



**Building Back Better in Tacloban: Post-Haiyan Community Rehabilitation**  
**Cooperative Agreement No: AID-OFDA-G-14-00016**

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**Final Program Results Report**  
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**Plan International USA, Inc.**  
1255 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, N.W., Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20037  
Tel: +1-202-617-2300

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>62A SWAss</b>	62A <i>Sagkahan</i> Water Association
<b>ACCESS5</b>	Alternative Channel Coordinating Emergency Support Services 5 Association, Inc.
<b>BAWASA</b>	Barangay Water and Sanitation Association
<b>BC</b>	Barangay Council
<b>BCPC</b>	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
<b>BDRRMC</b>	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>BHWs</b>	Barangay Health Workers
<b>CDF</b>	Community Development Facilitators
<b>CDILG</b>	City Department of Interior Local Government
<b>CDRRMC</b>	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>CDRRMO</b>	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<b>CERT</b>	Community Emergency Response Team
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Space
<b>CPIE</b>	Child Protection in Emergencies
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Service
<b>CSCs</b>	Community Selection Committees
<b>CSWDO</b>	City Social Welfare and Development Office
<b>DILG</b>	Department of Interior Local Government
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EVSU</b>	Eastern Visayas State University
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HLURB</b>	Housing and Land Regulatory Board
<b>HOA</b>	House Owners Association
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>LGUs</b>	Local Government Units
<b>LMWD</b>	Leyte Metro Water District
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRF</b>	Material Recovery Facilities
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Government Organizations
<b>NIT</b>	Neighborhood Improvement Team
<b>OCD</b>	Office of Civil Defense
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>POs</b>	Peoples Organizations
<b>PTA</b>	Parent-Teachers Association
<b>SimEX</b>	Simulation Exercise
<b>TACRU</b>	Tacloban Rescue Unit
<b>TESDA</b>	Technical Educational Skills Development Authority
<b>TOMECO</b>	Traffic Operations, Management, Enforcement and Control Office
<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Group
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## PROJECT SUMMARY

The **Building Back Better in Tacloban: Post Haiyan Community Rehabilitation Project** was a 13-month project supporting the community rebuilding efforts of residents of Area 4 (Barangays 62 and 62-A) in Tacloban City who were affected by the devastation brought about by Super Typhoon Haiyan. The project sought to help Area 4 to “build back better” through improved shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities complemented by integrated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection mechanisms. Tacloban City, including the neighborhoods comprising Area 4 (Barangays 62 and 62A), was one of the areas most affected by Typhoon Haiyan. Area 4, which has a total population of 6,079 individuals, was assessed as having experienced “extensive” damage during Haiyan by the U.S. Government’s National Geo-Spatial Intelligence Agency.<sup>1</sup> The local government of Tacloban also reported that, within Area 4, 615 houses were “totally damaged” while 674 were “partially damaged” by Haiyan.

Applying an integrated approach to community rehabilitation, the project sought to make Area 4 a model for other areas to emulate in seeking to build back better in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan.

The project aimed to provide transitional shelter assistance to **1,289 households (6,079 persons)** whose houses were officially listed as totally or partially damaged:

- **300 units** to be totally rebuilt;
- **889 units** to be rehabilitated, including provision of repair kits;
- **200 households** to receive rental support;
- **100 households** to receive hosting support (self-building of shelter on land of host families).

In addition, the project also rehabilitated household-level toilets, hand washing facilities, septic systems, drinking water points, and improvement of safe sources of water. Community mechanisms to address gender-based violence (GBV), disaster risk reduction (DRR) training, and child-friendly spaces and services were also established.

## SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The project met, or exceeded, nearly all targets. Key sector accomplishments include the following:

### *Shelter and Settlements:*

- **In total, 2,432 households received transitional shelter assistance. This result is approximately 189% of the project target of 1,289.**
- A total of 363 (121%) of the targeted 300 transitional shelters were built, and 908 (102.14%) of the targeted 889 shelters were repaired.
- 43 host families and 53 hosted families, with some families hosting more than one family, were provided with hosting support.
- 212 households benefitted on the land rental assistance which aims to formalize settlements and reduce cases of informal settler (“squatter”) families and insecure tenure status.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Municipality Tacloban City Damage Assessment Map, accessed via: <http://unhcr.ph/wp/wp-content/uploads/131115-YOLANDA-MUNICIPALITY-TACLOBAN-UNHCR-LR.pdf>

- Plan donated 30 total rebuild transitional shelters with WASH facilities, playground equipment and a Child Friendly Space (CFS) to Villa Plan Home Owners Association. Materials and CFS kits to be used in the CFS will be donated and used by the Barangay (Barangay Council as recipient), which has been designated to manage the CFS and provide stipend for the CFS Facilitators. 2 solar lamp posts have also been installed in the on-site relocation Site and will be donated to the Barangay, as well.

