



Catholic Relief Services

Baseline Assessment Report

Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program

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Executive Summary

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is implementing the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)-funded 'Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program' in Tacloban City, Leyte Province, Philippines. The 12-month project aims to help 3,000 households affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan live in resilient communities with integrated intervention objectives in shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection.

The baseline assessment for this project was conducted in February 2014 using qualitative (focus group discussions and key informant interviews) and quantitative (household survey) methods. There were a total of 126 respondents interviewed from each of the 17 program area barangays in Tacloban City for the household level survey.

Highlights are as follows:

- **Shelter:** The majority of survey respondents, 84.1% (those with total damage and those who need the roof and other parts repaired) of respondents, needed significant support to regain safe and secure shelter at the time of the survey. In addition, secure shelter - especially adequate roofing - was resoundingly voiced as a community priority in key informant interviews and focus group discussions.
- **WASH:** Although quantity of water was found to be sufficient post-typhoon, quality of water was a concern in the target project area. The quantity of water was found to be adequate for both drinking and other uses, but the number of households accessing potable water from an improved (or safe) water source decreased from 93.7% before the typhoon to 77.0% after the typhoon. More than half of respondents who remained in their pre-typhoon location (60.2%) reported that they were using a different toilet after the typhoon. The results suggest that hygiene practices were inadequate at the time of the survey, with 71.4% of households having both soap and water at a hand washing location and only 18.3% of respondents able to correctly identify three of the five critical hand washing times.
- **Protection:** An overwhelming 77.0% of households lost at least one key document and only 5% of these households were able to replace one of these documents at the time of this assessment. Before the typhoon, 23.0% of respondents felt unsafe in their community; after the typhoon, 51.6% of respondents felt unsafe.

In addition to providing a benchmark for key project achievements, the baseline survey emphasizes the scope and scale of destruction that Typhoon Haiyan left. The Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program will provide communities safe, adequate and durable shelter, promote proper hygiene practices to prevent the spread of disease, and help households feel safer in their communities.

Program Goal and Objectives

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is implementing the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)-funded 'Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program' in Tacloban City, Leyte Province, Philippines. The 12-month project aims to help 3,000 households affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan, locally designated as Typhoon Yolanda, live in resilient communities with the following integrated intervention objectives:

- Shelter and Settlements
 - Families affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan reside in safe, adequate, and durable shelters
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
 - Targeted typhoon-affected families live in a more hygienic environment
- Protection
 - The protective environment of targeted communities is strengthened

Background

Super Typhoon Haiyan made its first landfall at 4:40 AM on November 8, 2013, in Guiuan, south-eastern Samar Island, with a speed of 235 mph (378 kph), making Haiyan the strongest tropical cyclone on record to make landfall. Haiyan made a total of six landfalls across four regions of the Philippines, causing powerful storm surges up to six meters (20 feet). In early December 2013, the Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD) estimated 14.9 million people were affected and 4.1 million people displaced.¹

In addition to loss and displacement, Haiyan also severely damaged an estimated 1.2 million shelters across affected areas. In Tacloban City alone, the program implementation area, the NDRRMC reports more than 12,000 shelters destroyed and nearly 47,000 damaged. The city's urban population density is high with 1,100 people/km² (2,800 people/mi²)² per the 2010 census data. Infrastructure damage was severe. There are an estimated 20,000 families³ living in informal settlements throughout the city that were severely affected; these communities, which are comprised of vulnerable fisher families and day laborers, often live along the coast, along internal waterways and in landslide-prone areas in shelters made of light materials.

Program/Evaluation Area and Population

The program implementation area is comprised of 17 of 138 total barangays in Tacloban City. These barangays were identified through an in-depth assessment. They are contiguous and are collectively known as the 'Old Road Sagkahan Area' (Please see Appendix 1 for a map of the program implementation area). Nine of the targeted barangays are partially or fully located in the government's "No Build Zone." Appendix 3 provides analysis of the area and population. The total population of the targeted barangays is 3,456 households (17,280 people), according to barangay leadership, of which an estimated 1,600 households (8,000 people) were or are living in the No Build Zone.

Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of this baseline evaluation is to gather pre-intervention information that will reflect the current situation in the given project sectors of shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and protection. Key impact and outcome indicators, defined in the project's performance management plan, were measured and used as a benchmark to assess programmatic achievement at the project end. In addition, the baseline report analysis will provide the program team with key findings that can be

¹ NDRRMC Situation Report number 56, December 8, 2013

² www.Tacloban.gov.ph

³ Per Shelter Task Force leader of the Tacloban City Government office

utilized to prioritize and strengthen interventions and activities. Please see Appendix 4 for a table that lists all the indicators measured in this baseline survey and their associated targets, baseline measure and method of measure.

Methodology

Design

This baseline evaluation used both quantitative and qualitative components. Household interviews provided quantitative information, while key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGDs) provided qualitative information appropriate for triangulating responses from respondents. Household interview respondents were selected using a simple random sample of targeted households in initial lists provided by barangay leadership. The instrument used to collect quantitative data was a household questionnaire (see Appendix 5) and guiding questions were developed to frame the key discussion topics for FGDs and KIIs (see Appendix 6 and 7, respectively). The baseline household questionnaire and project registration tool were conducted simultaneously to minimize human and financial resources. The combined registration and baseline tool collected demographic information, shelter, WASH and protection related conditions before and after the typhoon. The tool was translated and back-translated in Waray, the local language, and field-tested before administered. Like the household questionnaire, the FGD and KII guiding questions probed for qualitative responses from those interviewed in the program areas of shelter, WASH and protection. All the data collection tools were reviewed by the sector-specific program teams before use.

Sampling Technique

Household Survey: A simple random sample was selected based on a 95% confidence level, confidence interval of 9, and population size of 3,456 households. With a 10% error margin, a sample size of 127 was established. Replacement households were also chosen at random when a selected household could not be reached. Table 1 presents the number of households sampled per barangay.

At least 40% of the population in four barangays (31, 35-A, 52 and 54) were residing in evacuation centers at the time of the assessment. Households selected in these barangays and confirmed by the barangay captain to be residing in evacuation centers were located and interviewed at their respective temporary shelters. A total of 18 survey respondents were residing in evacuation centers.

Focus Group Discussions: Four FGDs were held with six individuals in each group; 2 groups of 6 men and 2 groups of 6 women for a total of 24 participants. Community members were interviewed to shed light on the situation post-typhoon and give the opportunity for the assessment team to gauge community voiced priorities and needs as well as triangulate quantitative findings.

Table 1: Number of Households Sampled per Barangay

Barangay	No. of Households	Sample Size
31	229	8
35	84	3
35-A	180	7
48	147	5
48-A	191	7
48-B	140	5
51	138	5
51-A	57	2
52	289	11
54	200	7
54-A	158	6
56	220	8
56-A	181	7
58	301	11
60	205	8
60-A	315	12
61	421	15
	3,456	127

Key Informant Interviews: KIIs were held with a total of 8 individuals. It was determined in conjunction with the program team that local area religious leaders, barangay captains, women’s representatives and youth leaders would be interviewed to contextualize the post-typhoon situation and assess leadership voiced priorities and needs. Two of each of the aforementioned local leaders were interviewed for this assessment.

Data Collection

Household Survey: A team of 6 experienced enumerators and 2 supervisors (CRS staff) conducted household level data collection. The team was trained on February 5, 2014, and the training included sessions on: CRS Code of Conduct, organizational history, shelter recovery program background, and thorough review of the data collection tool and instrument. Data was collected on Apple iPad devices (See Appendix 2, Image 2 for a picture of a CRS enumerator using an Apple iPad device for the household survey). Data collection was conducted from February 6 to 8, 2014. Supervisors observed more than 10% of interviews to monitor the quality of data collection.

Focus Group Discussions: FGDs were facilitated by the assessment lead with support from an experienced, Waray-speaking volunteer enumerator. The assessment lead trained the volunteer on the use and purpose of FGDs and conducted a thorough review of the guiding questions. All 4 FGDs were held on February 10, 2014. On average the FGDs ranged between 60 to 90 minutes.

