

European Union & World Food Programme

Fighting Hunger Together



Baseline Food Security Survey in Five Provinces of Central Mindanao

World Food Programme, Philippines
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Acknowledgments

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Contents

Acknowledgments	1
Acronyms Used in the Document.....	3
List of Tables.....	4
List of Figures.....	5
Executive Summary	7
Background and Context.....	10
Methodology of the Baseline Survey	12
Sampling.....	13
Data Management	13
Strengths and Limitations of the Survey	14
Findings of the Household Assessment	15
Demographics.....	15
Displacements.....	16
School aged children	18
Ethnic composition	20
Health Status and Facility Uses	20
Housing and Facilities.....	22
Household Assets, Productive Assets and Access to Credit.....	25
Household Assets	25
Debt incurred by households	26
Market access	28
Livestock ownership.....	30
Livelihood Income Sources	32
Access to land.....	34
Expenditure	36
Food Sources and Consumption.....	37
Food consumption level.....	37
Food sources	38
Coping Mechanisms	39
Disasters and shocks faced by households.....	41
Assistance and Needs.....	42
Household priorities	45
Awareness of 'Framework Agreement' on the Bangsamoro.....	46
Appendix1 Findings of Community Assessment.....	47

Acronyms Used in the Document

ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BJE	Bangsamoro Judicial Entity
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EU	European Union
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food for Assets
IDP	internally displaced person
KIIs	key informant interviews
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
NPE	new autonomous political entity
PMO	Provincial Management Office
PPS	proportional to the population size
WFP	World Food Programme

List of Tables

Table No.		Page
1	Population Estimate (2013) of the surveyed areas and sample allocation	14
2	Ownership of farm animals and comparison within a year ago	30
3	Major income and livelihood (summary of multiple responses)	32
4	Average income per month	33
5	Average land accessible to households	35
6	Production per hectare (only for those having access to land)	35
7	Expenditure by source and items	36
8	Experiences of disasters and their effects	41
9	Persons with special needs (sum in assessed barangays)	47
10	Barangay was affected by natural and manmade disasters	48
11	Main types of food available that are consumed, sources, and quality as compared to normal	53
12	Projects counted from WFP assistance in 2012 (funded by EU, Multilateral donations, DSWD, etc.)	57
13	Projects reported by the community in the assessed barangays	58

List of Figures

Figure No.		Page
1	Gender of heads of households	15
2	Highest-level of education attained by household head	16
3	Type of school household head attended	16
4	Household category	17
5	Current status of ever displaced households	17
6	Number of times households displaced since June 2008	18
7	Length of stay at current location	18
8	Intention to relocate	19
9	Reasons for relocation	19
10	Percentage of households with children of elementary school age	19
11	School age children attending school	19
12	Reasons for children not attending school	20
13	Ethnic groups in Central Mindanao	20
14	Health facility visited	21
15	Treatment sought during sickness	21
16	Type of roof top material	22
17	Type of outer wall material	22
18	Tenure status of house and lot	23
19	Type of toilet facility	24
20	Main source of drinking water	24
21	Household owned assets	25
22	Per cent of households owning assets	25
23	Number of household assets	26
24	Per cent of household and number of assets owned	26
25	Current debt incurred by households	27
26	Sources of credit	27
27	Spending of credit money	28
28	Number of times household took credit to purchase food	28
29	Access to market	29
30	Market days	29
31	Distance to market and cost of transport	30
32	Households owning farm animals	31
33	Members contributing to household income	33
34	Reason for not contributing to household income	34
35	Proportion of total household income	34

36	Access to farming land	34
37	Land tenure	35
38	Food consumption levels	37
39	Food consumption levels by household type	37
40	Sources of food consumed in seven days	38
41	Level of food stock	39
42	Number of meals usually taken per day	39
43	Coping mechanisms used in the past month	40
44	Major disasters in last one year	41
45	Decrease or loss of income or asset caused by disaster	41
46	Proportion of households assisted in the last 12 months by type of food assistance	42
47	Proportion if households assisted in the last 12 months by type of food assistance	42
48	Preferred modes of assistance	43
49	Reason for preferred modes of assistance	43
50	Intended cash use when it is the mode of assistance	43
51	Experience with remittance companies (sending or receiving money)	44
52	Priority needs of households	45
53	Awareness of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro	46
54	Reasons for additional displacement when communities were displaced multiple times	48
55	Cause of new IDP arrivals in the past six months	49
56	Main livelihood activities (household info)	49
57	Percentage engaged in different livelihoods (community info)	50
58	Community settlement locations	50
59	Percentage of community access to natural resources	50
60	Agriculture production systems	51
61	Fish production systems	51
62	Availability and adequacy of community resources and facilities after arrival of IDPs	51
63	Wealth groups	52
64	Per cent of communities without enough food most of the year	52
65	Access to market compared to normal	54
66	Hazards affecting access to food and income (rank)	54
67	Type and frequency of disasters	55
68	Peak rice production calendar	55
69	Peak corn production calendar	56
70	Peak sale of crops and livestock	56
71	Peak calendar for some events	56

Executive Summary

A baseline survey was undertaken in five provinces of Central Mindanao namely, Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur, Lanao Del Norte, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato from 20 February - 2 March 2013. The main objective of this survey was to create baseline indicators for projects under the “EU Aid to Uprooted People- Enhancing the Resilience of Internally Displaced Persons in Central Mindanao by Strengthening Livelihoods” programme. The baseline survey also fulfils requirements for monitoring changes in food security and other relevant indicators so that year to year comparison would be possible.

The key focus of the baseline survey is to understand the current food security and livelihood situation of the population. Information on demographics, displacements and current status, access to education, health status, housing and facilities, household and productive assets, access to credit, livelihoods and income, expenditure, food consumption and sources of food, disaster and coping mechanisms, assistance and needs were collected. The survey looked at past interventions and future preferences of the households to guide how to deliver assistance in subsequent programs and also examined the awareness of households about the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro. The survey also captured the status of WFP assisted community projects in previous years. This helps identifying which types of projects sustained, guiding follow-up and planning for new projects within the framework of the current EU support.

The survey was designed such that statistically representative sample was drawn from the five provinces. Two stage cluster sampling was used to draw samples from a list of barangays to give estimates at 95 per cent confidence interval for each province. A list of barangays for sampling was established from the census list of barangays as well as previously assisted barangays. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (barangays) were selected using a method called proportional to the population size (PPS). The two most vulnerable provinces of Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao were covered with a larger sample size while the three other provinces were covered by a moderate sample size, in a manner that enables results to be reported at the provincial level. The ultimate sample size was 1,620 households and was organised by taking 108 clusters with 15 households per cluster. The data collection was undertaken by seven teams of five persons (a team leader and four enumerators) in order to cover 1,620 household level and 108 community level interviews. Eventually, 1,619 household and 109 community key informant responses were achieved.

About 37 per cent of households are headed by women, while 63 per cent are headed by men and the mean age of the head of household was found to be 43 years. The average household size is about six persons per household. The highest household size was observed in Lanao Del Sur with about eight persons. Nearly four in five heads of households have attended some form of school.

About 21 per cent of households indicated they were displaced once or more since the 2008 armed conflict in Mindanao. Half of the households interviewed indicated they lived at the survey location all of their lives (i.e. were never displaced); 35 per cent indicated they lived in the current location for over a year and five per cent indicated they lived in the current location for 12 months or less.

Households in the surveyed provinces are composed of nine ethnic groups; the four major ones are Maranao, Maguindanon, Cebuano and Ilonggo. The indigenous population is estimated to be 5.7 per cent.

About 86 per cent of households borrowed money to purchase food (or purchase food on credit). Moreover, the majority of households (82 per cent) are currently in debt. Most of the households spend the borrowed money to purchase food (79 per cent); very few households spend borrowed money on health care (7 per cent), to purchase agricultural input or livestock (2 per cent), and for other expenses (2 per cent). The other expenses include education, loan repayment, non-food household needs, start-up capital for livelihood, etc.

Households listed alternative livelihood and income sources. Accordingly, combined livelihood and income source groups (from the multiple responses) were identified. The dominant combined livelihood and income sources include: crop farming and gardening (55 per cent), daily common labourer (21 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (18 per cent), and transportation, storage and communication services (10 per cent).

Food consumption score (FCS) is a proxy indicator of household food security levels. FCS is a composite score that takes into account the frequency of consumption of various food groups and their relative importance in a household's diet (diversity and weight). Scores are categorized into poor, borderline, and acceptable consumption. Overall, in the five provinces, one in every five households was found to have poor food consumption (19 per cent) and over a quarter of the households have borderline food consumption (27 per cent). The overall food consumption level indicates that 54 per cent of households have acceptable food consumption. The results show that three provinces of Lanao Del Norte, Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao have a significant proportion of households in the poor and borderline food consumption levels. Further, by looking at the food consumption levels by the type of household, the following pattern was observed: IDPs are the worst off (36 per cent poor 25 per cent borderline), followed by returnees (20 per cent poor and 30 per cent borderline) and then the resettled (21 per cent poor and 28 per cent borderline). Those never displaced are slightly better off in their level of food consumption (18 per cent poor and 26 per cent borderline).

In the 30 days before the survey, households spent approximately PHP7, 393 on a host of needs including PHP1, 921 cash and Php 801 credit on food items. Php1, 554 was used to pay debt, followed by expenses on education and health. During shortages of food or cash to buy food, households use cheaper and less preferred food commodities nearly every day (42 per cent), borrow money or rely on friends' support once

in a while (51 per cent), limit proportions of meals (43 per cent), restrict adults' consumption in favour of children (35 per cent), once in a while reduce the number of meals in a day (32 per cent), and once in a while skip meals (17 per cent).

If they were given a choice, majority of the households choose cash as the preferred modality of assistance (51 per cent), followed by combined food and cash (29 per cent), and food alone (20 per cent). If they receive cash, households reported that they would invest in improving their livelihood. Three household priorities stood out: food takes the lead (39 per cent) and this is as high as 48 per cent in Lanao Del Norte, followed by cash (36 per cent), then housing materials and shelter.

When asked about the Framework Agreement, 57 per cent indicated that they were not aware compared to 43 per cent that were.

The community survey tried to account for projects that existed in the community prior to the survey that is in line with Food for Asset accomplished projects. The survey found out that these assets exist in around 55 of the surveyed barangays (51 per cent).

Background and Context

Mindanao, situated in the southern Philippines, is the second largest group of islands in the country. It consists of multi ethnic populations including Muslims and Christians. Moro people, who consist of various ethnic groups including Maguindanaoan, Maranao, Tausug, Iranon, among others, occupy a significant portion of the western central and western part of the islands. Specifically, the provinces of Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato, Lanao Del Norte and Lanao Del Sur as well as the island provinces off the Zamboanga Peninsula namely Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi, are all largely Moro-populated.

Armed conflict between the Moro Separatist Groups and the Government troops had caused major insecurity and population displacements in different parts of the island since the 1960s. In July 2008, there had been a breakthrough in the peace process with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) when a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) established an autonomous Moro homeland called the “Bangsamoro Judicial Entity” (BJE) which mirrors the Moro people’s ancestral domain. The MoA, however, attracted strong public opinion and was eventually declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The response of MILF combatants was a large-scale attack in Cotabato and Lanao Del Norte provinces which led to the displacement of approximately 600,000 people.

Aside from armed conflict, natural disasters have also affected Mindanao, increasing the number of IDPs and worsening the already squalid living conditions of the displaced. In addition to all of these challenges, “*rido*” or clan wars plague some municipalities in these provinces. The 2009 “Maguindanao Massacre” occurred in Ampatuan, Maguindanao killing fifty-seven civilians including thirty journalists. Through the years, the natural disaster, in addition, was a challenge causing displacement and destruction of properties and livelihoods, which kept the vulnerability at its highest. In August 2012, armed conflict erupted between the BIFM and AFP, in relation to the peace talks that have been going on in earlier months to resolve the political problems.

Incidents of armed conflicts hopefully do not recur because in late 2012, a Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro was reached between the Government of the Philippines (GPH), and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). This framework of agreement in brief describes that a new autonomous political entity (NPE) called Bangsamoro shall be established to replace the current Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). There will be concurrent powers shared by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, while the arrangement progressively foresees the Central Government will have reserved powers and the Bangsamoro Government shall have its exclusive powers which will be realised in 2016.

According to the National Statistical Coordination Board, the 2009 official poverty statistics issued in February 2011 indicated the ARMM region consistently posted the highest poverty incidence among

families since 2003. Poverty incidence numbers increased from 25.0 per cent in 2003 to 36.5 per cent in 2006 and again rose to 38.1 per cent in 2009.

A survey was undertaken in November and December of 2010 by the World Bank and World Food Program on the general population. The findings of that survey indicated important insights of the dimensions of conflict and displacements and economic impacts, and it provided Government as well as the humanitarian community with essential estimates of the magnitude of the vulnerability in the conflict affected areas. The survey results became the bases of programming of sustained recovery and development humanitarian interventions. The major focus was the ARMM region encompassing the provinces of Maguindanao and Lanao Del Sur provinces among others, where the effect of the past conflict had severe impact. Lanao Del Norte (LDN), Sultan Kudarat, and North Cotabato were also impacted but to a lesser extent.

To assess the situation from time to time, however, other stand-alone or joint assessments were conducted to direct planning of interventions by the humanitarian communities working in Mindanao. A significant source of information that is being cited is also the result of a survey conducted by WFP January 2010, Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). The primary objective of that assessment was to provide update on the situation of IDPs in evacuation camps and examine the status of returnees and the resettled in terms of food security, livelihoods and their coping practices.

Methodology of the Baseline Survey

The main objective of this baseline survey was to create baseline indicators for projects under the “EU Aid to Uprooted People - Enhancing the Resilience of Internally Displaced Persons in Central Mindanao by Strengthening Livelihoods projects”. The baseline survey also fulfils requirements for monitoring changes in food security and other relevant indicators so that year to year comparison would be possible. The key focus of the baseline survey is therefore to understand the current (at the time of the survey) situation of the population in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur, Lanao Del Norte, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato. It collected information on demographics, displacements and current status, access to education, health status, housing and facilities, household & productive assets, access to credit, livelihoods and income, expenditure, food consumption and sources of food, disaster and coping mechanisms, assistance and needs; awareness of households about the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro. The survey also tried to capture, through community discussions, the condition of WFP assisted community projects in the past years.

The information sought through the community questionnaire in the sampled barangays also included demographic information, community information, vulnerability to food insecurity, food availability (types, quantities, sources and quality of food commodities), seasonal calendar, hazards and responses. In addition, questions pertaining to the EU assistance set targets were included. The achievement to these targets will be the end results after the program intervention in 2014, but questions were included to understand the level of such indicators at the beginning of the assistance program by taking stalk of existing accomplishments by communities that were also supported by food for asset programs in the past.

The population in these provinces in 2013 is approximately 5,197,719. WFP has been assisting the most vulnerable communities since 2006. Since 2012 WFP assisted 977,112 beneficiaries through different modes of assistance in the five provinces. One of the major forms of assistance is the Food for Asset also supported by the European Union fund and targets communities affected by conflict under the project “EU Aid to Uprooted People- Enhancing the Resilience of Internally Displaced Persons in Central Mindanao by Strengthening Livelihoods projects”.

The survey was undertaken by WFP in line with WFP’s Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework. The sample was designed in such a way that the two most vulnerable provinces of Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao were covered with a larger sample while the three other provinces covered a moderate size sample such that results would be usable at the provincial level.

Sampling

The survey was designed such that statistically representative sample was drawn from the five provinces. Within each province, a two stage cluster sample was drawn from a list of barangays to give estimates at 95 per cent confidence interval for each province. A list of barangays for sampling was established from census barangays and from previously assisted barangays and the selection was made from this list. In the first stage, the primary sampling units, the barangays, are selected with a method called proportional to the population size (PPS). The two most vulnerable provinces of Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao were covered with a larger sample size while the three other provinces were covered by a moderate sample size, nevertheless, results would be usable at the provincial level. The estimated sample size was 1,620 households and organised by taking 108 clusters x 15 households per cluster. The data collection was undertaken from 20 February - 2 March 2013, where seven teams of five persons (a team leader and four enumerators) was fielded in order to cover 1,620 household and 108 community level interviews and ultimately 1,619 responses were achieved.

The baseline survey data collection was organised in such a way that field data collection took a maximum of ten days for each team. Two teams in Iligan for Lanao Del Sur and Lanao Del Norte, and three teams in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat were fielded. The field staffs was trained for two days, one day in classroom to understand the objectives, protocols, questionnaires, and sampling and interview techniques; and on the second day, hands-on practical exercises were done in nearby villages. The final draft of the questionnaire was thoroughly discussed and practiced to ensure that the enumerators and team leaders understood the questions to avoid bias in administering the questionnaire. Team leaders were given additional training and guidelines about their roles and responsibilities which included ensuring adherence to the household selection protocols ensuring that all questionnaires were completed appropriately and consistently. The team leaders were also assigned with the responsibility of sampling households and conducting key informant interviews at the community level. Overall some 70 municipalities were covered. Community Family and Services International (CFSI), Department of Social welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Provincial Project Management Office (PMO) staff also participated in the field work in a few areas.

Data Management

A Microsoft Access database was created with data entry platform and used to capture the collected data. Training was provided to 10 data encoders and they completed data entry in five days. The database was reviewed for inconsistencies and errors. All data captured was exported into SPSS and EXCEL for final analyses. Data entry platform, data cleaning and analyse were undertaken by WFP.

Table 1 Population estimate (2013) of the surveyed areas and sample allocation

Province	Estimated Population- 2013	Sampled Clusters	Sampled Households
Lanao del Norte	952,293	15	225
Lanao del Sur	1,067,214	31	465
Maguindanao	1,137,707	32	480
North Cotabato	1,260,226	15	225
Sultan Kudarat	780,281	15	225
Total	5,197,719	108	1620

Source: National Statistics Office 2010 –estimate projected for 2013 using annual growth rate by the authors.

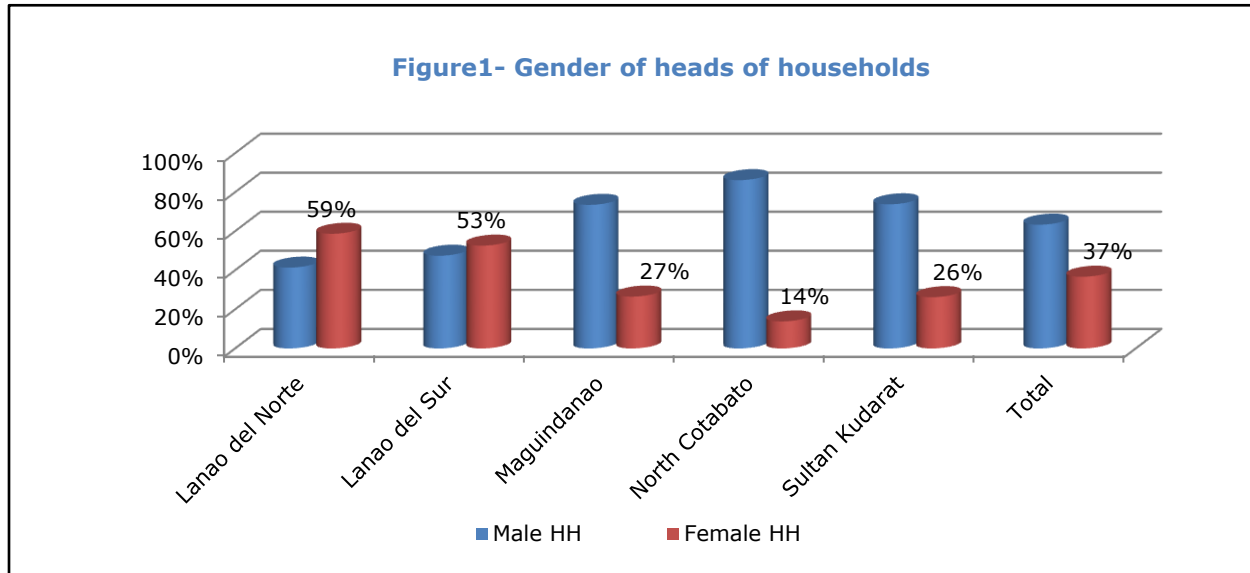
Strengths and Limitations of the Survey

The assessment teams have not encountered major obstacles during field work. However, after the selection of the first set of clusters, it was revealed that some clusters were inaccessible due to difficulty for data collection or security reasons. In such cases alternative replacement clusters were selected. Where full municipalities were considered inaccessible due to insecurity, the sampling frame also excluded these municipalities. It was also noted that in some distant locations teams described it was a challenge to complete 15 sets of household questionnaires and a community interview in a day due to distance to the clusters and between the selected households.

The estimates provided by province are subject to use with caution as the sample size for some desegregation may not be sufficient to reliably portray the statistics. Disaggregated results in the report are provided as indicative of surveyed variables because sample observations in some cross classifications may not be sufficient to provide completely reliable results. The interpretation of and use of such results should be given due caution by users.

Findings of the Household Assessment

Demographics



In the five provinces, about 37 per cent of households are headed by women and 63 per cent of the households are headed by men. In contrast to this overall average, more than half of the households interviewed in two Lanao provinces were headed by women. In Lanao Del Sur 53 per cent of the households and in Lanao Del Norte 59 per cent of the households are headed by women.

Average household size is about six persons per household (6.3); the highest is in Lanao Del Sur with an average of eight persons; and the lowest observed was in sultan Kudarat with average five persons in a household. The proportion of disabled persons was about 0.6 per cent (the data revealed that there were only 59 disabled individuals reported by the sample in all the survey areas).

According to community estimates, the average number of people living in a typical community is 2,667 persons. The indigenous population is estimated at 5.7 per cent; the highest in Sultan Kudarat at 9.1 per cent. The mean age of the head of household was 43 years, which happens to be the same average for female and male headed households.

Nearly four in five heads of households have attended some form of schooling (81per cent). Specifically, almost half (47per cent) have attained elementary education, 30 per cent attained secondary education; whereas 12 per cent did not get any formal education.

