus 2,822 registered applicants, according to Iligan’s Philippine Employment Services Office (PESO). Also, there is a mismatch of the available skills of the Sendong victims and available jobs.

The Technical Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA) has been trying to remedy the mismatch by offering courses that are based on the Key Employment Generators (KEG) provided by the DOLE. This DOLE-TESDA convergence has identified the skills that are currently needed by employers such as electrical installation, welding, masonry and plumbing. TESDA got the support of a private manufacturing firm and a congressman to finance these trainings. In addition, TESDA also supports trainees in automotive technology, tourism, food and beverage and bread and pastry. However, with only 1,404 beneficiaries of scholarships and trainings in 2012, this problem has not been fully addressed.

Immediately after Sendong, TESDA conducted trainings in manufacturing skills such as the making of liquid soap, liquid fabric conditioner and the like. However, these skills did not result in sustainable livelihood because of the absence of funding and the lack of market for their products. Perhaps this is where assistance from the government, the private sector, NGOs and International organizations would be most needed. In addition, DOLE also noted the need to equip the trainees with entrepreneurship skills and courses in values formation and business ethics for them to be able to effectively manage their businesses.

The Cooperative Development and Livelihood Office (CDLO), in partnership with educational and religious institutions, government agencies, NGOs and Barangay councils, conducted various trainings to equip Sendong victims with skills that can be used for employment and other livelihood activities such as entrepreneurship. There were 859 participants consisting of 152 male and 707 female.

In the case of employment abroad, the PESO and the DOLE expressed that there is a need to establish a skills registry data base of those seeking employment. This is because, in many cases, the skills of the applicant do not match the needs of the employer/recruitment agency. The manpower data base will also provide information of the needed skills training intervention to ensure employability.

Infrastructure Development Sector

The focus on infrastructure development will increase the demand for construction jobs that will require skilled labor in electrical installation, masonry, welding, plumbing, and others that are related to construction. Based on the survey, the current capacity of TS Sendong victims includes skills in construction and related jobs for men. Female IDPs are engaged in micro enterprises and general services such as laundry and other domestic services. However, the increase in the number of families with no source of income (from 51.83% to 66.19% of females and from 29.56% to 38.29% for males per 100 families) indicates that the demand for labor is not adequate to absorb the current labor supply. Nonetheless the following investment priorities hope to create future labor demands.

Taking into consideration the magnitude of damages to the roads, bridges, public utility structures, and the need for water resources development for flood control, water system and irrigation and resettlement site development, construction work is expected to increase from 2012 onwards as projected.

With the projected timetable and budgetary requirements of the infrastructure programs/projects for the rehabilitation and recovery of the areas affected by TS Sendong, it can be surmised that labor market demand for construction-related work activities will last until 2017. However, the realization of these infrastructure programs/projects entirely depends on the availability of funds and or capacity of the LGU to source out funds.

Table 10. Infrastructure Projects for the Rehabilitation and Recovery of Affected Areas

Programs/Projects/Activities	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Budgetary Requirements (in Php 000)
Urban Roads	CEO	2013-2017	49,181
Urban Roads	DPWH	2013-2017	50,000
Urban Bridges	CEO	2013-2017	19,012
Water Resources Development-Flood Control	DPWH	2013-2017	10,348,810
Water Resources Development-Water System and Irrigation	CEO	2013-2017	37,500
Total			10,504,503

Source: CPDO, 2012

Agriculture, Agribusiness and Fishery Industry

The priority on agriculture, agribusiness and fisheries will trigger the demand for skilled labor in bamboo products technology (particularly e-bamboo), on agriculture and agribusiness, fisheries including fish ponds, seaweeds production and processing, food processing and enterprise development.

Given the large potential area for agricultural development projects, this covers commercial production and commercial processing of agricultural and fishery products (including their by-products and wastes) and agriculture- and fishery-related activities such as irrigation, storage facilities and other post-harvest activities. This also includes the production and processing of bamboo into products that exhibit high social economic returns that will significantly contribute to job creation, enterprise development and will spur economic development of the city.

Table 11. Agricultural Projects for the Rehabilitation and Recovery of Affected Areas

Programs/Projects/Activities	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Budgetary Requirements (in Php 000)
Rehabilitation of Farm Lands	IC/DA	2013-2017	91,135
Replacement of Bancas& Fishing Gears/Paraphernalia & Rehabilitation of fish Sanctuary	IC/BFAR	2013-2017	9,900
Livestock Development and pasture Management	IC/DA	2013-2017	12,844
Implementation of DA-DAR-DENR Convergence Initiatives for Iligan City	DA/DENR/DAR	2013-2017	9,000
Total			122,879

Source: CPDO, 2012

Table 12.Recommended Suitability Crops by Agro-Cluster

Barangay	Potential Agricultural Slope (has.)		Elevation Above Sea Level (m)	Soil pH (Acidity)	Recommended Most Suitable Crops		Existing Crops
	0-18%	18-30%			Major	Minor	
Agro-cluster 1							
Dalipuga	394.00	189.00	0-200	6.67-7.55	Coconut and Banana	Upland rice, corn, root crops, vegetables and fruit trees	Cutflowers, corn, coffee, abaca, vegetables (HUCC),coconut, fruit trees, root crops, lowland and banana
Kiwalan	332.00	207.00	0-300	4.47-5.60			
Hindang	203.00	179.00	100-400	4.92-5.42			
Kabacsanan	257.00	154.00	100-300	6.47-7.34			
Bunawan	586.00	308.00	100-400	4.47-5.89			
Sub-total Cluster 1	1,772.00	1,037.00					
Agro-cluster 2							
Bonbonon	192.00	94.00	0-300	7.58-8.07	Coconut and Banana	Vegetables, corn, fruit trees, lowland, paddy rice	Cutflowers, corn, coffee, abaca, vegetables (HUCC),coconut, fruit trees, root crops, lowland banana And upland rice
Digkila-an	813.00	616.00	0-400	7.58			
Mandulog	533.00	156.00	0-200	5.57-6.58			
Puga-an	203.00	160.00	0-300	5.96-7.79			
			100-300	5.25-6.56			
Lanipao	125.00	177.00					
Sub-total Cluster 2	1,866.00	1,203.00					
Agro-cluster 3							
Abuno	454.00	311.00	0-300	5.69-6.77	Coconut and Fruit Trees (Mango)	Vegetables, cutflower, corn, root crops, pineapple and papaya	Cutflowers, corn, coffee, abaca, vegetables (HUCC),coconut, fruit trees, root crops, lowland and banana
Tipanoy	391.00	179.00	0-400	5.19-6.7			
Sta. Elena	118.00	70.00	0-200	5.34-7.8			
Buru-un	466.00	58.00	0-200	5.96-6.61			
Ditucalan	526.00	17.00	100-300	5.87-6.36			
Upper Tominobo	266.00	185.00	100-300	5.34-7.8			
Ma. Cristina	1,123.00	104.00	100-300	5.96-6.59			
Sub-total Cluster 3	3,344.00	924.00					
Agro-cluster 4							
Panoroganan	5,107.00	3,837.00	300 above	5.62-97	Abaca and Coffee	Upland rice, corn, cassava, vegetables and fruit trees	Corn, banana, coconut, coffee, abaca, ginger, fruit trees (durian), vegetables (HUCC), upland rice and root crops
Rogongon	4,024.00	5,173.00	400 above	4.87-5.45			
Mainit	304.00	547.00	200-400	4.91-5.5			
Kalilangan	1,547.00	1,790.00	200 above	5.03-6.21			
			100-400	5.41-63			
Dulag	617.00	583.00					
Sub-total Cluster 4	11,599.00	11,930.00					
Total	18,581.00	15,094.00					

Source: CPDO, 2012

Ecotourism Industry

Iligan City is endowed with vast natural resources and a number of man-made eco-tourism establishments. Per information from the City Tourism Office, the city government has identified 3 barangays as comprising the Eco-tourism Triangle after a careful analysis of their accessibility and market, technical and financial feasibility. The barangays are Buruun, Maria Cristina and Ditucalan where the following resources are located: the Maze Park, Iligan Paradise Eco Park, Taytay Falls, National Power Corporation's (NPC) Nature Park, Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation (MVC) Park and Lagoon, Maria Cristina Falls, Tinago Falls, Mimbalut Falls, Timoga Swimming Pools, Macaraeg-Macapagal Ancestral House, and the National Power Corporation. Just recently, the city purchased part of the Tinago Falls for Php15 million and is now inviting investors to develop it through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

In addition, the city also plans to turn the Sendong-devastated Bayug Island into a City Cultural Heritage Park with an Agri-Aquamarine Park and put up a memorial for the Sendong victims. Profits from the integrated development of the area will be shared with land owners who were all victims of TS Sendong. Also, there are plans to put up a Jetty Complex (a wharf for water taxi) and a Timoga Food Court in all areas fronting Timoga Swimming Pools (CPDO, 2010-2020).

The city expects a tourism influx as it develops its tourism industry by upgrading existing and developing other potential sites. All these developments in the city's eco-tourism industry are expected to spur economic growth and thru its multiplier effect, stimulate the labor market demand not only in the resorts but also in the transportation, food, hotel and other service industries.

Inventory of Ecotourism Establishment and Tourist Attractions (as of December 2011)

Table 13. Ecotourism Establishments

Location (Barangay)	Name of Ecotourism Establishment	Area (has.)	Type of Attraction	Ownership
Buru-un	Timoga Swimming Pool	2.0	Man-made	Private
Buru-un	Macaraeg-Macapagal Ancestral House	0.5	Man-made	Government
Ditucalan	Maze Park Resort	1.0	Man-made	Private
Pala-o	Iligan City Hall Complex	2.0	Man-made	Government
Pala-o	Anahaw Open Amphitheater	0.4	Man-made	Government
Tipanoy	Iligan Golf & Country Club	25.0	Man-made	Private
Sta. Filomena	Regs Resort	0.16	Man-made	Private
Sta. Filomena	Chelina Beach Resort	0.77	Man-made	Private
Buru-un	MVC Park and Lagoon	0.35	Man-made	Private
Maria Cristina	NPC Natures Park	8.0**	Man-made/ Natural	National Government (NPC)
Buru-un	Iligan Paradise Resort and Eco-Park	28	Man-made	Private

Table 14. Ecotourism Establishment Tourist Attractions

Location (Barangay)	Name of Tourist Attraction	Area (has.)	Type of Attraction	Ownership
1. Waterfalls				
Maria Cristina	Maria Cristina Falls	5.0**	Natural	Government
Buru-un	Mimbalut Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Rogongon	Limunsudan Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Ditucalan	Tinago Falls	7.0*	Natural	Government
Bonbonon	Dodiongan Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Dalipuga.	Kalubihon Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Puga-an	Lumbatin Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Hindang	Hindang Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Pugaan	Langilanon Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
Dalipuga	Dalipuga Falls	2.0**	Natural	Government
2. Springs				
Ditucalan	Ditucalan Spring I & II	30.0*	Natural	Government
Suarez.	Sambuvar Spring	2.0**	Natural	Government
3. Caves				
Dalipuga	<i>Bulalang Cave</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
Kabacsanan	<i>Kabacsanan Cave</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
	<i>Tabunan Caves</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
Kiwalan	<i>Matoog Cave</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
	<i>Lerop Cave Complex</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
Hindang	<i>Hindang Cave Complex</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
Bunawan	<i>Bunawan Cave Complex</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
	<i>Linanot Cave</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
	<i>Mabuhay Cave</i>	1.0**	Natural	Government
4. Mountain Forest:				
Pugaan	<i>Mt. Agad-Agad</i>		Natural	Government
Rogongon	<i>Mt. Gabunan</i>		Natural	Government
	<i>Mt. Malindang</i>		Natural	Government
	<i>Pahina Mountain</i>		Natural	Government
Panoroganan	<i>Mt. Amulungan</i>		Natural	Government
Kalilangan	<i>Mt. Sagada Peak</i>		Natural	Government
Other Attractions:				
Dalipuga	<i>Floating Shed (gakit)</i>		Natural	Government

Note: Assumed area assigned for cave is 1 hectare and 2 hectares for waterfalls.

* Existing ** Assumed Area

Source: City Tourism Office/CPDO-GIS

IV. National and Local Policies/Structures in Support of the Livelihood Recovery Work

National Policies

Executive Order (EO) # 83, signed by President Benigno S. Aquino III on October 10, 2012, institutionalizes the 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. One of the objectives of the PQF is to align the PQF with international qualifications framework to support the national and international mobility of workers through increased recognition of the value and comparability of Philippine qualifications. To attain this objective, one of the identified instruments is the Computerized National Manpower Registry of Skills (CNMRS), a repository of computerized information on available manpower and their corresponding skills. In the near future, CNMRS application shall be accessed through the Web. It shall feature dynamic links with the up-to-date Skills Registries of DOLE Agencies (POEA, TESDA, PESOs, OWWA, NMP and BLE) to be hosted by the Bureau of Local Employment.

According to the local PESO and DOLE informants, the CNMRS will greatly help in matching the skills of the available manpower to the needs of the recruiting agency/employers. However, both agencies accepted that they are still in the process of promoting the CNMRS.

The PESO head of office suggested that registry of manpower skills should be up to the Barangay level. In this manner, the database will reflect all the information needed in determining the livelihood training interventions and the introduction of appropriate employment opportunities and livelihood projects. The PESO informant added that the informal sector who were mostly affected by TS Sendong are definitely not yet included in this registry of skills except maybe for a few.

National Line Agencies Policy Interventions

- For government employees, the GSIS granted calamity loans of P20, 000 and a 3-month moratorium in the payment of loan amortizations from January to March 2012. A second phase moratorium of 9 months without interest was granted if the borrower applies for an extended moratorium so long as their residences are identified as badly hit or has had major damages.
- The Pag-ibig Fund extended a 2-month moratorium on loan payments from Dec 16, 2011 to February 2012.
- The DTI conducted a stringent monitoring and enforcement of the price freeze on basic commodities, thus preventing undue price increases during and after the calamity. (R. Paclipan , DTI, 2012)
- The DOE enforced a price freeze on prices of petroleum products in Iligan City. Local petroleum product suppliers were able to obtain their products at old prices thus preventing them from increasing their prices.

LGU Support Policies

The City is perceived to be behind other major cities in Mindanao in terms of economic growth. To address this status, local government officials formulated policies and implemented projects/activities to energize business activities.

- The 'night market' at the City Plaza was established starting February of 2011. Immediately after Sendong, operations in the night market were suspended as LGU staff, police and other personnel responsible for the operations and maintenance of the night market were utilized in the relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs. Activities resumed in February 2012.
- The OBOP Program was launched in October 2011. This Program aims to focus the direction of livelihood activities at the Barangay level. To fully operationalize this Program, the Sangguniang Panglunsod approved the ordinance institutionalizing the program in October 2012.

- The Sangguniang Panglunsod also declared the month of October of every year as the City's business month. On this month, activities like a 'trade expo', a business forum, and recognition of business establishments are held.
- The City government, through its BPL Office, has condoned fees for the renewal of business permits and licenses as well as for the payments of arrears by those badly hit by TS Sendong.

VI. Major Findings and Recommendations

Major Findings

Impact on IDPs' Livelihood and Income

Most prevalent occupation of the IDPs are in construction and related trades, micro-enterprise operation, general unskilled labor and subsistence agriculture (farming, fishing and livestock raising). Prior to TS Sendong, they were already earning meagre income, the majority not exceeding Php 4,000.00 per month.

