



MICRODIS



Deliverable 3.1.3

Preliminary data analysis summary report

Albay, Philippines

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Introduction

MICRODIS is an Integrated Project funded under the EU Sixth Framework Programme – Thematic Priority 6.3 Global Change and Ecosystems (Contract number GOCE-CT-2007-036877).

Disaster losses are increasing with great consequence to the survival, dignity and livelihoods of individuals and communities, particularly of the poor in developed and less developed countries. Disaster risk arises when hazards interact with physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. In the past two decades, more than 200 million people have been affected, on average, every year by these extreme events.

Environmentally unsound practices, global environmental changes, population growth, urbanisation, social injustice, poverty, conflicts, and short-term economic visions are producing these vulnerable societies. This takes on particular urgency in the face of long-term risks brought about by climate change, and goes beyond environmental degradation or the mismanagement of natural resources.

There is now international acknowledgment that efforts to reduce disaster risks must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The MICRODIS project locates itself within this above framework.

The two regions which form the focus of the MICRODIS project are:

1. European Union, associated countries and new accession states: Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom.
2. South and Southeast Asia regions: India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

These regions have been selected based on their high frequency of extreme events and the impact on affected communities.

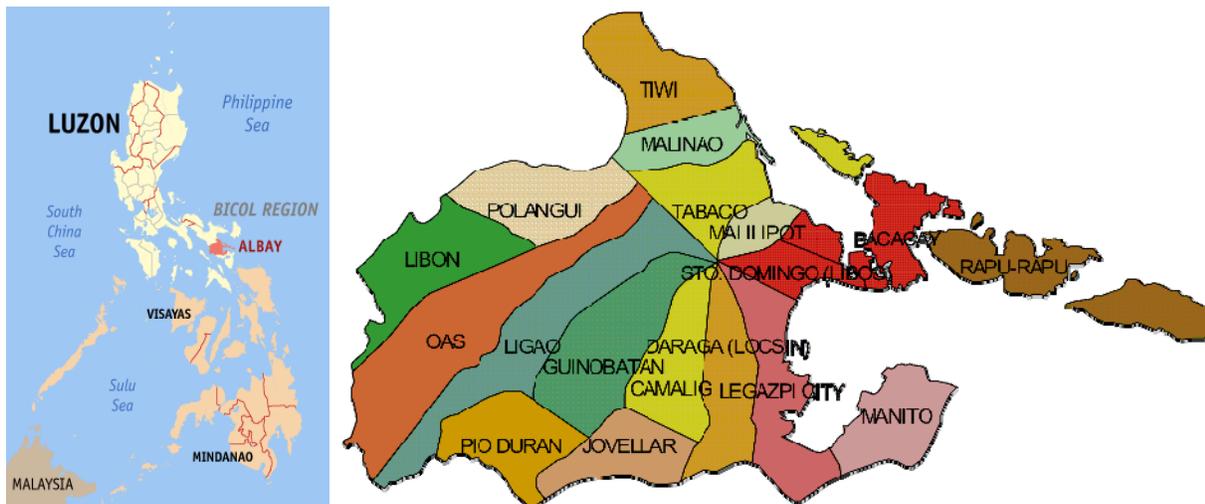
There are twelve broad and twenty-three sub-groups of distinct extreme events, ranging from chronic slow onset phenomena to acute rapid onset ones. The health and socio-economic impact implications differ vastly between these twenty three types and addressing all of these would compromise the quality and applicability of the project results, risking over-generalisation.

In both Asia and the European Union, three types of extreme events, namely **foods**, **earthquakes**, and **windstorms**, account for nearly seventy-five percent of the occurrence of all extreme events. The MICRODIS project will concentrate on these three phenomena.

Background

Albay province is located in the Bicol Region in the southern part of Luzon (one of the three island groups in the country). Mayon Volcano is the symbol most associated with the province. This nearly perfectly-shaped active volcano forms a scenic backdrop to the capital city of Legazpi.