Figure 2-Highest level of education attained by household head

■ None ■ Elementary ■ Secondary ■ Vocational ■ College

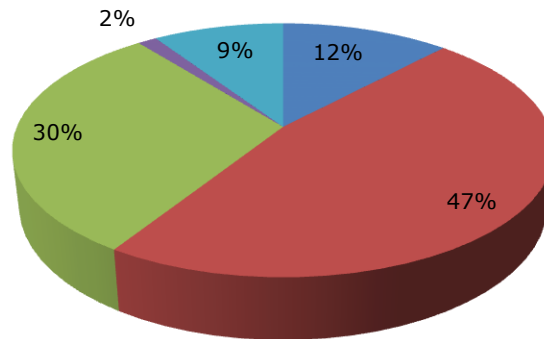
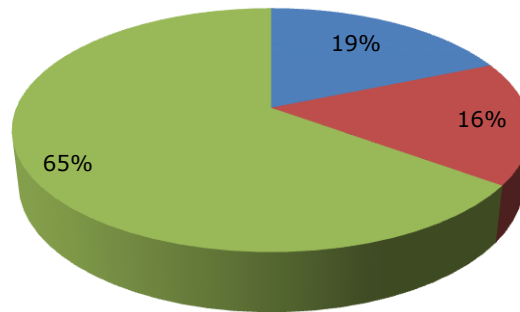


Figure3-Type of school household head attended

■ None ■ Madrasa/Arabic ■ English medium



Displacements

Currently (at the time of the survey), 69 per cent of households indicated they were never displaced, 16 per cent are returnees, 12 per cent are resettled. IDPs are estimated between 2 per cent and 3.7 per cent (information from household data could not classify one per cent to any status; however, community level information indicated IDPs at about 3.7 per cent). The highest proportion of returnees was observed in Maguindanao, the highest resettled in North Cotabato while the highest IDP was observed in Maguindanao. About 21 per cent of households indicated they were displaced once or more since the 2008 armed conflict in Mindanao.

In addition, half of the households interviewed indicated they lived at the survey location all of their lives (i.e. they were never displaced); 35 per cent indicated they lived in the current location for over a year and another five per cent indicated they lived in the current location for 12 months or less (these were new or

recent arrivals). In contrast, data collected in EFSA 2010 indicated that 45.1 per cent were returnees, 41.1 per cent IDPs, and 13.7 per cent resettled households, which is different from that of the current survey result.

The survey indicated some 29 per cent moved to the current location on voluntary bases while two per cent indicated they moved involuntarily and four per cent moved for other reasons such as household was a native of the current location. In response to the question, “Was your movement facilitated?” only 12 per cent indicated that their movement was facilitated; the majority indicated that their movement was not facilitated.

When asked if the household intends to move away from the current location in the near future, some 10 per cent indicated that they want to move, and their reasons were to seek livelihood opportunities and get access to land (18 per cent); for security reasons (3 per cent) and other reasons (8 per cent), including reunion with family and unspecified reasons.

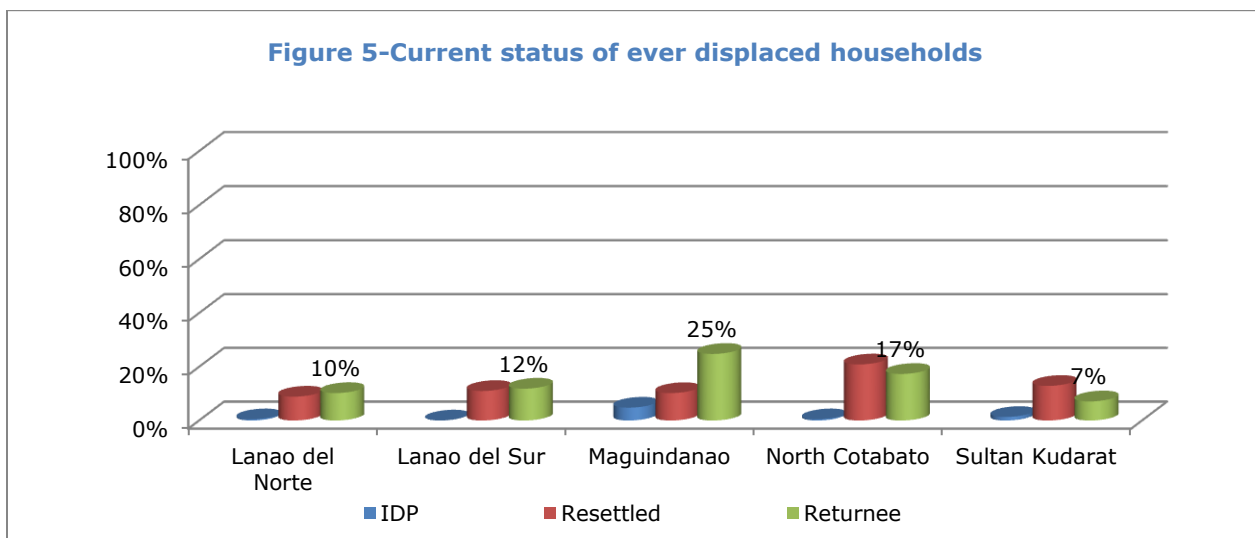
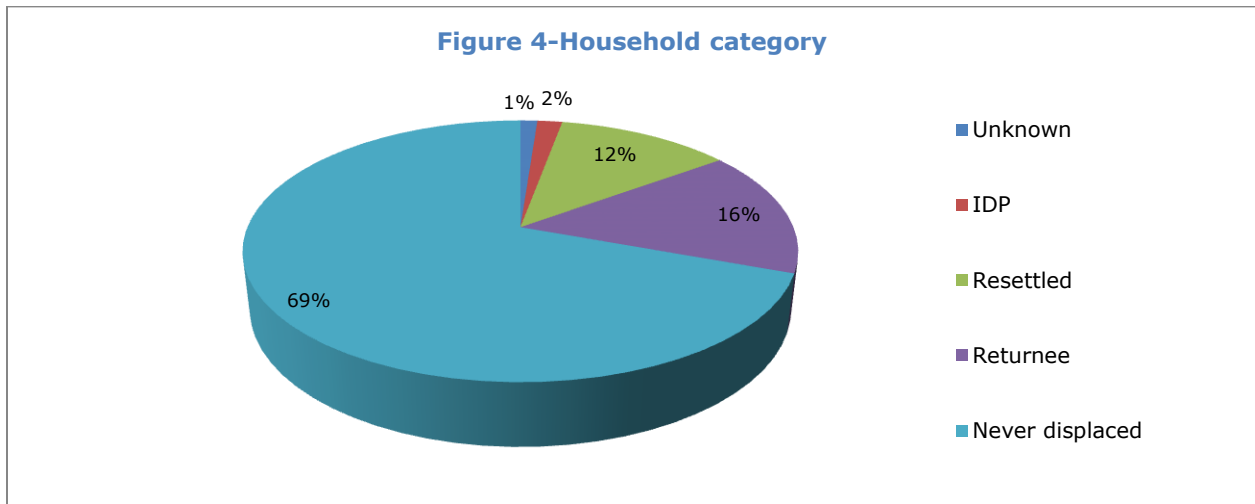


Figure 6- Number of times households displaced since June 2008

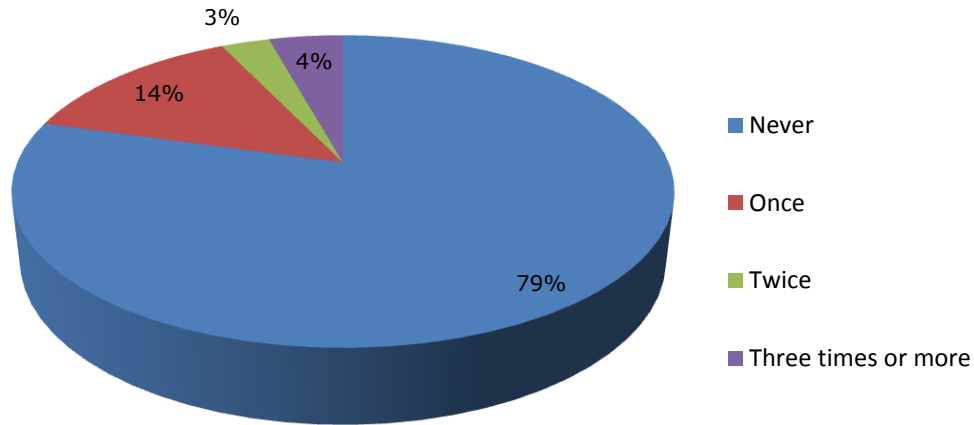
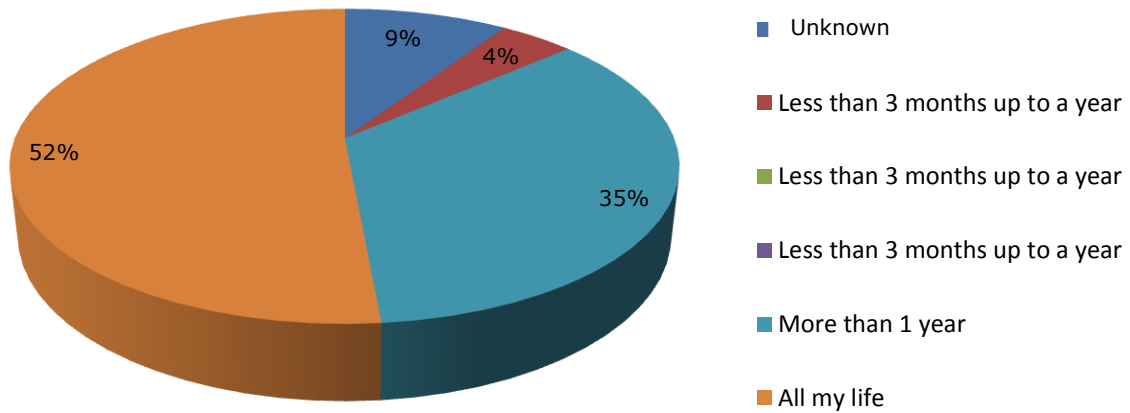


Figure 7- Length of stay at current location



School aged children

Households were asked if they have school aged children. Accordingly 38 per cent reported not having children of school age. Of those who reported having school age children (62 per cent), some 20 per cent reported that not all their children were going to school. Of those children not going to school, the main reasons being ‘cannot afford school fees - cost of uniforms, textbooks’ (35 per cent); ‘sickness or disability of the children’ (19 per cent), ‘children lack interest to go to school’ (19 per cent) or ‘children are working to support household domestic chores or work for cash or food’ (11per cent); ‘no school nearby or no place in nearby school’ (2 per cent).

Figure 8-Intention to relocate

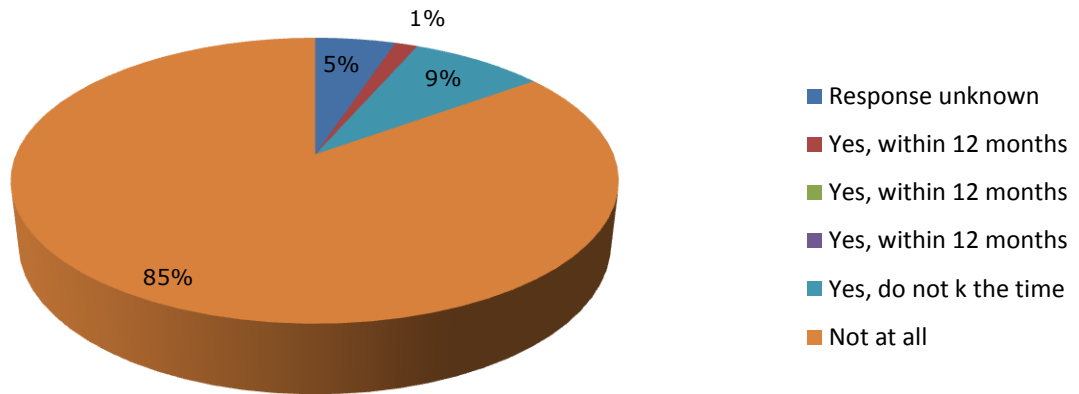


Figure 9- Reasons for relocation

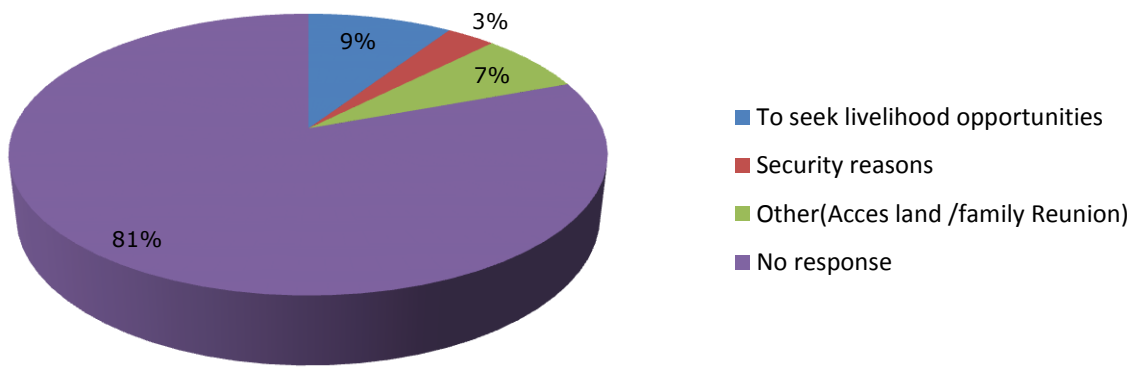


Figure 10-Percentage of households with children of elementary school age

■ No ■ Yes

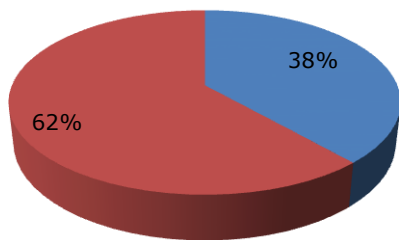
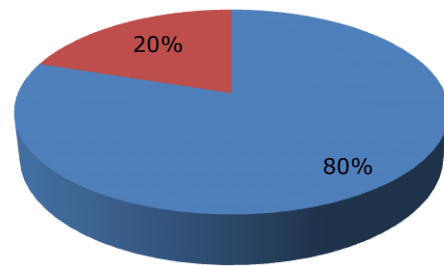
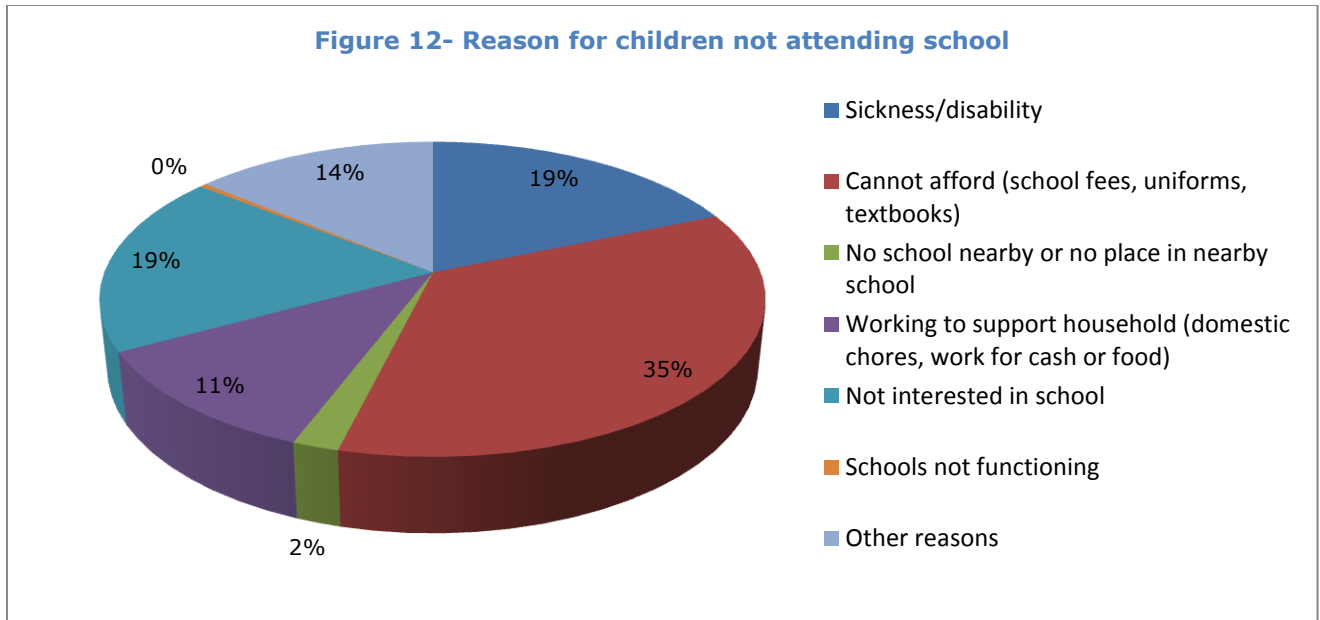


Figure-11-School age children attending school

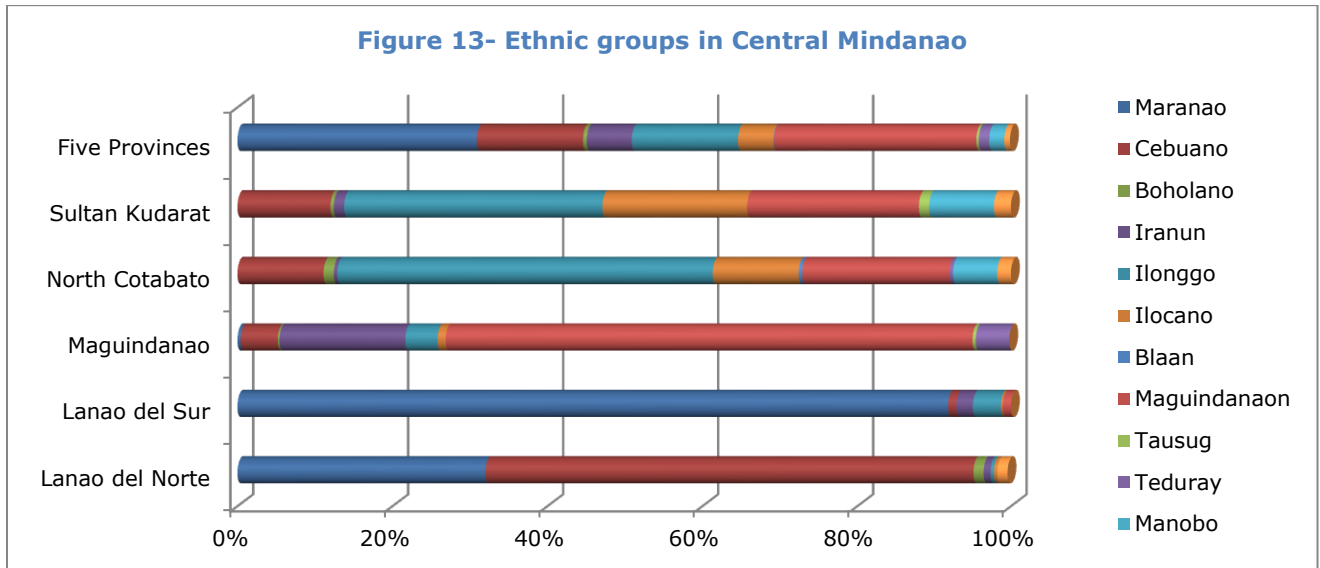
■ Yes, all ■ Yes, not all





Ethnic composition

Households in the surveyed provinces were composed of nine ethnic groups; the four major ones are Maranao, Maguindanon, Cebuano and Ilonggo among others and are presented as follows.

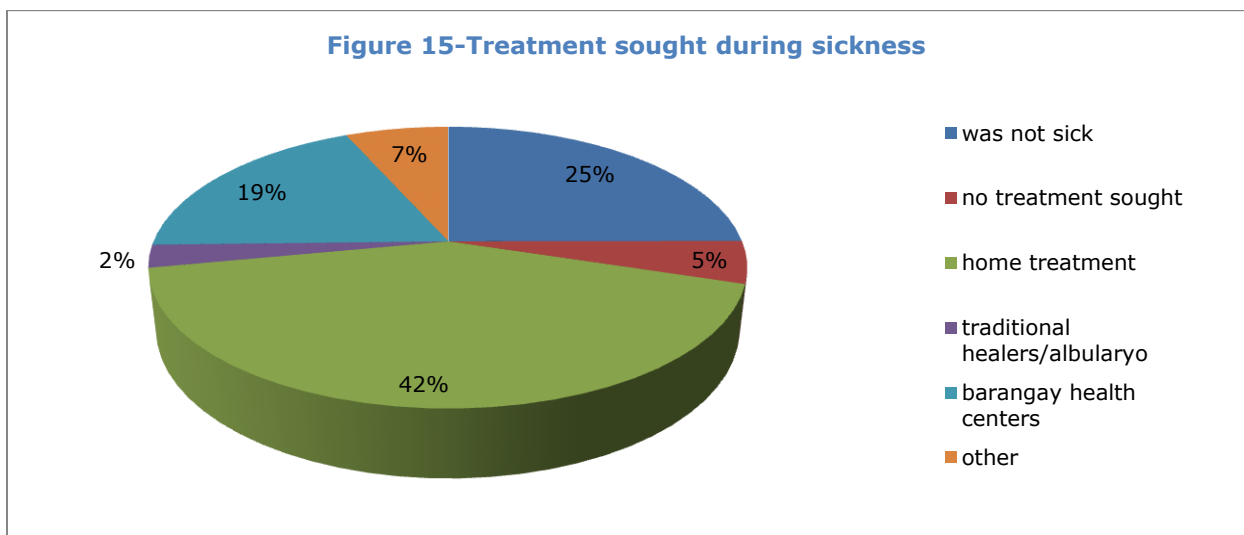
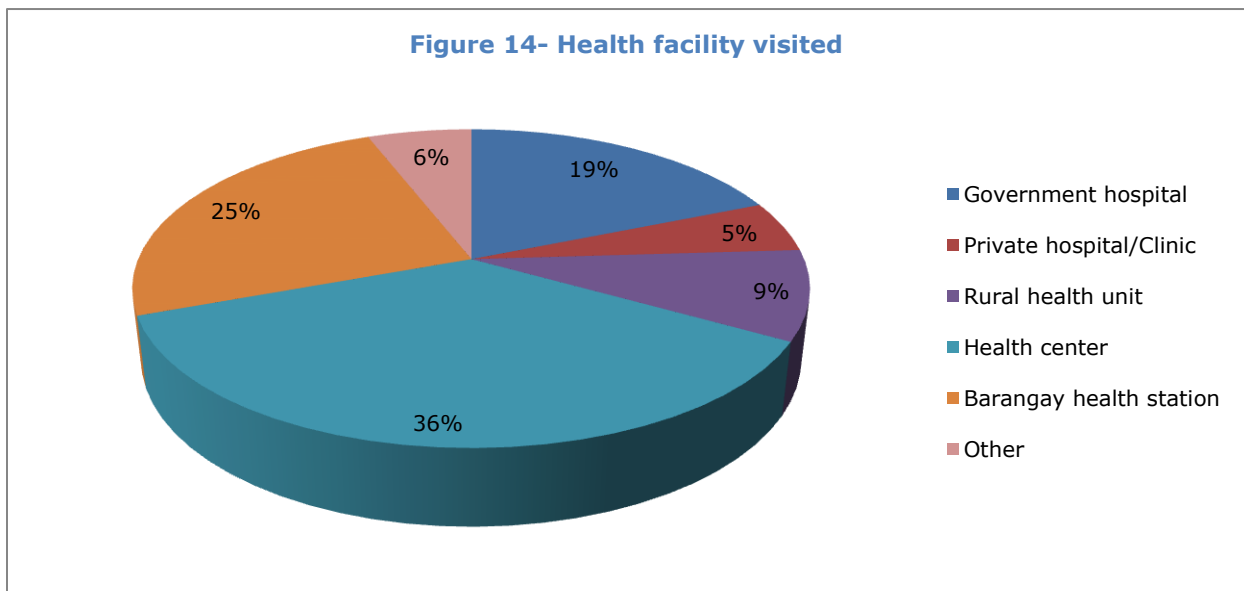


Health Status and Facility Uses

The majority in the five provinces visit health centre (36 per cent), government hospital (19 per cent) barangay health station (25 per cent) and rural health unit (9 per cent). On average it takes one hour to walk to the indicated health facility, however in North Cotabato it takes almost two hours and in Lanao Del Sur about an hour and a quarter while in Sultan Kudarat it takes about half hour.

