

Measuring Resilience

Typhoon Haiyan Response

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Background

- In the early morning of November 8th 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) struck the Philippines. An estimated 14.1 million people were affected, with millions of homes and livelihoods damaged, disrupted or destroyed. The economic impact of the disaster is estimated at approximately \$13 billion USD.

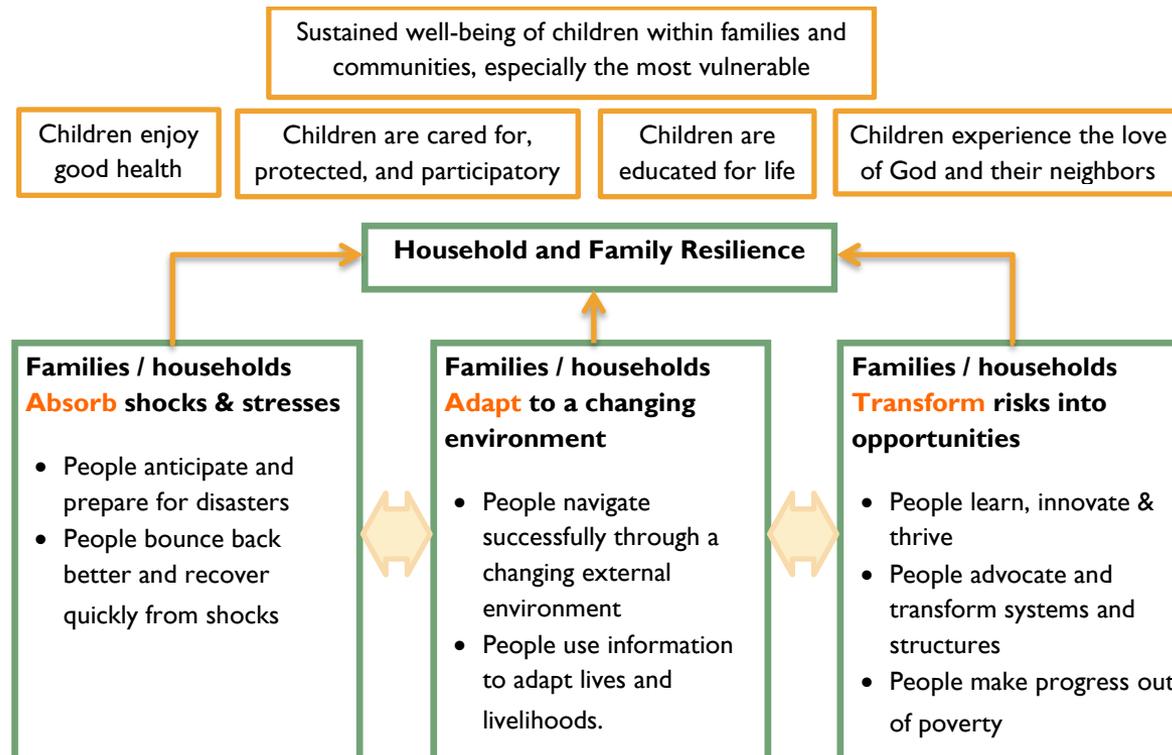
The Response program was broken down into 2 phases;

- Phase 1: The Early Response Phase (November 2013 – January 2014)
 - WV provided relief to households in 44 municipalities and 492 barangays (villages) in the regions of Panay, Cebu and Leyte. The response provided relief to 663,265 people (132,653 families)
- Phase 2: The Recovery Phase (February 2014– Present)
 - The Response Programme geographical focus narrowed to 12 municipalities, with the target of 14,000 families.