Figure 1. Albay Map



Geography. The province is bounded by the Lagonoy Gulf and Camarines Sur on the north-northwest; the Pacific Ocean on the east; the province of Sorsogon on the south; and the Buriás Pass on the southeast. Albay has a total land area of 2,552.6 square kilometers or 255,257 hectares, which is 14.5% of the Bicol Region's total land area. It is the 26th smallest province in the country. Most of Albay is located on mainland Bicol Peninsula and has four major islands to the east: Rapu-Rapu, Batan (part of Rapu-Rapu), Cagraray (part of Bacacay), and San Miguel (part of Tabaco City).

The province is generally mountainous with scattered fertile plains and valleys. Approximately 40% of the land area is flat, surrounded by the mountains of Masaraga (1,337 m. high), Malinao (1,629 m. high), Pantao (527 m. high) and Mayon Volcano (2,496 m. high), the most famous landform.

Basically an agricultural province, 61% of the land area is considered as agricultural crop zone. Total forest land covers 19% of the total provincial land area.

Demography. The second most populated province in the Bicol Region is Albay with 1,090,907 persons (2000 census, marking a 21% increase from the 1990 population of the province). High concentration of the population is found in Legazpi City, Tabaco City and Daraga. They comprise one-third of the provincial population, with Legazpi City eating much of the bulk. The population density in Albay is 427 persons per square kilometer. It has a household population of 1,089,752; and 208,640 number of households.

Economy. By July 2000, 70% of the provincial population has been accounted to be members of the labor force. Of this, about 61% are said to be actively looking for work, while 11% are unemployed. Majority of the potential labor force is in the rural areas.

The service sector absorbs 49% of those in the labor force. On the other hand, agriculture and the industrial sector account for 27% and 24%, respectively.

As of 1997, the average annual family income in the province is P89,386, while the average annual family expenditure is P78,305, both of which are the highest annual averages in the region. Of the total of 215,216 families, 72% earn below the provincial average annual family income.

By source of income, 122,682 families source their income from wages and salaries, most of which are non-agricultural related. Those families who source their income from entrepreneurial activities reach 62,743. The rest of the 13.8% have other sources of income such as cash receipts from domestic sources, as well as abroad.

Agriculture is the main industry in Albay, which produces such crops as coconut, rice, sugar and abaca. Handicrafts are also a major source of rural income.

Health. There are nine government hospitals and 27 privately owned hospitals in the province as of 2006. The number of rural health units is 15, and the village health stations are 194. Health professionals in ratio to the population are 1 doctor for every 31,200, 1 dentist for every 72,700, 1 nurse for every 22,700 and 1 midwife for every 6,300.

There are 87.9% households with access to potable water, and 54% with access to sanitary toilet facilities.

Education. As of school year 1999-2000, there are 550 elementary schools and 62 secondary schools in the province. All these are government education institutions. They are being provided with 7,565 public school teachers.

Religion. Majority of the people living in Albay practices Catholicism.

Language. Bicol is the local dialect. Surprisingly, it constitutes a strange variety in words and in diction among the seventeen municipalities comprising the province. In some towns, there are clear distinctions of variable terminologies in their use of words to convey their messages as compared with the nearest neighboring towns. What puzzles visitors and tourists are the amazing variations of many words of the same meaning for one object or concept among the people in every town.

Climate. Albay has 3 types of climate. The eastern areas experience no dry season with a very pronounced maximum rain period from December to January, the western areas have more or less heavily distributed rainfall throughout the year and the central areas have no pronounced maximum rain period with a short dry season from November to January. The province has a yearly average of 20 typhoons ranging from 60-180 kph. Average rainfall is 233 millimeters with a lowest at 130 millimeters in April and the highest at 389 millimeters during December. Average temperature is 33.15 Celsius high and 22.60 Celsius low.