At the time of the survey some ten per cent respondents reported that children under five years of age had diarrhoea and another ten per cent reported that members of their household aged over 5 years had diarrhoea and two per cent reported both under-fives and above five years of age members of the households fell sick with diarrhoea.

As indicated below, majority (42 per cent) sought home treatment, 19 per cent in barangay health facilities and 5 per cent sought no treatment. When sick but no treatment was sought, the main reason given was that the sickness is considered minor illness (25 per cent). Another 15 per cent did not visit a health facility or seek treatment because of lack of money; one per cent indicated health centre not accessible, and two per cent did not seek treatment due to other reason.



Housing and Facilities

The construction material of roof and walls for the household's current dwelling unit was identified by the survey. Overall, walls are either made of light materials or are made of mixed but predominantly light materials (61 per cent). And roofs are made of either strong materials or are made of mixed but predominantly strong materials (52 per cent). Almost 43 per cent of the roof materials are reported as strong materials (such as galvanized iron, aluminium, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos), while 28 per cent were constructed from light materials (such as cogon, nipa, anahaw), some 10 per cent are however mixed but predominantly light materials and some 10 per cent are constructed from predominantly salvaged or makeshift materials. About 43 per cent of wall materials are reported to be light materials (bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa, anahaw), 18 per cent are reported to be mixed but predominantly light material. Only 25 per cent of walls are constructed with strong materials predominantly strong materials. Houses constructed predominantly with light roofs and or walls can be indicative of the poverty level of those households.

Figure 16- Type of roof top material

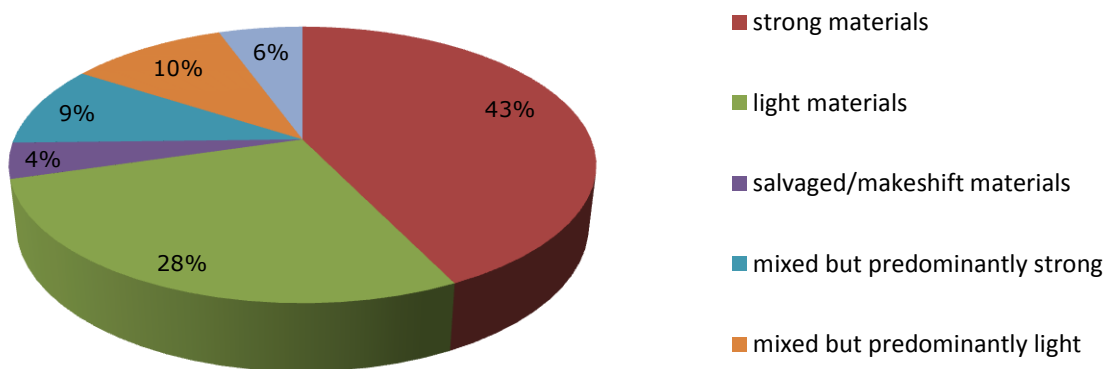
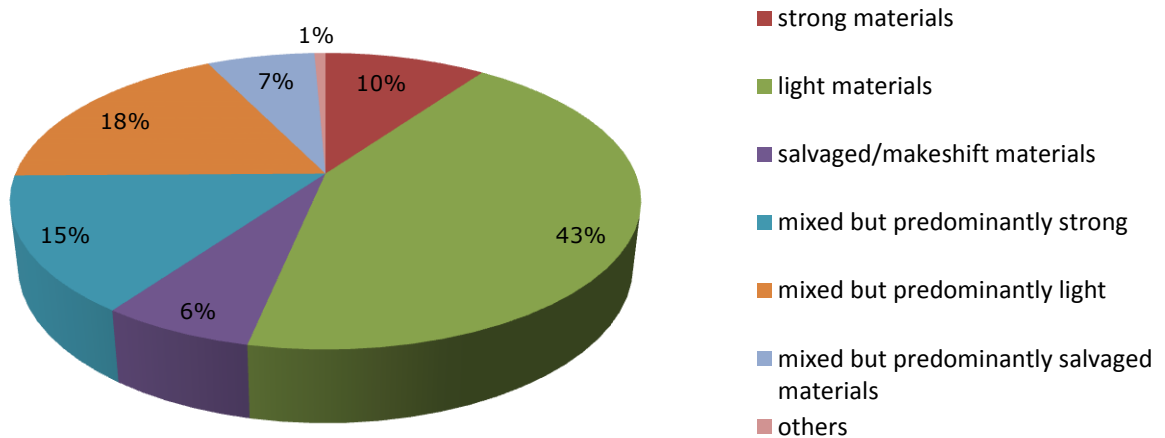
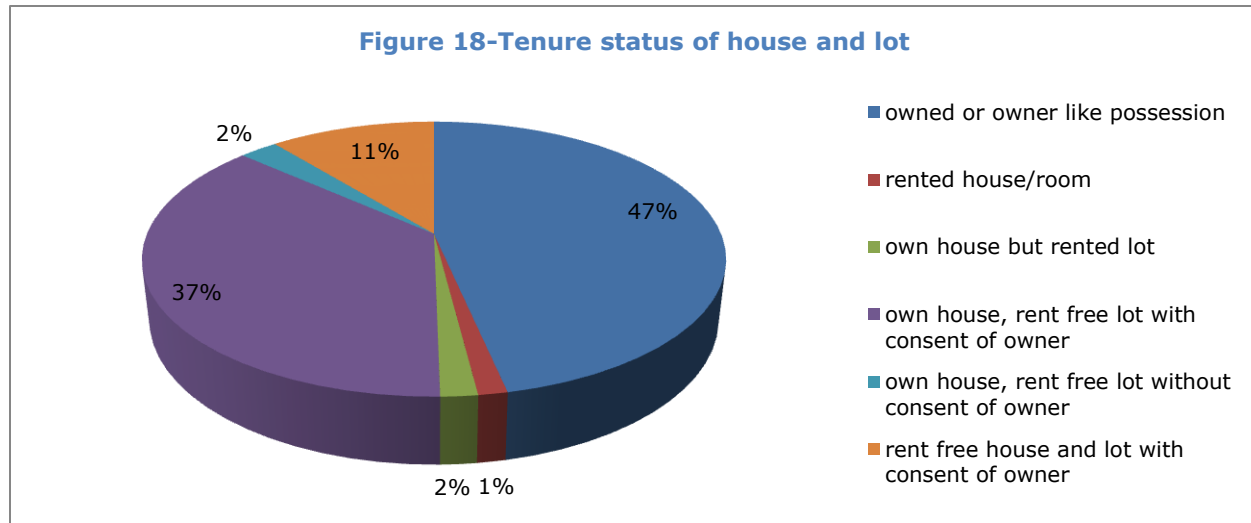


Figure 17-Type of outer wall material





When respondents were asked about the tenure status of their homes and residential land, nearly half (47 per cent) reported the dwelling they live in could be categorized as owned or owner like possession, 37 per cent live in own house rent-free lot with consent of owner and 11 per cent live in rent-free house and lot with consent of owner and some 6 per cent reported other forms of tenure.

Types of toilet facility for the households are reported as follows; Water sealed/flush toilet (26 per cent), closed pit (25 per cent), open pit (17 per cent), no toilet or use field, bush or river side (29 per cent) and other types (4 per cent). The type of toilet used by households can be another indicator to identify the level of poverty as well as the health and hygiene situation of populations.

Regarding source of cooking fuel, 95 per cent of households reported that they are using wood, charcoal or coconut husk, two per cent are using LPG, another two per cent are using electricity and one per cent uses either kerosene or other fuel. The type of cooking fuel used by households can also be another indicator to identify the level of poverty.

The main source of drinking water is obtained from a shared pipe or hand pump to 27 per cent households, followed by shared community faucet water system (24 per cent) and from either a spring, river, stream, lake, pond or dam (22 per cent), some stated that they obtained water from a dug well (10 per cent) and from own or community faucet water system (8 per cent). It was also noted that distance to these water sources was on the average, 10 minutes' walk away from the household. It takes 15 minutes to walk to the water source in Maguindanao, and about eight minutes' walk away in the other provinces.

When asked whether the households treat the water available to the household's consumption, nine out of ten (89 per cent) reported that they do not treat the water, six per cent boil to treat the water, four per cent treat their water by filtering, and one per cent uses chemical or other mechanisms to treat water.

Figure 19-Type of toilet facility

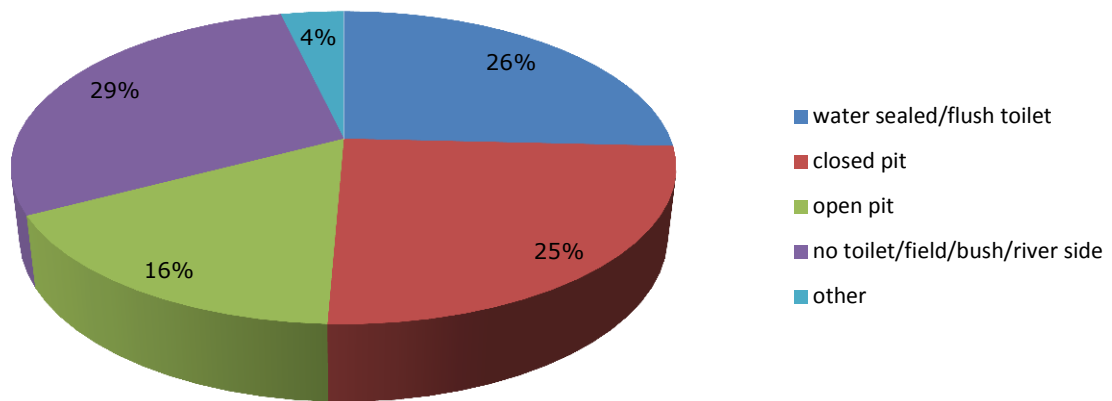
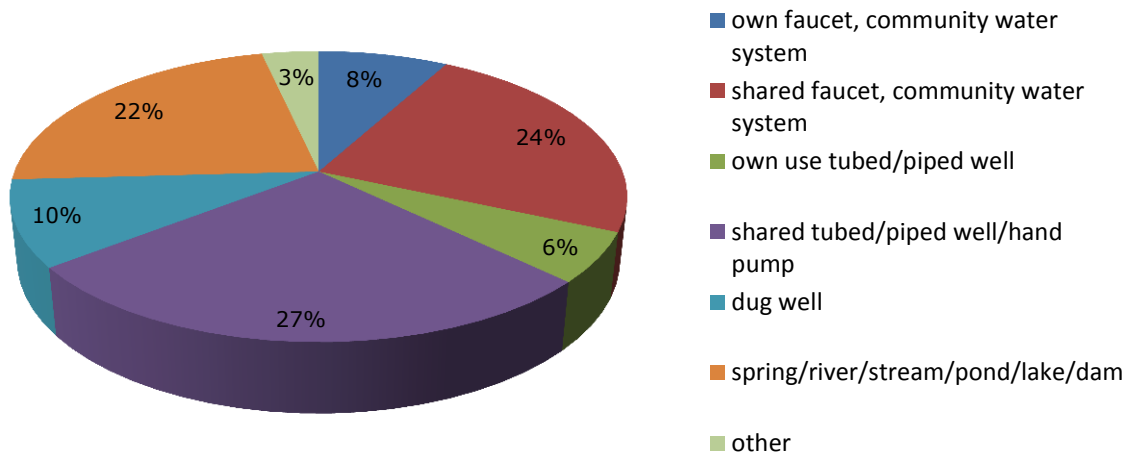
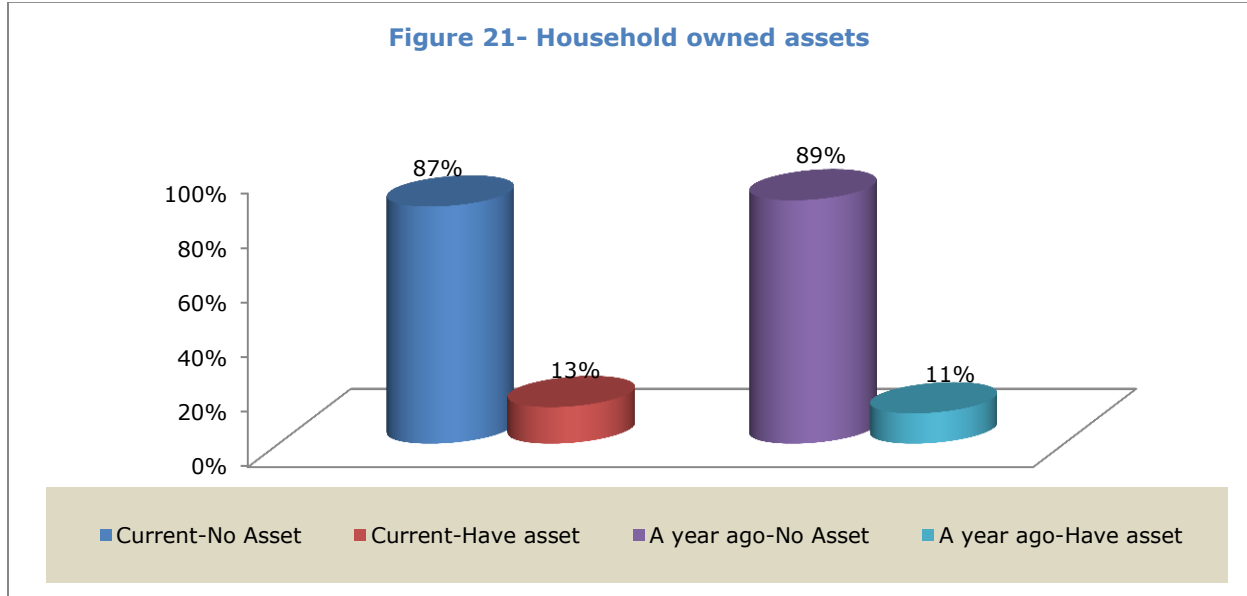


Figure 20-Main source of drinking water

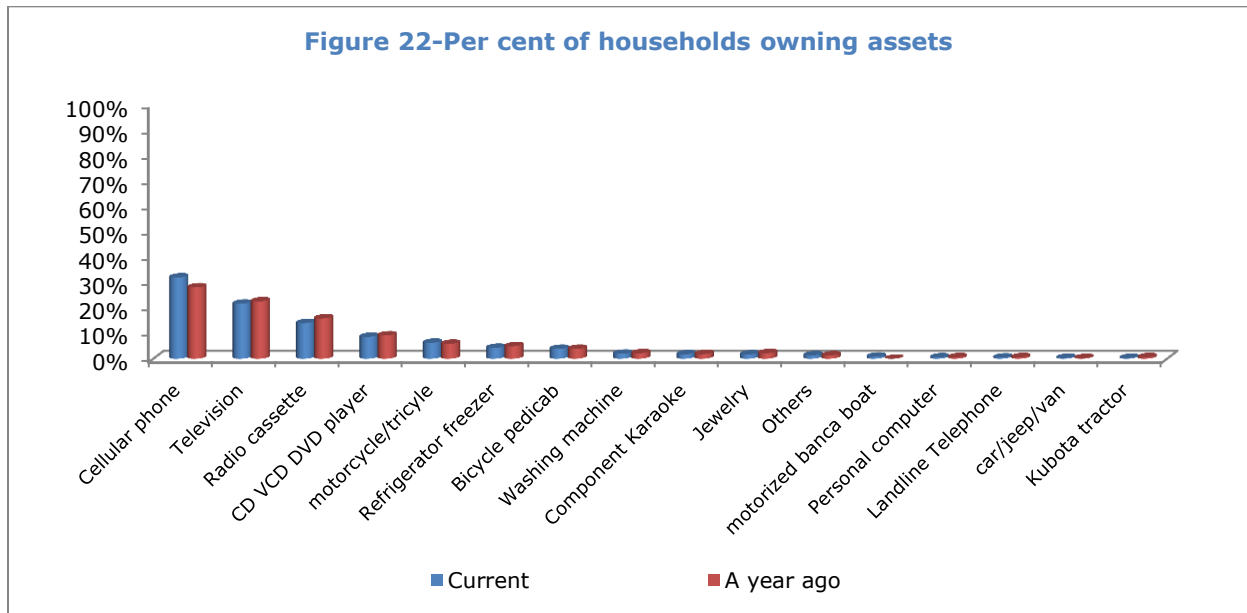


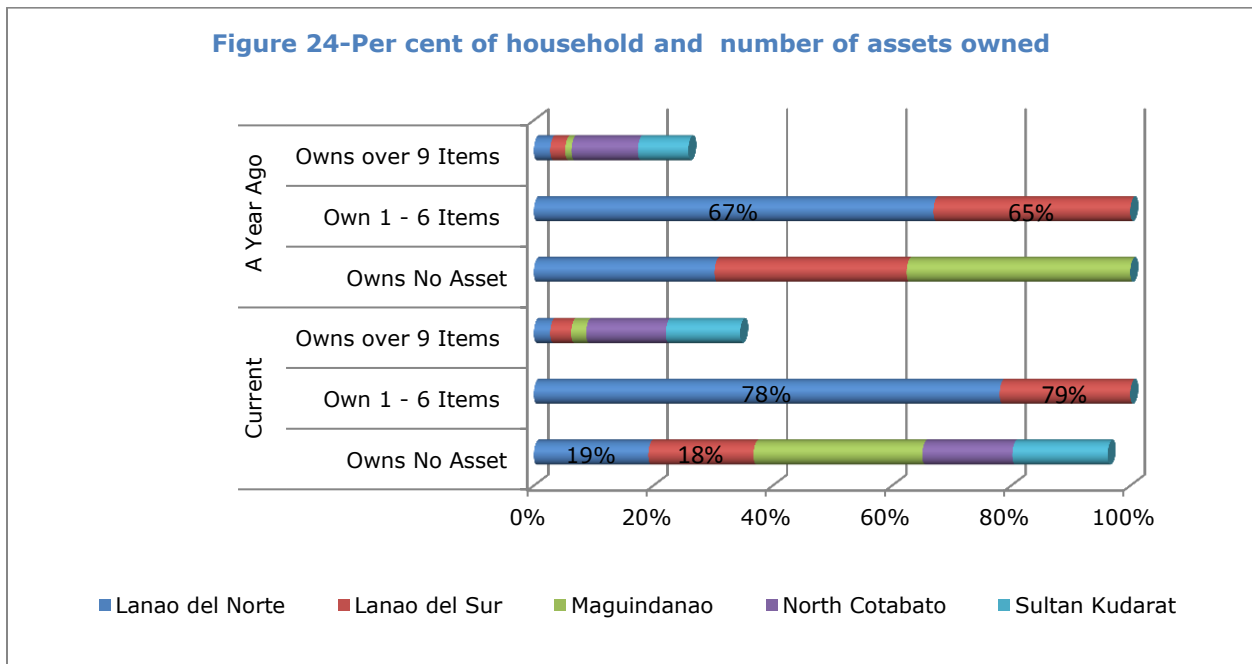
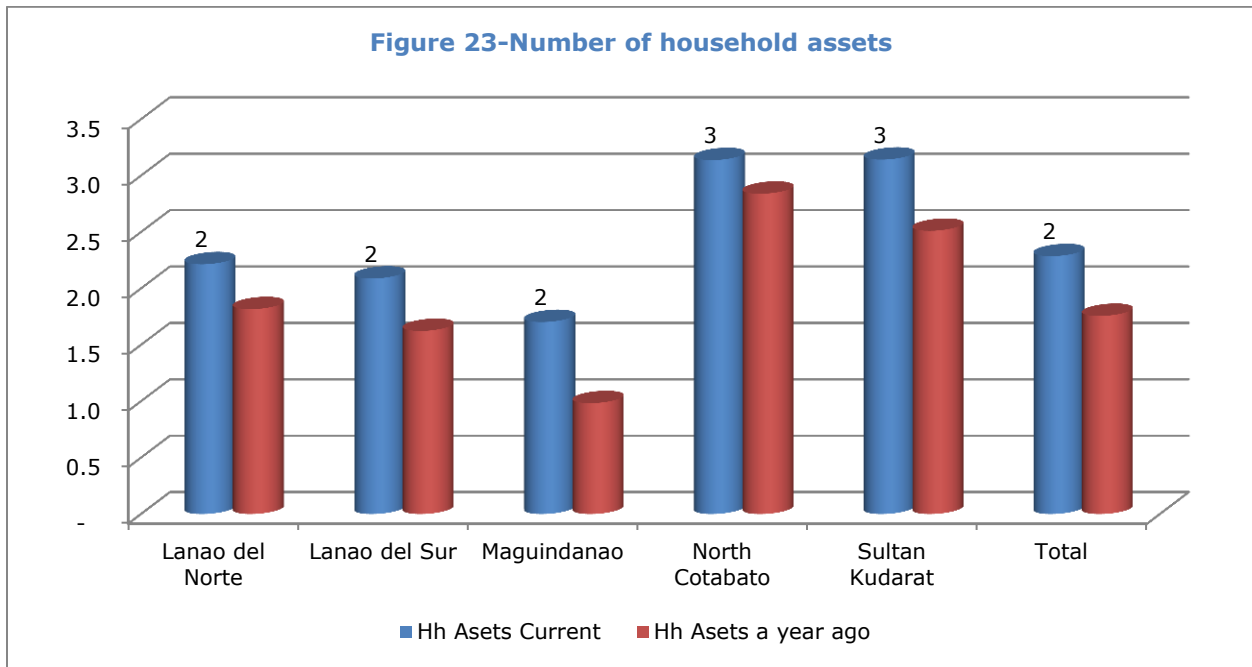
Household Assets, Productive Assets and Access to Credit

Household Assets



About 13 per cent of households own at least one household asset during the survey; this proportion was about 11 per cent a year ago. Ownership of some specific assets such as mobile phone has increased since a year ago. Majority of households own cellular phones (32 per cent) and this has increased from 28 per cent a year ago, 22 per cent currently own television compared to 23 per cent a year ago; radio cassette owned by 14 per cent compared to 16 per cent a year ago; 6 per cent own motorcycle or tricycle compared to 6 per cent a year ago.