TS Sendong did not only result to loss of lives. Sources and means of livelihood were devastated as well. Hence, many of the IDPs lost their livelihood and livelihood assets, and experienced a significant reduction in their already meagre incomes.

In trying to cope with the adverse effect of the calamity, they have to resort to different strategies including looking for financial assistance, looking for other means of earning a living, seeking emotional and spiritual support, and the reconstruction of shelter particularly of home-based IDPs.

On Business Climate

Tropical Storm Sendong caused damage to business enterprises and loss of livelihood among its victims. The fisherfolks lost their fishing gears and boats, farmers lost their carabaos and farm implements and micro-entrepreneurs' stores were either flooded or washed out. However, these did not adversely affect the total 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 of tax collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The investors' confidence in the city's business climate is evidenced by the opening of new businesses in the year 2012 such as EMCOR, Desmark, McDonald's, and others. 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 microenterprises 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, and with no savings. Endowed with very little of the sustainable livelihood assets, they now continue to live below the poverty line and will remain in this status, or otherwise sink deeper, if not provided with meaningful and sustainable intervention.

Investment Priorities and Labor Demand

The calamity brought about a shift in investment priorities as the government focuses its attention on infrastructure which includes repairs and rehabilitation of damaged roads, bridges, and public utility buildings. In addition, new projects are in the pipeline for the implementation of the DRRM and climate change adaptation measures including the management of water resources (flood control projects). Both current and future infrastructure projects create a demand for construction workers such as masons, welders, plumbers, and others. Based on the Regional Development Council Region 10 report, the government has recommended a budget of Php13.9B for investments in infrastructure. Incidentally, this shift in investment is necessary to propel the City's investment priorities which focus on agriculture and eco-tourism.

Small, own-account quarrying activities are also prevalent in barangays adjacent to river banks. TS Sendong brought an accumulation of aggregates in the river bed which now needs dredging.

Natural Resources Endowment and Potentials

Thirty-seven percent of the land area of the City of Iligan is available for agriculture, 52.4% is utilized and the rest have yet to be harnessed. There is a great potential area that can be used for organic farming which is being mainstreamed, to include the raising of free range chicken. These agricultural activities have already been started in Iligan. Moreover, legumes such as peanuts and mung beans are also being recommended as climate change crops due to their shorter life-span and lesser vulnerability to weather variability.

The market for engineered bamboo products is very promising. However, supply of raw materials is limited. Hence, the area along the river banks damaged by TS Sendong can be rehabilitated through bamboo farming. This bamboo supply augmentation, together with an existing bamboo technology, can generate employment through farming and processing ventures.

Iligan City is blessed with rich natural and man-made resources including 23 waterfalls, swimming pools and forest resources which, when harnessed to the fullest, can become tourists attractions and sources of new livelihood and increased revenues for the city. A number of these resources is located in remote and inaccessible areas and are without any amenities for tourists.

In addition, quarrying materials in the river bed also abound especially after TS Sendong. These resulted to an increasing small own-account quarrying as means of livelihood among TS Sendong victims.

Current Capacity of 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 microenterprises 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. 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.

Recommendations

Infrastructure

- For the City government to aggressively implement infrastructure development prioritizing on the repair and rehabilitation projects and those needed by the agricultural and eco-tourism industries;
- For the concerned government agency and/or international agencies to organize the small own-account quarry workers and construction workers into a cooperative or a community enterprise. These will allow them to take advantage of economies of scale in their operations, increase their bargaining power in bidding for infrastructure projects specially 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 DENR and ensure strict compliance with environmental laws and other pertinent regulations by the LGU;

- Coordination/Collaboration with established contractors can be done through execution of memorandum of agreement to offer/award sub-contracting opportunities to IDP-organized small-time construction entities; and,
- Capacitate trainable IDPS with construction skills such as masonry, welding, electrical installations and the like.

Agriculture

- For agricultural investments, programs/projects can be along the promotion of the bamboo industry, i.e., establishment of bamboo plantations and manufacturing of engineered bamboo (e-bamboo) products, bamboo crafts, and other items substituting plastic. The manufacturing of low cost e-bamboo products like tiles, floor boards, and planks as substitutes for wood are highly feasible as E.O. 879 mandates the Department of Education to use e-bamboo in at least 25% of its desks and other furniture and fixtures;
- Other agricultural investments can be on organic farming and the production of suitable high value crops such as coffee that will lead to the food processing industry vis-à-vis value adding strategies;
- Further assist the fishery sector particularly the IDPs for livelihood recovery such as the construction of a “half-way house”. This fisher folks’ common facility will serve as their resting and temporary sleeping quarters;
- For the LGU, together with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform to pave the way for the use of agricultural lands in large scale crop production;
- For the responsible government agencies and concerned NGOs to assist the IDPs in finding the market for their produce; and,
- Sustain/intensify its on-going capacity building of agricultural workers on organic farming, farm crops processing, and other farming skills.

Tourism Industry

- Harness Public-Private-Partnerships in the development of the tourism industry including site development and the provision of amenities for eco-tourism such as waiting sheds and comfort rooms;
- Strengthen promotional activities by undertaking new events to attract more tourists, increasing advertising in the internet, and in national and international media; and,
- Capacitate the IDPs through skills trainings in the various fields of the service industry that will support tourism.

Other Recommendations

- Provide the IDPs with the needed physical and financial capital to complement the various skills training;
- Encourage the organization of social networks among IDPs in transitory shelters and relocation sites and strengthen the existing organizations of home-based IDPs to facilitate the livelihood recovery process;

- Strictly implement EO 83 which mandates the creation of a Skills Registry to facilitate the matching of the supply and demand of labor;
- For the city government and other stakeholders involved in the provision of livelihood initiatives, a reliable, updated, and accessible information system must be in place to maximize the distribution-reach of livelihood assistance and to prevent overlapping in the implementation of livelihood activities by donor institutions; and,
- Finally, the City government in partnership with concerned stakeholders and under the leadership of the Livelihood Cluster should engage in the crafting of a participatory longer-term livelihood recovery road map. This livelihood recovery roadmap is envisioned to accomplish the following objectives:
 - ✓ Permits city government to provide a structured and meaningful response to the disaster;
 - ✓ Provide the basis for the development of a well-defined programme and a detailed workplan;
 - ✓ Define all players;
 - ✓ Provide timelines;
 - ✓ Determines a clear set of milestones;
 - ✓ Propose budget; and,
 - ✓ Provide a clear plan to attract potential donors

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ANNEX

ANNEX Table 1. Distribution of Survey Respondents, by Site

Site	Number of Affected Families	Proportion to the Total Sample Size	Number of Sample Families
Home-based^a:	8,323	77.80	778
Bonbonon	193	2.30	18
Digkilaan	286	3.40	27
Hinaplanon	3,235	3.89	302
San Roque	940	11.30	88
Sta. Filomena	701	8.40	66
Santiago	1,759	21.10	164
Upper Hinaplanon	1,209	14.50	113
Relocation Sites	889^b	8.30^c	83
Bayanihan Village	376	49.80	41
Caritas Village (Upper Tominobo)	40	04.00	3
Deus Caritas (Luinab)	133	10.00	9
Kapuso Village (Mandulog)	20	04.00	3
Red Cross Village (Digkilaan)	320	32.10	27
Temporary Sites	190^d	1.80^e	18
Luinab Gym 1	43	25.20	5
Siao Shelter Box	147	74.80	13
Transitory	1,295^e	12.10^f	121
BagongSilangAmakan Houses		06.60	8
BagongSilang Bunk Houses		09.10	11
Dy Property Amakan Houses		19.00	23
MandulogAmakan Houses		6.60	8
Mandulog Bunk Houses		3.30	4
Order of Malta Bunk Houses		14.90	18
San RoqueVarfAmakan Houses		6.60	8
Sta. Elena Bunk Houses		33.90	41
TOTAL	10,697	100.00	1,000

^aCSWD (Iligan City) data as of April 11, 2012

^bTotal was based from the preliminary information provided by Ms. Priscila Maghanoy (CSWD clerk III) and was used only to determine the proportion of the sample size to be taken from the relocation sites

^cProportion was computed based on the actual number of families at the time of interview and was used to determine the distribution of the sample across the different sites

^dTotal was based from CSWD (Iligan City) data as of October 2012 and included only those families inside the camp and coming from badly hit barangays; data was used only to determine the proportion of the sample size to be taken from the temporary sites

^eCSWD (Iligan City) data as of April 11, 2012. Figure is the total families per badly hit barangay who are inside the camp

^fProportion was computed based on the actual number of families inside each camp at the time of interview and was used to determine the distribution of the sample across transitory sites

ANNEX Table 2. Profile of Key Informants

No.	Organization Affiliated to	Position
1	Purok 6 Women's Organization - Brgy. Bonbonon	Member
2	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Bonbonon	Councilor
3	Purok 6 Women's Organization - Brgy. Bonbonon	Member
4	Purok 8 Women's Organization - Brgy. Bonbonon	Secretary
5	Dodiongan Farmer's Association - Brgy. Bonbonon	President
6	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Bonbonon	Brgy. Employee
7	Purok Ipil-Ipilan - Brgy. Digkilaan	President
8	Assosasyon sa Makugihon og Malahutayon na Kababayan-an sa Digkilaan (AMMK)	President
9	Purok Pinantao, Brgy. Digkilaan	President
10	Purok Kaluda, Brgy. Digkilaan	President
11	Purok Danao, Brgy. Digkilaan	President
12	Rural Improvement Club (RIC) - Brgy. Sta. Felomina	President
13	Brgy. Sta. Felomina Fishermen's Association	President
14	Purok 2C Butterfly Women's Association - Brgy. Santiago	President
15	Purok 1, Brgy. Hinaplanon	President
16	Brgy. Fisherfolks Aquatic Resource Management Council (B-FARM C) - Brgy. Hinaplanon	President
17	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Hinaplanon	Councilor
18	Federation of Women's Club - Brgy. San Roque	President
19	Brgy. Council of Brgy. San Roque	Councilor and Chairperson of Ways and Means Committee
20	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Santiago	Councilor and Chairperson of Women's Committee
21	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Santiago	Brgy. Captain
22	Informal Cooperation - Sta. Felomina	President
23	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Sta. Felomina	Brgy. Women's Desk
24	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Sta. Felomina	Councilor and Chairperson of Women and Education Committee
25	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	Councilor and Chairperson of Women and Education Committee
26	Brgy. Council of Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	Brgy. Hall Youth Worker

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants

Location: Temporary Shelter - Siao Shelter Box, Brgy. Luinab					Sector : Women						
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income		Address before Sendong
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong	
1	42	Wife	6	College Level	Firewood vending	None	Married	Maranao	1,000-3,000	None	Purok 1, Upper Hinaplanon
2	29	Wife	5	College Graduate	Buy and sell	Secretary of IDP's (volunteer)	Married	Maranao	2,000-3,000	None	Purok 1, Upper Hinaplanon
3	35	Wife	6	Elementary Level	Sari-sari store	None	Married	Maranao	1,500-2,000	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
4	39	Wife	10	Elementary Level	Viand vending	None	Married	Maranao	3,000	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
5	58	Head	8	Highschool Level	Buy and sell	None	Widowed	Maranao	2,000	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
6	44	Wife	9	College Level	Dressmaking, Avon Dealer	Avon Dealer	Married	Maranao	1,000-3,000	1,000	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
7	32	Wife	3	College Level	DVD Vending	None	Married	Maranao	10,000-20,000	None	Purok 1, Upper Hinaplanon
8	45	Wife	2	Highschool Level	Kapangantueras	None	Single	Maranao	4,000-5,000/3 months	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
9	21	Wife	3	Highschool Level	None	None	Married	Maranao	None	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
10	23	Wife	6	Elementary Level	Dress-making	None	Married	None	1,000-2,000	None	Purok 3, Upper Hinaplanon
11	43	Wife	5	College Level	Sari-sari store	Sari-sari store	Widowed	Maranao	2,000	1,000	Purok 2, Upper Hinaplanon
12	57	Wife	7	College Level	Buy and sell	None	Married	Maranao	3,000	None	Purok 2, Upper Hinaplanon

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Temporary Shelter - Siao Shelter Box, Brgy. Luinab					Sector : Men			
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Estimated Family Income	
					Before Sendong	After Sendong	Before Sendong	After Sendong
1	55	Head	8	College Level	Businessman	None	Php8,000	Php1,000
2	41	Head	9	College Level	Casual Employee		Php4,500	Php4,500
3	35	Head	8	Elementary Level	Farmer	None	Php1,000	
4	38	Head	5	Elementary Level	Sari-sari	None	Php8,000	None
5	50	Head	10	Elementary Level	Farmer	None	Php1,500	None
6	63	Head	10	High School Graduate	Driver	None	Php8,000	None
7	30	Head	3	Elementary Level	Business		Php5,000	None
8	47	Head	7	High School Level	Farmer	None	Php8,000	None
9	31	Head	3	High School Graduate	Driver	None	Php6,000	None
10	20	Head	3	High School Level	Driver	None	Php3,500	None
11	36	Head	8	High School Level	Farmer	None		None
12	34	Head	4	Elementary Level	Beautician/Barber	None	Php5,000	None
13	48	Head	4	High School Graduate	Driver	None	Php5,000	None

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Red Cross Village, Brgy. Digkilaan					Sector : Women					
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income	
					Before Sending	After Sending			Before Sending	After Sending
1	51	Wife	7	Elementary Level	Farmer	Farmer	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000/mo.	Php1,000/mo.
2	50	Wife	4	College Level	Farmer	None	Married	Cebuano	Php15k-20k/mo.	
3	27	Wife	4	High School Graduate	Housewife	Housewife	Married	Iliganon		
4	50	Wife	7	High School Level	Laundry woman	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php300-400/mo.	Php300-400/mo.
5	44	Wife	7	High School level	Farmer	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php5,000/mo.	
6	27	Wife	5	High School Graduate	Housewife	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php5,000	Php1,000
7	38	Wife	6	College Graduate	Day Care Worker	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Php1,000
8	44	Wife	8	High School Graduate	CDW	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php2,000	Php1,000
9	39	Wife	4	High School Graduate	Housekeeper	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Php3,000
10	19	Wife	3	High School Graduate	Housekeeper	Housewife	Single	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php1,000
11	25	Wife	4	High School Graduate	Housekeeper	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php1,000
12	33	Wife	4	College Level	Housekeeper	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php6,000	Php1,000
13	48	Wife	9	High School Level	Housekeeper	Housewife	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php4,000

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Red Cross Village, Brgy. Digkilaan										Sector : Men		
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income		Address before Sendong	
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong		
1	44	Head	7	Elementary Level	Farmer	Farmer	Married	Bisaya	Php3,000/mo.	Php500/mo.	Purok 7 Manga, Brgy. Digkilaan	
2	34	Head	6	High School Graduate	Farmer	Farmer	Married	Bisaya	Php7,000/mo	Php4,000/mo.	Purok 2, Brgy. Digkilaan	
3	38	Head	4	High School Level	Farmer	Farmer	Married	Bisaya	Php4,000/mo.	Php2,000/mo.	Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
4	57	Head	4	High School Level	Farmer	Farmer	Married	Bisaya	Php8,000/mo.	Php3,000/mo.	Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
5		Head	2	High School Graduate	Farmer	Farmer	Single	Bisaya	Php6,000/mo.	Php3,000/mo.	Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
6	31	Head	5	Elementary Level	Driver	Driver	Married	Bisaya	Php6,000/mo.	Php4,000/mo.	Purok 7 Manga, Brgy. Digkilaan	
7	19	Youth	7	High School Graduate	None	None	Single	Bisaya	None		Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
8	17	Youth	3	High School Level	Student	Student	Single	Bisaya	None		Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
9	51	Head	3	College Level	Manager	Manager	Married	Bisaya	Php12,000/mo.	Php10,000/mo.	Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	
10	35	Head	6	High School Graduate	Guard	Guard	Married	Bisaya	Php4,000/mo.	Php4,000/mo.	Purok 1, Brgy. Digkilaan	