Key Informant Interviews: KIIs were conducted by the assessment lead alone when respondents were proficient in English and with a CRS staff member fluent in Waray for the others. Again, the assessment lead coached the translator on the use and purpose of the tool and conducted a thorough review of the guiding questions. A total of 7 sessions were held between February 7 and 8, 2014. On average, the KIIs ranged between 45 to 70 minutes.

Data Review and Analysis

One of the benefits of using Apple iPad devices is that it eliminated the need for a data clerk to key-in all the household surveys. After each day of data collection, the data collection instruments were synced and data was uploaded and available for immediate review. The assessment lead conducted daily reviews of data collection and fed back findings and suggestions as needed to the team. The final data review and analysis was done using Microsoft Excel.

Survey Limitations

Finalized beneficiary household lists were not available at the time of the survey, and sampled households were selected based on lists provided by barangay leadership. A limitation of this study is that these lists may have excluded less well-known members of the community who were therefore excluded from the baseline study.

Findings and Discussion

Demographics

Respondent Demographics

During analysis, one respondent was excluded due to incomplete data, for a total sample size of 126 household respondents. The majority of survey respondents (56.3%) were the head of household themselves, 34.1% were a spouse, 4.8% were a parent to the head of household and another 4.8% were a child of the head of household (above the age of 18 years). The average age of survey respondents was 44 years, with an age range of 19 – 81 years.

Household Demographics

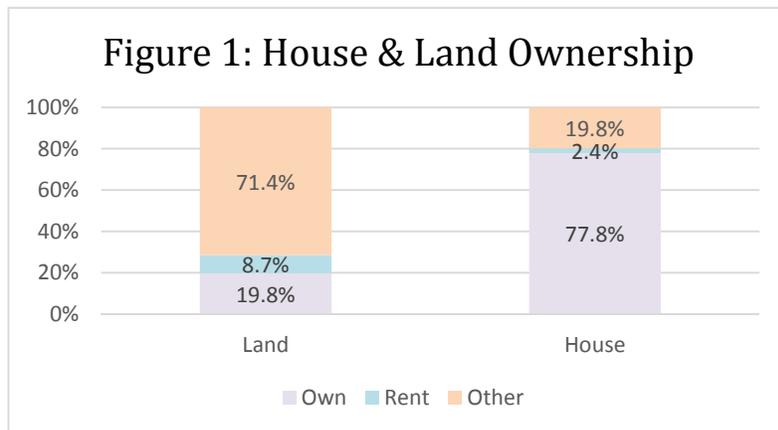
Of the 126 households assessed there were a total of 149 families. A family was defined as being economically independent from another in the same household. The proportion of male to female household members was close to even: 51.4% male and 48.6% female. The average household size for survey respondents is 5.19, compared to the average national household size of 4.6 members in the 2010 National Census⁴. Of the total household members recorded, 1.4% were currently pregnant, and 3.0% self-identified as being physically or mentally disabled. Lastly, 19.5% of surveyed households reported having a female as the head of household and 42.9% had at least one child under the age of five years.

The most commonly cited occupation was fishing (12.1%) and pedi cab operation (10.7%). A wide variety of livelihoods were reported, with 64.4% of families responding “other livelihood source.”

Sector Specific Assessment Results

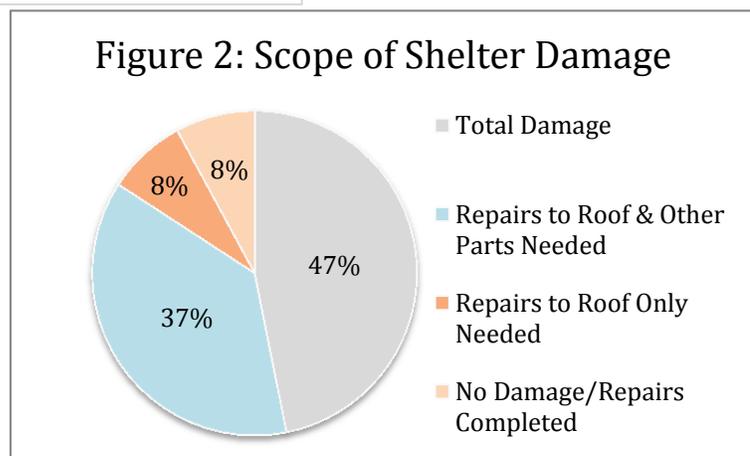
Shelter Sector

Of the 126 surveyed households, the most common house structure type prior to Typhoon Haiyan was wooden nipa hut (61%). The next most common structure was semi-concrete (26%) and brick or concrete (13%). Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported living in the same location as they were before the typhoon while the remaining 43% reported temporary residence at an evacuation center, public area, other or residing with a neighbor or relative.



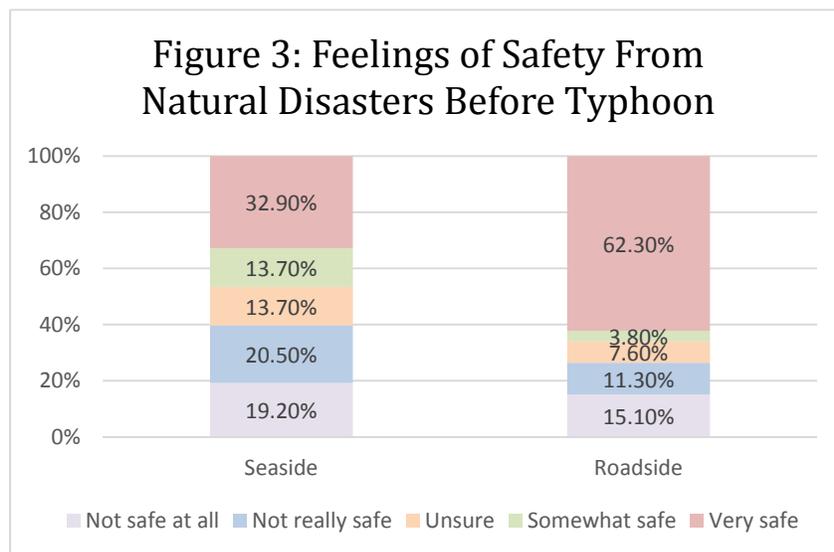
Although most respondents reported that they owned their home (77.8%), few had a formal land use arrangement (19.8% owned and 8.7% rented) (Figure 1). The most common land arrangement was something other than ownership or a rental agreement, such as a verbal agreement or vacant lot.

In looking at the impact of typhoon Haiyan on respondent’s scope of shelter damage at the time of the survey, 46.8% (59) had total damage to their shelter, 37.3% (47) need repairs to the roof and other parts of their home, 7.9% (10) need roofing only and an additional 7.9% (10) had no damage or were able to fully repair their home (Figure 2). The vast majority, 84.1% (those with total damage and those who need the roof and other parts repaired) of



⁴ <http://www.census.gov.ph/content/household-population-philippines-reaches-921-million>

respondents need significant support to regain safe and secure shelter.



Given the large scale destruction of shelters in the program area, it was interesting to gauge how safe respondents felt from natural hazards (like typhoons) before Typhoon Haiyan (Figure 3). Respondents in seaside barangays report feeling more unsafe than those located in roadside ones (26.4% in roadside barangays report that they feel not safe at all or not really safe, compared to 39.7% in seaside barangays), though the majority of all respondents (54.8% or 69 respondents) felt somewhat safe or very safe. FGDs and KIIs also

gauged this question and interestingly many participants responded by saying that ‘we always felt safe’ and ‘we are used to typhoons and multiple evacuations a year, but Yolanda was different’. These statements give witness to the enormity of Typhoon Haiyan to a cohort of uniquely situated people that manage in their own words, ‘multiple typhoons a year’.

In light of shelter and building resilient structures, respondents were also queried on shelter disaster risk reduction (DRR) construction practices. Of all the respondents 48.0% (61) were knowledgeable of at least one shelter DRR practice, 20.6% (26) were aware of two and 12.7% (16) were aware of three. No one could identify four or five practices. In looking further at shelter DRR practices, respondents that were knowledgeable of these practices were asked to identify which ones they knew. Most respondents (75.4%) were able to cite improved concrete foundations. Fifty-two percent were aware of improved roofing practices, 26.2% of bracing, 4.9% of improved connections and an additional 4.9% on construction in a safe location. The gender of respondents who were aware of construction practices was also looked at and interestingly of the 61 knowledgeable respondents, 52.5% were male and 47.5% were female, making for a close to equal split amongst gender groups.