#### **WASH:**

- **A total of 8,079 individuals received direct hygiene promotion, representing 133% of the project target of 6,079.**
- A total of 635 household latrines were completed, representing 103.2% of the project target of 615 HH latrines. For hand washing facilities, 630 were rehabilitated, representing 102.43% of the 615 target.
- The project has delivered a total of 668 household septic systems developed, repaired and/or rehabilitated, which is 89% of the 750 target.
- 83 households, with 335 individual members, from Barangay 62-A, and 76 households, with 249 individual members, from Barangay 62 had clean water connected to their homes.
- 299 rain water catchments were also installed in the two communities as an alternative source of water supply for washing and bathing,
- 43 shallow wells at Barangay 62A and 8 shallow wells at Barangay 62 were likewise rehabilitated and improved which include perimeter fencing, flooring, roofing and covering. Taken together, these wells are benefitting 431 individuals (311 Barangay 62A and 120 from Barangay 62).
- 421 out of 421, or 100%, households surveyed report collecting water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene from improved sources.
- The project facilitated the establishment of the **62A Sagkahan Water Association (62A SWAss)**, made up of 40 males and 81 females, which will maintain the community's 20 public taps.

#### **Protection:**

- **In total, the project trained 1,069 individuals (839 women and 230 men) in Child Protection. This significantly exceeded the project's target of 20 individuals.**
- In the project's final quarter of implementation, a Child Protection (CP) assessment was conducted with 400 children from the community (ages 7-17 years old). They were given opportunity to evaluate the status of Child Protection and GBV issues in the two Barangays. The findings of the assessment were shared with the BCPC and the VAWCD desk for them to act on it and to sustain the awareness raising campaigns at the Purok level.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction:**

- **A total of 1,054 individuals participated in DRR training (210% of the project target of 500 individuals)**
- A total of 4,283 secondary and elementary school students and teachers participated in school-based disaster preparedness drills (earthquake drill with evacuation);

- 75% of all trainees retained DRR knowledge two months after training.

Complete sector results (by objective) are presented in the section that follows.

## RESULTS BY OBJECTIVE

**Sector** : **Shelter and Settlements (S&S)**

**Objective I** : **To provide emergency shelter to affected populations**

**Sub-sector** : **Emergency/Transitional Shelter**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Total)
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/ transitional shelter	1,289	2,432
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/ transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere project standards and FOG guidelines	1,289	2,432
Percentage of total affected population in the program area receiving emergency/ transitional shelter assistance disaggregated by sex	2.95% (6,079 targeted/ 204,491 total affected, 50% female, 50% male)	<b>3.79%</b> (7,759/204,491)  7,759 (M- 3,565, F-4,194 )
Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for emergency/transitional shelter spent on goods and services produced in the affected host country economy	0	0

Progress against Planned Activities:

### Activity 1.1 Providing transitional shelter to the affected community

**A total of 363 (121%) of the targeted 300 transitional shelters were built, and 908 (102.14%) of the targeted 889 shelters were repaired.**

While the project's Shelter and Settlements infrastructure activities of rebuilding or rehabilitating shelters were successful, its alternative shelter arrangements were particularly notable. Among these, the family hosting arrangements stand out. Initially budgeted for a total of 100 host-hosted family arrangements, the project actually facilitated hosting arrangements between 297 hosts and 349 hosted families. These hosting arrangements were implemented under Social Contracts detailing the roles and responsibilities between the host and hosted families.

Additionally, 212 households benefitted from the land rental assistance which aims to formalize settlements and lessen cases of informal settler families and insecure tenure status. It also gives shelter beneficiaries temporary land security as they strive to become more financially stable after Typhoon Haiyan. This was done by orienting lessees (beneficiaries) and lessors (land owners) on Philippine Laws on Housing, Land and Property Rights, Leases and Eviction, and by assisting them in creating lease contracts that are appropriate to their needs. Through the land rental assistance, land owners were encouraged to update and formalize their documents to prove their ownership and were required to provide acknowledgment receipts of rental to the beneficiaries. This addressed the issues of informal land rental (no contracts and receipts) and land owners without any proof of ownership. Land rental assistance beneficiaries, on the other hand, were taught to respect the rights of the

land owners and to join savings programs to ensure that they will have the financial capacity to continue land rental in the coming years. Plan provided land rental assistance for five years or sixty months for those with monthly rental of PhP 300.00 or less and a maximum amount of PhP 18,000.00 for those with higher monthly rental.

