

Introduction

A generally agreed upon **definition of vulnerability** is the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the effect of natural, human-induced or human-made disaster or conflict. People are, or become, more vulnerable to hazards due to a combination of physical, social, environmental and political factors. However, vulnerability is not a fixed stage or category. Among the affected population, persons with the same characteristics will not experience the same level of vulnerability.

In **undertaking a vulnerability analysis** it is crucial to take into account personal factors (household composition, special needs of a person/household, health status, etc.), socio-economic factors (level of poverty, loss of livelihoods, assets, etc.) and the person/household's capacity to recover. This will help to identify those persons for whom it will be harder to recover without support or who may face particular protection risks.

Humanitarian actors are encouraged to pay particular attention to the persons listed in this document under I – Persons requiring special attention in affected areas and II – Persons with specific needs. Further breaking down of any data collected on vulnerable populations by **collecting age and sex disaggregated data** will help to better inform projects.

In light of funding constraints, humanitarian actors will not be able to reach all people in need. The responsibility for prioritising vulnerable groups may also differ across clusters but improving targeting of beneficiaries and analysis of vulnerabilities will help ensure that the most of the persons in need are given assistance.

I - Persons requiring special attention in the affected areas

#	Group	Definition
1	Person whose habitual residence has been declared as ' no dwelling zone '.	Person in no dwelling zone which is declared by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources after a disaster.
2	Person whose habitual residence/displaced location is in geo-hazard area .	Persons in geo-hazard area which had been identified as permanent danger zones due to vulnerability to floods and landslides by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. http://gdis.denr.gov.ph/mgbviewer/
3	Person whose habitual residence/displaced location is covered by ancestral domains .	Person in ancestral domain officially delineated by National Commission on Indigenous People, where Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) or Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) is issued. http://www.ncip.gov.ph/
4	Indigenous groups: Dibabawon, Mandaya, Mangguangan, Mansaka, Manobo, Moro, Tagbanua, Ati, Bukidnon, Iraynon and others (see attached NCIP document on 110 ethno linguistic groups in the Philippines - map on IPs is still subject to full documentation/listings of IP groups and their exact locations).	Person whose indigenous cultural communities/peoples' rights has been recognized, protected and promoted under Republic Act 8371, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. http://www.ncip.gov.ph/downloads/category/16-ipra.html http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf
5	Person living in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) .	1. Physical Factors - isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation difficulties (island, upland, lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and unserved/underserved communities) 2. Socio-economic factors (high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sector, communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict) http://www.doh.gov.ph/content/what-gida.html

6	Person whose habitual residence/displaced location is in remote communities with minimal public services/Government presence.	Person who is in remote communities where Government has been absent and public services (including communication services such as radio or mobile phone reception) hardly existed prior to a disaster.
7	Person whose habitual residence/displaced location is in conflict-affected area .	Person who has been made vulnerable by conflicts (i.e. Armed Forces of the Philippines – New People’s Army conflict). Person who lives in vicinities of state/non-state armed groups in conflict affected area.
8	Person who has experienced single/multiple displacement(s) due to conflicts, tribal feuds, development aggression and natural disasters.	Person who has been affected by displacement(s) once or repeatedly prior to a disaster. Causes of displacement include conflicts, tribal feuds, development projects, and natural disasters.
9	Person who has no (or lost) birth certificate and who has difficulty accessing social welfare services.	Person who has never owned birth certificate in life and who has benefited little from public social services (i.e. conditional cash transfer, pension, etc.). Or person who has lost birth certificates during the typhoon and may find difficulty accessing public services due to lack of civil documentation presently and in future.
10	Person who has not received family access cards .	Person who has not received DSWD family access cards, which allow disaster-affected families to access humanitarian assistance.
11	Person living below the poverty threshold	Person who falls below the poverty threshold and who is registered under the Department of Social Welfare and Development’s (DSWD) National I Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). http://www.dswd.gov.ph/ ; http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/
12	Vulnerable worker	Person who works as own-account or unpaid family worker less likely to have formal work arrangements, lacks decent working conditions, has no access to social security and social dialogue such as parents of child laborers, landless farm workers, fishery workers, small transport workers, home-based workers, and returning/displaced overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) in disaster-stricken areas. http://www.bwsc.dole.gov.ph