Respondents were also asked if they were aware of any barangay plans/strategies in place for situations of extreme weather like Typhoon Haiyan. Most (65.1%) reported being aware, 32.5% (41) were not aware and 2.4% (3) were unsure. FGD and KII participants added to this topic by sharing that the communities they live in experience multiple typhoons on an annual basis and that this scenario always puts into action the barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) plan that is required by law. Some respondents felt that because of the frequency of typhoons in the area, there would only be a few community members that are not aware of this plan or if they are unaware they are very new members of the community. The barangay captains shared the setup of the DRRM plan and explained that the national Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) gives each barangay an annual budget of which five percent must go to DRR. The use of this five percent is left for each barangay council to manage how the funds will be used. The barangay captains explained that they have used these funds in the past to purchase items like flashlights, raincoats, safety boots, etc. for first responders and additionally use these funds for relief food packs for those in evacuation centers. The post-Typhoon Haiyan period has allowed some barangay leaders to reflect on what happened in relation to DRRM plans. Many of them stated that they have always managed typhoons in the past with minimal risks but Haiyan was a scale not expected and

not experienced before. Some barangay leaders added that the evacuation centers they had always used in the past and deemed 'safe' did not hold up to this storm. Some KII respondents concluded that their DRRM plans need to evolve and look at alternatives for different scales of storms and that a one-size-fits-all plan was not sufficient for disasters like Typhoon Haiyan.

Lastly, KII and FGD interviews sought to inquire the most vulnerable groups in the current post-typhoon period and interestingly, the majority responded with 'we are all vulnerable'. When further probed on particular groups within the community that are most vulnerable almost every FGD and KII respondent felt that those in evacuation centers and those that need assistance with shelter repairs, especially roofing, are the most vulnerable. When asked why, they shared experiences of evacuation centers not being natural living environments for extended periods, and also shared experiences of their current temporary shelter situations as they try to rebuild. Temporary measures for roofing, like tarps, are not 100% protective from the elements. The current rains they said 'get us and what little we have that remains wet'. Given the scale and scope of damage to shelters as reported earlier as 84.1% (those with total damage and those who need the roof and other parts repaired), it is evident why FGD and KII respondents say 'we are all vulnerable'.

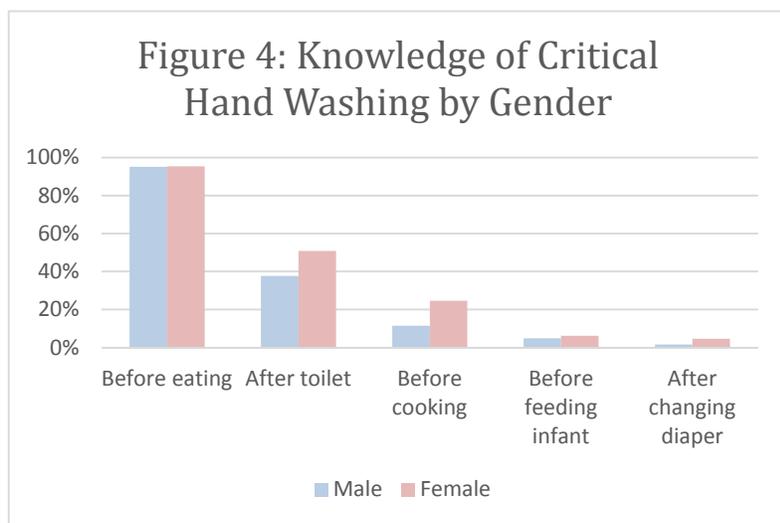
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector

The WASH section of the baseline assessment looked to measure indicators in areas of water, sanitation and hygiene. For hygiene, the respondents were asked if they felt the community they lived in before and after the typhoon was sanitary, hygienic and kept their family healthy. Of all the respondents, 81.0% (102) felt the environment they resided in before Typhoon Haiyan enabled general good health versus 64.3% (81) reporting they felt the environment they resided in post-typhoon enabled general good health. This marked decline can be supported by KII and FGD responses. Respondents in these sessions had an expressed affinity to these communities and barangays that they have spent much of their life in and for the most part felt that their community, pre-typhoon, was sanitary and kept their families healthy. The post-typhoon period response to this question brought a lot of concern for family members, especially children. The destruction resulted in these areas being covered in debris. Parents were concerned for their children, saying that 'the places they used to play do not exist anymore, but they are still children and they need to explore and play'. KIIs respondents were concerned with the amount of debris and the effect on health and sanitation. Many in barangay leadership positions shared how aid agencies, such as CRS, have helped engage community members in cash for work activities to help clear drainage areas and debris but they generally felt that they 'had a long way to go'.

When asked what they were currently doing with their household garbage, survey respondents reported predominantly leaving their garbage on the side of the street or it being collected by the barangay. Fifty-six percent (71) of survey respondents claimed their garbage was collected by the barangay and 42.1% (53) said they left it on the side of the street. Further clarification on this was sought from the barangay officials and leadership who confirmed that prior to Typhoon Haiyan, the city would have a nightly garbage collection service that was reliable and worked very well. In the post-typhoon period they reported that this service had not resumed up until the point this assessment was being administered. Barangay officials went on to add that they would like this service to recommence as soon as possible. The interim measures were also probed during the KIIs and interviewees reported community members continuing to put their garbage on the side of the main street for collection and some reported an increase in the number of people using the waterway as a dumping site. The collection currently being used is a temporary measure that the community members are utilizing with agencies like CRS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implementing cash for work activities of debris removal. The debris is hauled away by these agencies in trucks to a government identified dumping site.

Hygienic practice of hand washing was also looked at in two ways. First, respondents were asked by each enumerator to directly observe the household's hand washing location. The enumerators were looking for the presence of soap and water. Of all the households surveyed, the majority, 71.4% (90 respondents) had both soap and water at their main hand washing point.

The second measure of hygienic practice of hand washing was probed by asking respondents to name as many critical times to wash their hands. The five critical hand washing times that the baseline assessment is measuring against are: before eating; after using the toilet; after changing a baby's diaper; before feeding an infant/child; and before preparing food. Of all the respondents queried, 96.0% (121) were able to identify at least one correct critical hand washing time, 51.6% (65) were able to identify at least two, 15.1% (19) were able to identify at least three, 3.2% (4) were able to identify at least four, and no one was able to identify all five critical hand washing times. Of the 4.0% (5) of respondents that were unable to answer, three were men and 2 were women. The chart and data table shows the percent of all respondents who were able to correctly identify zero to five critical hand washing times. The chart and data table also stratifies this information to look at gender differences in knowledge between males and females. Trends between males and females on awareness of critical hand washing times shows



consistent levels of awareness of one and two critical hand washing times but the greatest variance comes in trying to identify three critical hand washing times – only 6.6% of males were able to identify three, whereas 23.1% of females were able to identify the same number.

The most commonly known critical hand washing time was before eating with 95.2% (95.1% of men and 95.4% of women) of the surveyed population aware, followed by 44.4% (37.7% of men and 50.8% of women) able to identify after toilet use, 18.3% (11.5% of men and 24.6% of women) able to

identify before food preparation, 5.6% (4.9% of men and 6.2% of women) able to identify before feeding an infant and 3.2% (1.6% of men and 4.6% of women) able to identify after changing a diaper (Figure 4). Surveyed male respondents were consistent with women on only one critical hand washing time of before eating; the remaining four critical hand washing times were identified by more surveyed women. Lastly, it is important to note that “after eating” and “after manual work” were two other hand washing times that survey respondents reported as critical hand washing times; 65.9% (83) of the surveyed respondents identified after eating and 41.3% (52) identified after manual work as critical hand washing times. Though not inaccurate, these two identified hand washing times are not *critical* points in a day for one to wash hands to reduce the spread of disease.