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Transitory Site - Dy Property Amakan Houses, Brgy. Pala-o					Sector : Women					
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income	
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong
1	38	Wife	9	High School	None	None	Married	Cebuano	Php3,500	Php3,500
2	27	Wife	8	High School Graduate	Vendor	None	Married	Maranao	Php5,000	Php3,000
3	43	Wife	6	Elementary Graduate	Fish Vendor	None	Married	Cebuano	Php4,000	Php4,000
4	39	Wife	5	High Schlol Lev	Carenderia/Scrapper	None	Married	Cebuano	Php5,000	Php3,000
5	28	Wife	8	High School Level	None	None	Married	Maranao	Php1,000	Php1,500
6	50	Wife	6	High School Level	Dried Fish	None	Married	Bolomonon	Php5,000	Php3,000
7	20	Wife	3	High School Level	None	None	Married	Iliganon	Php3,500	Php3,500
8	42	Wife	4	High School		None	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Php3,000
9	55	Wife	2	College Graduate	Self-employed	None	Married	Cebuano	Php10,000	Php3,000
10	42	Wife	6	High School Level	Carenderia	None	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php2,500

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Transitory Site - Dy Property Amakan Houses, Brgy. Pala-o										Sector : Men		
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income		Address before Sendong	
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong		
1	46		4	High School Graduate	Security Guard	Security Guard	Married	Cebuano	Php6,000	Php6,000		
2	33	Head	4	High School Graduate	Construction Labor	Construction Labor	Married	Maranao	Php12,000	Php5,000		
3	16	Head	5	High School Level	Student	Student	Single	Cebuano			Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	
4	34	Head	5	High School Level	Laborer	Laborer	Separated	Cebuano	Php3,000	Php3,000	Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	
5	29	Head	3	High School Level	Trader	Trader	Common Law	Bisaya	Php6,000	Php4,000	Brgy. Sta. Filomena	
6	58	Head	4	High School Level	Carpenter	None	Married	Cebuano	Php6,000	None	Brgy. Sta. Filomena	
7	54	Head	6	High School Graduate	Construction	Contractor	Widow	Tagalog	Php15,000	Php5,000	Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	
8	22	Son	4	High School Level	None	Sikad Driver	Single	Maranao	None	Php3,000	Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	
9	45	Head	5	High School Graduate	Motorcycle Driver	Caretaker of Computer Rental	Live-in	Bisaya	Php7,000	Php7,000	Brgy. Sta. Filomena	

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Transitory Site - Bagong Silang Amakan Houses, Brgy. Pala-o			
Sector : Women			
No.	Age	Household Size	Educational Attainment
1	43	6	Elementary Graduate
2	47	5	Elementary Graduate
3	48	8	Elementary Level
4	49	4	Elementary Level
5	24	4	High School Graduate
6	38	5	High School Level
7	37	8	High School Graduate
8	47	2	Elementary Graduate
9	30	6	High School Level
10	21	4	High School Graduate

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Transitory Site - Bagong Silang Amakan Houses, Brgy. Pala-o										Sector : Men	
No.	Age	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Estimated Family Income		Address before Sendong	Address after Sendong		
				Before Sendong	After Sendong	Before Sendong	After Sendong				
1	63	2	Elementary Level	Quarrying	None (Sick)	Php1,200	None	Purok Ilang-Iliang, Brgy. San Roque			
2	41	4	High School Graduate	Security Guard	Security Guard	Php9,500		Purok Duranta A, Sta. Filomena			
3	28	3	Elementary Level	Vendor	Helper	Php3,000	Php1,600	Purok Ilang-Iliang, Brgy. San Roque			
4	32	6	College Graduate	Pillsbury Operator	Pillsbury Operator	Php10,000	Php10,000	Purok 4 Bayug, Brgy. Hinaplanon			
5	55	2	College Level	Businessman	None	Php8,000	None	Purok Duranta A, Sta. Filomena			
6	27	2	High School Graduate	Balot/Penoy Vendor	Balot/Penoy Vendor	Php3,000	Php2,000	Purok Duranta B, Sta. Filomena			

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Deus Caritas Village, Brgy. Luinab										Sector : Women		
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income			
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong		
1	37	Wife	5	College Level	Sari-sari Store & Canderia		Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Php1,800 x 4 wks.		
2	59	Wife	10	College Level	Vendor		Married	Cebuano	Php9,000+	Php5,000		
3	52	Wife	4	High School	Sari-sari Store		Married	Cebuano	Php8,000	Php8,000		
4	53	Single	4	High School	Fish Vendor	None	Single	Iliganon	Depende	Php1,000		
5	50	Wife	4	High School	Fish Vendor	None	Married	Iliganon	Depende			
6	26	Wife	4	High School Graduate	None	None	Married	Iliganon	Depende	Depende		
7	53	Wife	8	Elementary Graduate	Farmer	None	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Depende		
8	50	Wife	9	Elementary Graduate	Trader	None	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000	Depende		
9	29	Wife	2	College Level	Sari-sari Store	None	Married	Iliganon	Php8,000	None		

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Deus Caritas Village, Brgy. Luinab										Sector : Men	
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income		
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong	
1	63	Head	4	High School Level	None	None		Iliganon	Php300/day	Php3,000/mo.	
2	65	Head	6	High School Level	None	None	Married	Iliganon	Php9,000/mo.	Php4,000/mo.	
3	55	Head	6	College Level	Carpenter/Fishermen	Carpenter/Fishermen	Married	Iliganon	Php9,000/mo.	Php4,000/mo.	
4	51	Head	5	High School Level	Sikad Driver	Mason	Married	Iliganon	Php250/day	Php250/day	
5	41	Head	2	High School Level	Painter	Mason	Married	Iliganon	Php5,000/mo.	Php3,000/mo.	
6	28	Head	5	Elementary Level	Balot Vendor	Balot Vendor	Married	Iliganon	Php100+/day	Php100+/day	
7	23	Head	3	Elementary Level	Driver	Any	Married	Iliganon	Php250/day	None	

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Bayanihan Village, Brgy. Sta. Elena										Sector : Women		
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income			
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong		
1	54	Wife	2	College	Sari-sari	None	Widow	Zamboangania	Php3,000/mo.	None		
2	39	Wife	7	High School Graduate	Sari-sari	None	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000/mo.	Php3,000		
3	39	Wife	7	High School Graduate			Married	Bukidnon	Php5,000	Php5,000		
4	27	Wife	4	High School Graduate	Balot Vendor	None	Married	Iliganon	Php6,000	Php6,000		
5	42	Wife	4	High School	Sari-sari	None	Married	Iliganon	Php3,000/mo.	Php3,000		
6	33	Wife	8	College Level	Sari-sari	None		Iliganon	Php4,500			
7	51	Wife	10	Clerical	Grinder	None	Married	Iliganon	Php5,000			
8	28	Wife	5	High School Level	Sari-sari	None		Iliganon	Php3,000			
9	44	Wife	4	College Level	Fish Vendor	None	Married	Iliganon	Php6,000	None		
10	29	Wife	3	High School	Carenderia	None	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	None		
11	30	Wife	3	High School	Housewife	None		Iliganon	Php5,000			
12	54	Wife	4	High School	NGO	None	Married	Iliganon	Php4,200	None		
13	53	Wife	3	High School Graduate	Sari-sari	None	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php2,000		

ANNEX Table 3. Profile of FGD Participants (cont.)

Location: Relocation Site - Bayanihan Village, Brgy. Sta. Elena										Sector : Men		
No.	Age	Position in the Family	Household Size	Educational Attainment	Occupation		Civil Status	Ethnic Affiliation	Estimated Family Income			
					Before Sendong	After Sendong			Before Sendong	After Sendong		
1	91	Head	3	High School Graduate	Farming	None	Separated	Cebuano	Php6,000/qtr.	Php6,000/qtr		
2	38	Head	4	High School Level	Driver	Construction		Iliganon	Php5,000/mo.	Php7,200		
3	16	Eldest	4	College Level			Single	Hiligaynon				
4	53	Head	7	College Level	Fisherman		Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php4,000		
5	21	Head	5	High School				Iliganon				
6	30	Head	6	Elementary	Electrical	Construction	Married	Iliganon	Php4,000	Php4,000		
7	21	Head	4				Married	Iliganon				

Annex Table 4. Primary Source of Income of IDPs 15 years old and over, by Site: Pre TS Sendong

Primary Source of Income	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home-based		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No Source of Income	18	34.62	101	35.56	103	36.92	924	41.79	1146	40.55
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	2	3.85	25	8.80	41	14.70	134	6.06	202	7.15
Non-Agricultural Occupation										
Professional	0	0	1	0.35	1	0.36	24	1.09	26	0.92
Technical and Associate Professional	0	0	0	0	1	0.36	21	0.95	22	0.78
Clerical	0	0	8	0	4	1.43	74	3.35	86	3.04
Service and Sales Workers	2	3.85	15	5.28	16	5.73	108	4.88	141	4.99
Crafts and related trades Workers	6	11.54	41	14.44	27	9.68	236	10.67	310	10.97
Machine Operators and drivers	1	1.92	16	5.63	17	6.09	132	5.97	166	5.87
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	16	30.77	49	17.25	46	16.49	329	14.88	440	15.57
Microenterprise Operators	6	11.54	27	9.51	22	7.89	196	8.86	251	8.88
Armed Forces personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.23	5	0.18
Overseas Contract Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.32	7	0.25
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	1	1.92	1	0.35	1	0.36	21	0.95	24	0.85
Total	52	100.00	284	100	279	100.00	2211	100	2826	100

Annex Table 5. Primary Source of Income of IDPs 15 years old and over, by Site: Post TS Sendong

Primary Source of Income	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home based		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No Source of Income	33	63.46	143	50.35	146	52.33	1148	51.97	1470	52.05
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	2	3.85	10	3.52	22	7.89	104	4.71	138	4.89
Non-Agricultural Occupation										
Professional	0	0	1	0.35	1	0.36	27	1.22	29	1.03
Technical and Associate Professional	0	0	1	0.35	1	0.36	18	0.81	20	0.71
Clerical	0	0	3	1.06	2	0.72	56	2.54	61	2.16
Service and Sales Workers	1	1.92	12	4.23	16	5.73	89	4.03	118	4.18
Crafts and related trades Workers	3	5.77	44	15.49	37	13.26	206	9.33	290	10.27
Machine Operators and drivers	0	0	14	4.93	10	3.58	111	5.02	135	4.78
Elementary Occupation/ Unskilled Workers	11	21.15	37	13.03	29	10.39	296	13.40	373	13.21
Microenterprise Operators	1	1.92	18	6.34	13	4.66	117	5.30	149	5.28
Armed Forces personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.18	4	0.14
Overseas Contract Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.32	7	0.25
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	1	1.92	1	0.35	2	0.72	26	1.18	30	1.06
Total	52	100	284	100	279	100	2209	100	2824	100

Annex Table 6. Post Typhoon Sendong Change in Primary Source of Income of IDPs, by Site

Primary Source of Income	Percentage Change									
	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home-based		Total	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
No Source of Income	18	33	101	143	103	146	924	1148	1146	1470
	83.33		41.58		41.75		24.24		28.27	
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	2	2	25	10	41	22	134	104	202	138
	0		(60.00)		(46.34)		(22.39)		(31.68)	
Non-Agricultural Occupation										
Professional	0	0	1	1	1	1	24	27	26	29
	0.00		0.00		0.00		12.5		11.54	
Technical and Associate Professional	0	0	0	1	1	1	21	18	22	20
	0.00		-		0.00		(14.29)		(9.09)	
Clerical	0	0	8	3	4	2	74	56	86	61
	0.00		(62.50)		(50.00)		(24.32)		(29.07)	
Service and Sales Workers	2	1	15	12	16	16	108	89	141	118
	(50.00)		(20.00)		0		(17.59)		(16.31)	
Crafts and related trades Workers	6	3	41	44	27	37	236	206	310	290
	(50.00)		7.32		37.04		(12.71)		(6.45)	
Machine Operators and drivers	1	0	16	14	17	10	132	111	166	135
	(100.00)		(12.50)		(41.18)		(15.91)		(18.67)	
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	16	11	49	37	46	29	329	296	440	373
	(31.25)		(24.49)		(36.96)		(10.03)		(15.23)	
Microenterprise Operators	6	1	27	18	22	13	196	117	251	149
	(83.33)		(33.33)		(40.91)		(40.31)		(40.64)	
Armed Forces personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	4
	0.00		0.00		0.00		(20.00)		(20.00)	
Overseas Contract Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	26	24	30
	0.00		0.00		100.00		23.81		25.00	

Primary Source of Income	Temporary (Pre)			Temporary (Post)			Transitory (Pre)			Transitory (Post)				
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%	
No Source of Income	5	18.52	13	52.00	10	37.04	23	92.00	32	21.62	69	50.74	100	73.53
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	2	7.41	0	0	2	7.41	0	0	16	10.81	9	6.62	4	2.94
Non-Agricultural Occupation														
Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.74	1	0.74
Technical and Associate Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical								0	2	1.35	6	4.41	1	1.47
Service and Sales Workers	1	3.70	1	4.00	1	3.70	0	0	7	4.73	8	5.88	10	1.47
Crafts and related trades Workers	6	22.22	0	0	3	11.11	0	0	36	24.32	5	3.68	42	1.47
Machine Operators and drivers	1	3.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10.81	0	0	14	0
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	12	44.44	4	16.00	11	40.74	0	0	30	20.27	19	13.97	27	7.35
Microenterprise Operators	0	0	6	24.00	0	0	1	4.00	9	6.08	18	13.24	4	10.29
Armed Forces personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas Contract Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	0	0	1	4.00	0	0	1	4.00	0	0	1	0.74	0	0.74
Total	27	100	25	100.00	27	100.00	25	100.00	148	100.00	136	100.00	148	100

Annex Table 7. Primary Source of Income of IDPs in Iligan City, 15 years old and over, Men and Women by Site (cont.)