For land rental assistance beneficiaries who are members of Villa Plan Home Owners Association, Caloocan Drive Home Owners Association and St. Raphael Home Owners Association, the land owners have agreed to deduct the unused land rental payment to the selling price of their properties, as soon as the Community Mortgage Program is finalized. For the case of these organizations, land rental assistance contributes to their effort to find permanent land tenure solutions.

For households with land issues, 30 out of the initial 36 identified households for on-site relocation, were willing to transfer to the 1,000 square meter on-site relocation Site and join the Villa Plan Home Owners Association. Other remaining households with land issues have cases that were resolved through signing of the Request for Repairs waiver or further negotiations with land owners. There were also some isolated cases of households that decided not to avail themselves of Plan’s assistance. In some cases, these included households with the capacity or preference to rebuild or repair their own shelter. In other cases, households did not qualify the shelter assistance requirements upon verification.

Plan donated 30 total rebuild transitional shelters with WASH facilities, playground equipment and a Child Friendly Space (CFS) to Villa Plan Home Owners Association. Materials and CFS kits to be used in the CFS are to be donated and used by the Barangay (Barangay Council as Donee), who has been designated to manage the CFS and provide stipend for the CFS Facilitators. 2 solar lamp posts were also been installed in the on-site relocation Site and have donated to the Barangay.

**Sector** : **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

**Objective II** : **To support improved household and community WASH conditions**

**Sub-sector** : **Hygiene Promotion**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Total)
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion	6,079	<b>8,079</b>
Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	400 (80% of respondents)	<b>414 out of 421</b>
Number of households who store their water safely in clean containers	400 (80% of respondents)	<b>421 out of 421</b>

**Progress against Planned Activities**

**Activity 2.1 Establishment of Area 4 Hygiene Promotion Committee**

In its final implementation quarter, the project convened community members for training on Urban Gardening and Ecological Waste Management. The training was attended by 40 participants (12 men; 8 women; 3 boys; and 17 girls).

The project reached 8,079 individuals with direct hygiene promotion training and activities (representing 133% of the project’s target of 6,079). Quarterly testing demonstrated good individual retention of key hygiene messages, supported by multiple awareness campaigns at the Purok level during the life off the project. So, for

example, in the project's final quarter, 414 of 421 (or over 98% of) respondents were able to identify 3 or more critical times to wash hands (during the previous quarter, the figure was 74%). Similarly, 421 out of 421 households (100%) surveyed stored their drinking water in clean containers. This figure held steady throughout the project's final two quarters.

**Sub-sector : Sanitation Infrastructure**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Total)
Number of people directly benefiting from this sanitation infrastructure program	6,079	<b>6,406</b>
Number of household latrines completed and cleaned	615	<b>635</b>
Number of hand washing facilities in use	615	<b>630</b>
Number of household septic systems developed, repaired, or rehabilitated	750	<b>668</b>

**Progress against Planned Activities**

**Activity 2.2 Rehabilitation of household toilets and sanitation facilities**

The project rebuilt a total of 635 household-level latrines, which is 103.25% of the 615 target. For the hand washing facilities, 630 were rehabilitated, which is 102.43% of the 615 target. For the septic systems, the project has reached an accumulated total of 668, which is 89% of the 750 target. In some cases, individual households that might have been eligible for project support repaired/rehabbed their own septic systems.

The project also supported community sanitation infrastructure through the de-sludging of existing drainage canals, as well as the construction of drainage canals in Barangay 62A Purok 1. These canals will ease the flow of rainwater, reducing previously-frequent flooding in 62A.

**Sub-sector : Water Supply Infrastructure**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Total)
Number of people directly benefiting from this water supply infrastructure program	6,079	<b>6,518</b>
Number of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated	635	<b>669</b>
Number of households collecting all water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene from improved sources	400 (80% of respondents)	<b>421</b>

**Progress against Planned Activities**

**Activity 2.3 Rehabilitation of household water points and connections to water system.**

The project developed, repaired, or rehabbed a total of 669 water points. Though the vast majority of these (646 were household-level), 20 community water tap stands were installed and an existing 3 taps were repaired through the project. (See table below for details of community tap stands).