Disaster Experience. Albay is one of the most typhoon-prone provinces in the Philippines. The area is located on the typhoon belt and experiences this hazard at the average of two major destructive typhoons per year.

In November 2006, Albay was one of the areas hardest-hit by Typhoon Reming (International name: Durian). Reming was one of the most deadly and destructive tropical cyclones to ravage the Philippines in recent years. The typhoon brought 466 millimeters of rainfall, the highest in 40 years. A number of communities in Albay were immediately buried under tons of rocks and mud that rushed down from Mayon Volcano's slopes during the typhoon. Aside from Reming, three other major typhoons hit Daraga in 2006: Tropical Storm Caloy (Chanchu), Typhoon Milenyo (Xangsane), and Typhoon Seniang (Utor).

Recently, back to back super typhoons battered the Bicol Region once again. Typhoons Lando (Hagibis) and Mina (Mitag) affected 69,465 families in Region V last year (November 2007). Both typhoons caused flashfloods and landslides.

Survey Objectives

MICRODIS is a project with the overall goal to strengthen preparedness, mitigation and prevention strategies in order to reduce the health, social and economic impacts of extreme events on communities.

Broad Objectives

- ⇒ To strengthen the scientific and empirical foundation on the relationship between extreme events and their health, social and economic impacts
- ⇒ To develop and integrate concepts, method, tools and databases towards a common global approach
- ⇒ To improve human resources and coping capacity in Asia and Europe through training and knowledge sharing

For example, the MICRODIS project will, among others, specifically aim at:

- ⇒ developing an integrated impact methodology
- ⇒ establishing an evidence-base of primary field research through surveys
- ⇒ increasing the coverage accuracy and resolution of global disaster data

This report will focus mainly on the preliminary results of the study done in Albay Province. There were two specific sites in Albay: the municipality of Polangui and the city of Legazpi. Eight villages were identified from the sampling. In Polangui, the most affected sites were barangays Kinale and Balangibang, and the least affected were barangays Maysua and Napo. In Legazpi, the most affected were barangays Bonga and Matanag, and the least affected were barangays Cabangan and San Francisco.

The study was a combination of quantitative and qualitative research. There were 400 household interviews (50 for each barangay) conducted for the quantitative component; and 4 focus group discussions and 12 in-depth interviews for the qualitative part.

This report will discuss both the quantitative and qualitative results of the survey. It will also focus on Typhoon Reming (2006) as the reference disaster, and reproductive health as the focus issue.

It is a descriptive report of the main results of the study revolving around these three main themes:

1. The social, health and economic impacts of the disaster to the community
2. Sense of community preparedness and interventions
3. Community views of disasters and interventions

It will also tackle the following basic questions:

- How did people harness social capital to cope with disaster?
- How prepared are the people in dealing with disaster?
- What is the perception of affected people on government and non-government interventions?

Methodology

Quantitative Component

The Design. Information was gathered from a population or a subpart of the population in order to access the relative incidence, distribution and interrelations of naturally-occurring phenomena. Moreover, this design was utilized when gathering large amount of data from many separate respondents in a uniform, comparatively universal, systematic and in quantifiable form.

One of the popular methods of data collection in this approach was household interview. An interview schedule was constructed with three major components/topics: social, economic, and health. Four hundred households were interviewed during the actual survey in Albay which happened from December 1-22, 2008.

Sample Selection Procedures. Albay province was purposively chosen on the basis of data obtained from the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC). Albay province has 18 municipalities with a total of 655 barangays/communities. The data from the NDCC indicated that all these municipalities were declared under state of calamity due to destructive typhoons in 2006 and 2007.

The procedure of selection followed a multi-stage cluster design. The first stage was the selection of two municipalities by probability proportional to the size of barangays (barangays as measure of size). Legaspi City and Polangui were chosen for Albay province.