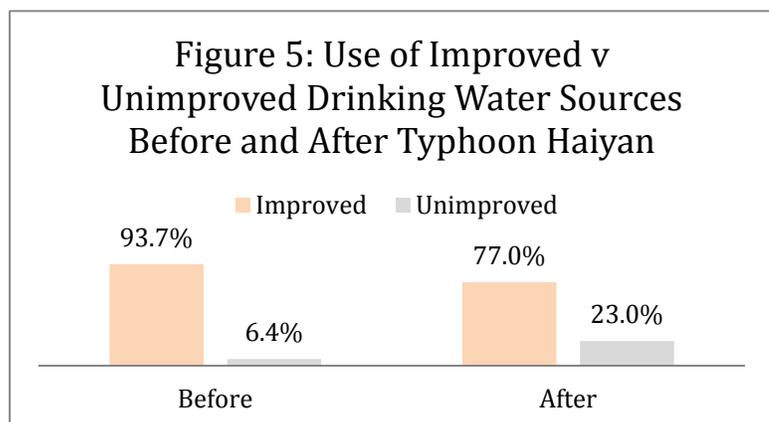
Sanitation was gauged using two measures – one for the safe handling of children's stool and the other for defecation practices. The safe handling of children's stool was probed for every household surveyed with a child under the age of five years. These households were asked to recall the last time their child passed stool, where they did and how the stool was disposed of. The disposal method was then categorized using guidance from The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. The Joint Monitoring Programme considers and categorizes three sanitary disposal methods for children's feces: disposal and use of a toilet facility, public facility or burial of feces. Households with

a child under the age of five years were first asked where the child defecated. The responses indicated 27.8% (15) of children used a disposable diaper, 24.1% (13) reportedly used their own sanitation facility, 13.0% (7) went outside the household premises, 11.1% (6) used a public latrine, 7.4% (4) used a washable diaper, and an additional 7.4% (4) reported going in the home/yard. The next linked question was to inquire where the child's stool was disposed of to look at sanitary and unsanitary disposal practices. 38.9% (21) of respondents reported dropping their child's stool in a toilet facility, 18.5% (10) in solid waste/trash, 14.8% (8) in a public latrine, 13.0% (7) threw the stool elsewhere, another 13.0% (7) threw it in the nearby body of water (the San Juanico Strait) and 1.9% (1) disposed of the stool outside of the premises. Of all the disposal practices being used by the survey respondents, 53.7% (29) used a sanitary method (toilet facility/public latrine) and 46.3% (25) used an unsanitary method.

Defecation practices were gauged for the current post-typhoon period. Respondents living in the same location (n=118) as they were before the typhoon were asked if they were currently using a different toilet from the one that was used before the typhoon. The majority of respondents reported using a different toilet after the typhoon with 60.2% (71) of respondents using a different toilet and 39.8% (47) reporting using the same one. With more than 50% of the respondents living in the same location using a different toilet, the data was stratified by seaside and roadside barangays to see if there was a reported difference. Interestingly, the coastal barangays had 52.1% (37 out of 71 respondents) using a different toilet; whereas, the noncoastal barangays had 66.0% (31 out of 47 respondents) using a different toilet. Both seaside and roadside barangays have been affected in their daily routine and access but the roadside barangays have been impacted more so. FGD and KII feedback complement this information and suggest that the roadside barangays have been more affected. Seaside barangays have many homes located on the beach side right up to the water's edge and in some instances, right over the water. Many of these households cannot build a latrine in these poor construction zones and most resort to using the waterway as their facility. Bathrooms were more common among the roadside communities as the population living in this area was reported in FGDs and KIIs being more secure economically, have the ability to construct a latrine and lastly have the adequate land type to be able to build a latrine. Image 4 in Appendix 2 shows an example of what remains of a home in Barangay 61, a severely damaged home where the last standing item that remains is the toilet bowl with no surrounding structure or walls.

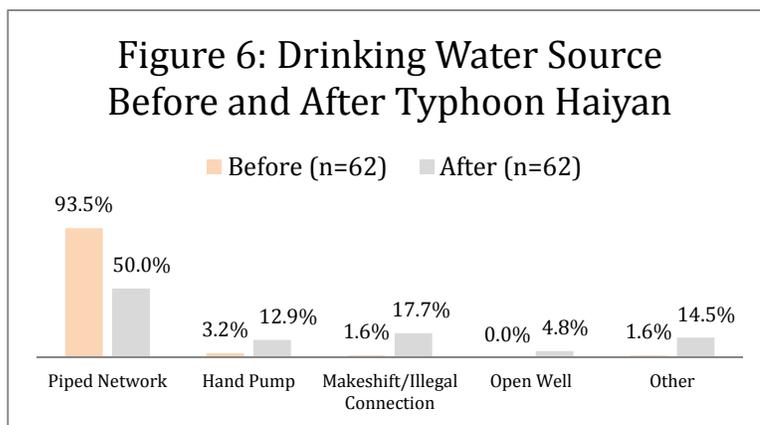
Access to drinking water and water for other uses was gauged for the current post-typhoon period. Access was measured using quantity and quality of water. Drinking water was looked at in regards to quality and water for other uses was looked at in regards to quantity with the SPHERE standard for water being 15 liters per person per day. Quality of drinking water was gauged in two ways with (1) the source of water being improved or unimproved and (2) the change in treatment practices of drinking water after the typhoon. Respondents were asked if they were treating their drinking water before the typhoon and 47.6% (60 out of 126 respondents) said they were, in the current post typhoon period the number of respondents reporting that they treat their drinking water increased to 74.6% (94), a 27.0 percentage point increase in water treatment practices among respondent households. Households were also asked what method they were using to treat their drinking water in the current post-typhoon period and there were three reported practices: boiling, chlorination and filtering – with boiling being the most popular method.

Quality of drinking water was also measured by categorizing the respondent's source of drinking water according to The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation as improved (likely to be of suitable drinking quality) or



unimproved (unlikely to be of suitable drinking quality). Improved sources of drinking water that are relevant to the Old Road Sagkahan program area context are: piped municipal water, protected dug well and hand pump/borehole; whereas unimproved sources of drinking water are makeshift/illegal connection, open well and other. All respondents were asked their source of drinking water before the typhoon and the vast majority of respondents (93.7%) used an improved source (Figure 5). Respondents were also asked their drinking water source after the typhoon and a change can be noted from the pre-typhoon stage to post, with a decrease from 93.7% to 77.0% of people using an improved drinking water source.

Survey respondents whose drinking source had changed since the typhoon, a reported 49.2% (62) of survey respondents, were looked at in further detail for their drinking water source before and after the typhoon (Figure 6). The major change that can be noticed is the decrease of water use from a piped network, and increases in hand pump, makeshift/illegal connections, open wells and other sources. FGDs and KIIs confirm this finding and



interviewees went on to add that there have been multiple piped network water systems that have been damaged and not yet fixed. These damaged points have made way for increased makeshift/illegal connection points. Appendix 2, Image 3 gives an example of one of the many types of ad hoc water points that have arisen in the post-typhoon period. In the picture one can note the multiple connection and contamination points.

Quantity of water for other uses was looked at as a last measure of access to water. Of the 126 households surveyed, 69.0% (87) reported collecting their water with containers such as buckets/jerry cans after the typhoon. Enumerators were trained to measure the total volume of the water receptacles and probe for the number of times they were filled on a daily basis for household water uses. Household and individual water consumption was found to meet and exceed the minimum SPHERE recommendation of 15 liters per person day with a collective average of 28.4 liters per person per day.

Lastly, FGDs and KIIs sought to inquire information on the barangay setup of WASH committees. Responses confirmed that these urban barangay's do not have formal WASH committees as they are known in the traditional sense. However, there is not a complete void of this service as each barangay has a Committee on Health and Sanitation and it is 'their mandate to look at barangay health and sanitation priorities' as a Barangay Captain put it. Even though each barangay may have a Committee on Health and Sanitation, it became apparent in FGDs that their level of engagement varied from barangay to barangay with some respondents reporting a void of the service and others supporting their efforts.