Primary Source of Income	Relocation (Pre)			Relocation (Post)			Home-based (Pre)			Home-based (Post)		
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%
No Source of Income	39	28.06	64	45.71	53	38.13	93	66.43	347	31.07	577	52.74
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	30	21.58	11	7.86	12	8.63	10	7.14	86	7.70	48	4.39
Non-Agricultural Occupation												
Professional	0	0	1	0.71	0	0	1	0.71	4	0.36	20	1.83
Technical and Associate Professional	1	0.72	0	0	1	0.72	0	0	15	1.34	6	0.55
Clerical	1	0.72	3	2.14	1	0.72	1	0.71	36	3.22	38	3.47
Service and Sales Workers	5	3.60	11	7.86	6	4.32	10	7.14	44	3.94	64	5.85
Crafts and related trades Workers	27	19.42	0	0	37	26.62	0	0	223	19.96	13	1.19
Machine Operators and drivers	17	12.23	0	0	10	7.19	0	0	131	11.73	1	0.09
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	17	12.23	29	20.71	17	12.23	12	8.57	153	13.70	176	16.09
Microenterprise Operators	2	1.44	20	14.29	2	1.44	11	7.86	54	4.83	142	12.98
Armed Forces personnel		0		0		0	0	0	5	0.45	0	0
Overseas Contract Workers	0	0	1	0.71	0	0	2	1.43	4	0.36	3	0.27
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1.34	6	0.55
Total	139	100.00	140	100.00	139	100.00	140	100.00	1117	100.00	1094	100.00
									1117	100.00	1092	100.00

Annex Table 8. Change in Primary Source of Income of IDPs in Iligan City, Men and Women, All Sites

Primary Source of Income	Men			Women		
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change
No Source of Income	423	548	29.55	723	922	27.52
	29.56	38.29		51.83	66.19	
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	134	90	(32.84)	68	48	(29.41)
	9.36	6.29		4.87	3.45	
Non-Agricultural Occupation						
	4	7	75.00	22	22	0.00
Professional	0.28	0.49		1.58	1.58	
	16	14	(12.50)	6	6	0.00
Technical and Associate Professional	1.12	0.98		0.43	0.43	
	39	25	(35.90)	47	36	(23.40)
Clerical	2.73	1.75		3.37	2.58	
	57	63	10.53	84	55	(34.52)
Service and Sales Workers	3.98	4.40		6.02	3.95	
	292	276	(5.48)	18	14	(22.22)
Crafts and related trades Workers	20.41	19.29		1.29	1.01	
	165	132	(20.00)	1	3	200.00
Machine Operators and drivers	11.53	9.22		0.07	0.22	
	212	211	(0.47)	228	162	(28.95)
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	14.81	14.74		16.34	11.63	

Annex Table 8. Change in Primary Source of Income of IDPs in Iligan City, Men and Women, All Sites, (cont.)

Primary Source of Income	Men			Women		
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change
Microenterprise Operators	65	40	(38.46)	186	109	(41.40)
	4.54	2.80		13.33	7.82	
Armed Forces personnel	5	4	(20.00)	0	0	0.00
	0.35	0.28		0.00	0.00	
Overseas Contract Workers	4	4	0.00	4	5	25.00
	0.28	0.28		0.29	0.36	
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	15	17	13.33	8	11	37.50
	1.05	1.19		0.57	0.79	
Total	1431	1431		1395	1393	

Annex Table 9. Income of IDPs from Primary Source, by Site (Pre and Post Typhoon Sendong)

Income Range (Primary Source)	Temporary			Transitory			Relocation			Home based			Total	
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post
0	18	32	77.78	97	143	47.42	103	146	41.75	927	1150	24.06	1145	1471
	34.62	61.54		34.77	50.89		37.45	53.09		42.45	52.87		41.04	52.93
P0001 – P1,999	12	5	(58.33)	22	25	13.64	34	46	35.29	202	278	37.62	270	354
	23.08	9.62		7.89	8.90		12.36	16.73		9.25	12.78		9.68	12.74
P2,000 – P3,999	12	12	0.00	33	45	36.36	54	40	(25.93)	411	349	(15.09)	510	446
	23.08	23.08		11.83	16.01		19.64	14.55		18.82	16.05		18.28	16.05
P4,000 – P5,999	7	2	(71.43)	59	45	(23.73)	46	21	(54.35)	315	191	(39.37)	427	259
	13.46	3.85		21.15	16.01		16.73	7.64		14.42	8.78		15.30	9.32
P6,000 – P6,999	1	0	(100.00)	39	12	(69.23)	17	4	(76.47)	114	69	(39.47)	171	85
	1.92	0.00		13.98	4.27		6.18	1.45		5.22	3.17		6.13	3.06
P7,000 – P8,999	0	0	0.00	11	6	(45.45)	5	8	60.00	68	45	(33.82)	84	59
	0.00	0.00		3.94	2.14		1.82	2.91		3.11	2.07		3.01	2.12
P9,000 – P9,999	0	0	0.00	5	1	(80.00)	7	4	(42.86)	21	14	(33.33)	33	19
	0.00	0.00		1.79	0.36		2.55	1.45		0.96	0.64		1.18	0.68
P10,000 and above	2	1	(50.00)	13	4	(69.23)	9	2	(77.78)	126	79	(37.30)	150	86
	3.85	1.92		4.66	1.42		3.27	0.73		5.77	3.63		5.38	3.09
Total	52	52		279	281		275	271		2184	2175		2790	2779

Annex Table 10. Secondary Source of Income of IDPs 15 years old and over, by Site, Pre and Post Typhoon Sendong

Secondary Source of Income	Temporary			Transitory			Relocation			Home based			Total		
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change
No Source of Income	0	3	-	11	5	(54.56)	0	18	-	46	82	78.26	51	114	123.53
	0.00	100.00		44.00	20.00		0.00	78.26		20.44	36.61		18.48	4.15	
Agricultural (subsistence farming, fishing and forestry)	0	0	0.00	3	8	166.67	6	2	(66.67)	47	24	(48.94)	61	29	(52.46)
	0.00	0.00		12.00	32.00		26.09	8.70		20.89	10.71		22.10	10.55	
Non-Agricultural Occupation															
Professional	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	(100.00)	0	0	0.00	1	0	(100.00)
	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		4.35	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.36	0.00	
Technical and Associate Professional	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	6	20.00	5	6	20.00
	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		2.22	2.68		1.81	2.18	
Clerical	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	2	(60.00)	5	2	(60.00)
	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		2.22	0.89		1.81	0.73	
Service and Sales Workers	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.00	1	0	(100.00)	18	12	(33.33)	20	13	(35.00)
	0.00	0.00		4.00			4.35	0.00		8.00	5.36		7.25	4.73	
Crafts and related trades Workers	0	0	0.00	2	4	100.00	5	1	(80.00)	29	25	(13.79)	38	28	(26.32)
	0.00	0.00		8.00			21.74	4.35		12.89	11.16		13.77	10.18	
Machine Operators and drivers	1	0	(100.00)	1	1	0.00	2	1	(50.00)	11	10	(9.09)	15	12	(20.00)
	0.00	0.00		4.00			8.70	4.35		4.89	4.46		5.43	4.36	
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	2	0	(100.00)	4	4	0.00	8	1	(87.50)	36	40	11.11	50	45	(10.00)
	0.00	0.00		16.00			34.78	4.35		16.00	17.86		18.12	16.36	

Annex Table 10. Secondary Source of Income of IDPs, 15 years old and over, by Site, Pre and Post Typhoon Sendong (cont.)

Secondary Source of Income	Temporary			Transitory			Relocation			Home based			Total		
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change
Microenterprise Operators	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	20	9	(55.00)	21	10	52.38
	0.00	0.00		4.00			0.00	0.00		8.89	4.02		7.61	3.64	
Armed Forces personnel	0	0	0.00	1	0	(100.00)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1	-
	0.00	0.00		4.00			0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.36	
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	8	14	75.00	9	15	66.67
	0.00	0.00		4.00			0.00	0.00		3.56	6.25		3.26	5.54	
Total	3	3		25	25		23	23		225	224		276	275	

Annex Table 11. Secondary Source of Income of IDPs for All Sites, Men and Women, (Pre and Post Typhoon Sendong)

Secondary Source of Income	Men			Women		
	Pre	Post	Percent Change	Pre	Post	Percent Change
Agricultural (subsistence, farming, fishing and forestry)	44	22	(50.00)	17	7	(58.82)
	33.08	21.57		18.48	11.86	
Non-Agricultural Occupation						
Professional	1	0	(100.00)	0	0	0.00
	0.75	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Technical and Associate Professional	4	5	25.00	1	1	0.00
	3.01	4.90		1.09	1.69	
Clerical	2	0	(100.00)	3	2	(33.33)
	1.50	0.00		3.26	3.39	
Service and Sales Workers	7	3	(57.14)	13	10	(23.08)
	5.26	2.94		14.13	16.95	
Crafts and related trades Workers	31	25	(19.35)	7	3	(57.14)
	23.31	24.51		7.61	5.08	
Machine Operators and drivers	13	12	(7.69)	2	0	(100.00)
	9.77	11.76		2.17	0.00	
Elementary Occupation/Unskilled Workers	20	21	5.00	30	24	(20.00)
	15.04	20.59		32.61	40.68	
Microenterprise Operators	10	8	(20.00)	11	2	(81.82)
	7.52	7.84		11.96	3.39	
Armed Forces personnel	0	1	-	0	0	0.00
	0.00	0.98		0.00	0.00	
Non-Occupation source (remittance, pensions)	1	5	400.00	8	10	25.00
	0.75	4.90		8.70	16.95	
Total	133	102	(23.31)	92	59	(35.87)

Annex Table 13. Difficulties Encountered by IDPs, Men and Women

Difficulties encountered	Men		Women		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
marketing of product	107	7.60	105	10.03	212	8.64
lack of technical know-how	281	19.96	179	17.10	460	18.74
lack of capital assets	605	42.97	554	52.91	1159	47.21
health problems/physical impairment/safety concerns/emotional issues	270	19.18	123	11.75	393	16.01
storage of product	31	2.20	22	2.10	53	2.16
decline in the number of buyers/customers/passengers/reduced income	30	2.13	15	1.43	45	1.83
need access to credit/capital	7	0.50	10	0.96	17	0.69
busy reconstructing home	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.04
non-permanent or seasonal employment/income	73	5.18	39	3.72	112	4.56
change in weather pattern	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.04
increase (transportation) expense	2	0.14	0	0.00	2	0.08
Total	1408	100.00	1047	100.00	2455	100.00

Annex Table 14. Coping Strategies of IDPs, by Site

Coping Strategy	Temporary Shelter		Transitory Site		Relocation Site		Home-based		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Sought financial support	28	36.84	147	38.18	179	34.29	888	28.58	1242	30.37
Pursued other means/source of income	9	11.84	98	25.45	120	22.99	621	19.99	848	20.73
Sought emotional/spiritual support	21	27.63	71	18.44	102	19.54	508	16.35	702	17.16
Undertook reconstruction of shelter	4	5.26	6	1.56	37	7.09	621	19.99	668	16.33
Asked help/support from parents/Waited for donations		0.00	48	12.47	62	11.88	162	5.21	272	6.65
Skipping meals	4	5.26		0.00	6	1.15	109	3.51	119	2.91
Withdrew from savings to finance expenses		0.00	9	2.34	3	0.57	64	2.06	76	1.86
Attended skills enhancement training/capacity building		0.00		0.00		0.00	4	0.13	4	0.10
Sold real properties		0.00		0.00	1	0.19	4	0.13	5	0.12
Sold livestock		0.00		0.00		0.00	24	0.77	24	0.59
Sold appliances and gadgets		0.00	1	0.26	1	0.19	3	0.10	5	0.12
Sold capital assets		0.00		0.00	1	0.19	1	0.03	2	0.05
Children stopped schooling	2	2.63	1	0.26	4	0.77	50	1.61	57	1.39
Children temporarily moved to the care of relatives		0.00	3	0.78		0.00	10	0.32	13	0.32
Downgrading diet	8	10.52		0.00	6	1.15	30	0.97	44	1.08
Tightening of family budget		0.00	1	0.26		0.00		0.00	1	0.02
Looked for house		0.00		0.00		0.00	8	0.26	8	0.20
Total	76	100.00	385	100.00	522	100.00	3107	100.00	4090	100.00

Annex Table 15. Coping Strategies of IDPs, Men and Women by Relation to Family Head

Coping strategy					Relation to Family Head							
	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Head	Percent	Spouse	Percent	Others (Youth)	Percent	Others (Adult)	Percent
Sought financial support	689	30.50	553	30.20	610	30.90	373	31.50	138	27.82	53	29.28
Pursued other means/source of income	486	21.51	362	19.77	432	21.88	231	19.51	93	18.75	42	23.20
Sought emotional/spiritual support	346	15.32	356	19.44	295	14.94	246	20.78	92	18.55	39	21.55
Undertook reconstruction of shelter	409	18.11	259	14.14	362	18.34	156	13.18	68	13.71	23	12.71
Asked help/support from parents/Waited for donations	139	6.15	133	7.26	110	5.57	74	6.25	48	9.68	12	6.63
Skipping meals	62	2.74	57	3.11	54	2.74	41	3.46	13	2.62	8	4.42
Withdrew from savings to finance expenses	45	1.99	31	1.69	40	2.03	17	1.44	8	1.61	0	0.00
Attended skills enhancement training/capacity building	0	0.00	4	0.22	1	0.05	1	0.08	2	0.40	0	0.00
Sold real properties	1	0.04	4	0.22	1	0.05	3	0.25	0	0.00	1	0.55
Sold livestock	15	0.71	9	0.49	16	0.81	7	0.59	1	0.20	0	0.00
Sold appliances and gadgets	1	0.04	4	0.22	3	0.15	2	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sold capital assets	0	0.00	2	0.11	1	0.05	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
Children stopped schooling	29	1.28	28	1.53	18	0.91	11	0.93	22	4.44	0	0.00
Children temporarily moved to the care of relatives	5	0.22	8	0.44	8	0.41	5	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
Downgrading diet	25	1.11	19	1.04	20	1.01	14	1.18	9	1.81	1	0.55
Tightening of family budget	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Looked for house	6	0.27	2	0.11	2	0.10	2	0.17	2	0.40	2	1.10
Total	2259	100.00	1831	100.00	1974	100.00	1184	100.00	496	100.00	181	100.00

ANNEX Table 16. Availment of Livelihood (Protection) Assistance of Families in all Sites

Sites	Agencies	Assistance/Benefits	No. of families availed	Availment ratio
Home-based				
San Roque	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business	3	3.41
	DOLE	cash/capitalization for small business	1	1.14
	LGU/CDLO	training on banana chips making	2	2.27
	Philippine Red Cross	cash for work	1	1.14
	Subtotal		7	7.95
Upper Hinaplanon	Save the Children Foundation	cash for work	2	1.77
	Baptist	cash/capitalization for small business	1	0.88
	HRC	cash/capitalization for small business	10	8.85
	Women's association	cash/capitalization for small business	1	0.88
	PLAN	cash for work	1	0.88
	ACCORD	cash for work, cash/capitalization for small business	4	3.54
	Eagles	Equipment for livelihood	2	1.77
	Kaabag sa mga kababayihan	training on rag making and beauty culture	1	0.88
	Private individual	cash/capitalization for small business	1	0.88
	DSWD	training on banana chips making, cash/capitalization for small business	4	3.54
	LGU/CDLO	cash for work	1	0.88
	Subtotal		28	24.78
Hinaplanon	Philippine Red Cross	cash/capitalization for small business, cash for work	11	3.64
	CSWD	training on detergent/soap making, cash for work	4	1.32
	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business, training on soap, fabric conditioner, dishwashing liquid and siomai making	11	3.64
	DOLE	cash for work	3	0.99
	LGU/CDLO	training on cooking and baking	1	0.33
	Subtotal		30	9.93

ANNEX Table 16. Availment of Livelihood (Protection) Assistance of Families in all Sites (cont.)