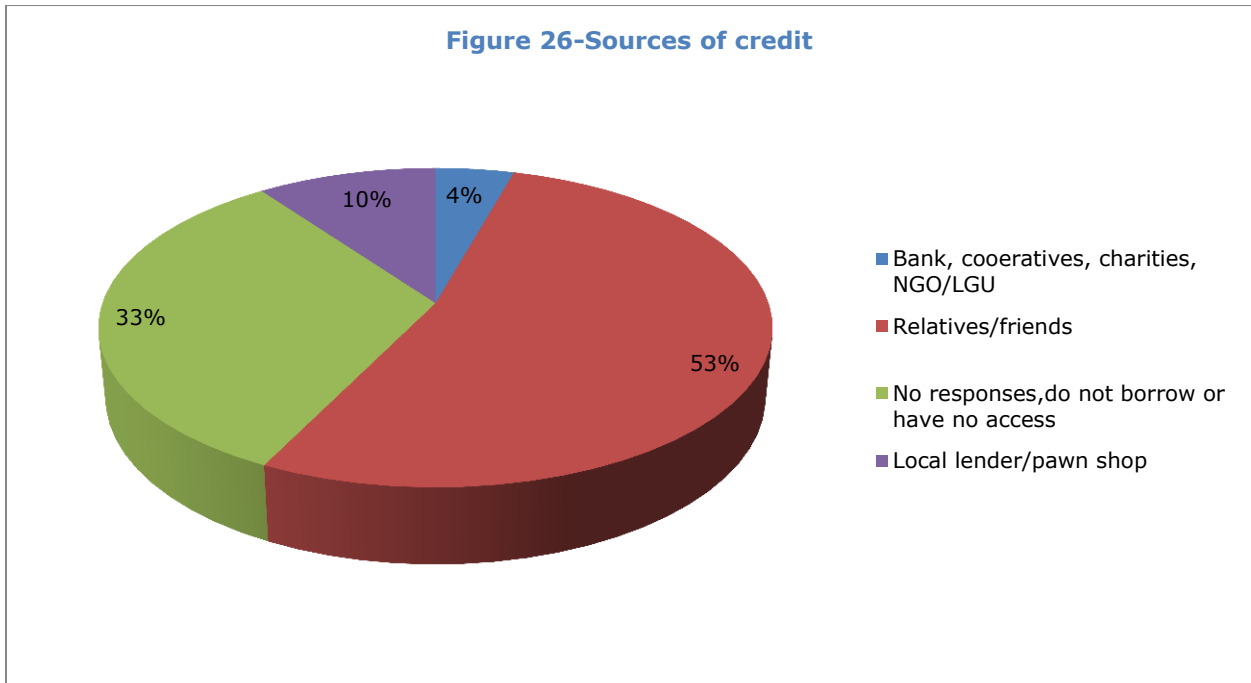
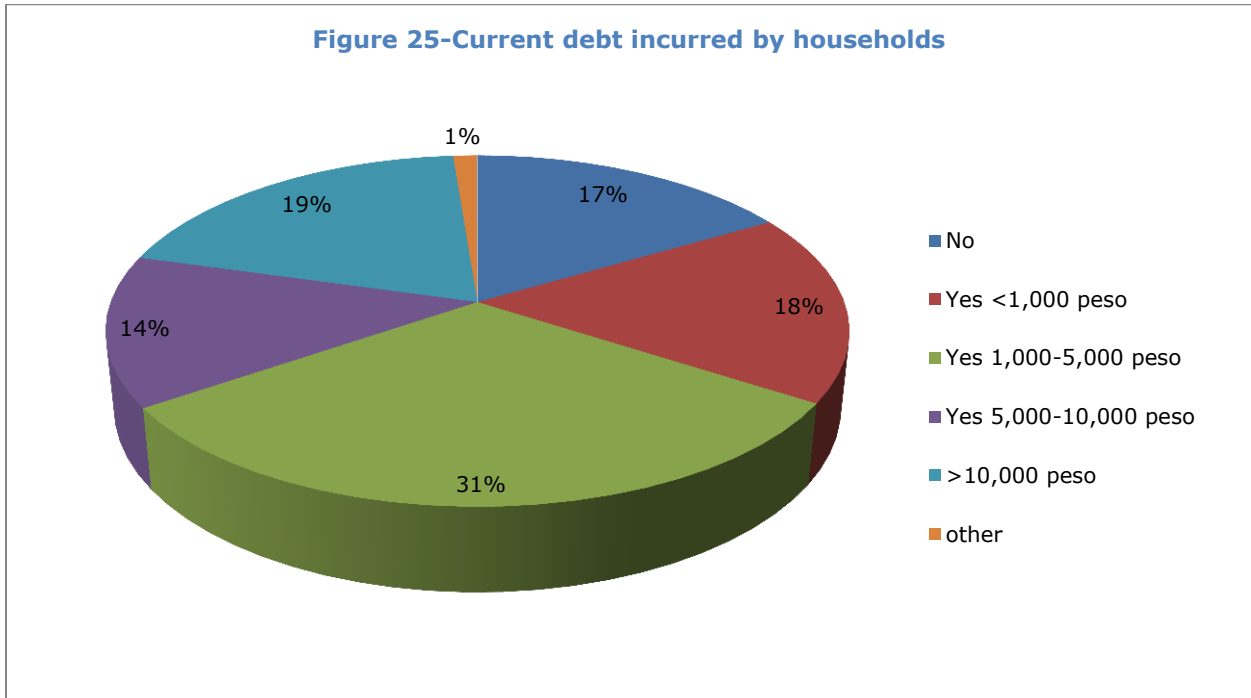


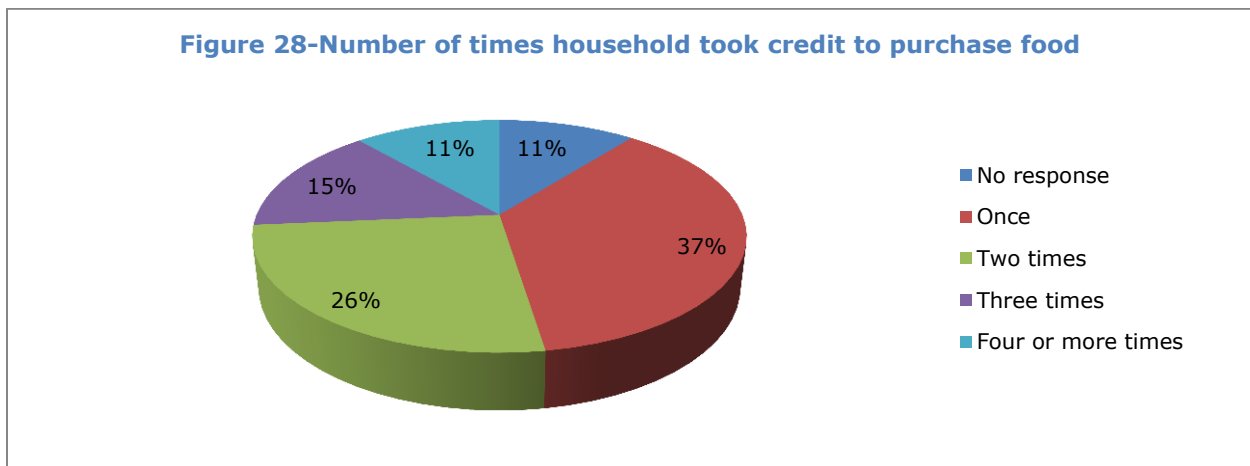
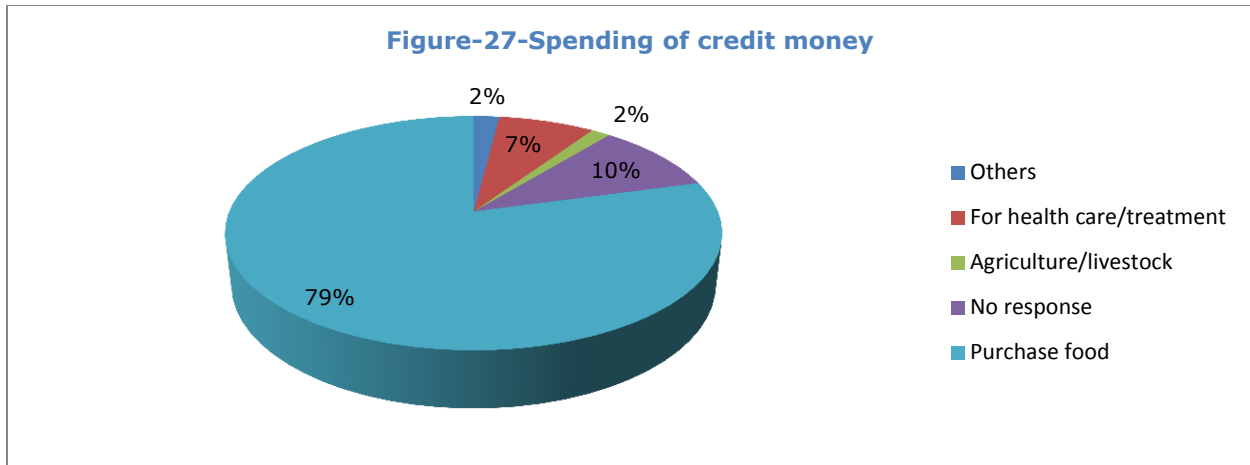


Debt incurred by households

When asked “do you borrow money to purchase food or do you purchase food on credit?” 86 per cent responded affirmatively. Regarding debt burden, only 17 per cent indicated that they are not currently indebted while majority of households (82 per cent) are currently indebted i.e. owe debt that ranges from less than 1,000 Php to over 10,000 Php, specifically, over 19 per cent of households indicated they owe

more than 10,000 Php. As indicated by the data, few (1.2 per cent) were highly indebted up to 100,000 Php. The debt money was mainly borrowed from relatives and friends (33 per cent), from charities, NGOs, LGUs, bank or cooperatives (4 per cent) and a significant proportion get it from the local lender or pawn shops (10 per cent). It was also noted that 33 per cent either did not indicate the sources of borrowing or do not have access to credit.



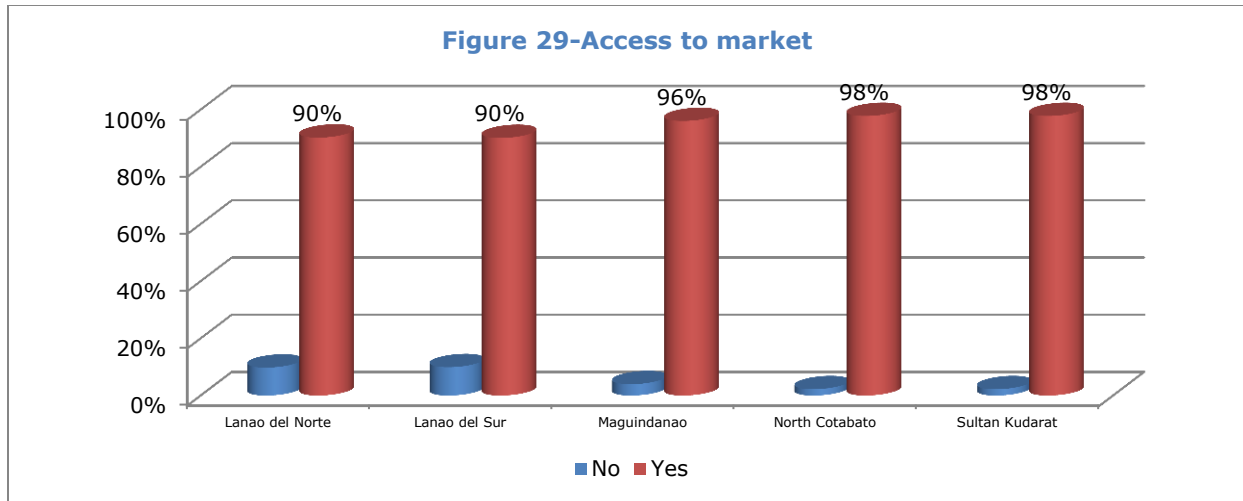


Some 11 per cent did not respond to the question posed to respondents to find out how often they use credit or borrow money to purchase food in the last one month. Over half of the households (52 per cent) indicated that they borrowed two to four times. Only 37 per cent borrowed once.

Most of the households spend the borrowed money to purchase food (79 per cent), very few households spent the borrowed money to purchase agricultural input or livestock (2 per cent), for health care (7 per cent) and for other expenses (2 per cent) which includes (payments for education, loan repayment, non-food household needs, start-up capital for livelihood, etc.)

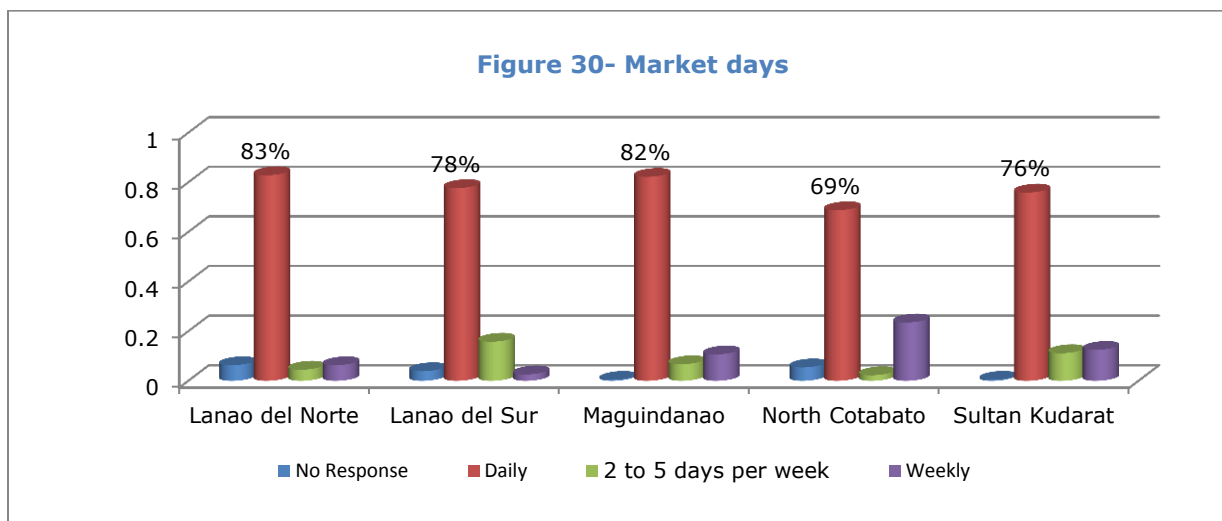
Market access

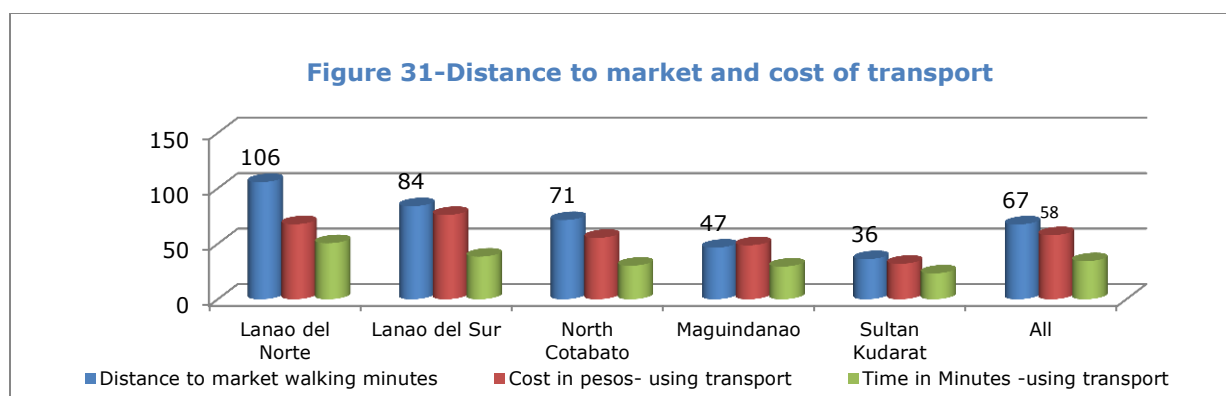
Households were asked about their market access, how often the markets are open, and what changes in prices of food commodities prevail in these markets. Accordingly, overall 94 per cent in the five provinces under study have access to markets. There is slight variation between the provinces as shown below. Some 10 per cent of households in Lanao Del Sur and also same proportion in Lanao Del Norte indicated they have no access to market.



It was reported that 78 per cent of respondents indicated that the markets are open daily, 10 per cent of the markets open weekly, nine per cent open very frequently although not daily. There are also places where there are weekly markets, presumably these are in addition to small daily markets, and where one can avail of non-food items such clothes, tools, livestock, manufactured products that households buy infrequently. The weekly market is the only available market outlet available especially in interior barangays. From general understanding one usually finds at least one sari-sari (small village retail shops) in most barangays, though its capacity of providing essential households need are not assured.

Overall markets are one hour walk away on average. The longest walking time to market takes an hour and forty-five minutes in Lanao Del Norte, while it takes about half an hour walking to a market in Sultan Kudarat. Other than walking, households also use available transportation means to access the market. The two ways cost of transport was on average some 58 Php and highest in Lanao Del Sur is 76 Php.





Current rice prices (survey was conducted in February 2013) as compared to same time last year are reported to be higher (68 per cent), much higher (9 per cent), no change (14 per cent), lower (5 per cent), and no response (3 per cent).

Livestock ownership

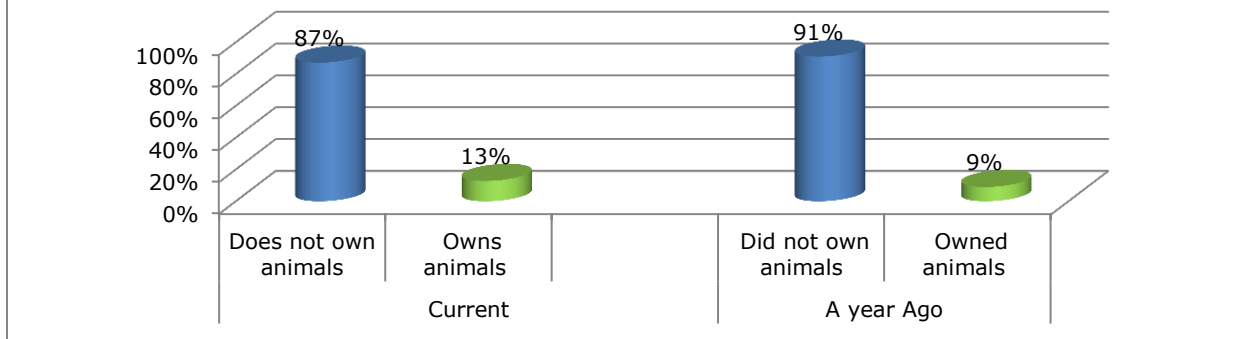
The survey covered 1,619 households, however not many households own farm animals as was observed from the data, especially the larger animals. Cows or goats are owned by some eight per cent of households compared to six per cent a year ago. Carabaos are owned by seven per cent of the households. Nine per cent own pigs compared to six per cent a year ago. Some 57 per cent of households own chicken, ducks and geese which show an improvement from a year ago. Generally more households own farm animals this year than a year ago. This is only true for households reporting any type of animals, the current year per cent of households increased but animal per household decreased.

Thus, number of animals per reporting household decreased for most animal types. The number of animals per reporting household is shown in the table below.

Table 2 Ownership of farm animals and comparison with a year ago

Farm Animal	Reporting Households (per cent)		For those who own	
	A year ago	Current	Animals per Household (average number)	
			A year ago	Current
Cows bullocks	6%	8%	3.14	1.56
Carabaos Buffaloes	7%	7%	2.32	1.55
Goats	6%	8%	2.34	2.33
Sheep	0%	1%	2.57	2.42
Chicken ducks gees	38%	57%	8.12	7.30
Horses	3%	5%	1.78	1.59
Pig	6%	9%	2.06	1.55
Other (cat, dog and dove)	4%	5%	1.77	2.21

Figure 32-Households owning farm animals



Livelihood Income Sources

Households were asked “what are your household’s current main livelihoods activities”. In response, households listed alternative income sources. Accordingly combined livelihood and income source groups (on the multiple responses) were identified. Dominant combined livelihood and income sources include crop farming and gardening (55 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (18 per cent), daily common labourer (21 per cent), and transportation, storage and communication services (10 per cent).

Table 3 Major income and livelihood (summary of multiple responses)

Livelihood /income sources	Lanao del Norte	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	North Cotabato	Sultan Kudarat	Total
Products from crop farming and gardening	49%	54%	57%	62%	52%	55%
Daily/common labourer	18%	7%	13%	54%	36%	21%
Wholesale and retail trade	13%	20%	15%	20%	22%	18%
Transportation, storage and communication services	6%	8%	16%	9%	9%	10%
Pension, government allowances	5%	16%	4%	15%	6%	9%
Fishing	8%	7%	13%	0%	9%	8%
Forestry and hunting	8%	2%	13%	1%	1%	6%
Skilled salaried employment	9%	7%	3%	2%	5%	5%
Unskilled salaried employment	11%	2%	4%	4%	9%	5%
Construction/skilled labour	8%	2%	6%	2%	3%	4%
Livestock and poultry raising	1%	1%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Manufacturing/handicraft	4%	2%	3%	0%	2%	3%
Remittances	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%
Mining and quarrying	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Activities not elsewhere classified	8%	16%	8%	7%	4%	10%

As indicated, the households listed alternative income sources (first, second, third and fourth) indicating also the proportion of their household’s income drawn from these alternative sources. The proportion of income obtained from the first two major sources for majority of households covers all of their income. About 79 per cent is obtained from the first income source and about 19 per cent was obtained from the second source.