Protection Sector

The protection sector baseline assessment looked to measure two indicators, one for general feelings of safety before and after the typhoon and the other looked to gauge the number of respondents who lost important documents (i.e.: birth certificate, national I.D.) as a result of the typhoon. The first indicator, measuring general feelings of safety before and after the typhoon reflects some interesting trends. Table 3 shows stratified responses to this query by all respondents, gender and age groups. Results indicate that general feelings of safety decreased post-typhoon from 77.0% of all respondents to 48.4%. The most notable point on general safety is that all groups saw a drop of at least 20.0% in general feelings of

safety from before to after the typhoon with 18 – 35 year olds and those over 60 years old showing the largest shift, with each group decreasing by 35.3 percentage points.

Table 3: General Feelings of Safety Before and After the Typhoon, Disaggregated by Gender and Age

	General Feeling of Safety Before the Typhoon		General Feeling of Safety After the Typhoon	
	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe
All Respondents (n=126)	97 (77.0%)	29 (23.0%)	61 (48.4%)	65 (51.6%)
Males (n=61)	45 (73.8%)	16 (26.2%)	31 (50.8%)	30 (49.2%)
Females (n=65)	52 (80.0%)	13 (20.0%)	30 (46.2%)	35 (53.8%)
18 – 35 year olds (n=34)	25 (73.5%)	9 (26.5%)	13 (38.2%)	21 (61.8%)
36 – 59 year olds (n=75)	56 (74.7%)	19 (25.3%)	38 (50.7%)	37 (49.3%)
> 60 years (n=17)	16 (94.1%)	1 (5.9%)	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)

FGD and KII sessions complement this data and respondents, when asked about safety and security, immediately responded by saying ‘we have barangay tanods’. Barangay ‘tanods’ are a local police unit that are engaged by each barangay to enforce both safety and security. Community members in FGDs and barangay leaders in KIIs both confirmed that although there were minor incidences, the communities they live in were generally safe before the typhoon. Following the typhoon: (1) there were multiple incidences of crime and theft, but this has been curtailed according to both FGD and KII participants; (2) power has not been fully restored to the Old Road Sagkahan program implementation area which causes people to stay home more during the evenings and nights due to perceived risk of attack and an inability to walk easily through debris; and (3) there are many families residing in insecure/temporary shelter spaces that do not have sufficient protection measures of their belongings during the day and themselves at night.

Many targeted households lost important documents in Typhoon Haiyan, with 77.0% (97 of 126) of households reporting loss of at least one important document such as a birth certificate or national I.D. Of these, 5.0% reported replacing one of these important documents. The remaining 95.0% of households have been unable to or have not prioritized this yet. Comments from FGDs and KIIs on this topic provide insight to some of the barriers being faced amongst program area households and their effort to replace some or all of these documents. The barriers that were noted include those of access, cost and priority. Replacing these documents means traveling to a government agency and many of these agencies that serve this community in Tacloban were not yet operational in the post-typhoon period. The access to regain these documents would require travel to a further location multiple times, increasing both time and transport costs. Cost was also mentioned as a factor as the replacement of these documents, as the locals understood it, comes with a price. In prioritizing a safe home to sleep at night and replacement of a birth certificate, the priority was given to shelter reconstruction.

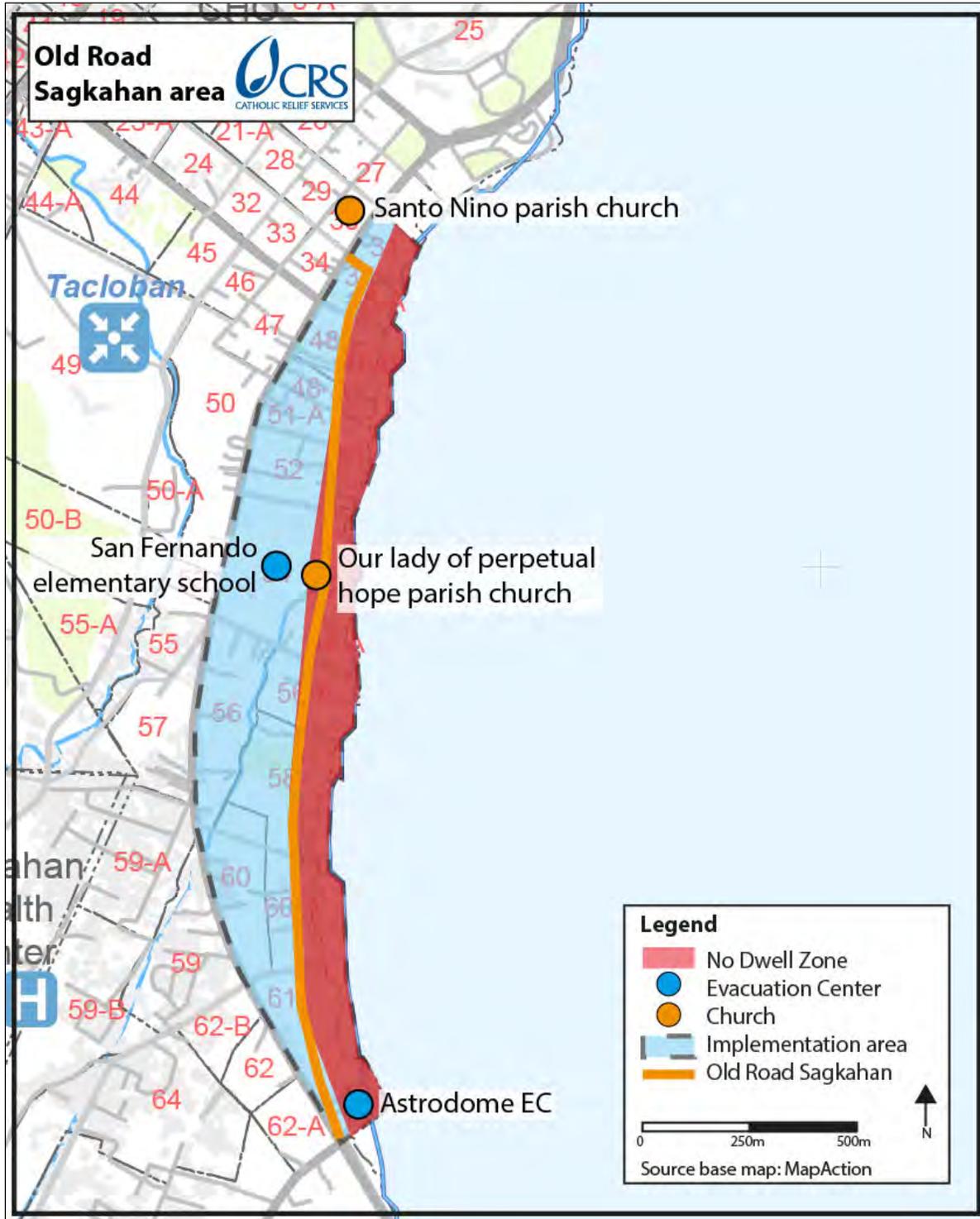
Conclusions

The results from this baseline verify the scope and scale of destruction that Typhoon Haiyan. Households surveyed have been impacted in all three sectors assessed: shelter, WASH and protection. Each intervention sector and their associated targets are well placed in this Old Road Sagkahan program implementation area and most importantly are community voiced priorities as found in FGDs and KIIs. The Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program is well positioned to reach some of the most vulnerable

households impacted by Typhoon Haiyan and has opportunities to engage the program area community to help them not only recover, but recover stronger, with initiatives such as approaches to strengthening DRR systems and processes, building more resilient homes and encouraging positive health and hygiene practices amongst community members.