Sites	Agencies	Assistance/Benefits	No. of families availed	Availment rate
Home-based				
Bonbonon	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business	1	5.56
	AUSAID, ACF International	cash/capitalization for small business	3	16.67
	PLAN	cash for work	3	16.67
	Hagdang Foundation	cash/capitalization for small business	1	5.56
	Subtotal		8	44.44
Digkilaan	ACCORD	food for work and cash for work	7	25.93
Santiago	AUSAID, ACF International	cash for work	3	1.83
	Women's association	livestock	1	0.61
	DSWD	cash /capitalization for small business	1	0.61
	Alliance Church	training on rag making	1	0.61
	Subtotal		6	3.66
Sta. Filomena	GOD Iligan	cash/capitalization for small business	3	4.55
Total home-based			89	11.44
Relocation sites	ACCORD	cash for work	1	0.99
	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business	16	15.84
	HRC	cash/capitalization for small business	7	6.93
	PLAN	cash for work	2	1.98
	SUARA	cash for work	1	0.99
	AUSAID, ACF International	food for work	1	0.99
	LGU/CDLO	cash/capitalization for small business, training on hair cutting, cash for work	3	2.97
	teacher's party list	training on bracelet-beads making and hair cutting, cash/capitalization for small business	4	3.96
	adra church	cash /capitalization for small business	1	0.99
	Subtotal		36	35.64

ANNEX Table 16. Availment of Livelihood (Protection) Assistance of Families in all Sites (cont.)

Sites	Agencies	Assistance/Benefits	No. of families availed	Availment ratio
Transitory Sites	PLAN	cash for work	1	0.97
	HRC	cash/capitalization for small business	19	18.45
	Women's association	cash for work	1	0.97
	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business, training on rag and soap making	14	13.59
	MSU-IIT	training on rag making	4	3.88
	IOM	cash for work	2	1.94
	LGU/CDLO	cash for work, training on soap and dress making	8	7.77
	DXIC	training on beauty culture	1	0.97
	teacher's party list	training on bracelet-beads making	1	0.97
	Holcim	training on masonry	1	0.97
	Dep Ed	training on pancit and fabric conditioner processing	5	4.85
	DOLE	cash for work	1	0.97
	Save the Children Foundation	cash for work	1	0.97
	World Food Programme	food for work and cash for work	3	2.91
	SUARA	cash for work	1	0.97
	Subtotal		63	61.17
Temporary Sites	HRC	cash/capitalization for small business	4	22.22
	DSWD	cash/capitalization for small business	1	5.56
	Subtotal		5	27.78
Grand Total			193	19.3

ANNEX Table 17. Educational Attainment of IDPs, by Site

Educational Attainment	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home based		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Elementary level	33	50.77	143	35.75	154	39.09	781	27.47	1111	30.01
Elementary graduate	0	0.00	22	5.50	37	9.39	182	6.40	241	6.51
High school level	17	26.15	115	28.75	103	26.14	622	21.88	857	23.15
High school graduate	8	12.31	72	18.00	62	15.74	536	18.85	678	18.31
College level	6	9.23	24	6.00	31	7.87	449	15.79	510	13.78
College graduate	0	0.00	17	4.25	5	1.27	221	7.77	243	6.56
Vocational	1	1.54	4	1.00	1	0.25	42	1.48	48	1.30
No grade	0	0.00	3	0.75	1	0.25	10	0.35	14	0.38
Total	65	100.00	400	100.00	394	100.00	2843	100.00	3702	100.00

ANNEX Table 18. Educational Attainment of IDPs, Men and Women

Educational Attainment	Men		Women		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Elementary level	613	32.69	498	27.26	1111	30.01
Elementary graduate	132	7.04	109	5.97	241	6.51
High school level	441	23.52	416	22.77	857	23.15
High school graduate	317	16.91	361	19.76	678	18.31
College level	219	11.68	291	15.93	510	13.78
College graduate	114	6.08	129	7.06	243	6.56
Vocational	35	1.87	13	0.71	48	1.30
No grade	4	0.21	10	0.55	14	0.38
Total	1875	100.00	1827	100.00	3702	100.00

ANNEX Table 19. Skills of IDPs, by Site

Skills	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home-based		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
farming/livestock-raising	2	3.33	37	10.34	31	8.64	212	8.57	282
fishing	1	1.67	12	3.35	12	3.34	54	2.18	79
carpentry and masonry/construction	11	18.33	49	13.69	44	12.26	334	13.50	438
vending/business	13	21.67	42	11.73	59	16.43	195	7.88	309
driving/machine operator	8	13.33	33	9.22	18	5.01	215	8.69	274
painting	2	3.33	25	6.98	24	6.69	90	3.64	141
cooking/baking/food processing/meat proc.	12	20.00	63	17.60	66	18.38	488	19.73	629
beauty culture/massage	2	3.33	13	3.63	11	3.06	107	4.32	133
laundry	4	6.67	44	12.29	54	15.04	298	12.05	400
teaching		0.00	1	0.28	2	0.56	30	1.21	33
electronic technician	2	3.33	3	0.84	6	1.67	86	3.48	97
automotive mechanic	1	1.67	6	1.68	5	1.39	108	4.37	120
office clerk/assistant		0.00	6	1.68	3	0.84	64	2.59	73
nursing/midwifery/healthcare		0.00		0.00		0.00	23	0.93	23
tailoring/sewing/dressmaking/upholstery	2	3.33	15	4.19	16	4.46	130	5.25	163
plumbing		0.00	2	0.56	1	0.28		0.00	3
welding		0.00	4	1.12	3	0.84	14	0.57	21
IT		0.00	1	0.28		0.00	6	0.24	7
rag making/handicrafts		0.00	1	0.28		0.00	4	0.16	5
landscaping services		0.00		0.00	1	0.28	1	0.04	2
quarry/gold billing		0.00		0.00	1	0.28	2	0.08	3
electrical works		0.00	1	0.28	1	0.28	4	0.16	6
slaughtering		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.08	2
coco harvesting		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	1

ANNEX Table 19. Skills of IDPs, by Site (cont.)

Skills	Temporary		Transitory		Relocation		Home-based		Total
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
furniture making		0.00		0.00	1	0.28	1	0.04	2
hollow blocks making		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.08	2
marital arts		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	1
jeweler		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	1
food service		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	1
Total	60	100.00	358	100.00	359	100.00	2474	100.00	3251

Annex Table 20. Skills of IDPs, Men and Women

Skills	Men		Women		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
farming/livestock raising	231	12.33	51	3.36	282
fishing	74	3.95	5	0.33	79
carpentry and masonry/construction	410	21.88	28	1.84	438
vending/business	99	5.28	210	13.83	309
driving/machine operator	254	13.55	20	1.32	274
painting	127	6.78	14	0.92	141
cooking/baking/food processing/meat proc.	97	5.18	532	35.05	629
beauty culture/massage	254	13.55	20	1.32	274
laundry	26	1.39	374	24.64	400
teaching	5	0.27	28	1.84	33
electronic technician	94	5.02	3	0.20	97
automotive mechanic	117	6.24	3	0.20	120
office clerk/assistant	21	1.12	52	3.43	73
nursing/midwifery/healthcare	4	0.21	19	1.25	23
tailoring/sewing/dressmaking/upholstery	16	0.85	147	9.68	163
plumbing	3	0.16	0	0.00	3
welding	19	1.01	2	0.13	21
IT	1	0.05	6	0.40	7
rag making/handicrafts	2	0.11	3	0.20	5
landscaping services	1	0.05	1	0.07	2
quarry/gold billing	3	0.16	0	0.00	3
electrical works	6	0.32	0	0.00	6
slaughtering	2	0.11	0	0.00	2
coco harvesting	1	0.05	0	0.00	1
furniture making	2	0.11	0	0.00	2
hollow blocks making	2	0.11	0	0.00	2
martial arts	1	0.05	0	0.00	1
jeweler	1	0.05	0	0.00	1
food service	1	0.05	0	0.00	1
Total	1874	100.00	1518	100.00	3392

Annex Table 21. IDPs Ownership of Physical Capital, Home-based by Barangay

Barangay	Physical Capital Assets			
	Pre-Sendong		Post-Sendong	
	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%
San Roque	87	11.98	62	14.25
Upper Hinaplanon	101	13.91	50	11.49
Hinaplanon	272	37.47	155	35.63
Bonbonon	21	2.89	17	3.91
Digkilaan	30	4.13	19	4.37
Santiago	159	21.90	96	22.07
Sta. Filomena	56	7.71	36	8.28
Total	726	100.00	435	100.00

Annex Table 22. IDPs Ownership of Physical Capital, by Site

Current site	Physical Capital Assets			
	Pre-Sendong		Post-Sendong	
	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%
Temporary	19	2.00	6	1.07
Transitory	106	11.13	52	9.29
Relocation	101	10.61	67	11.96
Home based	726	76.26	435	77.68
Total	952	100.00	560	100.00

Annex Table 23. Agricultural Land Utilization

Year	Total Agricultural Area (Hectares)	Total Area Farmed (Hectares)	Percent of Land Utilization
2003	40,901	21,791	53.28
2011	33,661*	17,634.73*	52.39

Source: 2003- Bureau of Soil & Land Resources Evaluation for SAFDZ-CLUP
 2011 – City Agriculturist Office; * Physical area

Annex Table 24. Area and Location of Alienable and Disposable Lands and Forestlands, 2010

Land Classification	Location	Area (Has.)	% to total City Land Area
1. Alienable and Disposable Land (A & D)	Iligan City	24,494.00	33.53
2. Forestlands	Iligan City	48,556.00	66.47
2.1 Production Forest		43,060.00	
2.2 Protection Forest		5,496.00	
Total		73,050.00	100.00

Source: DENR Statistical Profile 2010

Annex Table 25. Major Crops Damaged by Typhoon Sendong, 2011

Barangay	Coconut		Banana		Coffee		Abaca	
	Damaged Area* (in has.)	Production Loss (in mt.)	Damaged Area ** (in has.)	Production Loss (in mt.)	Damaged Area ** (in has.)	Production Loss (in mt.)	Damaged Area* (in has.)	Production Loss (in mt.)
Abuno	5.75	6.388	47.5	237.5				
Acmac								
Bonbonon	5.0	5.0	15.0	75.0				
Bunawan	4.0	2.0	31.25	156.25			2.0	1.2
Buruun								
Dalipuga			0.75	3.75				
Digkilaan	114.0	66.5	367.0	1,835.0				
Ditucalan								
Dulag			2.25	45.0				
Hinaplanon	4.0	2.5						
Hindang	16.0	17.77	39.0	195.0				
Kabacsanan			13.0	65.0				
Kalilangan			10.25	51.25			6.6	3.96
Kiwalan								
Lanipao	86.0	43.0	45.0	225.0	1.0	0.4	82.0	49.2
Luinab			1.0	5.0				
Mandulog	7.0	7.0						
Mainit			6.5	32.0			15.0	9.0
Panoroganan	41.0	24.0			224.0	89.6	20.0	12.0
Pugaan	3.0	1.5	30.75	153.75				
Tipanoy	1.50	0.05	8.8	44.0				
Ubaldo Laya			10.5	52.0				
Rogongon			26.0	13.0	18.0	7.2	40.0	24.0
San Roque			11.0	55.0				
Sta. Filomena			1.25	6.25				
Hinaplanon			9.0	45.0				
Tubod			1.0	5.0				
Upper Hinaplanon			6.0	30.0				
Total	287.3	231.158	682.8	3,413.0	243.0	97.2	165.5	99.36

Source: City Agriculturist Office

Annex Table 26. Losses Caused by Typhoon Sendong on Livestock and Poultry

Barangay	Livestock	Poultry	Estimated Value (Php)	Vulnerability Assessment of Flooding
Abuno	3	28	46,000	Moderate Risk
Bagong Silang		162	48,600	Moderate Risk
Bonbonon	127	1078	758,900	High Risk
Bunawan	88	23	1,100,400	Moderate Risk
Digkilaan	474	2029	3,596,800	High Risk
Dulag	13			Moderate Risk
Hindang	3		60,000	Moderate Risk
Hinaplanon	379	1071	3,865,000	High Risk
Kabacsanan	5	20	74,000	Moderate Risk
Kalilangan	3		60,000	Moderate Risk
Lanipao	60	100	160,000	Moderate Risk
Luinab	43	78	296,500	Moderate Risk
Mahayahay	206	116	1,698,000	Moderate Risk
Mandulog	2,803			High Risk
Panoroganan	15		161,000	Moderate Risk
Rogongon	21		247,500	Moderate Risk
San Miguel	5		84,000	Moderate Risk
San Roque	86	166	1,458,000	Moderate Risk
Santiago	95	75	825,300	Moderate Risk
Sta. Filomena	21	20	1,134,000	Moderate Risk
Sto. Rosario	1	97	35,300	Moderate Risk
Tambacan	27	111	327,300	Moderate Risk
Tibanga	15	81	168,000	Moderate Risk
Tipanoy	4	35	53,000	Moderate Risk
Tubod	38	31	290,400	Moderate Risk
Ubaldo Laya	74	83	275,000	Moderate Risk
Upper Hinaplanon	158	979	1,517,950	High Risk
Total	1,951	6,384	18,010,450	

Source: City Agriculturist Office

Annex Table 27. Damages Caused by Typhoon Sendong to Fisheries and other Support Facilities

Barangays	No. of Fisherfolks	Fishing Gears	Fish Pond (in sq.m.)	Vulnerability Assessment of Flooding
Acmaac	6	13		Moderate Risk
Bunawan			650	Moderate Risk
Dalipuga	6	5		Moderate Risk
Digkilaan			1,000	Moderate Risk
Hinaplanon	45	116	2,000	High Risk
Mainit			1,000	Moderate Risk
Ma. Cristina	6	9		Moderate Risk
Pala-o	1		300	Moderate Risk
Santiago	73	138		High Risk
Saray	7	14		High Risk
Sta. Felomina	19	22		Moderate Risk
Tambacan	16	19		High Risk
Tibanga	7	15		Moderate Risk
Total	185	351	4,950	

Source: City Agriculturist Office

Annex Table 28. Damages and Losses in Crops due to Typhoon *Sendong* (as of February 2012)

Barangay	No. of Farmers Affected	Production Loss		Vulnerability Assessment of Flooding
		Area (has.)	Value (Php)	
Abuno	99	55	8,250,000	Moderate Risk
Bonbonon	209	41	5,135,000	High Risk
Bunawan	123	75	7,902,000	Moderate Risk
Dalipuga	4	1	70,000	Moderate Risk
Digkilaan	898	355	34,774,000	High Risk
Dulag	84	111	4,884,000	High Risk
Hinaplanon	22	25.5	11,390,000	High Risk
Hinaplanon Upper	2	11	1,650,000	High Risk
Hindang	132	70	7,168,000	High Risk
Kabacsanan	34	53	2,332,000	High Risk
Kalilangan	443	150	6,600,000	High Risk
Lanipao	194	285	12,372,000	High Risk
Luinab	3	5	750,000	Moderate Risk
Mainit	83	15	1,536,000	High Risk
Mandulog	419	38	6,580,000	High Risk
Panoroganan	188	625	4,218,750	High Risk
Pugaan	112	63	8,220,000	Moderate Risk
Rogongon	426	61	5,078,000	High Risk
San Roque	1	30	1,262,000	High Risk
Sta. Felomina	2	15	2,250,000	Moderate Risk
Sto. Rosario	13	6	900,000	Moderate Risk
Tipanoy	142	42	6,130,000	Moderate Risk
Tubod	1	3	330,000	Moderate Risk
Ubaldo Laya	29	25	3,750,000	Moderate Risk
Total	3,663	2,160.5	143,531,750	