The number of household members contributing to household income is also identified. Dominantly (54 per cent) of households’ income earner **is one person**, in 27 per cent of the households two persons earn the household’s income. Relatively small percentage of the households has over two persons earning income. **Seven per cent of the households have no income sources.**

Figure 33-Members contributing to household income

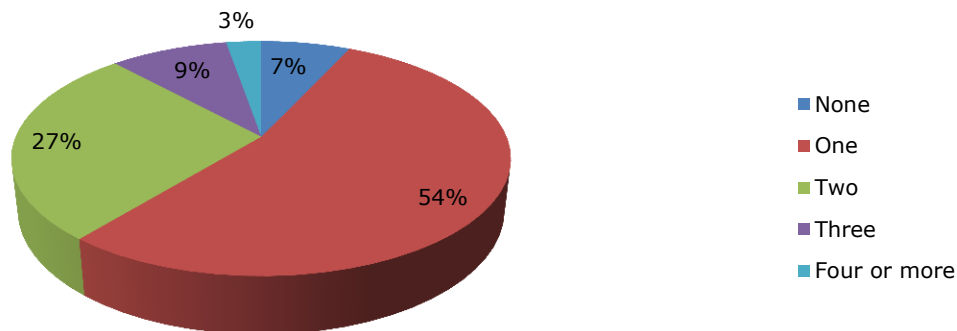
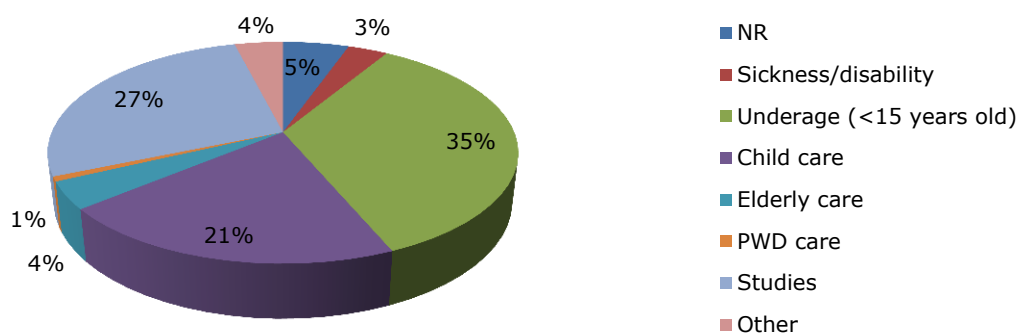


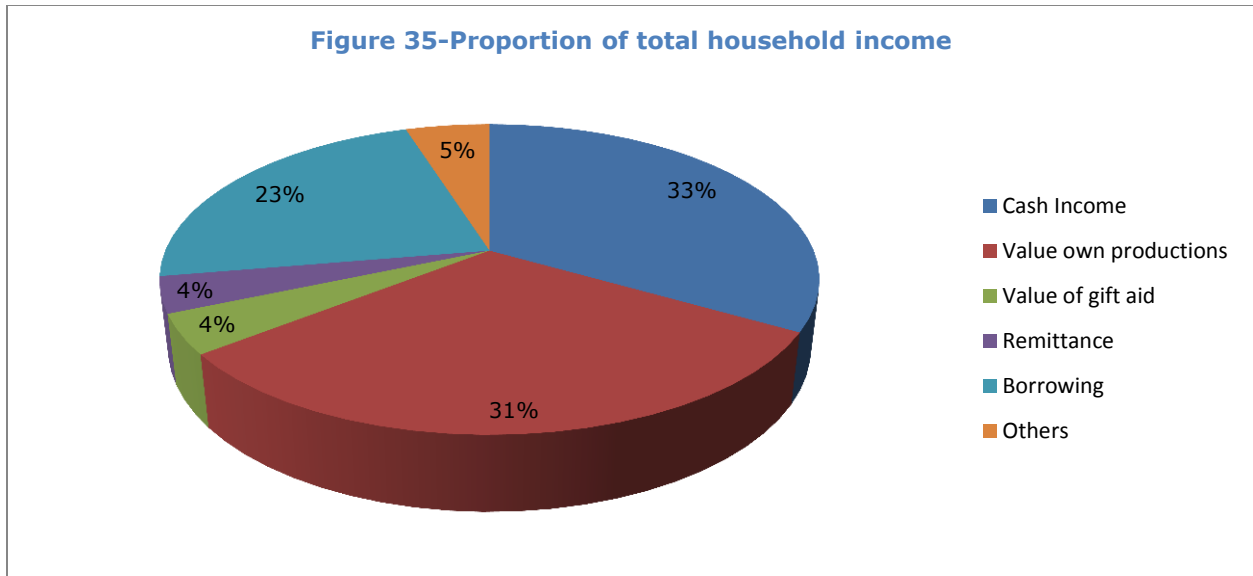
Figure 34- Reason for not contributing to household income



When members of the household are not income earners, reason given for the non-contributing members of the household were: underage i.e. less than fifteen years old (35 per cent), child and elderly care (24 per cent), studies (27 per cent), sickness, disability, care for persons with disabilities or other reasons account for some 13 per cent. Proportions of revenues and average income of households obtained from varying sources are presented below.

Table 4: Average income per month (Php)

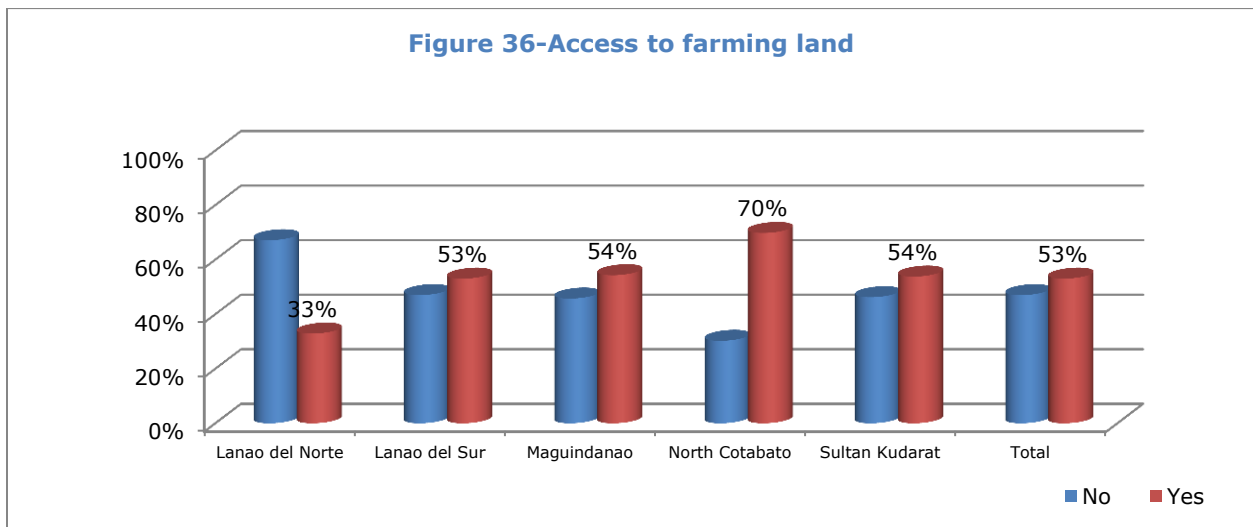
Province	Average income per month (Php)
Lanao del Norte	7,909
Lanao del Sur	7,836
Maguindanao	5,740
North Cotabato	5,393
Sultan Kudarat	6,044
Total	6,637



When asked if the household have any savings now, 85 per cent indicated that they do not have any savings, 9 per cent have saving of less than 1,000 Php, five per cent have 1,000-5,000 Php and only one per cent have savings amounting to over 5,000 Php.

How the money of the household is spent is decided by head of the households (35 per cent), by the spouse 28 per cent, both (33 per cent), another person (1 per cent).

Access to land

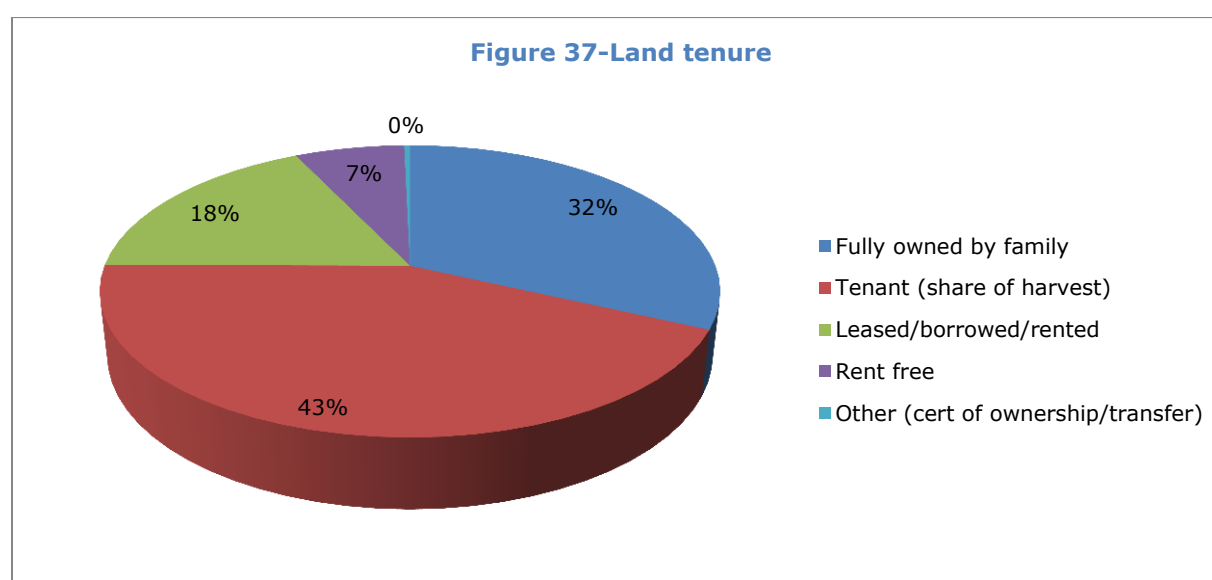


A little over half (53 per cent) of the households have access to land. The highest is in North Cotabato (70 per cent) and the lowest in Lanao Del Norte (33 per cent). On average 1.6 hectare is owned in the five provinces, not much changed from a year ago. Highest is in North Cotabato at 2.27 hectares. In the

current year the average land accessible to households in Lanao Del Norte, Lanao Del Sur and Sultan Kudarat is increasing.

Table 5 Average land accessible to households

Province	Land 2013 (ha)	Land a year ago (ha)
Lanao del Norte	1.74	1.56
Lanao del Sur	1.20	.98
Maguindanao	1.27	1.54
North Cotabato	2.27	2.30
Sultan Kudarat	2.11	1.96
Total	1.60	1.59



The crop production information is summarised as follows: main crops include rice, corn, casava, coconut, banana and others (mainly coffee, fruits, vegetables, root crops). (Note: information is collected in kilograms though other units of measurement may have been reported.)

Table 6 Production per hectare (only for those having access to land)

Province	Production Kg per hectare					
	Rice	Cassava	Corn	Banana	Coconut	Other
Lanao del Norte	205	-	618	2	717	10
Lanao del Sur	1,045	409	1,010	9	52	49
Maguindanao	4,233	6	1,120	9	206	10
North Cotabato	1,820	23	965	8	11	48
Sultan Kudarat	1,492	10	1,613	71	46	38
Total	2,169	110	1,102	19	165	33

Expenditure

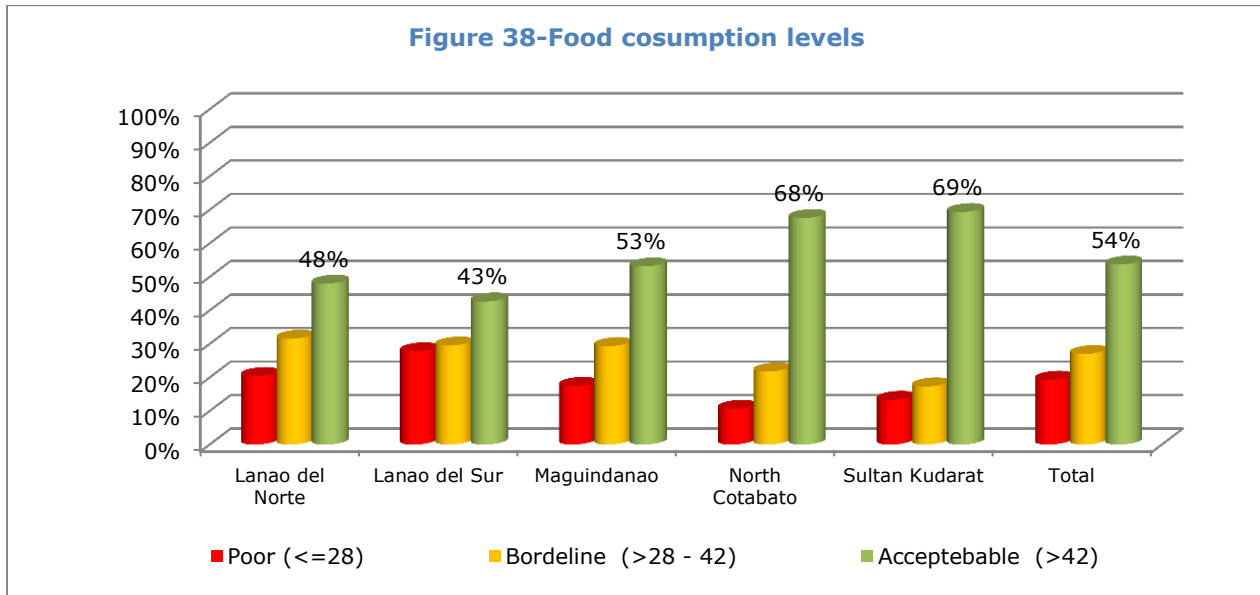
Households were asked how much they spent on different consumables such as food, beverages, etc. On average in the last thirty days before the survey, households spent about 7,393 Php on household needs of which 1,921 php cash and 801 php on credit was spent on food items, 1,554 Php was used to pay debt, followed by expenses on education and health. Note: the expenditure category 'other' includes baby milk, diapers, fertilizer, seeds, gasoline and lot rental. Expenditure on consumables is presented below.

Table 7 Expenditure by source and items

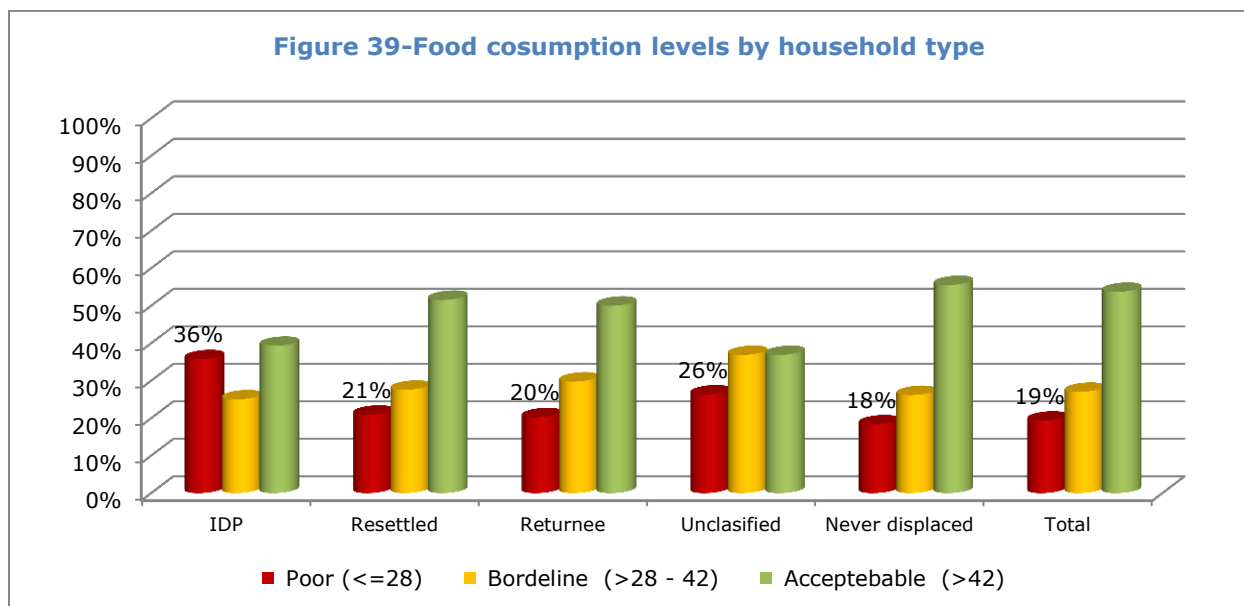
Expenditure Items	Cash	Credit	Total	per cent
Food items	1,921	801	2,722	37%
Beverages	254	40	294	4%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, betel nut	118	6	125	2%
Cooking fuel electricity water	178	4	182	2%
Household supplies	283	20	303	4%
Cosmetics hygiene articles	78	3	82	1%
Clothing shoes and other wear	115	2	117	2%
Education	407	48	456	6%
Medical care	309	186	496	7%
Furnishing and HH equipment	24	2	27	0%
Celebrations	275	28	303	4%
Zakat and sadaka	77	1	78	1%
Housing materials	111	6	117	2%
Debt repayment	1,277	278	1,554	21%
Transportation	339	12	351	5%
Communication mobile phone load	113	1	113	2%
Other	36	38	74	1%
Total	5,915	1,478	7,393	100%

Food Sources and Consumption

Food consumption level



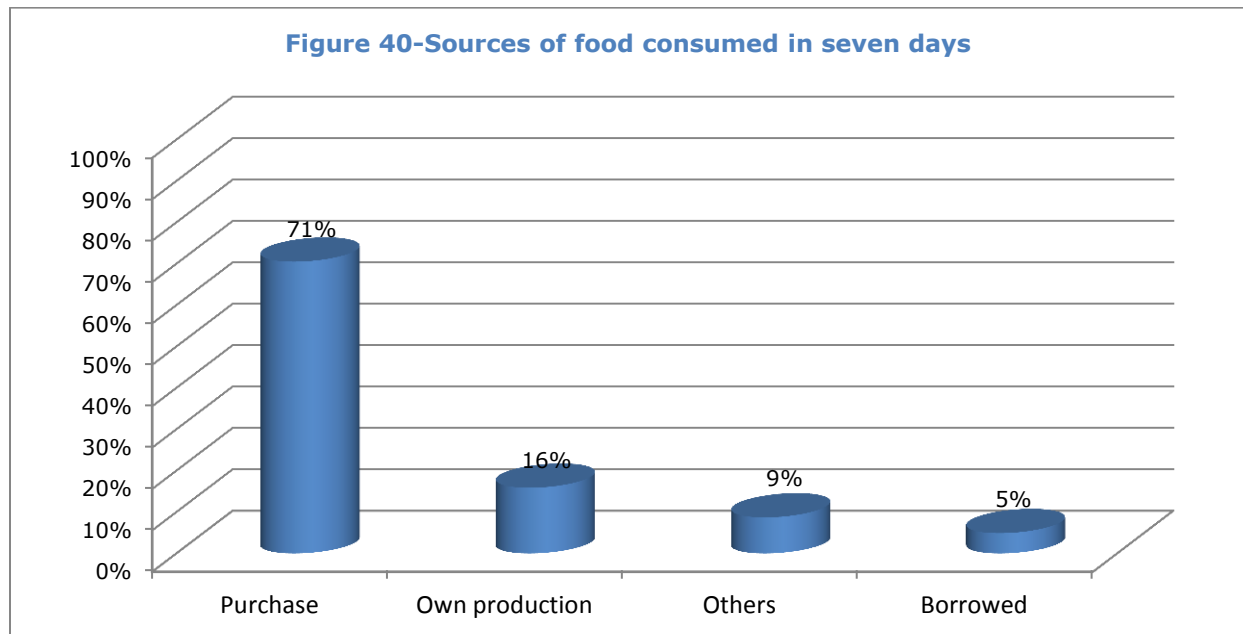
Each household was asked to identify the food that it had consumed over the seven day period prior the date of the survey. For each of the foods on the list, the number of days that the item was consumed by at least one of members of the household was recorded. This information on diet diversity and frequency of consumption was analysed by calculating the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and, subsequently, grouping these scores into Food Consumption Group.



Food Consumption Scores are calculated based on the diversity of households' consumption of eight food groups, which is weighed according to the quality of nutrients that they bring to the diet, multiplied by the frequency of consumption. From this score three Food Consumption Groups are created. The resulting scores from this analysis are categorised into three groups. A score of 0-28 indicates 'poor food consumption', a score over 28 and less or equal to 42 indicates 'borderline food consumption' and a score greater than 42 is considered 'acceptable food consumption'. Looking at this consumption by type of households in the study areas the following pattern was observed. IDPs are the worst of the group followed by returnees and the resettled. The never displaced are relatively better off in their level of food consumption. Overall, one in every five households was found to have poor and over a quarter of the households have borderline food consumption pattern. The result indicates that the three provinces of Lanao Del Norte, Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao have significant proportion of households falling in the poor and borderline food consumption level. This finding is consistent with the World Bank-WFP joint assessment results.