Appendices

Appendix 1, Program Implementation Area Map, Old Road Sagkahan



Appendix 2, Images



Image 1, 'No Build Zone' signpost in the Old Road Sagkahan implementation area



Image 2, A CRS baseline assessment enumerator using an Apple iPad for household survey data collection

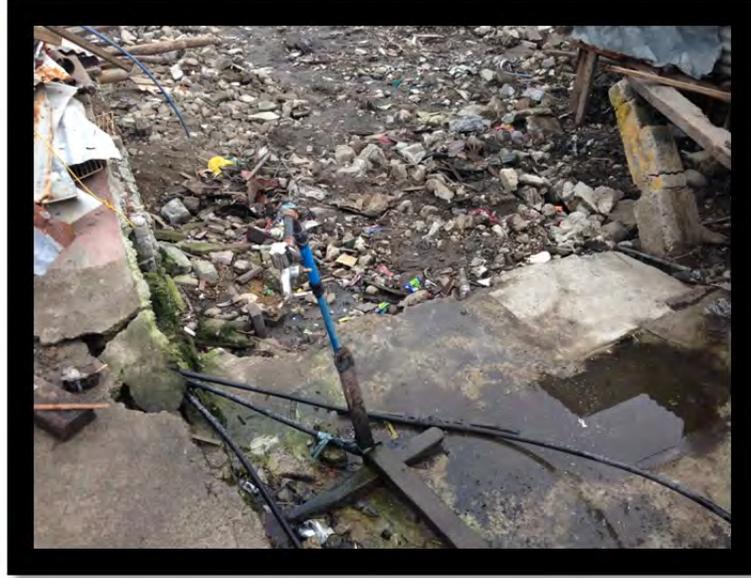


Image 3, A make-shift water connection point put in place from damaged pipes post typhoon Haiyan in Barangay 61.

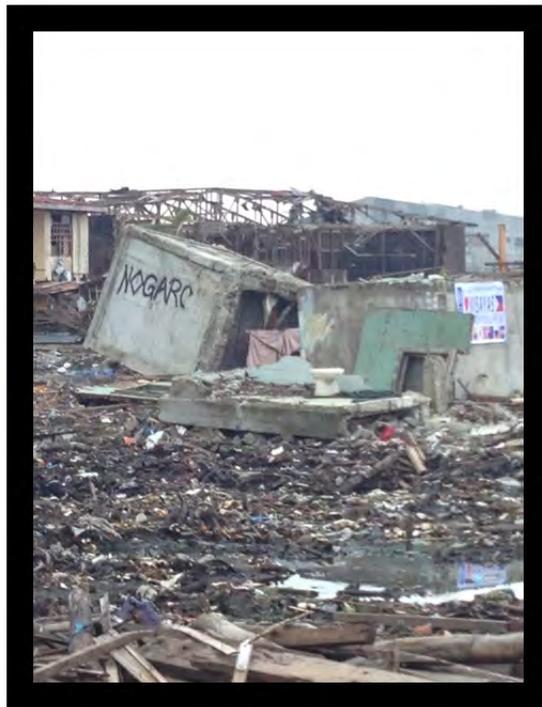


Image 4, An example of a devastated home in one of the program area barangays. The middle of the picture shows what remains of house: a bathroom toilet bowl with no surrounding structure and walls.

Appendix 3, Barangay Analysis and Population



Old Road Sagkahan, program implementation area map

Barangays In The Old Road Sagkahan Program Implementation Area		
31	51	56-A
35	51-A	58
35-A	52	60
48	54	60-A
48-A	54-A	61
48-B	56	

Shaded cells represent seaside barangays that are partially/all located in the 40m - no build/dwell - zone.

Barangay Analysis	
Total Number of barangays	17
Number of seaside barangays in the 40m zone <i>(partially/all of Barangay)</i>	9
Percent of Barangays in the 40m zone <i>(partially/all of Barangay)</i>	52.9%
Total number of households in the program implementation area (N) <i>*Population numbers gathered from household lists generated by Barangay Captains</i>	3,456
Total number of targeted households in the program	3,000
Baseline sample size (n)	126

Appendix 4, Indicators Measured by the Baseline Survey by Program Strategic Objectives

Sector Name:	Shelter and Settlements	Baseline Data
Sub-sector Name:	Emergency/Transitional Shelter	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of households in the program area receiving shelter. (3,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 2:	Number of households in the program area receiving shelter pursuant to Sphere Project standards and FOG guidelines. (3,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 3:	Percent of total affected population in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter assistance, by sex. (15%)	0
OFDA Indicator 4:	Total USD amount and percentage of approved project budget for emergency/transitional shelter spent on goods and services produced in the affected host country economy. (TBD)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Percentage of families living in reconstructed or repaired shelters by end of project. (90%)	0
CRS Indicator 6:	Percentage of households reporting satisfaction with the quality of their shelter per SAD criteria. (90%)	0
CRS Indicator 7:	Percentage of targeted households using inputs and technical advice to adopt a shelter solution. (90%)	0
CRS Indicator 8:	Percentage of households reporting the shelter support they received was useful, timely and of good quality. (90%)	0
CRS Indicator 9:	Number of households supported to make repairs to their shelter. (300)	0
CRS Indicator 10:	Number of households living in new transitional settlements. (700)	0
CRS Indicator 11:	Number of households receiving land rental subsidies with shelter assistance. (100)	0
CRS Indicator 12:	Number of households receiving apartment rental subsidies with shelter assistance. (150)	0
CRS Indicator 13:	Number of households receiving support to host affected families. (300)	0
CRS Indicator 14:	Number of households in the program area receiving transitional shelter, by sex. (1,450)	0
Sub-sector Name:	Shelter Hazard Mitigation	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of shelters incorporating DRR measures. (2,450)	0
OFDA Indicator 2:	Number of settlements adopting DRR measures. (5)	0
OFDA Indicator 3:	Number and percentage of people retaining shelter and settlements DRR knowledge two months after training, by sex. (2,430; 90%)	0
CRS Indicator 4:	Number of shelter beneficiaries reporting feeling more resilient to future shocks. (80%)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Number of people trained on DRR construction practices. (2,700)	0
CRS Indicator 6:	Number of participatory DRR plans developed. (6)	

CRS Indicator 7:	Number of government officials and affected individuals trained in participatory DRR methods. (60)	0
CRS Indicator 8:	Number of target communities who have a protective barrier from the sea. (6)	0
CRS Indicator 9:	Number of sq. meters with new mangrove or forest planted. (2,000)	0

Sector Name:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	Baseline Data
Sub-sector Name:	Sanitation Infrastructure	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation infrastructure program. (15,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 2 (S4):	Number of people whose family received or built a latrine as a result of the program. (14,250)	0
CRS Indicator 3:	Number of household latrine/showers constructed with connection to septic tanks. (2,700)	0
CRS Indicator 4:	Number of meters of grey water waste drains constructed. (27,000)	0
Sub-sector Name:	Hygiene Promotion	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting). (15,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 2 (HP2):	Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location. (2,850)	71.4% (2,035)
OFDA Indicator 3 (HP1):	Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands. (2,850)	15.1% (430)
OFDA Indicator 4 (HP7):	Number of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training. (6)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Number of global public awareness events participated in. (18)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Number of active community WASH committees	
Sub-sector Name:	Environmental Health	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of people benefiting from solid waste management, drainage, and/or vector control activities (without double-counting). (15,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 2:	Number of people employed through CFW activities, by sex. (15,000)	0
OFDA Indicator 3:	Average total USD amount per person earned through CFW activities. (TBD)	0

OFDA Indicator 4 (EH4):	Number of communal solid waste disposal sites created and in use. (12)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Number of community clean-up plans completed in each targeted community within 1 month of project start-up. (6)	0
CRS Indicator 6:	Number of meters of concrete lined drains with concrete covers built. (13,500)	0
CRS Indicator 7:	Number of targeted households reporting that they live in a safe and sanitary environment. (85%)	64.3%
Sub-sector Name:	Water Supply Infrastructure	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program. (14,250)	0
OFDA Indicator 2 (WS3):	Number of water points developed, repaired or rehabilitated. (2,700)	0
CRS Indicator 3:	Number of households with access to safe water. (3,000)	0