II - Persons with specific needs

#	Group	Definition
1	Single elderly	Person above 60 years of age living alone, who do not have a spouse, children or relatives to take care of and is dependent on the community to care for them. Many are women.
2	Elderly headed household	Household without the middle generation that is responsible for bringing in the income for the family expenditure, due to death, migration or sickness. Grand-parents lack regular income but are responsible to raise and educate their grand-children.
3	Pregnant woman	State of a female who has within her womb a growing fetus. It lasts usually 40 weeks, starting from conception to birth.
4	Lactating mother	A woman who has delivered a baby and by physiologic means, is able to produce milk from her breasts to provide nutrition and immune protection for the baby after birth. Breastfeeding, the process of feeding milk, is recommended to be exclusive for 6 months that could be extended as complementary feeding until at least 2 years or more.
5	Female solo parent/ female headed household	Following individuals as per Republic Act 8972: (1) A woman who gives birth as a result of rape and other crimes against chastity even without a final conviction of the offender: <i>Provided</i> , That the mother keeps and raises the child; (2) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse; (3) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood while the spouse is detained or is serving sentence for a criminal conviction for at least 1 year; (4) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to physical and/or mental incapacity of spouse as certified by a public medical practitioner; (5) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to legal separation or <i>de facto</i> separation from spouse for at least 1 year, as long as he/she is entrusted with the custody of the children;

		<p>(6) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to declaration of nullity or annulment of marriage as decreed by a court or by a church as long as she is entrusted with the custody of the children;</p> <p>(7) Woman left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least 1 year;</p> <p>(8) Unmarried mother who has preferred to keep and rear her/his child/children instead of having others care for them or give them up to a welfare institution;</p> <p>(9) Any female family member who assumes the responsibility of head of family as a result of the death, abandonment, disappearance or prolonged absence of the parents or solo parent.</p>
6	Women or girls at risk of exploitation/abuse	Violence against women and their children is a concern and teenage pregnancy is also now being linked with gender-based violence. While many are reporting cases, many incidences, especially those perpetrated at home, still remain unreported. The persecution of perpetrators is a major challenge, linked with the capacities of the justice sector and social support structures for complainants to pursue their case.
7	Child-headed household	A household whose child or children (typically an older sibling) assumes the primary responsibility for the day to day running, providing and caring for the household.
8	Child mother	A child (person under 18 years of age) who is pregnant with or already has given birth to her own child, for whom she is also primary caregiver.
9	Unaccompanied child	A child (person under 18 years of age) who has been separated from both parents and other relatives and is not being cared by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. This child may be in the care of other persons, such as neighbors or other spontaneous carers, or may be alone.
10	Separated child	A child (person under 18 years of age) separated from both parents or from his/her previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may include a child accompanied by other adult family members.

11	Out of school children and youth (OSCY's)	Cf World Bank's report No 23132-PH of September 2003 https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/14406/231320PH0white1portunities01public1.pdf?sequence=1
12	Person/child with disability	A person/child who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
13	Single person with disability	A person with disability living alone and do not have a spouse, children or relatives to take care of and are dependent on the community to care for them. Some are socially excluded.
14	Person with mental ill health	Health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.
15	Persons identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender or Intersex (LGBTI)	The initialism LGBTI is intended to emphasize a diversity of sexuality and gender identity-based cultures. According to the 2013 Country Gender Assessment by the World Bank, LGBTI persons have been identified as persons at risk and being denied crucial services. Additionally, Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) are male persons who engage in sexual activity with members of the same sex, regardless of how they identify themselves. The increasing rate of HIV infection among MSM in the country further contributes to stigmatization. There is low awareness of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) issues across national and international community, including PNP and other key safety and security mechanisms.
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