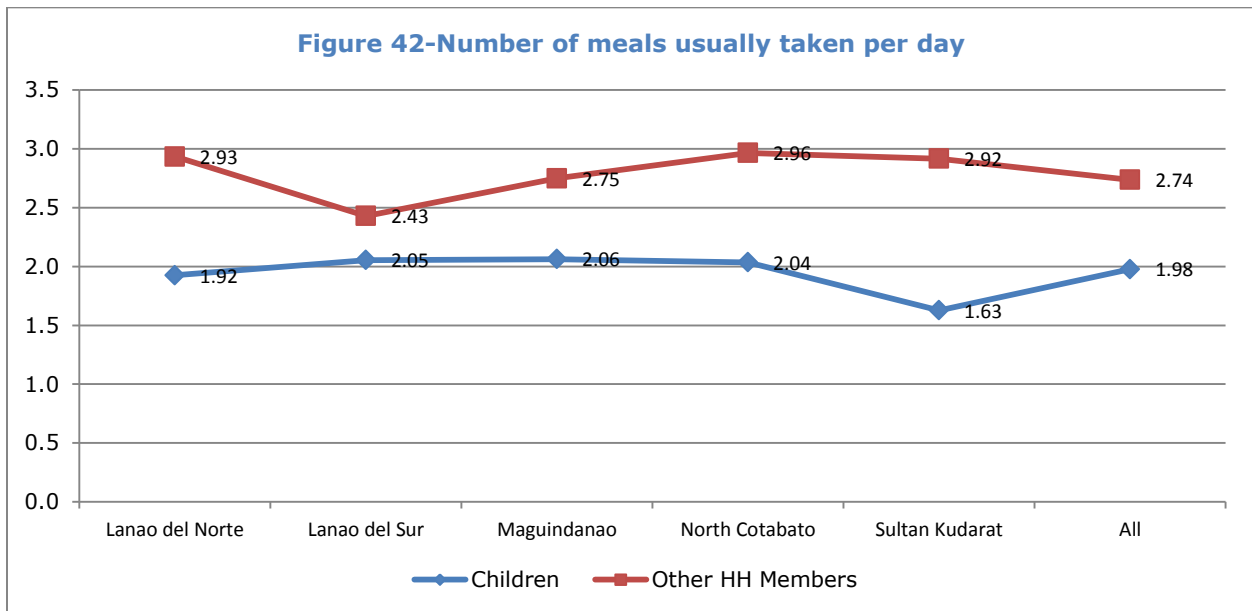
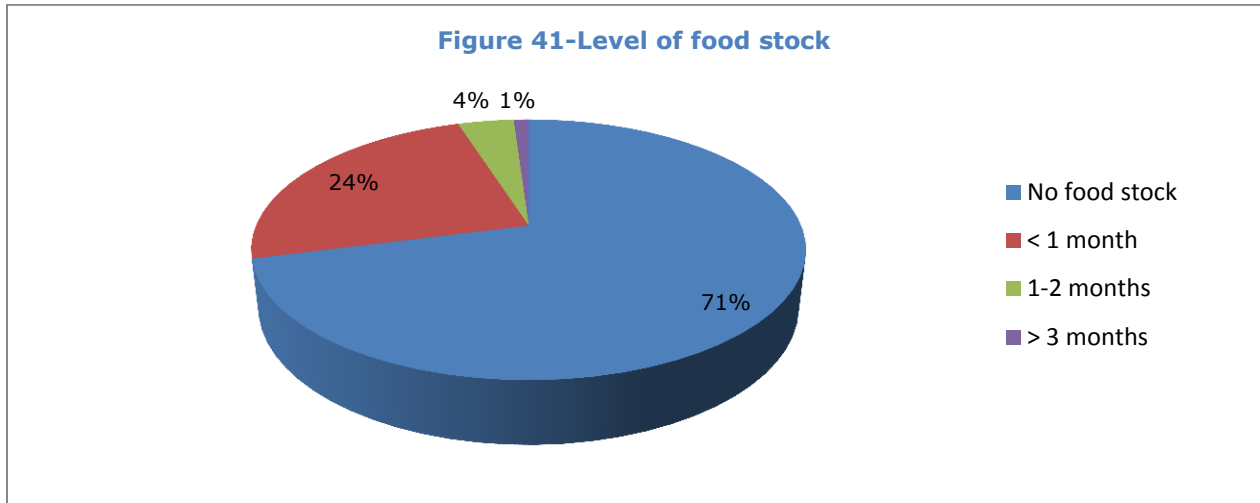
Food sources

Sources of the food consumed in the seven days before the survey was also indicated by the respondents. The majority purchased the food consumed in the seven day period (71 per cent) followed by own production(16 per cent).



When households were asked how long the food stock they currently have lasts, it was revealed that households do not have sufficient stocks to rely on. 71 per cent indicated they do not have any stock left while 24 per cent indicated their stock lasts less than a month.

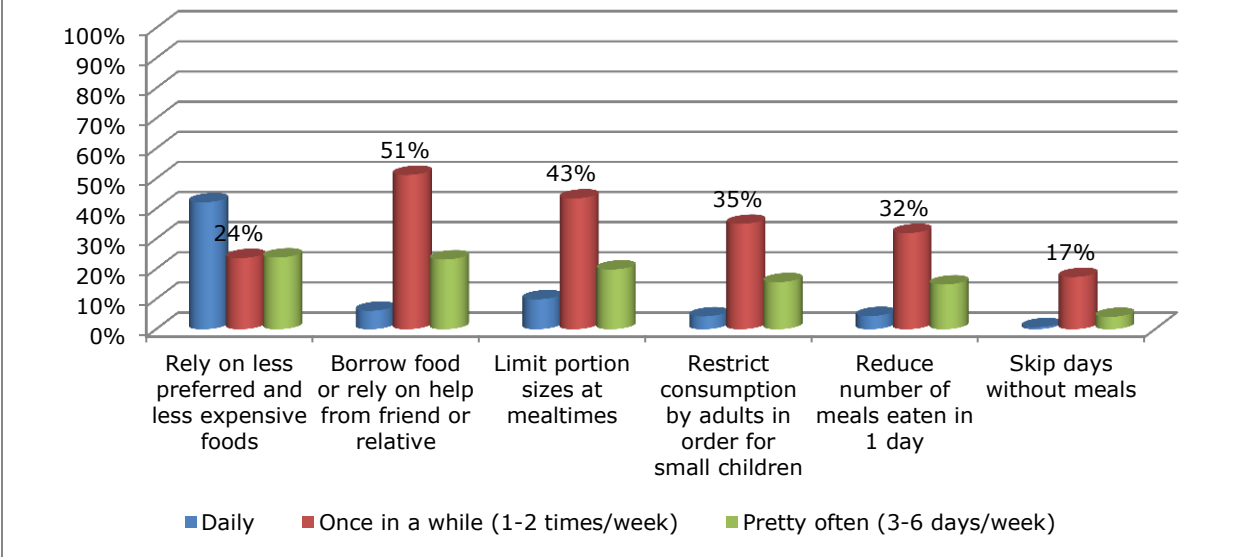
In terms of number of meals consumed by the different household members, children on average ate two meals (1.98) , whereas other members of the household had nearly 3 meals (2.74) in a day.



Coping Mechanisms

Households use different coping mechanisms during shortages of food or cash to buy food. Various coping strategies adopted include, use less cheaper and less preferable food commodities almost every day (42 per cent), borrow money or rely on friends support once in a while (51 per cent), limit proportions of meals (43 per cent), restrict adults’ consumption in favour of children (35 per cent), once in a while also reduce number of meals in a day (32 per cent) and once in a while also skip a day without meal (17 per cent).

Figure 43-Coping mechanisms used in the past month



Disasters and shocks faced by households

Respondents were asked about the main problems or disasters that they have faced in the past year prior to the date of survey. Effects of the disasters on household income and asset is described by the respondents themselves. When there is a disaster or shock its effects are obvious on the income or asset reduction (e.g. livestock, cash savings) as depicted in the charts. Major disasters/shocks reported are floods, loss/lack of employment, high food prices or food shortage and human disease or death.

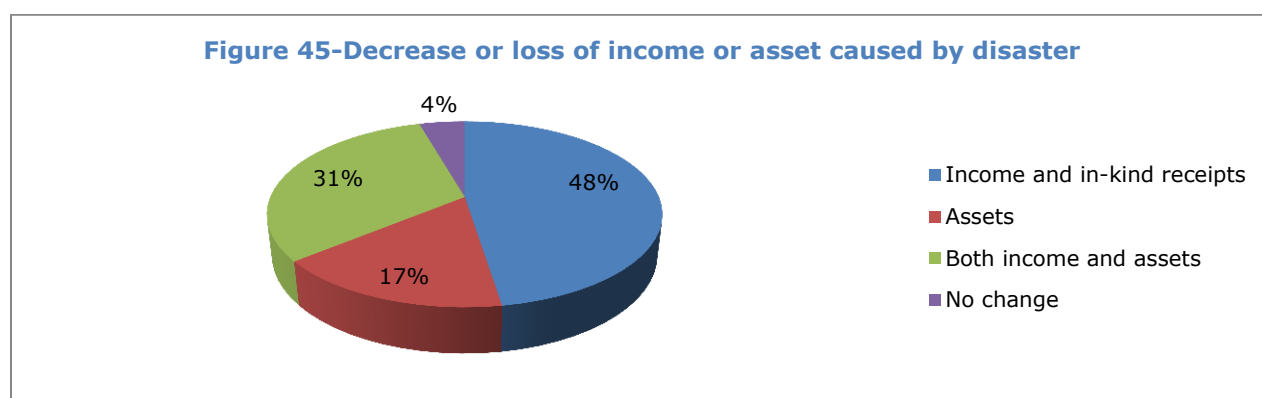
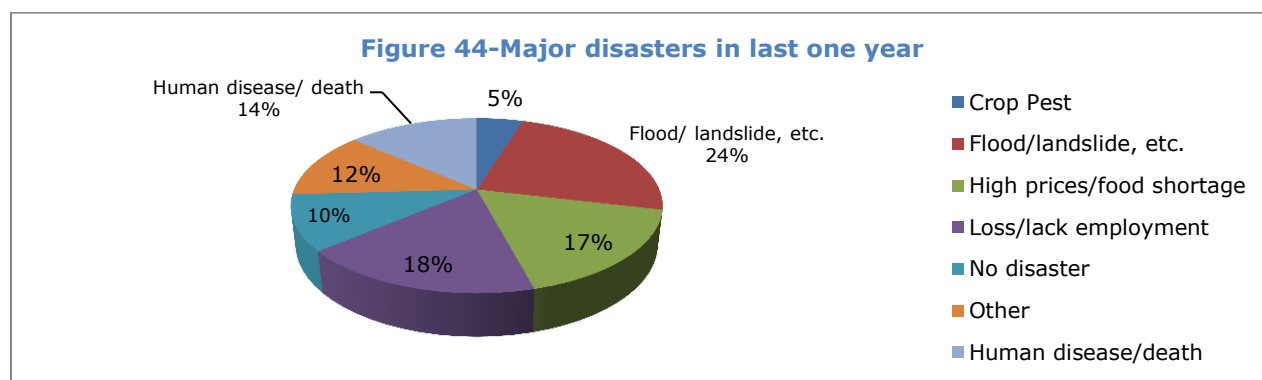
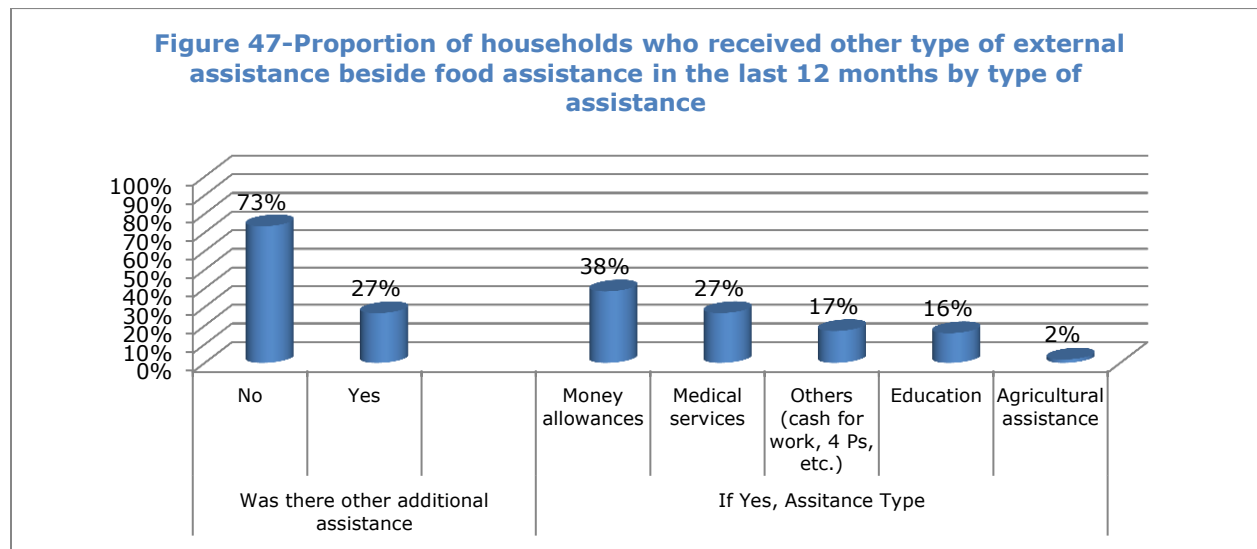
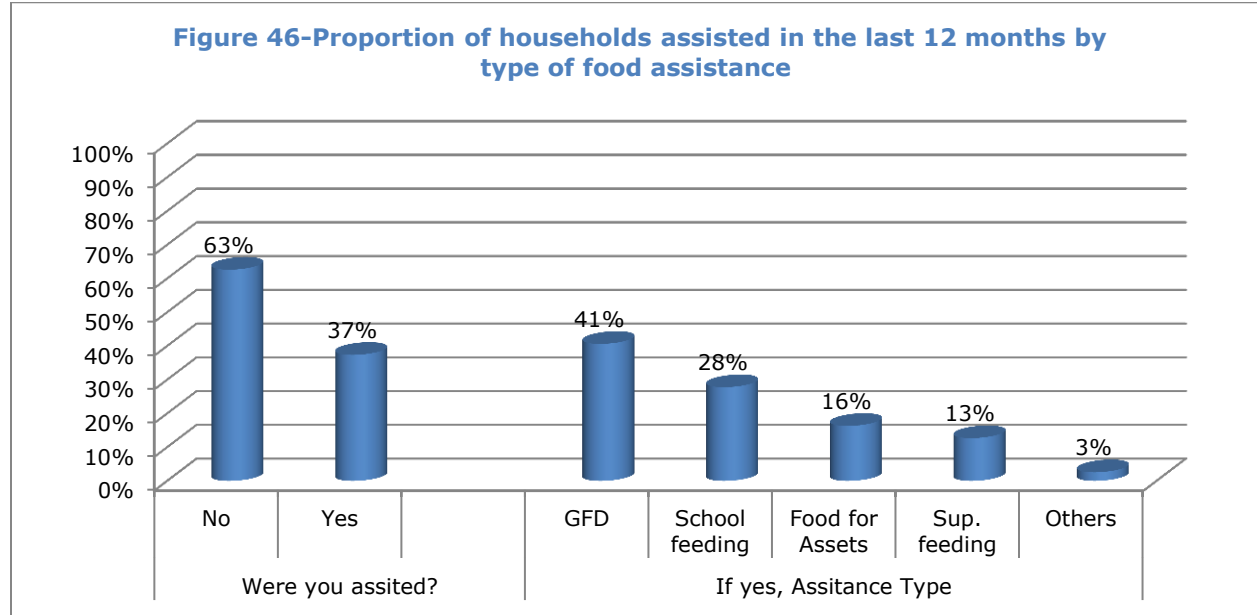


Table 8 Experiences of disasters and their effects

Did the disaster cause a decrease in your household's ability to produce or purchase enough food to eat for a period of time?						
Response	Lanao del Norte	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	North Cotabato	Sultan Kudarat	Total
Yes	96%	96%	99%	99%	96%	97%
Don't know	4%	4%	1%	1%	4%	3%
Total	11%	37%	26%	13%	13%	100%
Has the household recovered from the decrease in income or assets or both from the disasters?						
Not recovered at all	24%	41%	57%	12%	11%	35%
Partially recovered	57%	47%	39%	67%	68%	51%
Completely recovered	18%	12%	4%	20%	22%	13%
Total	11%	37%	26%	13%	13%	100%

Assistance and Needs

About 37 per cent of the households in the surveyed areas were assisted with food in the past year. The type of assistance is shown below.



The following questions were posed to the households: ‘if you were to be given assistance, what mode do you prefer?’ and ‘why did you choose this mode of assistance?’. Majority of the households chose cash to be the best modality of assistance (51 per cent), followed by combination of food and cash (29 per cent), and food alone (20 per cent).

Figure 48-Preferred modes of assistance

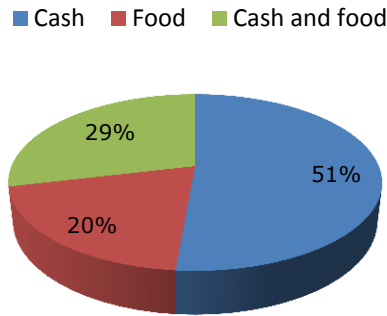
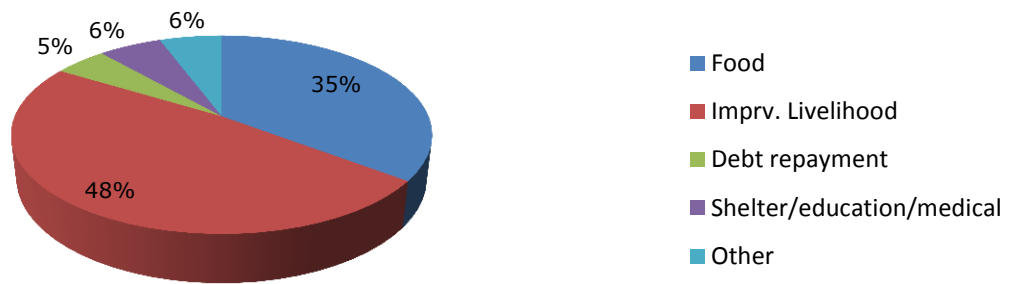
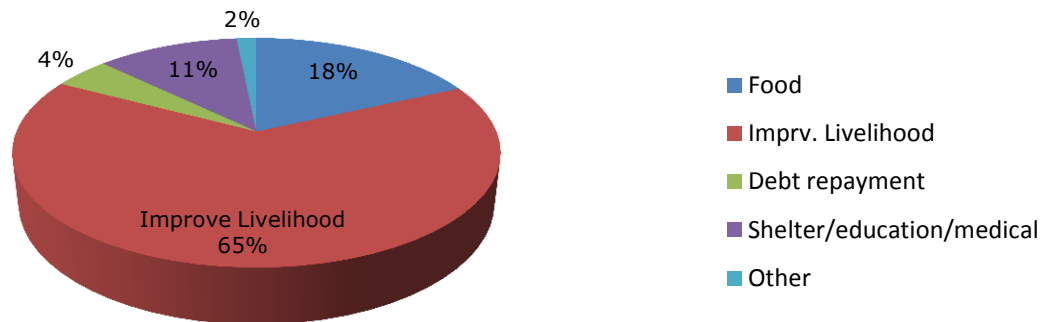


Figure 49- Reason for preferred modes of assistance

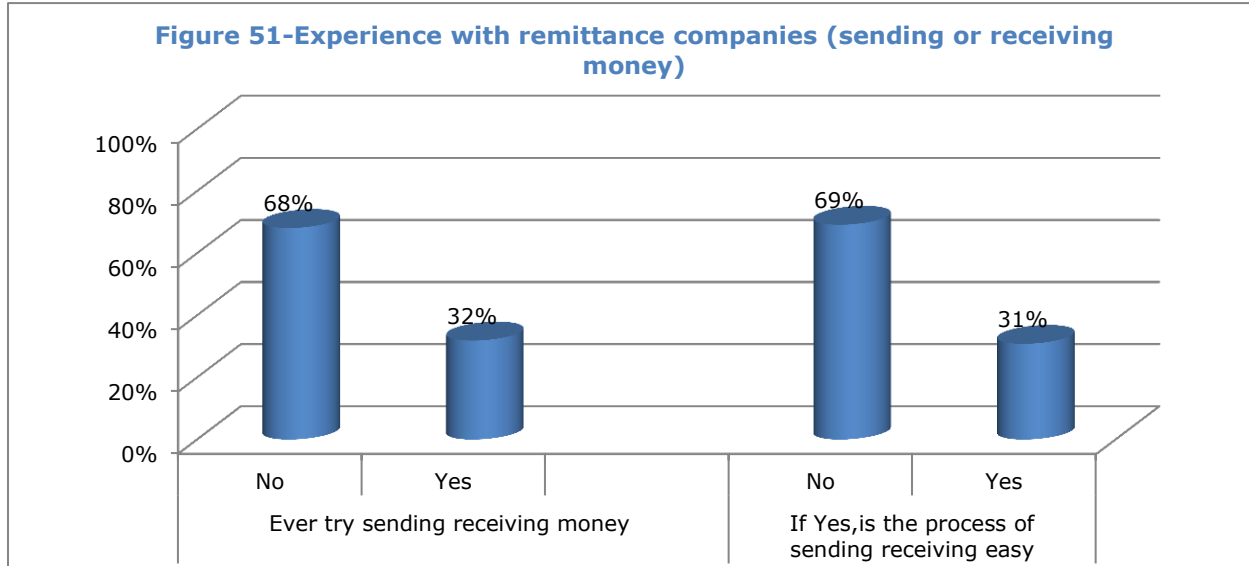


Households were asked if they were given cash assistance, what will be the first thing they will do with it. Households indicated that they would make some investments to improve their livelihoods. This was attested by 65 per cent of the respondents, while 18 per cent will buy food to feed their families, 11 per cent will improve their shelter, 11 per cent will use it to cover expenses in education or health and four per cent will use it for debt repayment. Please note that, in contrast, the current expenditure pattern indicates that the two most predominant expenses as reported by the households are food and debt repayment.