Sector Name:	Protection	Baseline Data
Sub-sector Name:	Protection Coordination, Advocacy and Information	
OFDA Indicator 1:	Number of people trained in protection, by sex. (390)	0
CRS Indicator 2:	Percentage of beneficiaries report feeling safe in their community disaggregated by sex, age and other community-defined vulnerability groups. (85%).	48.4%; 50.8% of men and 46.2% of women
CRS Indicator 3:	Number of households that have replaced at least one important document. (500)	0
CRS Indicator 4:	Number of CRS staff trained on GBV, trafficking, and child protection and corresponding referral services, disaggregated by sex. (30)	0
CRS Indicator 5:	Number of government staff trained on housing, land and property rights issues, disaggregated by sex. (60)	0
CRS Indicator 6:	Number of individuals trained on housing, land and property issues, disaggregated by sex. (300)	0
CRS Indicator 7:	Number of community trafficking awareness raising events held. (12)	0
CRS Indicator 8:	Number of IECs explaining document recover process produced. (TBD)	0

Appendix 5, Household Registration/Baseline Questionnaire

#	Probe	*B
SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS		
1	Form Number _____	B
2	Date _____	B
3	Name of enumerator _____	B
4	Survey instructions: Introduce yourself and state that you are conducting a registration and baseline on behalf of Catholic Relief Services. Inform the respondent that the survey is being administered for a USAID funded recovery project for Tacloban and ask for their consent to be interviewed. Note that all respondents must be of at least 18 years of age.	B
HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
1	Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Tacloban	B
2	Barangay <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 35-A <input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 48-A <input type="checkbox"/> 48-B <input type="checkbox"/> 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 51-A <input type="checkbox"/> 52 <input type="checkbox"/> 54 <input type="checkbox"/> 54-A <input type="checkbox"/> 56 <input type="checkbox"/> 56-A <input type="checkbox"/> 58 <input type="checkbox"/> 60 <input type="checkbox"/> 60-A <input type="checkbox"/> 61	B
3	Purok/Zone _____	B
4	Respondent's relationship to head of household: <input type="checkbox"/> Self <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Child (over age 18) <input type="checkbox"/> Parent	B
5	Gender of respondent <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	B
6	Age of respondent _____	B
7	Name of head of household _____	
8	Gender of head of household <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	B
9	Age of head of household _____	
10	Civil status <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/er <input type="checkbox"/> Live-in partner <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	B
11	How many families are there in this household? <i>{“family” is defined as economically independent of other household members}</i> _____	B
12	Before “Yolanda” what was your main source of income? <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Market vendor <input type="checkbox"/> Tricycle/pedicab driver <input type="checkbox"/> Construction workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____	B
13	How many boys are age 0-5 in this family? _____	B
14	How many girls are age 0-5 in this family? _____	B

15	How many boys are age 6-17 in this family? _____	B
16	How many girls are age 6-17 in this family? _____	B
17	How many men are age 18-59 in this family? _____	B
18	How many women are age 18-59 in this family? _____	B
19	How many men are age 60 years or older? _____	B
20	How many women are age 60 years or older? _____	B
21	Are any family members pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22	Are any family members disabled, such as having difficulty hearing, seeing, speaking, walking or learning? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
23	Is there a family member that can provide physical labor such as clearing/lifting debris? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

SHELTER

1	Did you own the house you were living in? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Before Yolanda, what type of a house were you living in? <input type="checkbox"/> Brick/concrete house <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden/Nipa hut <input type="checkbox"/> Semi concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____	B
3	Do you know what size your house was? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, what is the length and width in square meters <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Length _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Width _____	
4	Where are you currently living? <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives/neighbor's house <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation Center [If evacuation center, answer question 5] <input type="checkbox"/> Bunkhouse <input type="checkbox"/> Original location <input type="checkbox"/> Public area (covered court, uncovered court, road side, open field) <input type="checkbox"/> Other	B
5	If living in an evacuation center, which one? <input type="checkbox"/> Please specify _____	
6	Before the typhoon, did you have electricity in your house? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	What is the ownership status of your house? <input type="checkbox"/> Own If own, "I have my house title" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes I have it <input type="checkbox"/> No I never had one <input type="checkbox"/> I had one before the typhoon, but not I do not (If have house title, take picture) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent If rent, "I have my rental agreement" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes I have it <input type="checkbox"/> No I never had one <input type="checkbox"/> I had one before the typhoon, but not I do not <input type="checkbox"/> Other arrangement, please specify _____	
8	What is the ownership status of your land? <input type="checkbox"/> Own If own, "I have my land title" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes I have it <input type="checkbox"/> No I never had one <input type="checkbox"/> I had one before the typhoon, but not I do not (If have land title, take picture) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent If rent, "I have my rental agreement" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes I have it <input type="checkbox"/> No I never had one <input type="checkbox"/> I had one before the typhoon, but not I do not	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other arrangement, please specify _____	
9	I am an informal settler <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	I can get permission to reside on this land for 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	Is your household a resident of the Barangay, with his/her physical house prior to Yolanda being located in the Barangay regardless of where you are registered to vote? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	Is your household a confirmed beneficiary of any other substantial shelter or housing recovery program? (this does not include tents, tarpaulin tools, or CGI only support) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, what organization is providing this support? _____	
13	What is the current condition of your house? <input type="checkbox"/> No damage or fully repaired <input type="checkbox"/> Only my roof needs repair <input type="checkbox"/> My roof and other parts of my house need repair <input type="checkbox"/> My house is totally damaged and I have no other option but to live in emergency shelter/evacuation center	
14	What do you plan to do about your shelter situation in the long-term? <input type="checkbox"/> Don't have shelter damage <input type="checkbox"/> Repair damaged house <input type="checkbox"/> Build new home at same location <input type="checkbox"/> Build new home in different location <input type="checkbox"/> Move in with relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Rent land and build new shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Rent an apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Move to bunk house <input type="checkbox"/> move to government relocation site <input type="checkbox"/> move to NON-government relocation site <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____	
15	OBSERVATION: What are the conditions and risks of the property? <input type="checkbox"/> No risk <input type="checkbox"/> Risk of flooding <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide risk <input type="checkbox"/> No dwell zone 40m within coastline <input type="checkbox"/> Within 3m from a river in urban area <input type="checkbox"/> Within 50m from a river/ravine in a rural area	
16	OBSERVATION: Is there debris on the plot? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, needs heavy machinery <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, can be removed manually <input type="checkbox"/> No debris	
17	Take a photo of the house and surrounding debris (if any)	
18	Before the typhoon did your community have any plans/strategies in situations of extreme weather like Yolanda? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	B
19	Before Yolanda, did you feel safe from natural hazards (i.e. flood, earthquake, typhoon, and landslide)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, felt very safe from hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Felt somewhat safe from hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Undecided/unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Did not really feel safe <input type="checkbox"/> Did not feel at all safe from hazards	B
20	Do you know of any construction practices that can make your house stronger in case of a typhoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, What are they: [Note to enumerator: do not read off options to respondent] <input type="checkbox"/> Improved roofing (Use of CGI of quality 0.5 or thicker, use of umbrella nails, sufficient girders and purlins, roof under 30 degree or steeper) <input type="checkbox"/> Improved connections (Use of tie wire, strapping, nail plates, connection blocks, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Use of bracing in all planes	B

	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Construction in safe location (Away from waterways, hillsides, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGEINE		
1	Before the typhoon did you have access to a toilet? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, toilet for my household only (If yes, answer question 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, communal toilet, shared and shared between how many people ____ ? <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
2	If yes, what is the current condition of this toilet? <input type="checkbox"/> Not damaged, in use <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged but usable <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged and not usable	B
3	What kind of toilet were you using before the typhoon? <input type="checkbox"/> No facility/bush/latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Flush/pour toilet (If selected, answer question 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilated improved pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine with slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine with no slab/open pit <input type="checkbox"/> Composting toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Bucket toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Hanging toilet/latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Other	B
4	Where do you flush/pour to? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else	B
5	Is the toilet you are currently using different from the one you were using before the typhoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if yes, answer question 6) <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
6	What kind of toilet facility are you currently using? <input type="checkbox"/> No facility/bush/latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Flush/pour toilet (If selected, answer question 7) <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilated improved pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine with slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine with no slab/open pit <input type="checkbox"/> Composting toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Bucket toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Hanging toilet/latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Other	B
7	Where do you flush/pour to? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else	B
8	Do you share this toilet/latrine with other households? Where do you flush/pour to? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
9	Photo of the toilet	
10	Is there a child under the age of 5 in the household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, answer question 11 and 12) <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
11	The last time the child under age 5 years old passed stool, where did she/he defecate? <input type="checkbox"/> Used potty <input type="checkbox"/> Used washable diaper <input type="checkbox"/> Used disposable diaper	B