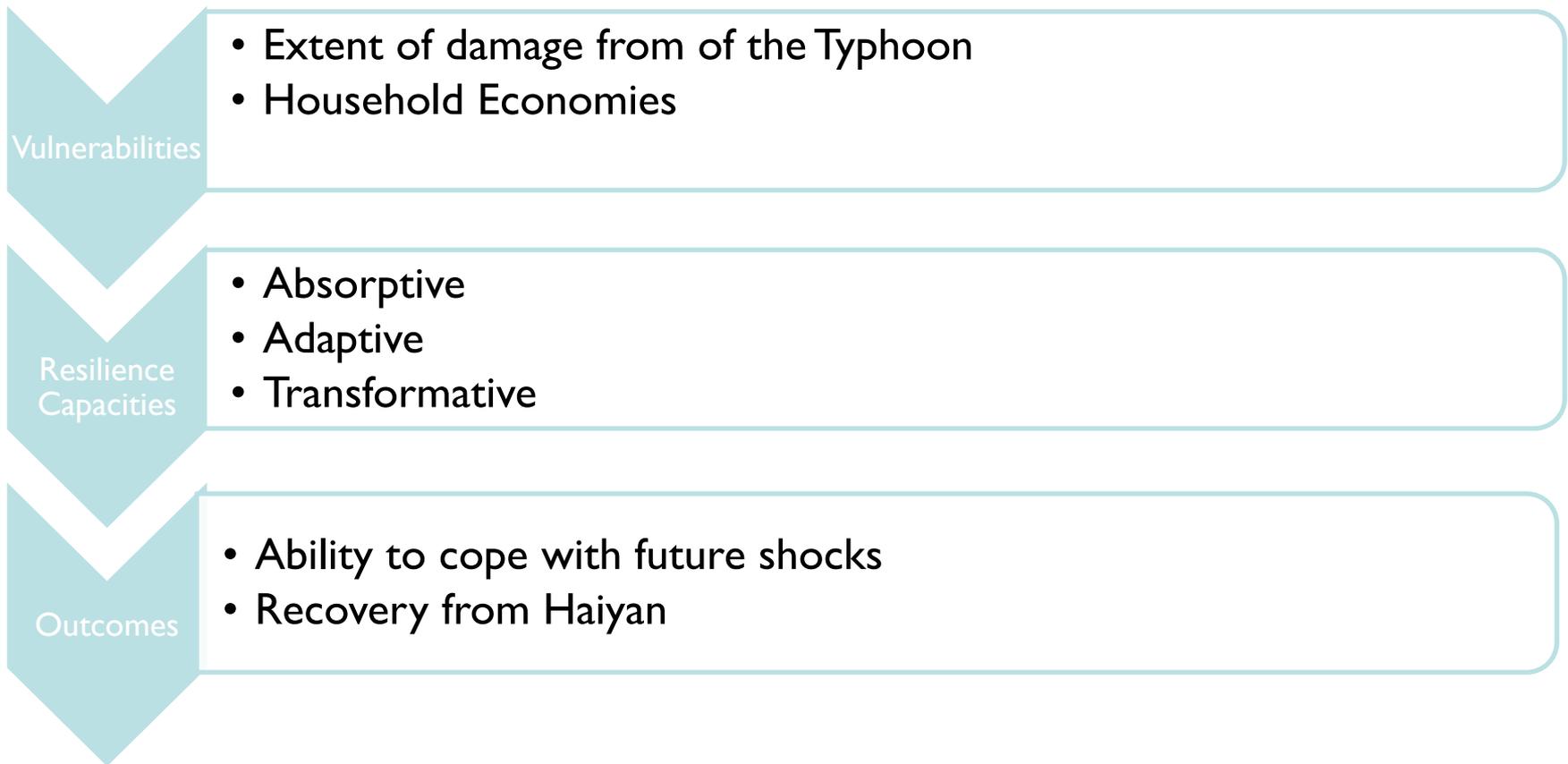
Program Goal and Resilience

- World Vision Response Program Goal was to strengthen the resilience of typhoon-affected communities and families, including children
 - Community resilience capacities and vulnerabilities was the lens for understanding how target populations have been affected by, are coping with and recovering from the typhoon.
 - The goal was measured at baseline by indicators of perceived well-being for children and adults through the Em-DAP and Ladder of Life (LoL) tools, respectively, and through the resilience indices for Absorptive Capacity and Adaptive Capacity.
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World Vision's Resilience TOC