Figure 50- Intended cash use when it is the mode of assistance

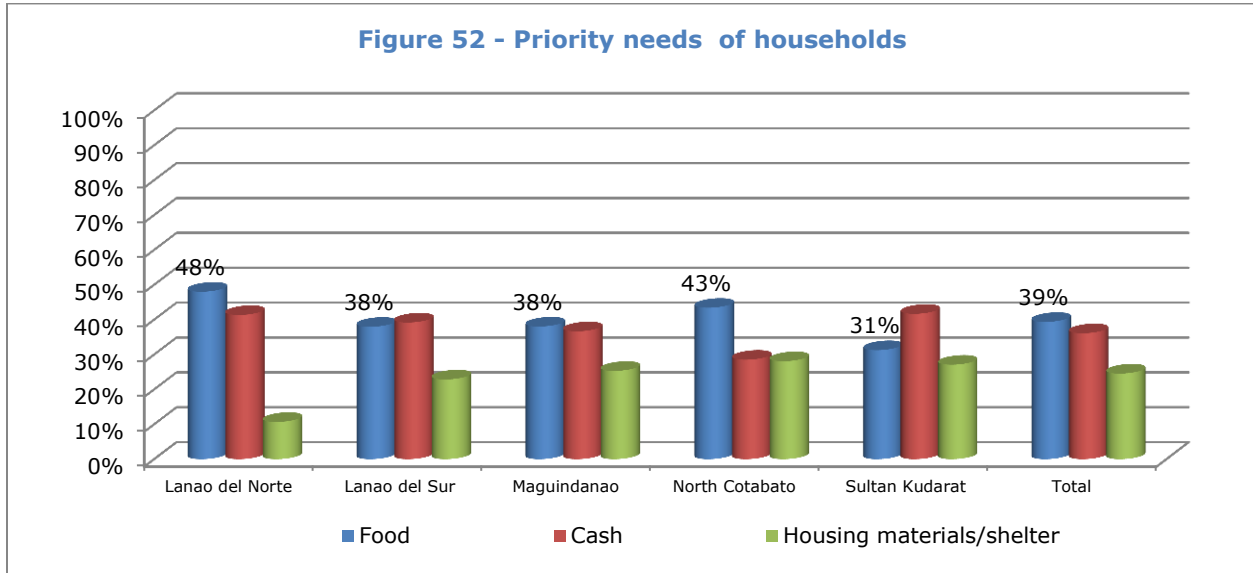


Households were also asked on their experience on remittance practice. The procedure of sending or receiving money was also inquired if it was arduous. About 33 per cent have had the experience and the process of sending receiving money was easy to 32 per cent but not for 69 percent.



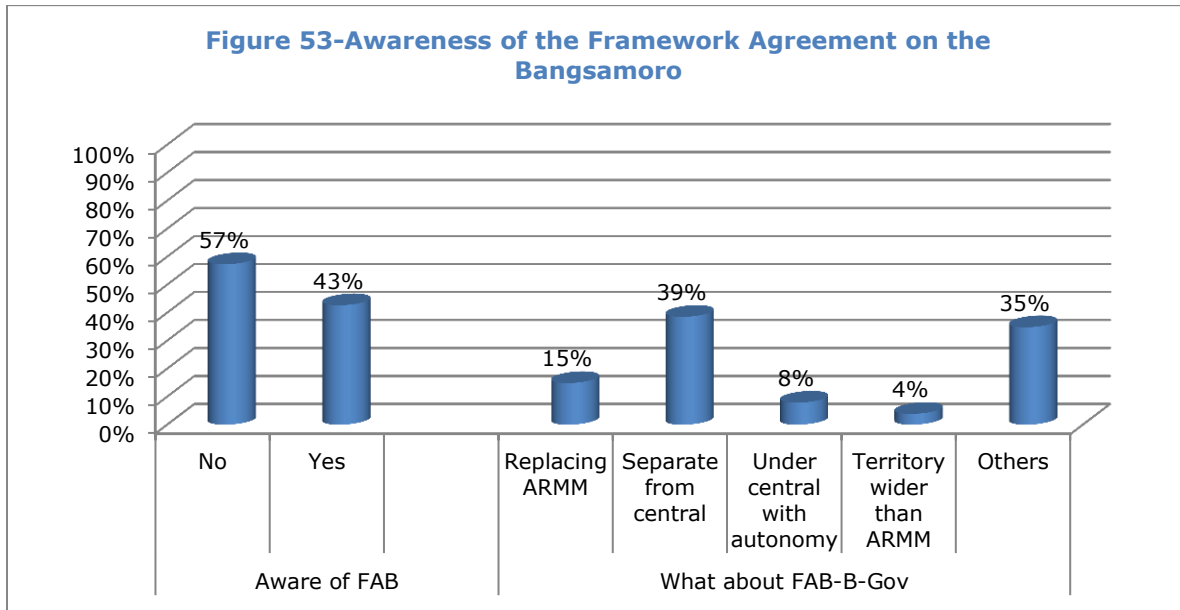
Household priorities

Households were asked to indicate their priorities. Based on expressed preferences, three priorities stood out as presented in the chart below. Food takes the lead (39 per cent) and this is as high as 48 per cent in Lanao Del Norte, followed by cash (36 per cent).



Awareness of 'Framework Agreement' on the Bangsamoro

A question was posed to the households whether they are aware of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, and if they are aware how they understand it. In response, 57 per cent indicated that they are not aware of it. Of those who are aware (43 per cent), different understandings were summarised as follows.



Appendix 1

Findings of Community Assessment

Methodology

As indicated, in addition to the household interview, community level data was also collected by this survey. The community survey was designed to collect community level information in the sample areas. The information was also collected from the sample communities that were selected for household interview. The data were gathered using key informant interviews (KIIs). The interviews were conducted by team supervisors at the barangay level. In all, 109 KIIs were carried out.

Demographic information

Information summarised from the community assessment indicated that there are persons that need special attention. These included persons with severe disability, mental illness, severe distress without any family member and support, grandparent-headed households, households headed by chronically ill persons as well as female-headed households, adolescent children-headed households, young and pregnant women, children and adults with disabilities who cannot leave their houses without assistance

Persons who might need special attention, i.e. vulnerable individuals (total within the assessed communities) is presented as follows

Table 9 persons with special needs (sum in assessed barangays)

Province	Lanao del Norte	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	North Cotabato	Sultan Kudarat	Total
Persons with severe disability without any family member	1	47	99	1	1	149
Persons with mental illness without any family member	1	38	94	1	4	138
Persons with severe distress without any family member	-	10	13	-	1	24
Elderly persons without any family member	8	58	1,391	4	25	1,486
Pregnant women less than 16 years of age	12	41	160	47	94	354
Pregnant women 16-19 years of age	41	90	212	187	155	685
Pregnant women over 20 years of age	13	165	499	365	266	1308
Grandparent-headed households	41	195	1,136	516	119	2,007
Chronically ill person headed households	2	25	57	37	73	194
Female-headed households	138	395	1,641	1,162	462	3,798
Adolescent children-headed households	-	222	1,227	75	14	1,538
Children and adults with disabilities who cannot leave their houses without assistance	24	16	408	6	65	519
Persons with other needs	35	1	22	663	33	754
Total persons living in assessed communities (sum from the sample)	30,729	58,120	97,385	43,522	60,961	290,717

Displacements

Multiple displacements have been reported since as far back as 2000 and even in 2013. Summary to the question “was your barangay affected by natural disasters” is presented in the following table:

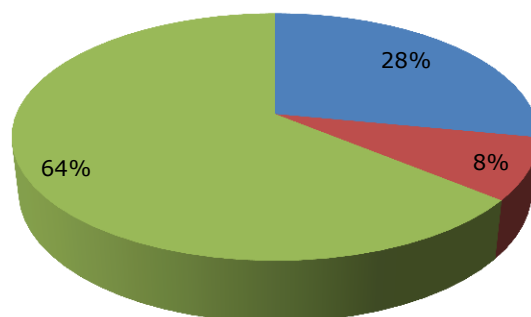
Table 10 *Barangay was affected by natural and manmade disasters*

Barangay affected by	When was it affected	Did you evacuate (per cent with 'Yes' response)	How many persons evacuated (total in sample)	For how long did you evacuate (average months)
Natural Disaster	Multiple times between 2000 and 2013	40%	4,827	3.1
Armed Conflict	Multiple times between 2000 and 2013	35%	12,971	4.7
Rido	Multiple times between 2000 and 2013	13%	762	3.9
Other	Multiple times between 2000 and 2013	12%	150	0.1

In addition, when communities were asked the question “is your community currently at risk of displacement?”, 17 per cent responded affirmatively. Of those at risk, the dominant fear was floods (64 per cent). Based on the data provided during community assessment, the number of people presently affected totalled 11,534 persons. In response to another question “have there been new IDP arrivals in the past 6 month”, 15 per cent responded in affirmation. IDPs have also been in their community for an average of 6 months (minimum 1 month and maximum of 60 months).

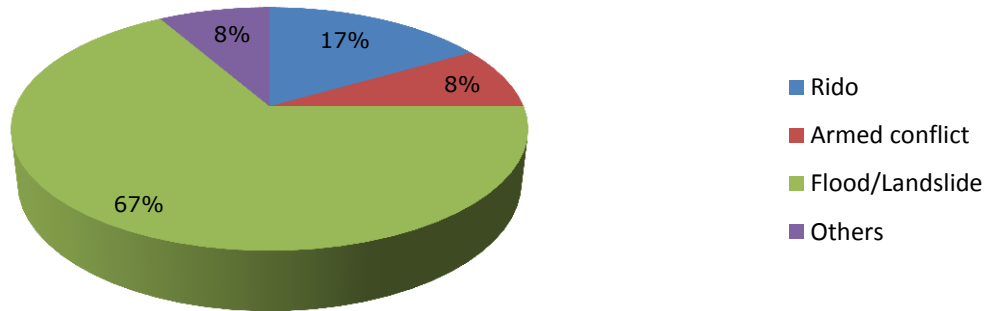
Figure 54- Reason for additional displacement when communities were displaced multiple times

■ Armed conflict ■ Big waves or strong winds ■ flood



The major reasons for those who responded regarding arrival of new IDPs to these communities was due to rido (17 per cent), armed conflict (8 per cent), flood/landslide (67 per cent) and others (8 per cent).

Figure 55-Cause of new IDP arrivals in the past six month



Community Information

Key informants have indicated that communities depend on various livelihoods. Response to the question, “what percentage of the community is engaged in the different livelihoods” is presented on the chart below (right), which can be compared with household response on the chart below (left). Although the household question had more detailed categories of livelihood and income sources, similar patterns of livelihood sources were confirmed by comparing household and the community information. The highest percentage dependent on agriculture is in North Cotabato province (75 per cent); the highest percentage of people dependent on fishing is in Maguindanao (28 per cent); the highest percentage dependent on labour (25 per cent) is in North Cotabato; when it comes to trading and mining the highest percentage was observed in Sultan Kudarat.

Figure 56-Main livelihoods activities (household info)

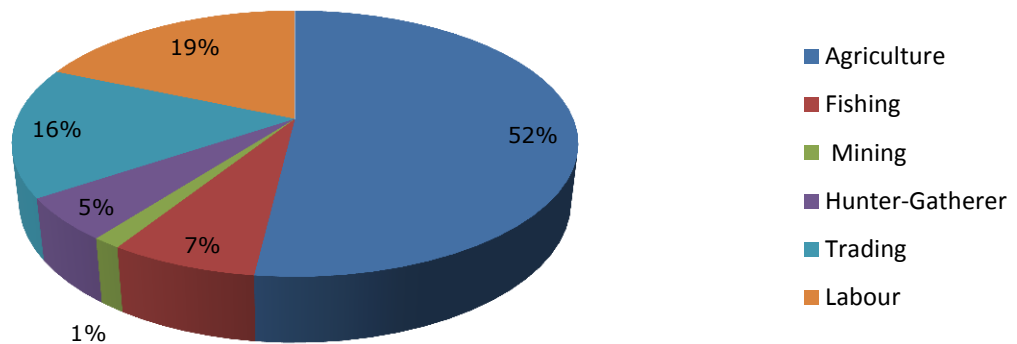
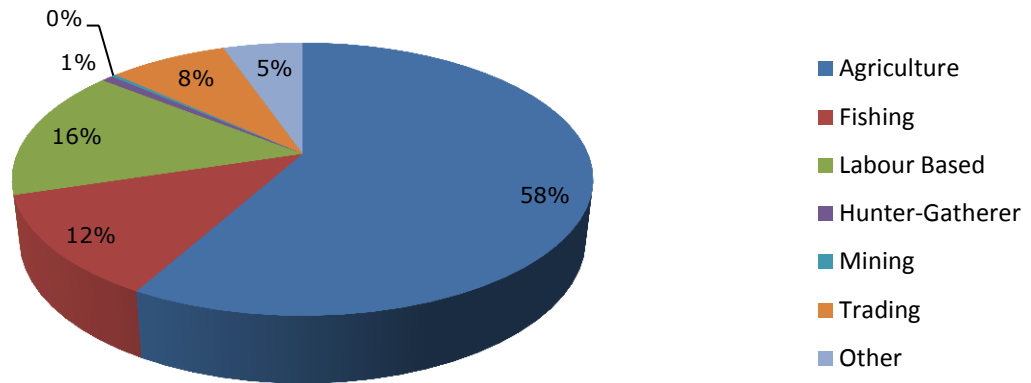


Figure 57-Percentage engaged in different livelihoods (community info)



Community settlements and access to natural resources are presented here

Figure 58-Community settlement locations

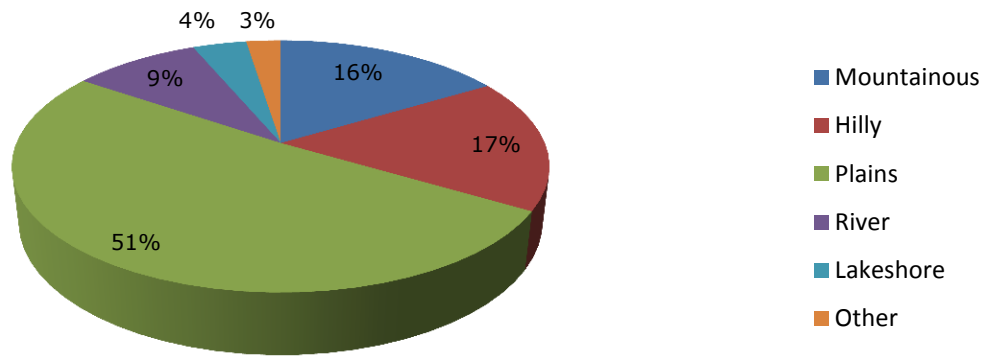
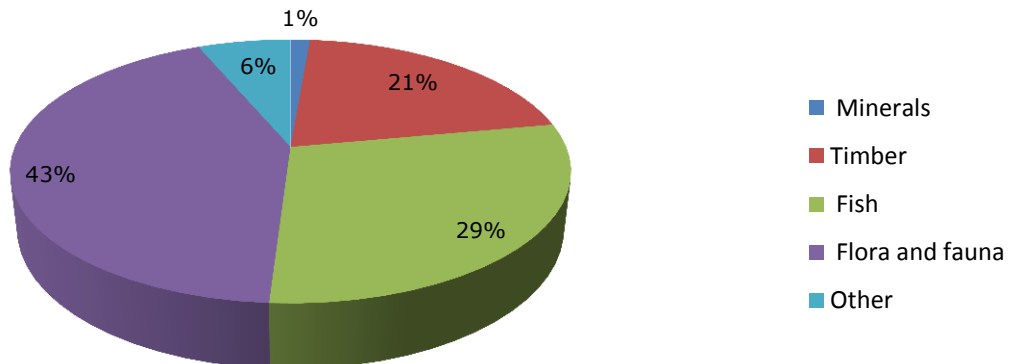
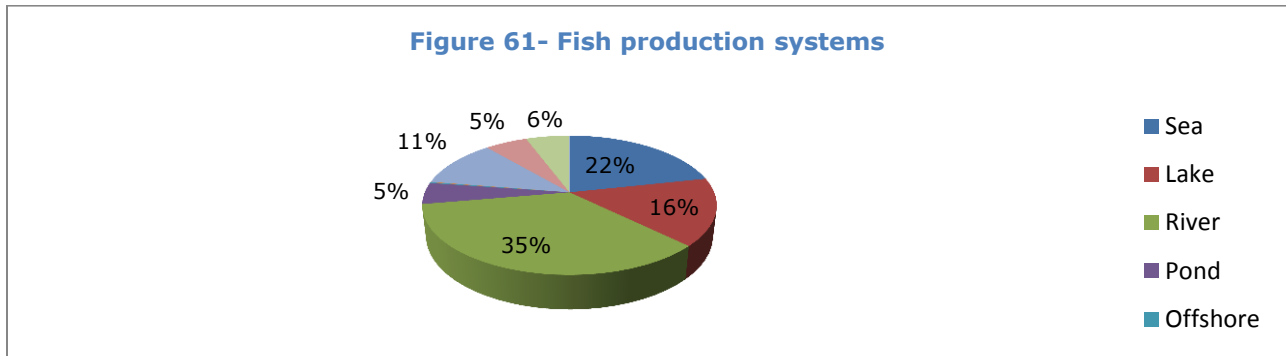
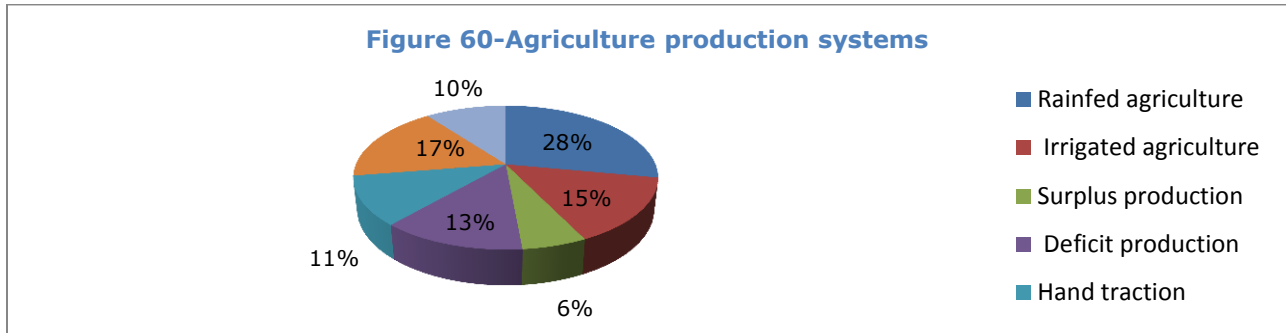


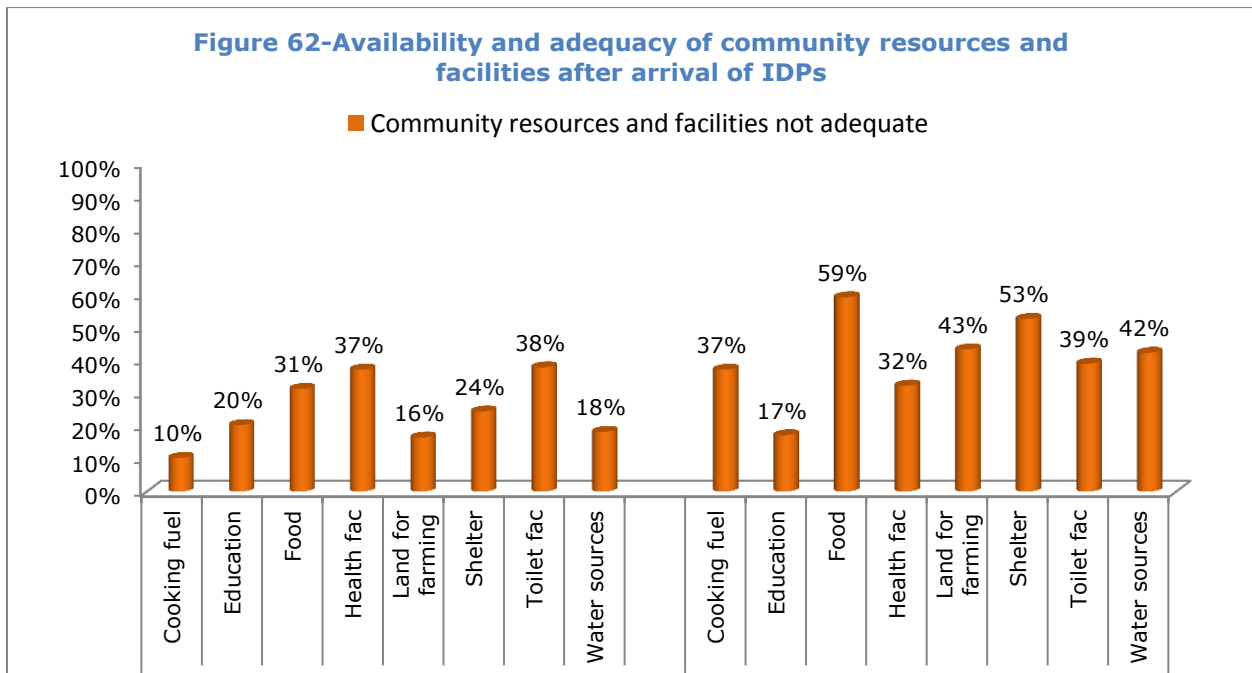
Figure 59-Percentage of communities with access to natural resources



Communities use different production systems

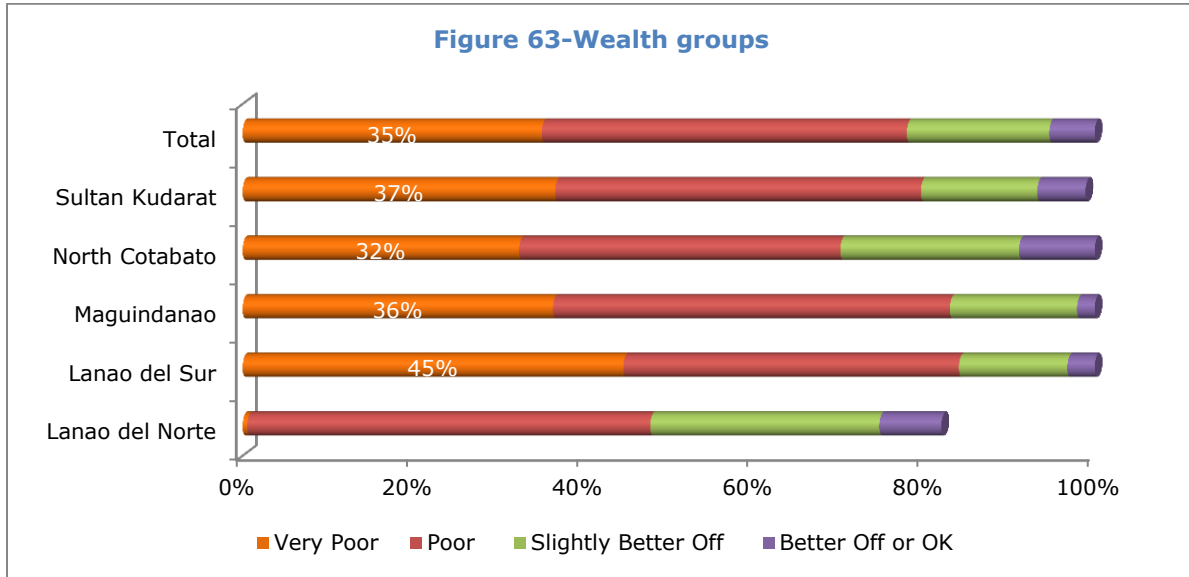


When asked ‘what is the state of availability and adequacy of the following community resources and facilities?’, the communities stressed on inadequate resources, especially when they have to share existing community facilities and resources with visitors, displaced - as shown below.