	<input type="checkbox"/> Went in clothes <input type="checkbox"/> Went in house/yard <input type="checkbox"/> Went outside the premises <input type="checkbox"/> Used own sanitation facility <input type="checkbox"/> Used public latrine	
12	The last time the child under 5 years old passed stool, where was his/her feces disposed? <input type="checkbox"/> Dropped into toilet facility <input type="checkbox"/> Buried <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste/trash <input type="checkbox"/> In yard <input type="checkbox"/> Outside premises <input type="checkbox"/> Public latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Into sink/tub <input type="checkbox"/> Thrown into waterway/bay/sea <input type="checkbox"/> At the well <input type="checkbox"/> Thrown elsewhere	B
13	OBSERVATION: Can you please show me where you usually wash your hands? (check for soap) <input type="checkbox"/> Water only <input type="checkbox"/> Water and soap	B
14	Before the typhoon, how did you get water for drinking? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped network from Water District <input type="checkbox"/> Piped-network from Barangay Water Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump <input type="checkbox"/> Open well <input type="checkbox"/> Makeshift extension/illegal connection <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____	B
15	Has your drinking water source changed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, answer question 16) <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
16	How do you get your drinking water now? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped network from Water District <input type="checkbox"/> Piped-network from Barangay Water Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump <input type="checkbox"/> Open well <input type="checkbox"/> Makeshift extension/illegal connection <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____	B
17	Are you currently treating your water at home to make it safer to drink? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, answer question 18) <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
18	If yes, how are you treating your water? <input type="checkbox"/> Boiling <input type="checkbox"/> Chlorination - Aquatabs/Hyposol <input type="checkbox"/> Solar disinfection <input type="checkbox"/> Filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____	B
19	Before the typhoon, were you treating our water at home to make it safer to drink?	B
20	Before the typhoon, how did you get water for other uses? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped network from Water District <input type="checkbox"/> Piped-network from Barangay Water Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump <input type="checkbox"/> Open well <input type="checkbox"/> Makeshift extension/illegal connection <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____	B
21	Has your water source for other uses changed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, answer question 22) <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
22	How do you get your water for other uses now? <input type="checkbox"/> Piped network from Water District <input type="checkbox"/> Piped-network from Barangay Water Service Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump <input type="checkbox"/> Open well <input type="checkbox"/> Makeshift extension/illegal connection <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____	B

23	How do you collect and store water for other uses? <input type="checkbox"/> I have a metered connection (answer question 24) <input type="checkbox"/> I collect water for household uses in a collector (jerry can, bucket, etc.) (answer question x)	B
24	OBSERVATION: Ask respondent to show you all the water collectors and calculate the total volume in liters or gallons. <u> </u> Ask how many times per day the household fills these collectors <u> </u>	B
25	When is it important to wash your hands? [Note to enumerator: do not read off options to respondent, but do ask, "Is there any other time?"] <input type="checkbox"/> Before eating <input type="checkbox"/> After using the toilet <input type="checkbox"/> After changing a diaper/handling a child who has defecated <input type="checkbox"/> Before feeding an infant <input type="checkbox"/> Before preparing food <input type="checkbox"/> After eating <input type="checkbox"/> After manual work	B
26	How do you dispose of your garbage currently? <input type="checkbox"/> Collected by the Barangay <input type="checkbox"/> Segregate and sold to junk shop <input type="checkbox"/> Burn <input type="checkbox"/> Used as compost pit <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean/river/canal <input type="checkbox"/> Side of street <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify	B
PROTECTION		
1	Do you feel safe in the community/place you live in now after the typhoon, at all times of day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
2	Do you feel that your community/place you live in now after the typhoon is sanitary, hygienic and keeps your family healthy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
3	Are you living in the same location as you did before the typhoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
4	Did you feel safe in the community/place you lived in before the typhoon, at all times of day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
5	Did you feel that your community/place you lived in before the typhoon was sanitary, hygienic and kept your family healthy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
6	Has anyone in your household lost any important identification documents due to the typhoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, if yes how many family members and which documents Birth Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> # of HH members National ID <input type="checkbox"/> # of HH members Passport <input type="checkbox"/> # of HH members Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> # of HH members <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
7	If yes, have you been able to replace at least one of these documents? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B
8	Photo of respondent	

Appendix 6, Focus Group Discussion, Guiding Questions

Shelter/Disaster Risk Reduction
1. Define resilience? What is the WARAI word for resilience?
2. Before Yolanda, as a community how resilient/safe did you feel from natural hazards (i.e. flood, earthquake, typhoon, and landslide) as it relates to your home/shelter?
3. In an emergency like Yolanda, who do you look towards for guidance?
4. As a community, did you have or are you aware of any plans/strategies for situations of extreme weather like Yolanda? If yes, what are they?
5. What does disaster risk reduction mean to you and your community?
6. Whose responsibility do you feel it is to develop and implement DRR plans?
7. What are your thoughts on developing PARTICIPATORY community DRR plans? What is the community's role in this?
WASH
1. Describe your community in terms of general sanitation and hygiene before the typhoon. Did you feel that your community promoted general good health of the residents? Why or why not?
2. Describe your community in terms of general sanitation and hygiene now, after the typhoon. Do you feel that your current community situation promotes general good health of the residents? Why or why not?
3. Before the typhoon, were you aware of any active provider of WASH service providers in your community? (Examples: CHWs, BHWs, Sanitary Inspector, or any others?)
4. If yes, what was their role/responsibility?
5. After the typhoon, have these WASH service providers re-engaged their responsibilities?
6. Is there a gap from their prior function?
Protection
1. Before the typhoon, what were the major safety and security concerns of your community?
2. After the typhoon, what are the current major safety concerns of your community?
3. What are the safety and security concerns as it relates to yourselves as women/men? And also to children?
4. Given the time period that has elapsed since the typhoon, who is currently the most vulnerable in your community?

Appendix 7, Key Informant Interview, Guiding Questions

Shelter/Disaster Risk Reduction
1. Define resilience? What is the WARAI word for resilience?
2. Before Yolanda, how resilient did you feel your community was from natural hazards (i.e. flood, earthquake, typhoon, and landslide) as it relates to homes/shelter?
3. In an emergency like Yolanda, who typically takes the leadership role in your community?
4. Are you aware of any plans/strategies for situations of extreme weather like Yolanda? If yes, what are they?
5. What does disaster risk reduction mean to you and your community?
6. Whose responsibility do you feel it is to develop and implement DRR plans?
7. What are your thoughts on developing PARTICIPATORY community DRR plans? What is the community's role in this? What is community leaders' role in this?
WASH
1. Describe your community in terms of general sanitation and hygiene before the typhoon. Did you feel that your community promoted general good health of the residents? Why or why not?
2. Describe your community in terms of general sanitation and hygiene now, after the typhoon. Do you feel that your current community situation promotes general good health of the residents? Why or why not?
3. Before the typhoon, were you aware of any active provider of WASH service providers in your community? (Examples: CHWs, BHWs, Sanitary Inspector, or any others?)
4. If yes, what was their role/responsibility?
5. After the typhoon, have these WASH service providers re-engaged their responsibilities?
6. Is there a gap from their prior function?
Protection
1. Do you know if people in your community have lost key documents (birth certificate, national ID and passport)? Are you able to estimate the scale of loss of documents? Have community members been able to start replacing these documents? If yes, through what channels? If no, what are the barriers?
2. Before the typhoon, what were the major safety and security concerns of your community? Are there certain areas? As it relates to shelter? As it relates to violence? As it relates to privacy? As it relates to long-term shelter concerns?
3. After the typhoon, what are the current major safety concerns of your community?
4. Given the time period that has elapsed since the typhoon, who are currently the most vulnerable group/s in your community?