Measurement Framework

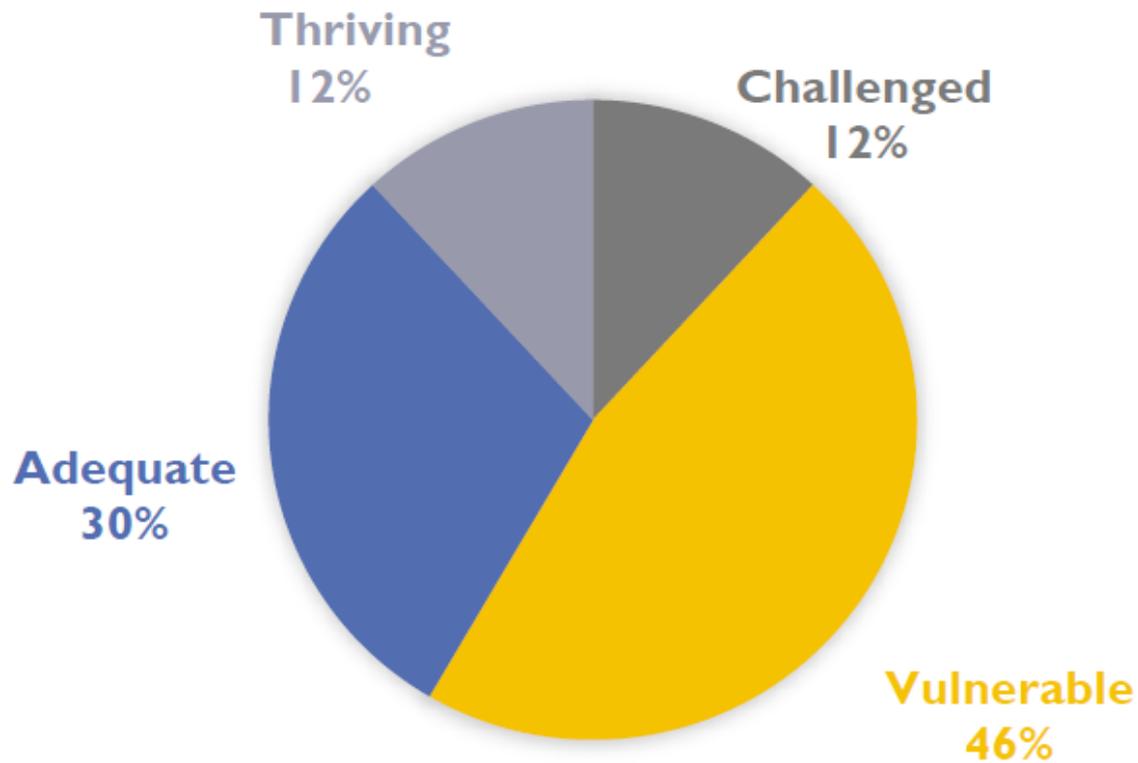


Measurement Tools

1. **Household Questionnaire:** 70 questions to understand current status regarding well-being, vulnerability and resilience factors
 2. **Em-DAP Questionnaire:** WV has partnered with the Search Institute to pilot and validate the new Em-DAP tool designed specifically to measure child well-being in emergency contexts.
 3. **Ladder of Life Tool:** The LoL is a scale used to measure perceptions of subjective well-being for adults
 4. **Focus Group Discussions with children:** Body Map Exercise plus a discussion about problems, impacts and solutions to understand key vulnerability patterns
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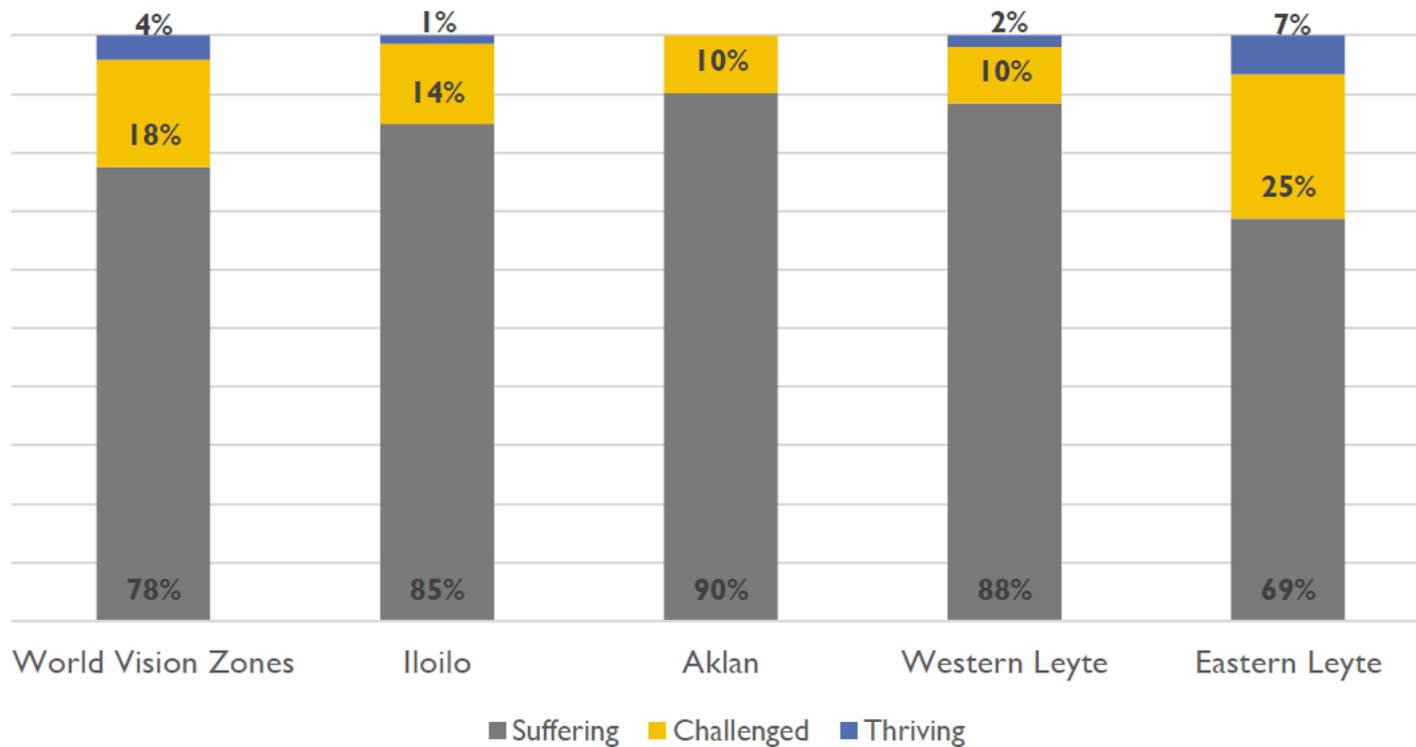
Measuring Vulnerabilities and Well-being

Child Em-DAP Categories, by quartiles



Measuring Vulnerabilities and Well-being

Percentage of HHs in each category of the Ladder of Life, by zone



Measuring Capacities

Absorptive Capacity

- People anticipate, prepare for and mitigate the effects of shocks and stresses
- People bounce back better and recover quickly from shocks
- Households create an asset safety net
- People have access to (informal) social protection and bonding social capital
- People safely navigate their built environment (shelter)

Adaptive Capacity

- People have livelihood strategies that factor in risk
- People express hope and ambition
- People adapt and leverage change to develop economic well-being
- Children benefit from formal and informal education systems
- People have access to markets/opportunity

Transformative Capacity

- People can identify evidence of vertical and horizontal social capital

Findings and Program Design

- The absorptive capacity index mean for all households was only 1.9. As a result, a strong focus was placed on durable shelters, disaster preparedness and programming that increased social capital and community bonding.
 - Social Capital at local, regional and international levels is critical to enhancing absorptive and adaptive capacities
 - Having savings or access to credit was critical to HHs' ability to recover, however there was a link between current levels of indebtedness and absorptive capacities.
 - Most families felt fully prepared for the next disaster yet few name DRR/CCA strategies for absorbing a major shock
 - Strong sector integration and linkages is key, as the vulnerabilities and capacities of children and families are inter-connected. Integration with the livelihoods was stressed by the communities, revealing how a stable household income and secure livelihood is both the underlying issue of multiple problems and a key factor in building resilience
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