Source: City Agriculturist Office

Annex Table 29. Damages and Losses Caused by Typhoon *Sendong* to Businesses, by Industry Classification

Industry Classification	Structure	Equipment	Inventory	Vehicle	Total Damages	Vulnerability Assessment of Flooding
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicle						
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automobile fuel	2,362,500	7,020,000	6,680,000	3,187,500	19,137,500	High Risk
Wholesale trade and Commission trade	-	487,500	11,060,000	-	13,947,500	High Risk
Retail trade except motor vehicles, repair of personal household goods	9,757,500	1,707,675	11,159,000	825,000	32,409,175	High Risk
Restaurant and Other Accommodations						
Other Accommodations (Dormitory)	570,000	60,000	-	-	630,000	Low Risk
Restaurants/Eateries	262,500	352,500	650,000	720,000	1,845,000	High Risk
Travel Agencies	-	1,181,250	-	-	1,181,250	
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	-	600,000	-	-	600,000	Low Risk
Computer and Related Activities	26,250	4,002,750	1,400	75,000	4,105,400	High Risk
Education						
Private Education Services	-	2,700,000	-	-	2,700,000	High Risk
Beauty Parlor & Spa	-	97,500	20,000	-	97,500	Low Risk
Total	12,978,750	18,209,175	29,570,400	4,807,500	76,653,325	

Source: Department of Trade and Industry, Iligan City

Annex Table 30. Statistics on Business Permits and Licenses

Business Permits and Licenses (BPL)			
Year (As of)	New	Renewal	Total
12/31/2002	747	4,134	4,881
12/31/2003	609	3,899	4,508
12/31/2004	662	3,850	4,512
12/31/2005	1,050	4,269	5,319
12/31/2006	887	4,494	5,381
12/31/2007	816	4,242	5,058
12/31/2008	763	4,390	5,153
12/31/2009	896	4,760	5,656
12/31/2010	792	4,002	4,794
12/31/2011	1,544	3,874	5,418
09/30/2012	1,054	3,967	5,021

Source: Business Permits and Licenses Division, City Mayor's Office, Iligan City

Annex Table 31. DTI's Comparative Data for 2011-2012

COMPARATIVE DATA OF BUSINESS NAME (BN) REGISTRATION FOR 2011-2012 (as of October 2012)						
CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF BN REGISTERED		INVESTMENTS (in Php)		EMPLOYMENT	
	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012
NEW	829	790	133,987,900	193,670,150	1,412	1,729
RENEWAL	232	187	111,476,063	70,213,350	785	568
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297
FEMALE	580	533	118,067,300	89,445,500	1,083	1,081
MALE	481	444	127,396,663	174,438,000	1,114	1,216
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297
NATIONAL	42	30	59,095,527	38,060,000	150	130
REGIONAL	36	41	9,967,000	25,717,000	189	106
CITY	898	569	162,933,236	170,541,450	1,736	1,560
BARANGAY	85	337	13,468,200	29,565,050	122	501
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297
MANUFACTURER	72	52	14,082,000	7,336,000	236	164
SERVICES	605	514	189,594,727	198,917,650	1,228	1,251
TRADING	384	411	41,787,236	57,629,850	733	882
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297

Annex Table 31. DTI's Comparative Data for 2011-2012 (cont.)

COMPARATIVE DATA OF BUSINESS NAME (BN) REGISTRATION FOR 2011-2012 (as of October 2012)						
CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF BN REGISTERED		INVESTMENTS (in Php)		EMPLOYMENT	
	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012	As of 12-31-2011	As of 10-31-2012
JAN	190	216	60,158,200	28,904,500	276	380
FEB	114	89	11,594,000	15,585,000	184	170
MAR	136	121	22,158,500	15,628,850	247	304
APR	74	86	7,218,300	16,053,000	147	217
MAY	76	87	18,595,000	72,753,550	147	213
JUN	111	81	14,286,000	13,644,600	258	210
JUL	97	68	18,237,627	9,738,500	189	196
AUG	78	77	12,879,000	12,274,500	197	201
SEP	51	96	10,766,536	36,681,000	154	241
OCT	42	56	4,642,000	42,620,000	121	165
SUBTOTAL	969	977	180,535,163	263,883,500	1,920	2,297
NOV	53		13,059,000		142	
DEC	39		51,869,800		135	
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297
MICRO	1,052	966	141,155,900	129,683,500	2,125	2,220
SMALL	7	8	38,308,063	46,200,000	50	37
MEDIUM	2	3	66,000,000	88,000,000	22	40
LARGE	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,061	977	245,463,963	263,883,500	2,197	2,297

Source: DTI- LdN

Annex Table 32. Crime Solution Efficiency Rate

Crime Solution Efficiency Rate of Iligan City		
	Year 2011	Year 2012
1 st Quarter	9.55%	32.95%
2 nd Quarter	12.91%	39.44%
3 rd Quarter	NA	36.99%
4 th Quarter	23.65%	NA
Source: www.nscb.gov.ph		

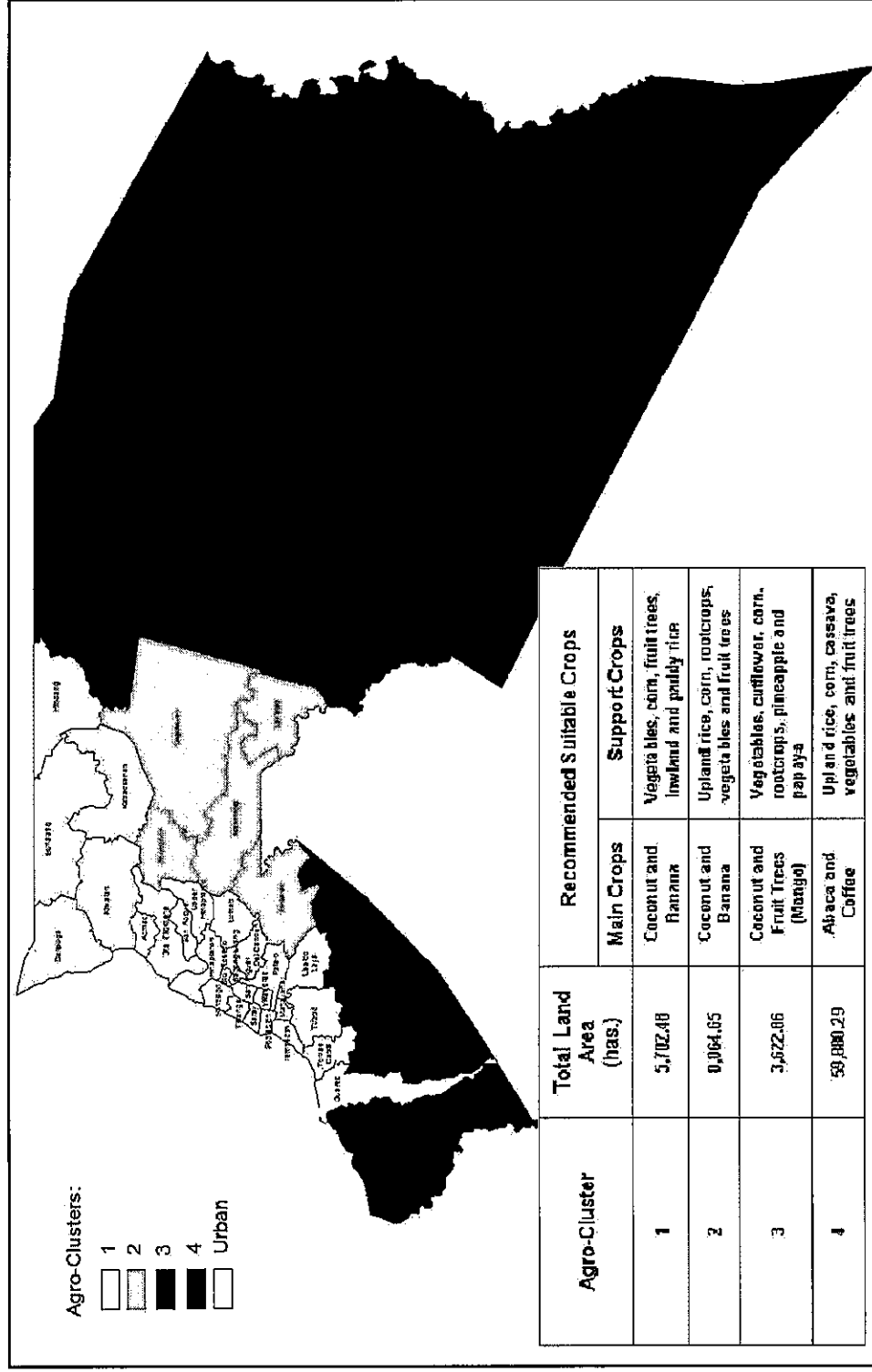
Annex Table 33. Job Vacancies and Applicants Registered in Iligan City, 2012

		Job vacancies		Applicants Registered	
		Local employment	Overseas employment	Local employment	Overseas employment
January					
	Male	200	945	55	213
	Female	123	938	60	26
	Total	323	1,883	115	239
February					
	Male	23	3,087	21	278
	Female	8	1,341	28	90
	Total	31	4,428	49	368
March					
	Male	22	2,302	20	29
	Female	10	916	13	23
	Total	32	3,218	33	313
April					
	Male	149	847	78	139
	Female	57	581	70	66
	Total	206	1,428	148	205
May					
	Male	8	467	65	220
	Female	9	2,153	124	413
	Total	17	2,620	189	633
June					
	Male	5	1,009	516	107
	Female	6	2,845	6	33
	Total	11	3,854	522	140

Annex Table 33. Job Vacancies and Applicants Registered in Iligan City, 2012 (cont.)

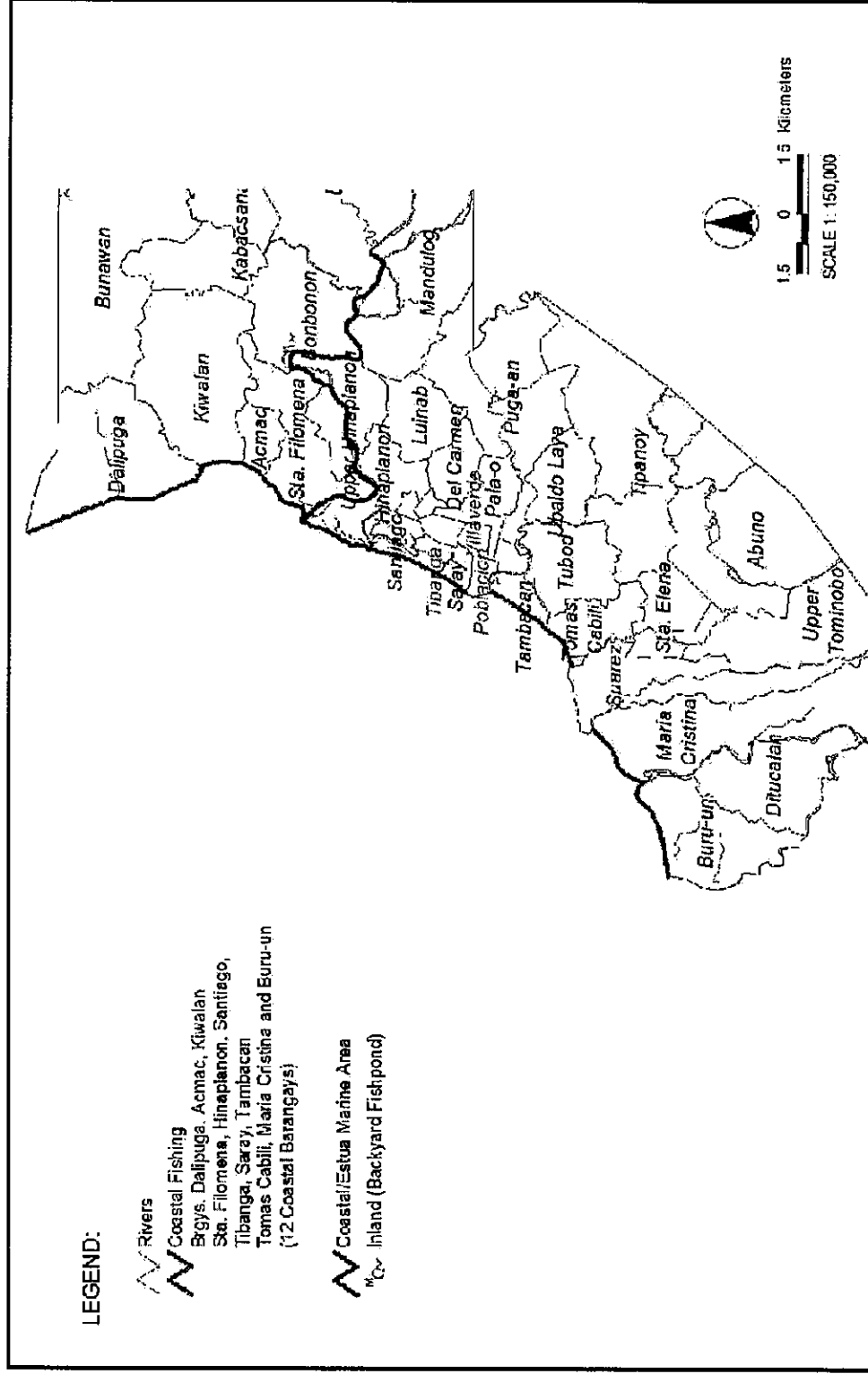
July					
	Male	149	847	78	139
	Female	57	581	70	66
	Total	206	1,428	148	205
August					
	Male	18	682	95	133
	Female	16	2,987	90	123
	Total	34	3,669	185	256
September					
	Male	48	172	68	67
	Female	44	808	6	39
	Total	92	980	74	106
October					
	Male	64	1,173	71	214
	Female	96	595	71	66
	Total	160	1,768	142	280
November					
	Male	131	4,665	64	306
	Female	106	1,046	78	56
	Total	237	5,711	142	362
<i>Job fairs/SPES (LGU Initiative)</i>					
	Male	-	-	389	-
	Female	-	-	686	-
Grand Total		1,349	30,987	2,822	3,107
Source: PESO, IC					