Additionally, 299 rain water catchments were also installed in the 2 communities as an alternative source of water supply for washing and bathing. It also mitigated flooding by directly reducing the volume of rain water to fall into the ground.

The table below indicates the summary of community tap stands in Barangay 62-A installed in partnership with the LMWD.

SUMMARY	Purok 1	Purok 2	Purok 3	Purok 4	Villa Plan (Relocation Site)	Day Care Center	Total
Total No. of Tap stand Unit Installed	3	5	5	4	2	1	20
Number of individuals who benefitted on the program	66	120	138	196	49	112	681

There are also 3 community tap stands from Barangay 62 with existing BAWASAs prior to Haiyan, which were repaired/improved by Plan.

The project also stood-up the 62A Sagkahan Water Association (62A SWAss), which will manage the 20 community tap stands.

**Sector : Protection**

**Objective III : To support protection activities for vulnerable community members**

**Sub-sector : Child Protection**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Total)
Number of people trained in child protection, disaggregated by sex	20 (including 10 women and 10 men)	1,069 (839 women, 230 men)
Percentage of targeted children reporting an increase in their sense of safety and well-being at the close of the program, disaggregated by sex	400 (80% of respondents)	81.25%

### Progress against Planned Activities

#### Activity 3.1 Strengthen local structures to provide a protective and responsive community for children

The project was able to re-organize and revitalize the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in both 62 and 62A. Through the commitment of significant training of BCPCs, as well as of community members (including through Parent-Teacher Associations), the project supported the establishment of a more protective environment for children. Critically, the project ensured not only linkage of BCPCs with the Department of Interior Local Government (DILG) – essential for technical and financial support and the referral of child protection cases, but facilitated their strengthening in compliance with new government regulations. In fact, the BCPCs of Barangays 62 and 62A were reported by DILG to be the first two in Tacloban to meet the requirements of the BCPC Strengthening Program.

A Child Friendly Space (CFS) was established in Barangay 62 through the construction of a CFS structure and training of the BCPC and volunteers on CFS Management (April 2015). It was followed by a BCPC Training on Transitional Planning, attended by 30 participants (males- 12; females- 18) (May 2015), which included formulation of policies and guidelines on the CFS facilities, playground, solar lamp posts and other equipment. A

work and financial plan for 2016 was likewise crafted. Another CFS structure was built at the relocation site at Barangay 62A. The Barangay will shoulder the annual rental of the lot for 8 years and the payment of rental and stipend of CFS facilitator will be taken from the budget allocation of 1% from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) for BCPC support. As the Barangay is now on the phase of recovery and rehabilitation, the CFS will also be used as a Day Care Center in coordination with the City Social Welfare Office for the accreditation and affiliation.

**Sub-sector : Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Total)</b>
Number of individuals benefitting from GBV services, disaggregated by sex	300 (250 female, 50 male)	243 (184 women, 59 male)
Number of people trained in GBV prevention or response, disaggregated by sex	20 (10 women and 10 men)	303 (202 women, 101 men)

**Progress against Planned Activities**

**Activity 3.2 Strengthen local structures to provide a protective and responsive community free from violence**

The project established Violence Against Women Committees and helpdesks in both barangays. It was also able to train a total of 303 individuals in GBV prevention and response (far exceeding the target off 20 individuals). Despite this training and numerous community awareness-raising activities and events, the project fell short in meeting the number of individuals benefitting from GBV services, reaching 81% of the target (243 of the target 300).

**Sector : Risk Management Policy and Practice**

**Objective IV : To foster a culture of disaster risk reduction and preparedness within a rehabilitated community**

**Sub-sector : Building Community Awareness/Mobilization**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Total)</b>
Number of people participating in training disaggregated by sex	500 individual, including 250 females and 250 males	1,054 (783 male; 279 female)
Percentage of people trained who retain knowledge two months after training	75%	75%
Percentage of attendees at joint planning meetings who are from the local community	90%	100%
Early warning system in targeted community is in place for all major hazards with appropriate outreach to communities	Yes	Yes
Percentage of community members who received at least one early warning message from at least one source prior to a disaster occurring	70%	100%

## Progress against Planned Activities

### Activity 4.1 Community Awareness-Raising

In its final quarter of implementation, the project was able to facilitate finalization of community Contingency Planning with the support and inputs from partners (i.e. CDRRMO, PDRRMO and OCD). The community members led the facilitation of the formulation process of their Barangay Contingency Plan, which included, setting of policies, tasks identification, arranging response system, disaster preparedness (before, during and after), risks assessment (hazards and vulnerable people), and local plans by sector (Shelter, WASH, DRR and Protection). A total of 52 community members participated (Barangay 62-A: 14 males & 14 females; Barangay 62: 12 males & 12 females) comprised of senior citizens, members of the barangay council, selected youth and members of the Neighbourhood Improvement Team.