The second stage selection began with the construction of a frame for affected and least affected barangays. The categorization on gravity of disaster loss (affected and least affected) was based on the assessment of the NDCC and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Rapid Geo-hazard Assessment. Two frames were evolved: affected barangays and least-affected barangays. From each frame, two barangays were selected (See Table 1).

At the outset, this study had established the sample size to be 400 households, a sample deemed to give five percent (5%) level of accuracy on estimates derived and a 95 percent confidence level. The determination of the sample size was accomplished using the Cochran formula.

Fifty (50) sample households were selected by systematic sampling from each of the barangays. The selection procedure was:

1) The total number of households in a selected barangay was obtained.

Example: 252 households

2) The sample interval was determined by dividing the total households with desired sample size

$$k = \frac{252}{50}$$

= 5

3) A random start between numbers 1 – 5 was selected

Example: 3

4) A reference dwelling unit was identified (the house of the barangay chair, a house with a sari-sari store, etc.; the researchers started from the northeast portion of the area and went in serpentine direction). The 3rd house was the first sample. The enumerators counted 5 houses from there on to determine the next sample household.

[Note: the National Statistics Office 2003 figure indicates a one-to-one correspondence between house and household.]

Sample Barangays Chosen

Albay	
A. Legazpi City	
<i>Most Affected</i>	<i>Least Affected</i>
1. Bonga	1. Cabangon
2. Matanag	2. San Francisco
B. Polangui	
<i>Most Affected</i>	<i>Least Affected</i>
1. Kinale	1. Maysua
2. Balangibang	2. Napo

The Household Survey Instrument. The household interview was made up of four modules: core, social, health, and economic modules. The questions were grouped into blocks of topics.

Data Analysis

1. Notion of disaster and Albay Province

Disaster is a disruption of everyday life of the community. When there is disaster, the routine life of the community no longer continues as before.

Law and order in the community no longer operates normally when disaster occurs. There is dislocation of social services and disruption in the normal supply of power. Health conditions deteriorated, there was extensive damage to livelihood and properties, and social relationships in the community were greatly disturbed. Food became difficult to obtain and available potable water becomes scarce for the community. More often than not, the communities became isolated from one another and the roads connecting with the main urban center are severed.

There are many kinds of disaster, among others are volcanic eruption, earthquake, typhoon, flood and landslides. That is why, community preparedness is most crucial. In the research sites, it appears that preparedness comes from the community themselves and assistance comes from the Government and the Non Governmental Organizations.

The province of Albay in the Philippines is a typhoon prone area. It is also the site of an active volcano named Mt. Mayon. It is therefore not surprising that in times of typhoon, mudslides occur out of combination of flood water and volcanic debris.

In September 2006, typhoon Milenyo (Xangsane) lashed Albay. The typhoon left 40,771 people or 103,336 families affected. It was estimated that the total cost of typhoon damage was P2.9B.

Two months after, In November 2006 typhoon signal # 3, Reming (Durian) passed through the province of Albay. It resulted to mudslides of volcanic ash and boulders. The typhoon destroyed 108,000 and damaged 65, 913 houses. About 669,895 persons or 114,805 families were affected. Leaving 518 dead, 648 missing and 1,423 injured.

2. Impact of disaster

2.1 Those affected by disaster

2.1.1 Those who are most affected and least affected*

In the research sites of Albay which are typhoon path, most affected in terms of gender are females, most affected in terms of ethnicity are Bicolanos, most affected in terms of religious affiliation are Catholics, most affected in terms of marital status are married, most affected in terms of occupation are housewives and most affected in terms of educational attainment are those with elementary schooling.

Refer to the table below for details.