Annex Figure 1. Recommended Suitable Crops



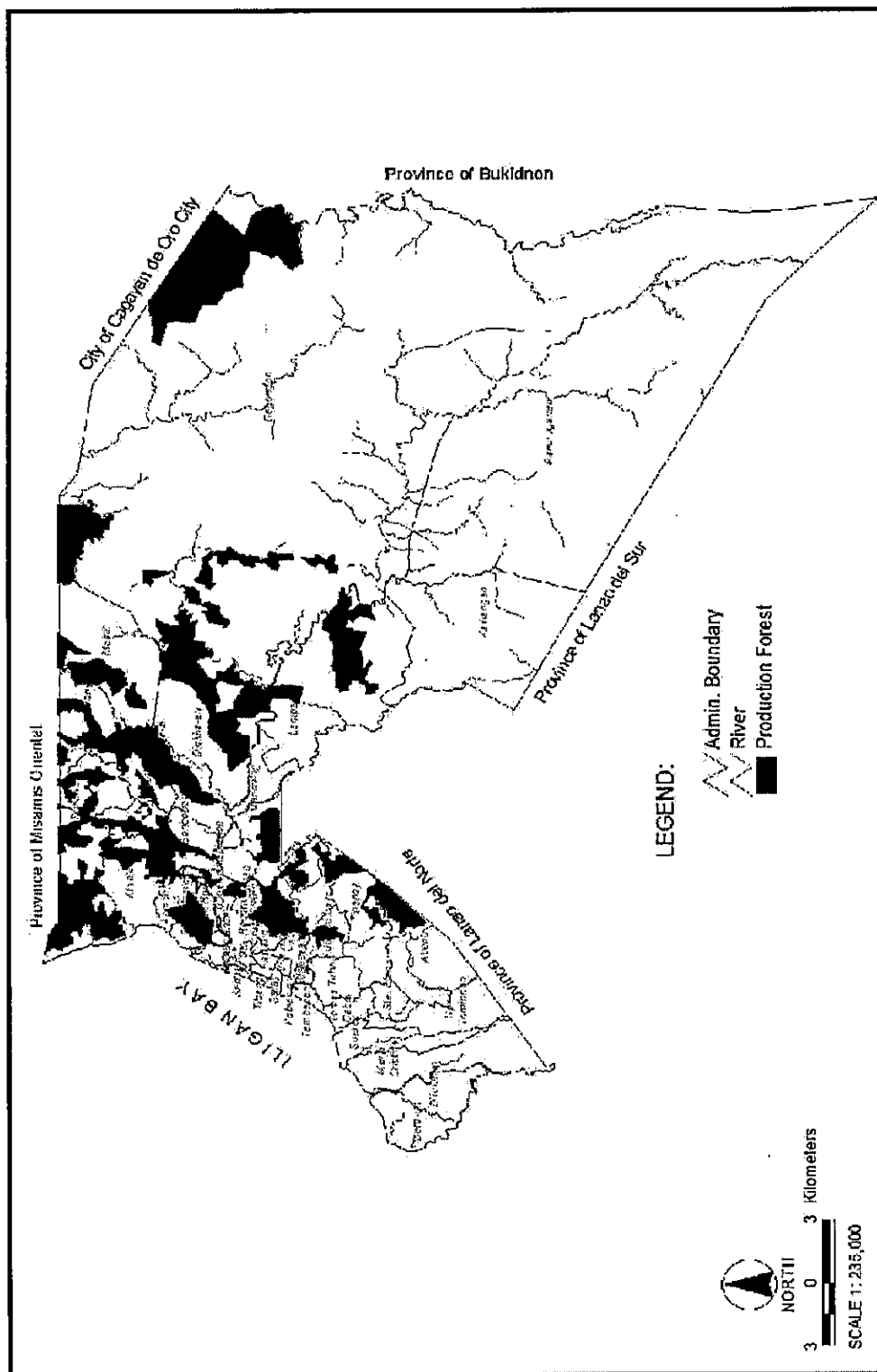
Source: CPDO- GIS, Iligan City

Annex Figure 4. Existing and Potential Fishery Development Map



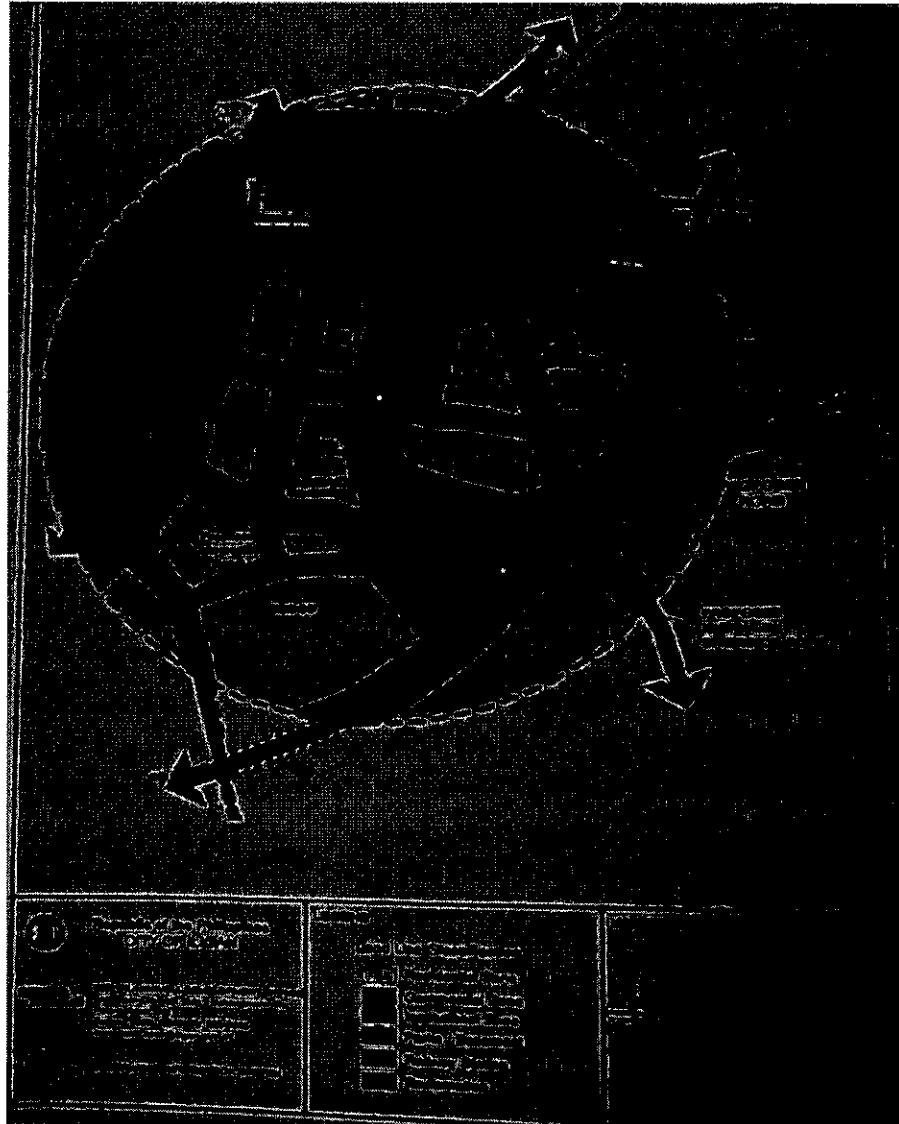
Source: CPDO- GIS, Iligan City

Annex Figure 5. Productive Forest Map



Source: CPDO- GIS, Iligan City

Annex Figure 8. Urban Redevelopment – Riverfront Development



Source: CPDO- GIS, Iligan City

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions

Name of Organization/ Agency	Barangay	Project Location	Name/Nature of Project	Project Partner(s)	Support Provided	No. of Beneficiaries	Number of Workers	Work Volume (Man*Days) (@Php215)	Amount of Assistance (Pesos)	Duration Period
World Food Program		22 Brngs	Food For Work Program	CFSI	Bags of rice	6,210			6,000,000.00	Jan - Mar 2012
World Food Program		12 Public Schools	Cash For Work (Brigada Eskwela)		Cash for Work	486			773,355.00	May 21- 28, 2012
World Food Program		Pala-o Public Market	Cash For Work/ Cash Vouchers	ACF	Cash for Work					May - ongoing
World Food Program	San Roque	San Roque ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		55	440	94,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Tambacan	Tambacan HS	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		80	640	137,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Tambacan	Tambacan ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		15	120	25,800	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Bagong Silang	Bagong Silang ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		30	240	51,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Pala-o	DJAL School	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		50	400	86,000.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Sta. Filomena	N. East 1-A ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		50	400	86,000.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Hinaplanon	Tambo 1- ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		80	640	137,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Digkilaan	N. East 2B ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		30	240	51,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Digkilaan	Benito Ong Mem.	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		30	150	32,250.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Digkilaan	Obaldo Laya ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW		40	320	68,800.00	As of July 31, 2012

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

World Food Program	Pugaan	Pugaan ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW	6	42	9,030.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Luinab	Luinab ES	School Repairs	DepEd	Materials/CFW	50	400	86,000.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Mandulog	ABS-CBN School	Construction of Temporary Learning Center	CFSI/UNICEF, DepEd	Land/CFW	20	160	34,400.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Santiago	T. Cabili ES	Construction of Temporary Learning Center	CFSI/UNICEF, DepEd	Land/CFW	16	128	27,520.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Hinaplanon	Hinaplanon	Rehabilitation of water system	City Gov. (ICWS)	Tools/CFW	30	300	68,800.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Upper Hinaplanon	Purok 7-8	Rehabilitation of water system	City Gov. (ICWS)	Tools/CFW	15	150	32,250.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Luinab	Luinab	Construction Transitional System	Evac./Community, DepEd	Land/CFW	25	200	43,000.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Mahayahay	Mahayahay	Drainage De-clogging	City Gov./BLGU	Cash for Work	40	320	68,800.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Sta. Elena	Sta. Elena Relocation	Excavation of Drainage Canals	IOM	Cash for Work	25	200	43,000.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Abuno	Abuno	Drainage repair, dredging, riprapping	RDRACC/Brig	materials/CFW	215	1,720	369,800.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Various	5 Evacuation Centers	Decommissioning	IOM	Cash for Work	5	40	8,600.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Luinab	Luinab Gym 1 ES	Perimeter fence/repair of multi-purpose hall	City Gov. City Social Welfare Off.	Cash for Work	28	224	48,160.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program	Santiago	Santiago	Drainage	City Gov.(BLGU)	Cash for Work	90	720	154,800.00	As of July 31,2012

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

World Food Program	Bagong Silang	Bagong Silang ES	Construction of Temporary Learning School	CFSI/ UNICEF	Cash for Work	39	312	67,080.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Hinaplanon	Hinaplanon	Cleaning of creeks and canals	City Gov. (BLGU)	Cash for Work	45	360	77,400.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Dulag	Dulag	Waterworks	RDRACC	Materials/ CFW	40	320	68,800.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program	Kalilnagan	Kalilnagan	Agri-Productivity Support	RDRACC	Materials/ CFW	40	320	68,800.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Sta.Filomena	Dalpuga	Marine Fish Cage	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Staff, materials, training/CFW	19	19	32,680.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Acmac	Dalipuga	Marine Fish Cage	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Staff, materials, training/CFW	4	4	6,880.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Bayug Island	Dalipuga	Marine Fish Cage	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Staff, materials, training/CFW	63	63	108,360.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Tibanga	Tambo	Ice cream Processing	ILO, City Gov.	Water tanks, pumps/CFW	18	18		As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Tambacan	Tambacan	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	30	30	51,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Luinab	Luinab	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	30	30	51,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Ubaldo Laya	Ubaldo Laya	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	30	30	51,600.00	As of July 31, 2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Mahayahay	Mahayahay	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	20	20	34,400.00	As of July 31, 2012

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

World Food Program – CDLO	Mandulog	Mandulog	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	84	84	144,480.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Bonbonon	Bonbonon	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	66	66	133,520.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Abuno	Abuno	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Seeds/CFW	50	50	86,000.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Hinaplanon	Hinaplanon	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Technical assistance/CFW	60	60	103,200.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Tipanoy	Tipanoy	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Technical assistance/CFW	60	60	103,200.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Bonbonon	Bonbonon	Communal Garden	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Technical assistance/CFW	60	60	103,200.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Sta.Filomena	Dalipuga	Marine Fish Cage Phase 2	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Technical assistance/CFW	60	60	103,200.00	As of July 31,2012
World Food Program – CDLO	Digkilaan	Digkilaan	De-clogging of Irrigation Canals	City Gov.(City Agriculture)	Tools/CFW	38	38	65,360.00	As of July 31,2012
City Gov. (DSWD 10)	36 Brgys.		Cash for Work	Gov.(CDLO)	Cash for Work	5,520	5,520	11,870.00	Dec 2011 – April, 2012
City Gov. (DSWD 10)	FO-X CDOC		SAE-K Sustainable Livelihood Program			335 fam./22SKAS (home-based)		2,000,000.00	As of Oct. 31,2012

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

City Gov. (DSWD 10)	15 evacuations/ relocations	SAE-K (financial loan assistance)	Financial Loan Assistance	445	2,225,000.01	June - ongoing
City Gov't/SP Com.on Livelihood	10 evacuations/ relocations		Provision of 10 Sewing machines	10 evacuations /relocations	100,700.00	May- June,2012
City Gov't/SP Com.on Livelihood	10 evacuations/ relocations	Skills Training and Provision Of starter Kits	Skills training/ Starter kit	300	210,000.00	June- July,2012
City Gov't (CDLO)	(4) Evacuation camps	Training on Soap Making				Jan- February, 2012
City Gov't (CDLO)	CDLO Office	City Livelihood Assistance Program	Pangkabuhayan / Showcase (loan)	5COOPS/ Associatons	182,600.00	As of November,2 012
City Gov't (CDLO)	Brgy.Ubaldo Laya	Pangkabuhayan Showcase	14 sacks Premium rice	Honey Babes Association- 25	29,800.00	As of Nov.2012
City Gov't (CDLO)	Ubaldo Laya		2 Case sardines			
City Gov't (CDLO)	Brgy.Ubaldo Laya	Pangkabuhayan showcase	14 sacks Premium rice	Bayanihan Association- 25	29,800.00	As of Nov.2012
City Gov't (CDLO)	Mandulog	Pangkabuhayan Showcase	2 Case sardines			
City Gov't (CDLO)	Brgy. Mandulog		15 sacks Premium rice	Lower Mandulog Farmers MPC-62	31,700.00	As of Nov.2012
			2 Case sardines			

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

City Gov't (CDLO)	Bonbonon	Bonbonon	Pangkabuhayan Showcase	14 sacks Premium rice	43	29,800.00	As of Nov. 2012
				2 Case			
City Gov't (CDLO)	Bagong Silang	Bagong Silang	Pangkabuhayan Showcase	sardines	23	29,800.00	As of Nov. 2012
				14 sacks Premium rice			
				2 Case			
City Gov't (CDLO)	Sta. Filomena	Sta. Filomena	Pangkabuhayan Showcase	sardines	82	31,700.00	As of Nov. 2012
				15 sacks Premium rice			
				2 Case			
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Brgy. San Miguel	San Miguel	BBP(CFW)Drainage De-clogging	sardines	88 IDPs (home-based)	387,754.00	Oct. 9-30, 2012
				Cash For work			
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Brgys. identified by DOLE		Cash For Work (Infra Projects)	Cash for Work	72,000 man hours of work		April 2012 - ongoing
DOLE	5 Brgys.		Cash For Work	Cash For Work	900	2,902.500	Dec. 11-Jan., 2012
Save The Children ACF-IDEAL MPC	6 Brgys.		Cash For Work	Cash For work	1,370	3,425,000	Feb-March, 2012
	Pala-o Public Market		Cash Vouchers	Cash For work			March, 2012
PIE FOR LIFE	Tambacan Santiago	Tambacan, Santiago	Helping Economically Through Livelihood Program (HE+LP)	Provision of Capital, Training, Insurance	90	450,000.00	Jan. 2012 to Present
Agape Rural Health Program	Luinab	SSB-Luinab	Social Preparation Livelihood Projects				

Annex Table 34. Livelihood Interventions by Donor Institutions (cont.)