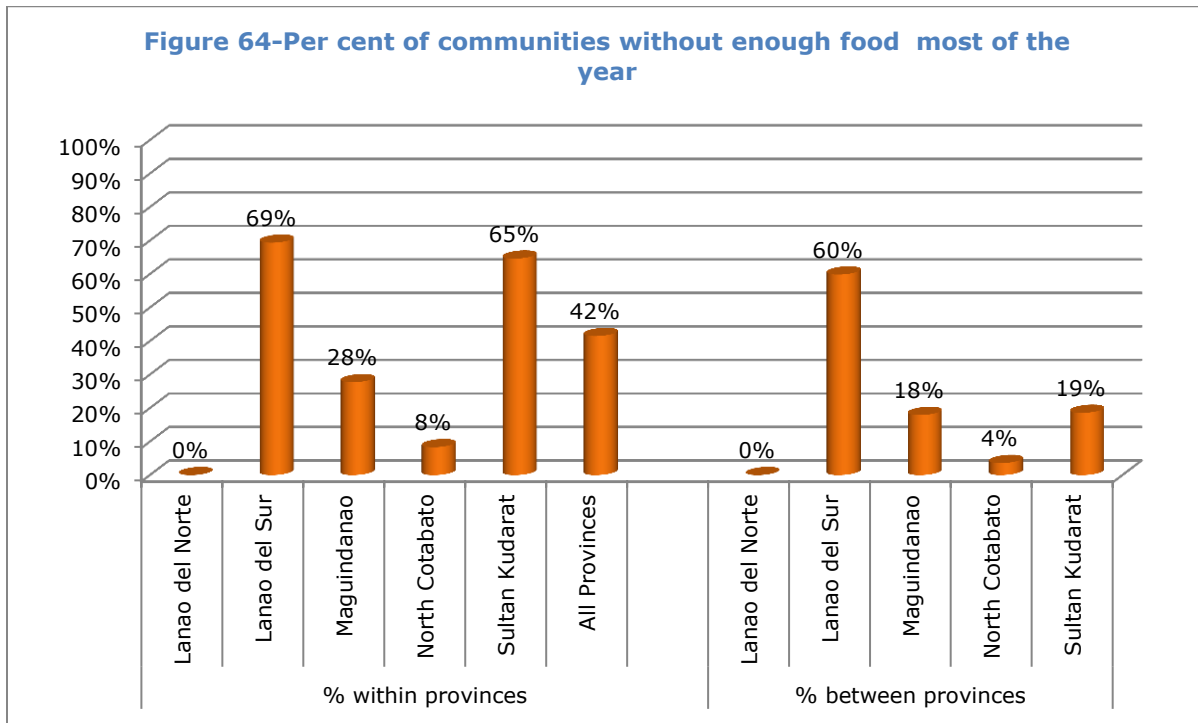


Vulnerability to Food Insecurity and Poverty

The community identified the members in four wealth categories, namely very poor, poor, slightly better off and better off or OK. Accordingly, the data indicated that majority of the households are categorised as poor or very poor (78 per cent).



Per cent of community without enough food most of the year are presented in the following chart



Food availability (Types, quantities, sources and quality of food commodities)

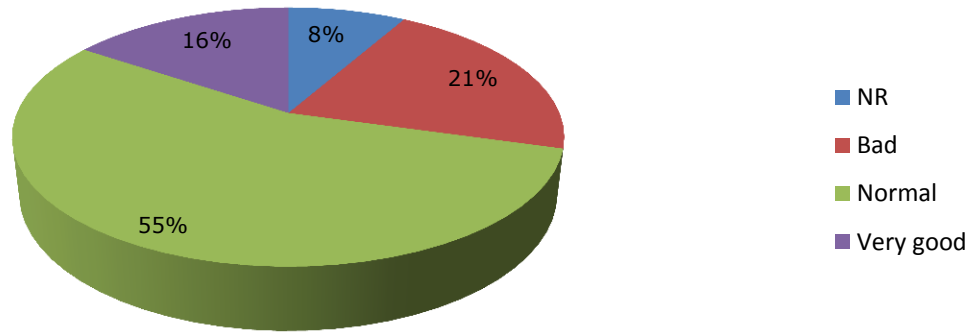
Food available for consumption, its sources, quality and prices as compared to normal was collected. Accordingly, rice and some major food items are available or readily available in most of the communities. There were not a lot of complaints about the quality of the food items. However, prices of rice, corn, beans, fish and meats have reportedly increased in 79 per cent of the communities. Food items consumed by households in the sample communities were dominantly obtained from market followed by own production; for rice 85 per cent from market and 14 per cent from own production. The table below shows selected food commodities.

Access to market to some 20 per cent of communities was rated as bad or difficult. This could be because of roads blocked due to landslides; road deterioration, washed away bridges and flooding, or even distance to the nearest market. Without further probing, it is difficult to know why market access is rated bad by one fifth of the communities.

Table 11 *Main types of food available that are consumed, sources and quality as compared to normal*

Cat	Response	Rice	Corn (milled)	Roots/Tubers	Beans	Fish	Meat (all)	Vegetables
Availability	Available/readily available	81%	36%	59%	61%	80%	43%	83%
	Occasionally available	14%	24%	28%	26%	7%	15%	10%
	Very rare/rare/not available	6%	37%	14%	12%	13%	40%	6%
	NR	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Prices	Decreased	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Stable	20%	39%	55%	30%	21%	20%	50%
	Increased	79%	51%	38%	64%	77%	77%	44%
	NR	0%	7%	4%	4%	0%	1%	5%
Quality	Good/fair	96%	90%	96%	94%	95%	96%	98%
	Poor	4%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%
	NR	0%	6%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Source	Own Production	14%	32%	61%	26%	20%	5%	67%
	Market Shops	85%	59%	37%	72%	79%	93%	33%
	Relatives/Friends	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%
	Relief Food	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	NR	0%	9%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%

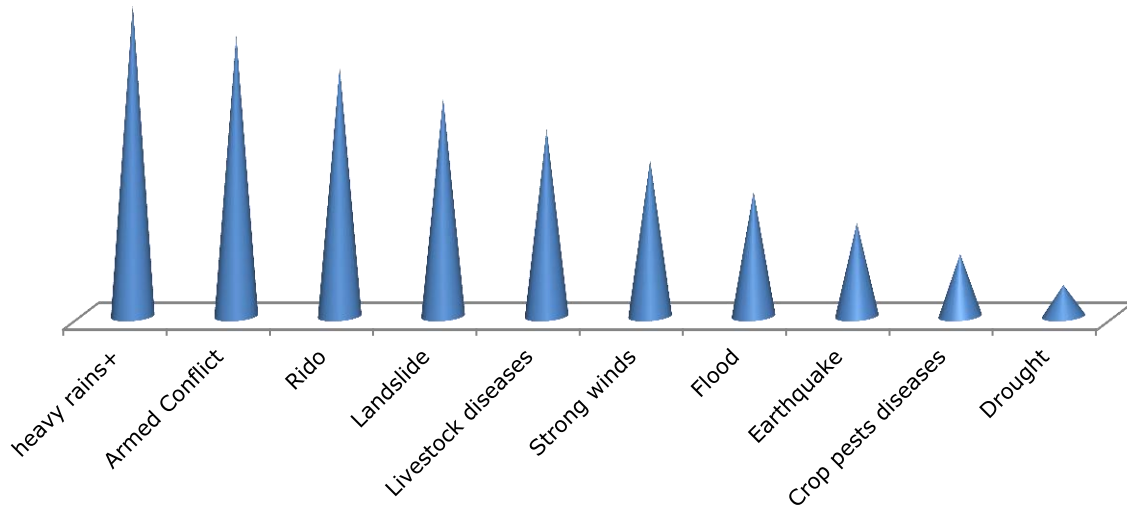
Figure 65-Access to market compared to normal

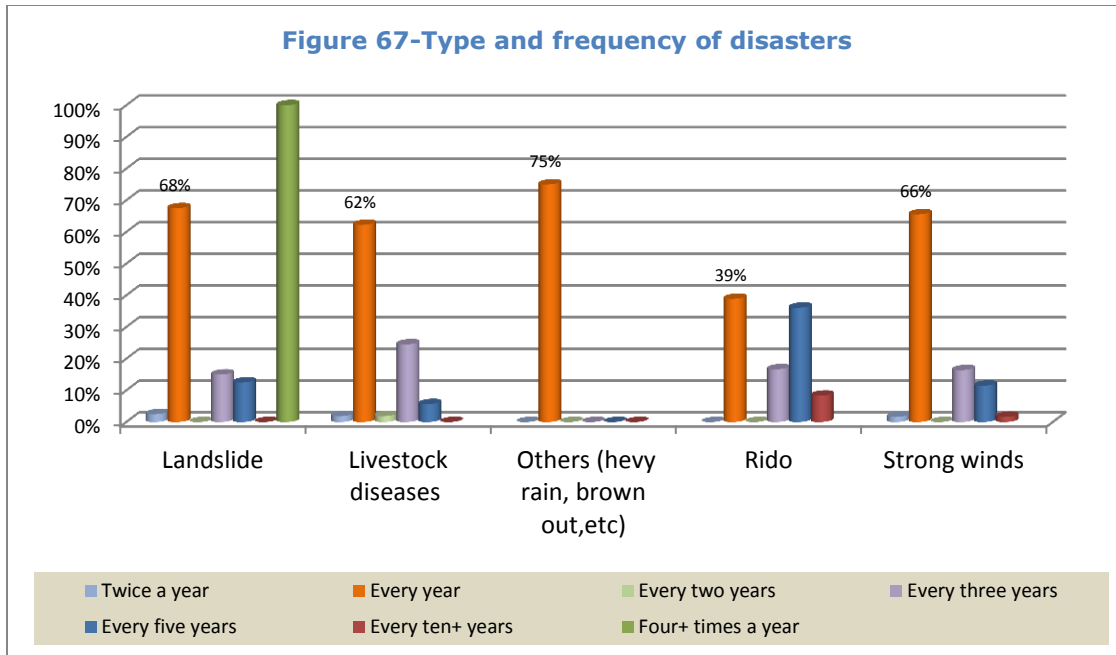


Hazards and responses strategies

Natural hazards and disasters are frequent in Central Mindanao. The community ranked hazards based on their experience from 1 to 10; accordingly, heavy rainfall stood first, followed by armed conflict and *rido* and the least is drought hazard. The indicated hazards are also expressed by the frequency of occurrence. Most frequent with annual occurrence are landslides, rido, livestock disease and strong winds.

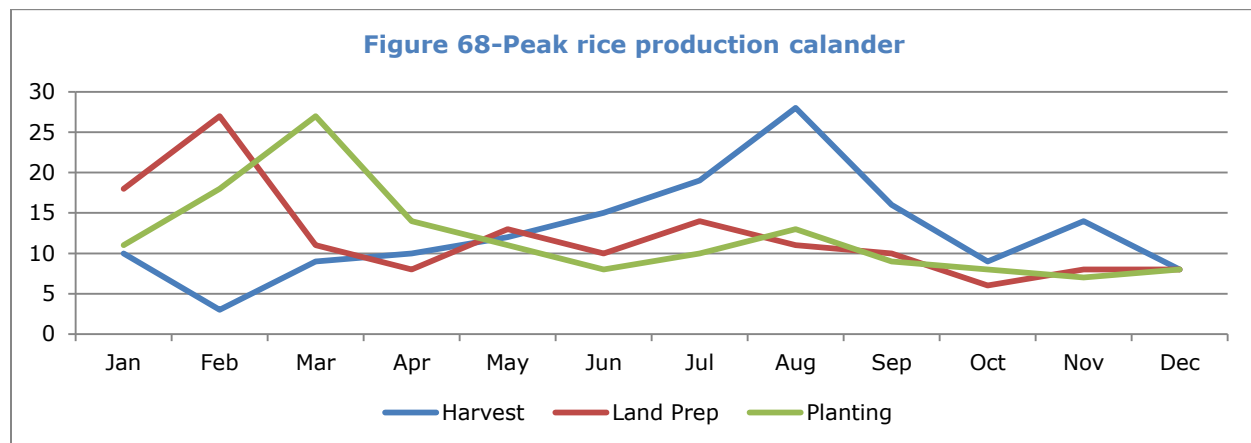
Figure 66-Hazards affecting access to food and income (rank)

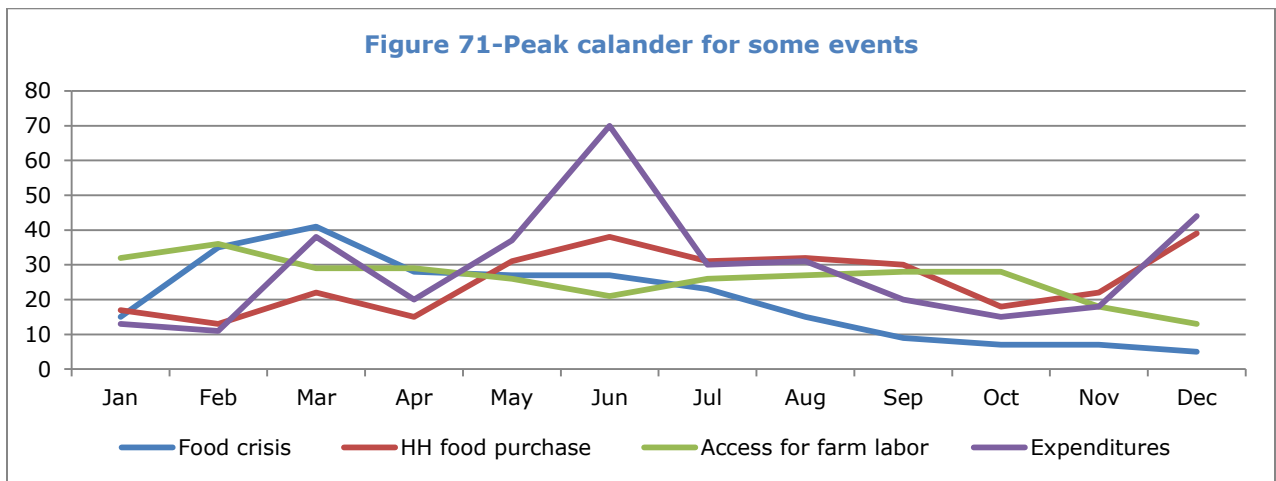
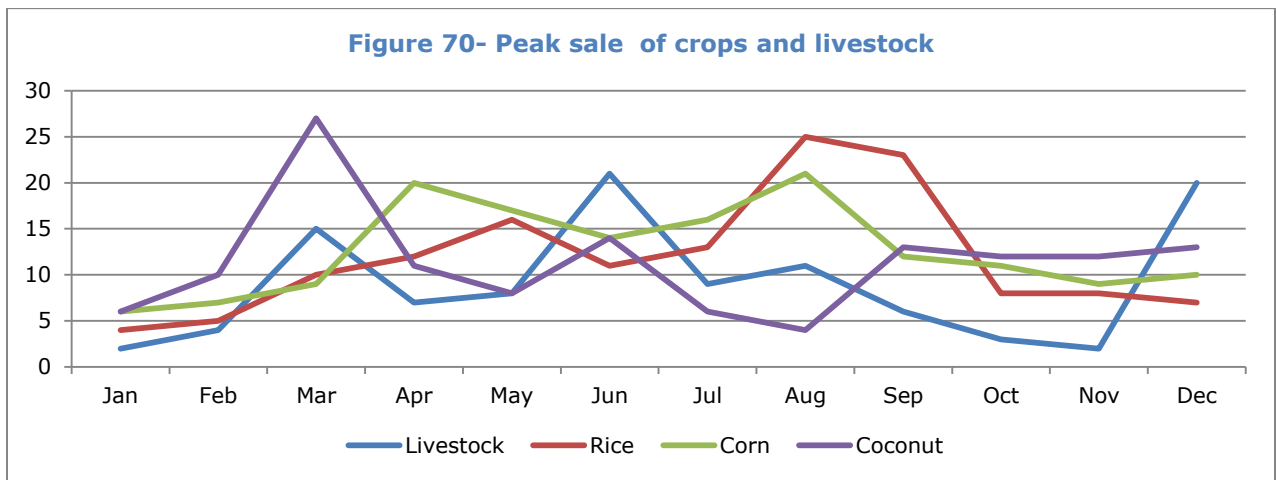
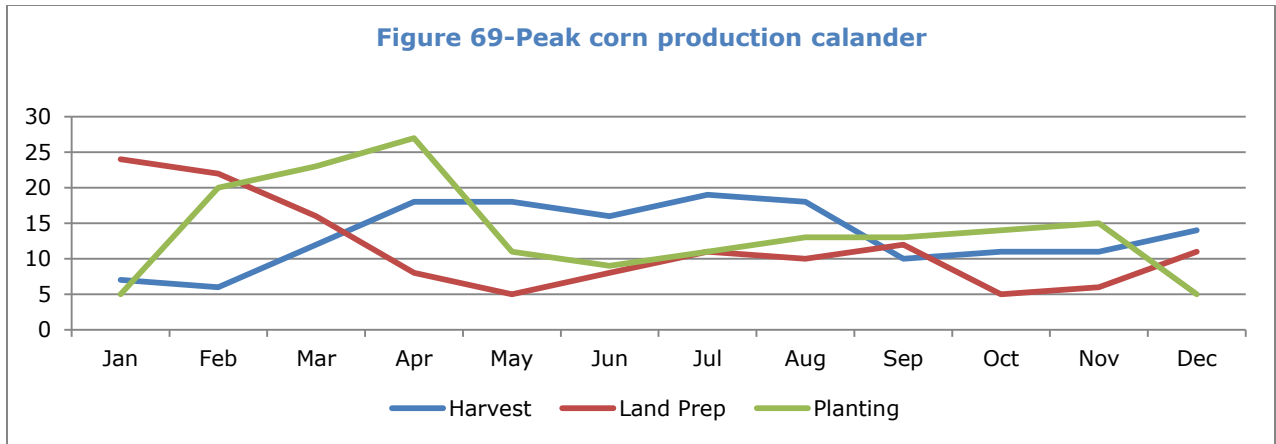




Seasonal calendar of activities reported by communities

The key informants were asked to indicate the months in which various activities take place in the community. The frequency of each month’s response is the basis for the following analyses. As depicted in the charts, rice land preparation reaches its peak in February; planting occurs in March and harvest in August and with another minor peak also in November. Corn planting reaches its height in April and March, peak harvest in April-May and July-August. The peak of household’s food purchase is from May-July, expenditure reaches its peak in June. This time is also difficult time for labourers. The peak of rice sale is August and September, August for corn, June for livestock and April for coconut. The peak food crises are reported to occur in February and March.





Community Projects

Questions were posed to the key informants in the community survey to list the community programs that have taken place in the past. The key informants described the type of projects, number of participants,

the hectares covered kilometres or units. At least one project among the following categories exists in 55 per cent of the barangays reached when communities were interviewed.

The response is presented in Table 13 below and was also compared with actual WFP assisted Food For Assets programs undertaken during 2010-2012. About 846 community projects were undertaken only year 2012 presented in here for ease (table 12).

Table 12 – Projects counted from WFP assistance in 2012 (funded by EU, Multilateral donation, DSWD, etc.)

FFA projects assisted in 2012								
Projects group	Barangays reporting	projects reported	Ha	Km	Solar drier units	Male	Female	Cumulative participants (approx.)
8 1 Food cash for work training projects	270	289	0.3	20	2,269	14,422	15,011	29,433
8 2 Backyard agroforestry hectares	29	7	1			1,279	1,331	2,610
8 3 Para technicians trained	1	1				21	21	42
8 4 Farmers trained by Para tech in diversified agriculture	93	52				2,956	3,077	6,033
8 5 LG staff and NGO partners trained on food sec surveillance	1	1				-	-	
8 6 Number of Portable Solar Dryers Storage Units Provided to Farmer	25	11			47	407	423	830
8 7 Hectares supported to improve vegetation cover	79	56	173	17		6,616	6,887	13,503
8 8 Hectares of BIG established	392	91	79			4,594	4,781	9,375
8 9 Hectare supported to produce organic rice	47	28	500	59		1,013	1,055	2,068
8 10 Hectare watershed area protected thru SWC	11	6	200			647	674	1,321
8 11 Kilometers Earthen Dike for Flood Control	46	34		93		7,107	7,397	14,504
8 12 Kilometers FMR rehabilitated	501	142		516		15,408	16,036	31,444
8 13 Kilometers Drainage Canals Rehabilitated	154	128		440		7,310	7,609	14,919
Total	1,649	846	953	1,144	2,316	61,780	64,302	126,082

Table 13 Projects reported by the community in the assessed barangays

Project categories	Source: sample: - projects reported in the assessed barangays only							
	No of barangays reporting	No of projects reported	Ha	Km	Solar drier units	Men	Women	Participants
8 1 Food cash for work training projects	37	137				9,920	4,292	14,212
8 2 Backyard agroforestry hectares	10	10	104			430	155	585
8 3 Para technicians trained	7	7				60		60
8 4 Farmers trained by Para technician in diversified agriculture	7	7				128	1	129
8 5 LG staff and NGO partners trained on food sec surveillance	2	2				21	15	36
8 6 Number of Portable Solar Dryers Storage Units Provided to Farmer	4	4			16	25	25	50
8 7 Hectares supported to improve vegetation cover	2	2	44			52	30	82
8 8 Hectares of BIG established	14	14	40			731	2,348	3,079
8 9 Hectare supported to produce organic rice	2	2	43			324		324
8 10 Hectare watershed area protected thru SWC	3	3	34			152	50	202
8 11 Kilometers Earthen Dike for Flood Control	10	10		26		2,075	30	2,105
8 12 Kilometers FMR rehabilitated	22	22		144		4,555	639	5,194
8 13 Kilometers Drainage Canals Rehabilitated	24	24		94		4,984	1,460	6,444
Total	55	244	265	264	16	23,457	9,045	32,502

BIG= Bio Intensive Gardens; SWC= Soil and Water Conservation activities; FMR= Farm to Market Roads