Water Search and Rescue (WaSAR) Training for CERT members was held in May 2015, with 45 CERT members from the two Barangays participating. The training included Basic Emergency/Disaster Planning Module, Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS) & Mobilization Procedures, Introduction to Ropes & Lines, Rescue Boat Operation, First Aid/Basic Life Support (FA/BLS), Introduction to Responding to Flood and Land Slide Incidents, Life Saving Techniques, Water Rescue, Life Saving Techniques (Practical Exercise), Rescue Boat Operation (Practical Exercise), Open Phase Long Swim and WaSAR Simulation Exercise. After the training, a number of the CERT members were accredited by the local government unit through the CDRRMO as part of their augmentation team. They are now ready to provide training support and are also on-call volunteers.

Elements of the exit strategy to continuously strengthen and sustain a functional emergency response mechanism include the following:

#### Barangay level

- Barangay to continue community drills and simulation exercises
- Regular meeting of the BDRRMC and CERT
- Barangay to provide additional financial support to selected CERT members
- Maintenance and safekeeping of ERT equipment
- Keeping the early evacuation system in order
- Continuous advocacy campaign on DRR in the school and community
- CERT to improve its coordination efforts with CDRRMO, PDRMMO and OCD

#### City level

- CDRRMO to accredit the CERT members of Barangay 62 and 62A
- LGU to continuously provide training support
- LGU to replicate the process of establishing the BDRMMC, CERT and probably the equipping of ERT (if budget is available)

## COORDINATION

With the project of Plan and other On-Site Working Group partners coming to an end this second quarter, the On-Site Working Group has decided to end its regular meeting and continue joining the Tacloban City Shelter Working Group. The On-Site Working Group partners, including the City Government of Tacloban, recognized Plan's efforts in leading the said group for nine months (September 2014-May 2015), which assisted agencies working On-Site (less hazardous or build zones) in creating standards, address issues and improve implementation of the respective projects.

Partnership with other agencies were also continued and strengthened. Eastern Visayas State University continued to extend their support through monitoring the project's riprap drainage and elevated path walk in Purok 2 and 3 of Barangay 62-A. IDEALS, a local NGO providing legal assistance to less privileged families, was

also tapped to conduct Legal Missions in the barangay. Their Legal Missions were focused on providing legal advice and free notarization for Waivers and Lease Contracts.

Plan conducted Hand-Over Activities with the purpose of properly handing over responsibilities to the City Government of Tacloban and the Barangay Council of 62 and 62-A. The Hand-Over Planning Workshop detailed out what the project has done and the activities that still need continuation, such as operating the Child Friendly Spaces, de-clogging canals and enrolling the Home Owners Associations to the Community Mortgage Program. The workshop identified responsibilities of each partner and the support that they can give each other. All project documents such as Deed of Donations, Beneficiary Master List and Project Modules were also given to the partners, in printed and electronic copies. A Hand-Over Ceremony was conducted on June 24, 2015 that was attended by the City Mayor of Tacloban, Alfred S. Romualdez, Barangay Council of 62 and 62-A led by Erlindo V. Solis and Felipa P. Espejo, Plan Staff, other agencies that Plan has worked with during project implementation such as OCD and CRS, and around 900 beneficiaries from the two barangays. The turn-over of the Deed of Donations and stories from 6 beneficiaries became the highlight of the activity.

## CONCLUSION

By the measure of meeting or exceeding its targets, the project was a great success. Yet the best measure of the project's success may be in the intangible elements: Two neighborhoods broken by Typhoon Haiyan were supported to rebuild and re-establish themselves as a community. The strong results of Shelter and Settlements or WASH infrastructure activities were matched by alternative shelter arrangements, including hosting and rental arrangements supported by social contracts establishing the rights and responsibilities of parties.

The infrastructure elements of the project were complemented by project "software" interventions in Protection and DRR. These activities made what could have simply been a reconstruction project into a community rehabilitation effort, led by community members themselves.