Table 1

Baranggays most affected and least affected by gender, ethnicity, religion, marital status, occupation and educational attainment		Most affected (%)	Least affected (%)	Percentage of Total (%)
Gender	Male	19.5	29.0	24.3
	Female	80.5	71.0	75.8
Ethnicity	Bicolano	94.0	97.5	95.8
	Others	6.0	2.5	4.2
Religion	Catholic	96.5	96.0	96.3
	Others	3.5	4.0	3.7
Marital Status	Single	6.0	8.0	7.0
	Married	78.0	82.9	80.5
	Others	16.0	9.1	12.5
Occupation	Housewife	37.0	38.2	37.6
	Fishers/ Farmers	18.0	20.1	19
	Small-scaled business	11.5	7.5	9.5
	Others	33.5	34.2	33.9
Educational Attainment	Elementary graduate	36.2	36.2	36.2
	High school graduate	23.1	18.1	20.6
	Above high school	16.1	14.5	15.4
	Others	24.6	31.2	27.8

**The classification most affected and least affected comes from the Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council (PDCC) of Albay.*

2.2 Extent of Disaster

2.2.1 Affecting health

The disaster in the research sites resulted to families with members or friends who became sick, died or disappeared. This incidence is reportedly highest with 30%. Those who reported they were personally injured which is 7.5% and those whose member of their family was injured is 8.5%.

Table 2.

Various Injuries resulting from Disaster	Percentage of Total	
	Yes	No

Injured Personally	7.5	92.5
At least one family member injured	8.5	91.5
A family member / friends became sick/ died/ disappeared	30.0	70.0

2.2.2 Affecting economic condition

Ninety eight percent reported that the disaster damaged their property or livelihood in the research sites.

Table 3.

Damage to property or Livelihood	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Yes	98.0	98.0	98.0
No	2.0	2.0	2.0

Those who were affected by the disaster 64.5 % claimed that their economic position got much worse. 6.3% said that their lot remain the same, while 1.3% (5 respondents), strangely claimed that their economic position improved.

Table 4.

Effect of Disaster on Economic Position	Most Affected (%)	Least affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Got much worse	62.5	66.5	64.5
Got worse	27.5	28.5	28.0
Remain the same	7.5	5.0	6.3
Improved	2.5	0.0	1.3

Economic assistance in the time of disaster are made available in the research sites. While only 17.5% sought it, a large percentage (94.8%) received assistance.

Table 5.

Economic Assistance	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Sought Assistance	15.0	20.0	17.5
Received Assistance	93.5	96.0	94.8

Economic assistance comes in various forms: food (79.0%), clothing (42.0%) and other forms of assistance (4.0%).

Table 6.

Assistance Given(Multiple response)	Most Affected	Least Affected	Percentage of Total
Food	174	142	79.0%
Clothing	107	61	42.0%
Others	4	6	4.0%

In terms of economic support, while the government granted 45.0%, the NGOs almost equally delivered 45.9% support.

Table 7.

Sources of Support	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Government	72.5	30.4	45.0
NGO	25.0	58.0	45.9
Others	2.5	11.6	9.1

2.2.3 Affecting social condition

In the research sites sources of information before particular disasters are the government (31.3%), family and friends (11.8%), NGOs (3.8%), others (1.3%) and 52.0% are those who had not received information.

Table 8.

Sources of information of impending disasters	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Family and friends	9.0	14.5	11.8
Government	35.5	27.0	31.3
Non Governmental Organizations	4.5	3.0	3.8
Others	2.5	0.0	1.3
None	48.5	55.5	52.0

Those who were affected by the disaster receives social protection support from the government (26%), family and friends (7.6%), NGOs (3.3%), others (0.3%) and 63% had reported not to receive any assistance at all.

Table 9.

Sources of Social Protection Support	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Family and friends	3.5	11.5	7.6
Government	26.5	25.5	26.0

Non Governmental Organizations	3.5	3.0	3.3
Others	0.5	0.0	0.3
None	66.0	60.0	63.0

In the research sites, when the disaster occurred school activities (97.6%) and the daily routine of the people (88.8%) were disrupted.

Table 10.