Unlad Kabayan Migrant Service Foundation Inc.	Digkilaan	Digkilaan	DRR- Livelihood Center, Trainings	At least 350 hrs	3,000,000.00	March, 2012-March, 2013
			Livelihood & Business, Provision of Livelihood Support, Assistance, (Livestocks) Agri Inputs, farm equipt.)			
Unlad Kabayan Migrant Service Foundation Inc.	Mahayahay	Mahayahay	Capacity Buildings, Trainings, Business Mentoring, Enterprise Development	At least 180 hrs	500,000.00	April, 2012- March, 2013

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Survey Instrument on Livelihood Damage Assessment (IDPs)
- B. Guide Templates
 - 1. Livelihood Damage Assessment (KII)
 - 2. Interview Guide with Traders

Attachment A. Survey Instrument on Livelihood Damage Assessment (IDPs)

[ENUMERATOR SHOULD READ THRU THE INTRODUCTION BEFORE STARTING THE INTERVIEW]

Good day/ evening. I am {NAME OF ENUMERATOR}. I am an enumerator for the International Labor Organization funded project which is being implemented by the College of Business Administration and Accountancy, MSU-IT Research Team. The project will study the effects on the livelihood of the people affected by TS Sendong.

You have been selected as a respondent for the survey and information gathered from you (and other respondents) will be the basis of plans and projects in response to the changes in the livelihood.

ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

All responses to the questionnaires will be treated with high degree of confidentiality.

IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION**Screening Questions:**

1. In which barangay did you reside when TS Sendong hit Iligan? _____
(if barangay is identified as badly hit, proceed, no otherwise)
2. Are you the present head of the family?
Yes (>>6)
No (>> 3)
3. Who is the head of the family? _____
4. Where is he now?
CODES
1-Abroad
2-Out of town within the country
3-At home, but not available
5. How are you related to the head of the family?
Codes
1-Spouse (>> 6)
2-Son/daughter (Wait for head of the family if within the vicinity and if NA look for replacement respondent)
3-Househelp (Wait for head of the family if within the vicinity and if NA look for replacement respondent)
6. Would you like to participate in this interview?
Yes (>> Proceed with interview)
No (>> Terminate interview and look for replacement respondent)

1. Current Location: Codes: 1-Temporary Shelter 2-Transitory Shelter 3-Relocation Sites 4-Home Based			Brgy. Codes: 1-San Roque 2-Upper Hinaplanon 3-Hinaplanon 4-Bonbonon 5-Digkilaan 6-Santiago 7-Sta. Felomina			Current Location CODE							
						Current Brgy CODE							
						RESPONDENT CODE							
2. RESPONDENT NAME :													
CERTIFICATION													
I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained/ reviewed and accepted by me personally in accordance with the instructions given.													
SIGNATURE OVER PRINTED NAME OF ENUMERATOR						DATE		SIGNATURE OF REVIEWER/SUPERVISOR					
GENERAL CODE: -99-Not Applicable													

(If applicable)

3. Before Tropical Storm Sendong happened, who was the head of your family?

(If different from respondent, >>3, otherwise >>5)

4. Where is he/she now?**CODES**

- 1-Abroad
- 2-Out of town within the country
- 3-At home, but not available
- 4-Deceased (Sendong victim)
- 5-Deceased (Other causes)
- 6-Missing

5. Way of cooking CODES: 1-Wood fuel 2-Electric stove/rice cooker 3-Gas stove 4-Charcoal	6. Source of potable water CODES: 1-Open source (pond, river, spring) 2-Deep well shared 3-Deep well private 4-Community faucet 5-Household connection	7. Distance of safe water source from house CODES: 1-Within the house 2-Within compound 3-Within 500 m 4-Within 1 km 5-Within 2 km 6-More than 2 km

8. Have any membership in local or people's organization/NGOs?**CODES:**

- 1 - Yes (>>9)
- 2 - No (>>10)

9. Name of PO/NGO:

10. Distance of the nearest main concrete road from home	11. Distance of the nearest store, market or supermarket From Home	12. Schools within the community	13. Health center or hospital within the community	14. Primary means of transport to travel a long distance
CODES FOR COLUMNS 10 AND 11 1-Within 500 m 2-Within 1 km 3-Within 2 km 4-More than 2 km	CODES FOR COLUMN 12 1-Preschool 2-Primary School 3-Secondary School 4-Tertiary School 5-Vocational School	CODES FOR COLUMN 13 1-Government Hospital 2-Barangay Health Center 3-Private Clinic 4-Private Hospital	CODES FOR COLUMN 14 1-Boat/Ferry 2-Bus 3-Jeepney 4-Van 5-Motorcycle 6-Others, please specify	

15. Do you have savings? CODES: 1- Yes (>>16) 2- No (>>17)	
16. How do you save? CODES: 1- Informal (Coin box, Paluwagan) 4- Through an NGO 2- Through a bank 5- Others, please specify 3- Through a cooperative	
17. Have you borrowed money before Sendong? CODES: 1- Yes (>>18) 2- No (>>23)	
18. From where do you usually borrow? CODES: 1- Bank 4- Local rich people 2- Cooperative 5- Relatives 3- NGO 6- Others, please specify	
19. Do you pay interest in your debt before Sendong? CODES: 1- Yes (>>20) 2- No (>>21)	
20. How much interest do you pay?	
21. Why did you borrow money before Sendong? CODES: 1- For buying food 4- For repaying other loan 2- For health and medicine 5- Others, please specify 3- For commercial purposes	
22. How easy is it to borrow money before Sendong? CODES: 1- Very easy 3- Complicated 2- Easy	
23. Have you borrowed money after Sendong? CODES: 1 - Yes (>>24) 2 - No (>>29)	
24. From where do you usually borrow? CODES: 1- Bank 4- Local rich people 2- Cooperative 5- Relatives 3- NGO 6- Others, please specify	
25. Do you pay interest in your debt after Sendong? CODES: 1 - Yes (>>26) 2 - No (>>27)	
26. How much interest do you pay?	
27. Why did you borrow money after Sendong? CODES: 1- For buying food 4- For repaying other loan 2- For health and medicine 5- For rebuilding home due to Sendong 3- For commercial purposes 6- Others, please specify	
28. How easy is it to borrow money after Sendong? CODES: 1- Very easy 3- Complicated 2- Easy	

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION BEFORE AND AFTER TYPHOON SENDONG

29. How many are the members of your family?

Name the members of the family below.

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39										
	Name of Family Members (Note: Write name of Family Head in the first row, indicate (1) if [NAME] is a survivor, (2) if not)	What is the relationship of [NAME] to Family Head?	What is the gender of [NAME]? CODES: 1-Male 2-Female	What is the age of [NAME] as of his/ her last birthday?	Educational Attainment of [NAME]	What is [NAME] civil status?	Primary Occupation/ Source of Income (Write occupation mentioned and put numerical code after interview)	Range of Monthly Income from Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation/ Source of Income (Write occupation mentioned and put numerical code after interview)	Range of Monthly Income from Secondary Occupation										
						Before	After	Before	After	Before	After									
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>CODES FOR COLUMN 31</td> <td>CODES FOR COLUMN 34</td> <td>CODES FOR COLUMN 35</td> <td>CODES FOR COLUMNS 36 AND 38</td> <td>CODES FOR COLUMNS 37 AND 39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-Head 2-Wife/Spouse 3-Son/Daughter</td> <td>1-Elementary Level 2-Elementary Graduate 3-Highschool Level 4-Highschool Graduate 5-College Level 6-College Graduate 7-No Grade</td> <td>1-Single 2-Married 3-Widowed 4-Divorced/Separated 5-Common law/Live-in</td> <td>1-farmer 2-fisherman 3-carpenter/construction worker 4-vendor 5-sari-sari store owner/vendor 6-driver 7-painter 8-cook 9-beautician</td> <td>10-laundry woman/man 11-teacher 12-electronic technician 13-automotive mechanic 14-office clerk/assistant 15-other professionals, please specify 16-remittance (for column 38 only) 17-others, please specify</td> </tr> </table>											CODES FOR COLUMN 31	CODES FOR COLUMN 34	CODES FOR COLUMN 35	CODES FOR COLUMNS 36 AND 38	CODES FOR COLUMNS 37 AND 39	1-Head 2-Wife/Spouse 3-Son/Daughter	1-Elementary Level 2-Elementary Graduate 3-Highschool Level 4-Highschool Graduate 5-College Level 6-College Graduate 7-No Grade	1-Single 2-Married 3-Widowed 4-Divorced/Separated 5-Common law/Live-in	1-farmer 2-fisherman 3-carpenter/construction worker 4-vendor 5-sari-sari store owner/vendor 6-driver 7-painter 8-cook 9-beautician	10-laundry woman/man 11-teacher 12-electronic technician 13-automotive mechanic 14-office clerk/assistant 15-other professionals, please specify 16-remittance (for column 38 only) 17-others, please specify
CODES FOR COLUMN 31	CODES FOR COLUMN 34	CODES FOR COLUMN 35	CODES FOR COLUMNS 36 AND 38	CODES FOR COLUMNS 37 AND 39																
1-Head 2-Wife/Spouse 3-Son/Daughter	1-Elementary Level 2-Elementary Graduate 3-Highschool Level 4-Highschool Graduate 5-College Level 6-College Graduate 7-No Grade	1-Single 2-Married 3-Widowed 4-Divorced/Separated 5-Common law/Live-in	1-farmer 2-fisherman 3-carpenter/construction worker 4-vendor 5-sari-sari store owner/vendor 6-driver 7-painter 8-cook 9-beautician	10-laundry woman/man 11-teacher 12-electronic technician 13-automotive mechanic 14-office clerk/assistant 15-other professionals, please specify 16-remittance (for column 38 only) 17-others, please specify																

Name of Family Members	40 Did [NAME] undergo vocational training? CODES: 1-Yes (>> 41) 2-No (>> 42)		41 What vocational training?		42 What capital assets do you use for your livelihood?		43 How is [NAME] coping with the effect of the crisis on his/her livelihood?	44 What other skills of [NAME] can be used for livelihood?
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
CODES FOR COLUMN 41 1-Welding 2-Carpentry and masonry 3-Baking, cooking and the like 4-Electronic technician 5-Automotive mechanic 6-Plumbing 7-Driving 8-Beauty culture (manicure, pedicure, make-up, etc.) 9-Others, please specify CODES FOR COLUMNS 42 1-farm tools 2-fishing implements 3-carpentry tools 4-welding equipments 5-mechanic tools 6-electrician kit 7-kitchen utensils 8-manicure/pedicure kit 9-others, please specify CODES FOR COLUMNS 43 1-undertook reconstruction of shelter 2-pursued other means/source of income 3-look for financial support 4-look for emotional/spiritual support 5-withdrew from savings to undertake repairs and deal with additional expenses 6-capacity building/skill enhancement training 7-sold real properties 8-sold livestock 9-sold appliances and gadgets 10-sold capital assets (equipment, draft animals, etc.) 11-children stopped schooling 12-children was temporarily under relatives support/care 13-skipping a meal 14-downgrading diet 15-others, please specify CODES FOR COLUMNS 44 1-farming 2-fishing 3-carpentry and masonry 4-vending 5-driving 6-painting 7-cooking/baking 8-beauty culture 9-laundry 10-teaching 11-electronic technician 12-automotive mechanic 13-office clerk/assistant 14-nursing/midwifery 15-tailoring/sewing/dressmaking 16-others, please specify								

45. Have you availed of livelihood programs/assistance after TS Sendong?

CODES:

1-Yes (>>46)

2-No (>> 53)

Name the government and private agencies and give their respective livelihood programs and assistance.

46 Livelihood assistance/programs	47 Name of Sponsoring Agency	48 Private or Government? CODES: 1-Private 2-Government	49 Benefits Obtained CODES: 1-Fertilizer 2-Cash/capitalization for small business 3-Farm Implements 4-Training 5-Food for work 6-Others, please specify	50 How effective is the program or assistance? CODES: 1-Not effective 2-Effective 3-Very Effective	51 Would you recommend the program? CODES: 1-Yes 2-No	52 What other comments or impression can you give to the program?
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						

53. With regard to the assistance programs obtained above, what difficulties have you encountered? (Put answers in corresponding assistance programs)

Livelihood assistance/ programs	53 Difficulties encountered	54 Solutions Implemented by Provider
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

55. After Sendong, what happened to the household monthly expenditure on the following items?

CODES: 1-Stay the same 2-Increase 3-Deaccrease		
1	Food	
2	Education	
3	Health	
4	Clothing	
5	Recreation	
6	House Repair	

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES/BUILDING RESILIENCE IN LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

56. What are the difficulties encountered in your current livelihood?

	Name of Family Members	What is the gender of [NAME]?	56 Difficulties Encountered
		CODES: 1-Male 2-Female	CODES: 1-Marketing of Product 2-Lack of Technical Know-how 3-Lack of Capital Assets 4-Health Problem/Physical Impairment 5-Storage of Product 6-Others, please specify
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

57. In your own opinion, what kind of livelihood programs/assistance do you and the community need at the moment?

CODES:
 1-Marketing assistance
 2-Technical assistance/training
 3-Access to credit
 4-Farm to market road
 5-Others, please specify

END

Attachment B.1 Guide Template – Livelihood Damage Assessment (KII)

Name: _____ Organization affiliated with: _____ Position: _____

1 Economic activities (specific to the sector)	2 General impact of typhoon Sendong on 1	3 Coping strategies	4 Sources of livelihood assistance			5 Skills possessed
			Name of program/assistance	Benefits obtained	Agencies involved	
Before						
After						

Attachment B.1 Guide Template – Interview Guide with Traders

Name of Market Trader/Store keeper		Designation: (Ownership?)	Type of Business Trading: i.e., sari-sari store, food service...
Gender	Male ___ Female ___	Business Address:	
Contact Number:		KI consent to share information of contact details ☐	

**All information will be treated confidential.*

Questions	Before Sendong	After Sendong
1. What are the main products/services that you sell?		
2. Approximately how many traders/storekeepers like you are in this area?		
3. Where or from whom do you buy your supplies?		
4. Was the availability of supplies affected? For how long? Why?		
5. Roughly how much inventory/raw materials would you purchase per week or per month?		
6. How do you transport your supplies?		
7. Do you have any paid employee(s) in your business	Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many?	Yes ___ No ___ If yes, how many?

8. How much was your daily sales (provide a range)?		
What are the reasons for the difference?		
9. How was your market size/share affected?	Increased _____ Decrease _____ No Effect _____	
What do you think are the possible reasons?		
10. Has the disaster affected your business activities? ____ Yes ____ No		
	Amount of Loss	Degree of Damage
If yes, in what are these effects?		What are your coping mechanisms?
I. Physical		
a. Store damaged		
b. Equipment, furniture & fixtures		
c. Inventory/Stocks		
II. Financial		
a. Investment lost		
b. Receivables written off		
c. Income lost		
III. Others		
11. What are the prospects for the long term recovery of your enterprise?		
a. Change of marketing strategy		
b. More investments		
c. Change of business name		
d. Change of brand name		
e. Others		
12. What are your suggestions to the government and its agencies and to other organizations for the alleviation of the situation and for the long term recovery of business enterprises?		

This questionnaire was adapted from the Livelihood Assessment Tool Kit made by the International Labour Organization.