Disruptions		Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
School Activities	Yes	97.2	98.0	97.6
	No	2.8	1.6	2.3
Daily Routine	Yes	90.8	86.7	88.8
	No	8.1	13.2	10.6

2.2.4 Some qualitative notion of disaster

What surfaced from both focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant's interview (KII) as what accounts for the occurrence of typhons, floods and vulcanic eruptions can be clustered into two (2) categories. On one hand there were those episodic and short opinions reflecting naturalistic knowledge; on the other hand there were those views resonating more religious outlook. The former pointed to global warming, the geographical location of Albay province, denudation of forests and aggravation of water and land pollution, among other determinants, the latter submitted the occurrence of disasters as punishment from God.

The FGDs in both Legaspi City and in Polangui town, answers such as “the cause is global warming; it is a worldwide phenomenon,” “the reason is that Albay is a typhoon path, we cannot avoid it; so the only thing to do is to prepare,” and “we have floods because people cut down trees, thus there are no more sufficient number of trees that absorb water and protect the land,” represent the more naturalistic perspective. Similar perspective though were registered in the key informant's interviews conducted in the chosen most affected barangays of Albay.

Those responses that reflect belief in God's punishment were expressed as follows: “This is a punishment from God for our sinful ways,” “there is no unity, our country is chaotic. God is telling us to reflect,” and “to bring back their [people's] belief in God. These responses, to some extent, signify a more horizontal point of view rather than a case-to-case consideration of natural disasters. And as causal explanation of extreme events, religious outlook would appear to be more encompassing, hence foundational, when compared with naturalistic reasonings.

3. Sense of Community Preparedness and Interventions

3.1. Sense of Community Preparedness

It may be said that the community is prepared when they have sources of information about impending disaster, when the community is able to withstand disasters and is able to plan for its recovery with the support of the Government, NGOs and other entities.

Disaster Preparedness

In terms of sources of warning, the information about disasters is dominantly supplied by private mass media and friends of the affected communities (71.3%). This is followed by the warning coming from the government sources (18.3%), and the rest came from relatives and the NGOs.

Table 11.

Sources of Warning	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Relatives	10.1	10.4	10.2
Government	26.2	10.4	18.3
Non Governmental Organizations	0.6	0.0	0.3
Media & Friends	63.1	79.3	71.3

After the warning, there was hardly available help for disaster preparation. In fact, 56.8% answered there was no help for preparation. Only 20.3% claimed that help for preparation came from the government, 20.1% came from family and friends and 1.0% came from the NGOs.

Table 12.

Sources of help for disaster preparation	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Family and friends	17.5	22.5	20.1
Government	23.0	17.5	20.3
Non Governmental Organizations	2.0	0.0	1.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.3
None	55.5	58.0	56.8

After the disaster, 56.8% said that no one had helped them planning for recovery. Family and friends (21.9%) was recognized to help in planning for recovery, the Government by 20.3% and the NGOs by 1.0%.

Table 13.

Sources in planning for recovery	Most Affected (%)	Least Affected (%)	Percentage of Total
Family and friends	19.0	24.5	21.9
Government	23.0	17.5	20.3
Non Governmental Organizations	2.0	0.0	1.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.3
None	55.5	58.0	56.8

3.2. Comparison between Government and Non Governmental Organizations

It is the primary mandate of the government to help community that experienced disasters. However, there are entities like the NGOs that supplement the effort extended by the government because, in more cases than one, government's support is either insufficient or unavailable. The tables below show the comparison between the support extended by the government and that of the Non Governmental Organizations as perceived by the people in the research sites.

In terms of support that was extended, the Government was perceived as source of warning by 18.3% while Non Governmental Organizations is 0.3% by the respondents. The Government was perceived to be the source of preparation for disaster by 20.3% while Non Governmental Organizations is only by 1.0%. The same percentages could be said about both Government and Non Governmental Organizations as sources of help for the recovery of the community.

Table 14.

Comparison between Government and NGO in warning, preparation and recovery	Warning	Preparation	Recovery
Government	18.3	20.3	20.3
Non Government Organization	0.3	1.0	1.0

When comparing the support extended by the Government and by the Non Governmental Organizations, the former tops the latter in most affected areas while the latter tops the former in least affected areas as defined officially by the national government (National Disaster Coordinating Council). However, in the percentage of total there is no difference at all from where the support came.

Table 15.

Comparison between Government and NGOs support	Most Affected	Least Affected	Percentage of Total
Government	72.5	30.4	45.9
Non Governmental Organization	25.0	58.0	45.9

Others	2.5	11.5	8.3
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Regardless whether coming from the Government or Non Governmental Organizations, the material support extended to the most affected and least affected areas were household items, food, housing materials and clothing. In the research sites, respondents claimed to have received food is 52.3%, housing materials 37.6%, household items 25.7% and clothing 14.7%.

Table 16.

Kind of material support received (multiple responses)	Most Affected	Least Affected	Percentage of Recipients	Percentage of Total *
Housing materials	42.5	58	13.9	37.6
Food	45	33.3	19.3	52.3
Clothing	12.5	15.9	5.4	14.7
Household Items	47.5	13	9.5	25.7

*Percentage relative to the whole sample size of 400.

The communities' views of interventions from LGUs and NGOs

Residents of Albay who were affected by disasters revealed through the FGDs and KIIs that interventions help chiefly came from local government units (LGUs) and from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the Red Cross, churches and their religious organizations and welfare arms of the big media industry (national television networks like ABS-CBN and GMA). In the province, relatively, the LGUs were more active and visible when compared with the NGOs. The role played by the provincial governor, town mayor and village (barangay) chairpersons were readily acknowledged. The pertinent table No.15 above has shown this to be so. Relief interventions from the LGUs exceeded those coming from the NGOs, and this is understandably correct from the stand point of resources.

The relief goods came in the form of food stuffs, clothing, sleeping paraphernalias, reconstruction materials of dwelling structures, among the tangibles. Also mentioned were provisions for temporary evacuation places and in some instances moral support and advice extended by local authorities. Public school buildings were utilized, including the Divine Word College of Legaspi City, a private institution, as evacuation centers. Availing the use of these places came about because of solicitous local government's interventions. The state, of course, can easily resort to use its conscriptive power if it so wishes at the time of natural disasters.

However, the informants either in FGDs or in KIIs were ambivalent about their views of interventions. There were those who lauded the sense of fairness in the distribution of relief goods, "relief goods bring joy to our people, these are free, they do not have to shell out money to buy these". As one barangay official said, "we give to anyone. We do not choose between the rich or poor. As long as there are relief goods for the barangay, we call everyone to the barangay hall". The other side appeared otherwise. There were those who claimed there was partiality and favoritism, since these practices were immediately apparent at the local setting. "The previous administration of the barangay council," one informant said, "failed to give relief to everyone. They only chose a few recipients. They only gave to their own people". This was an instance when "there is discrimination because of politics. They play politics even during disasters," another informant lamented.

At the barangay level, the local authorities came up with the list who are the most deserving to receive relief goods, but when it so happened that supply were barely enough, the disposition to favor one's family members and relatives derailed good intentions. It seems, sharing what is not enough was harder to come by that sharing when there was abundance (bayanihan).

Discussion

In the research sites, the typical person found in the disaster affected areas is a Bicolana Catholic housewife with elementary education.

Data show that there was extensive damage to livelihood and properties of the affected areas. Food assistance was extended more than other kinds by the Government, NGOs and the rest.

Social networks such as relatives, family and friends supplied information about impending disaster as closely as information coming from the Government. The same can be said about social protection support received by the affected communities.

Needless to say, the daily routine, especially school activities were gravely affected by the disasters.

The mass media played a significant role more than the Government as source of warning about the disaster. The affected communities hardly received assistance from any source when it comes to disaster preparation and planning for their recovery.

There is no difference between the Government and NGOs when it comes to support extended to the affected communities. #