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## Emergency Assistance to Typhoon Haiyan-Affected Communities in Eastern Visayas



**Final Program Results Report**  
13 November 2013 to 30 September 2014  
AID-OFDA-G-14-00003

Prepared for  
**Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance**  
**The United States Agency for International Development**

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

<b>BCPC</b>	Barangay (Village) Council for the Protection of Children
<b>CBCPN</b>	Community-Based Child Protection Network
<b>CGI</b>	corrugated galvanized iron
<b>CPiE</b>	Child Protection in Emergencies
<b>CPWG</b>	Child Protection Working Group
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Space
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>LCAT-VAW</b>	Local Councils Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women
<b>LSC</b>	Life Skills Curriculum
<b>MCPC</b>	Municipal Council for the Protection of Children
<b>MDT</b>	Multi-disciplinary Team
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
<b>MSWD</b>	Municipal Social Welfare and Development
<b>MSWDO</b>	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>NDRRMC</b>	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>PTI-CRC</b>	Psychosocial Training Institute–Child Rights Centre
<b>RR</b>	ridge roll
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WCPD</b>	Women and Child Protection Desk

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Plan Philippines prepared and submitted the **Emergency Assistance to Typhoon-Affected Communities in Eastern Visayas** project the first week after Typhoon Haiyan, one of the most powerful typhoons on record, made its first landfall near Guiuan, Eastern Samar on Nov 8, 2013. The proposal was based on situation reports and damage assessments of Plan's East Samar Program Unit and the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC).

With support from USAID/OFDA, the six-month project<sup>1</sup> addressed the emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene needs among storm-affected populations from seven (7) hard hit municipalities of Eastern Samar Province. The project also supported critical Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) priorities in concert with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and 15 Municipal and 50 Barangay Child Protection Councils in fourteen (14) priority municipalities of Leyte and Eastern Samar Provinces. Overall, the project targeted **73,625 affected** individuals in 14,725 households impacted by Typhoon Haiyan.

In May 2014 the project received approval from USAID for a project modification and a no-cost extension. The modification provided additional support for ongoing self-help shelter recovery efforts in Plan's Eastern Samar target area. This included distribution of 1,446 transitional shelter repair kits and accompanying technical assistance for households in the Guiuan, Eastern Samar area that were pursuing self-help housing repair or reconstruction. The project was awarded a no cost extension of the end date from May 13, 2014 to September 30, 2014.

## RESULTS

Overall, the project addressed the needs among most affected residents from hard-hit municipalities in Eastern Samar. By the end of implementation, the project reached a total of 74,727 individuals. Of these, 16,171 households received emergency shelter kits and transitional shelter repair kits, hygiene kits and water kits. The project through its child protection component, also reached a total of 56,783 children.

### RESULTS BY OBJECTIVE

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

Beneficiaries	Target	Overall target achieved	Percent of target achieved
Number of beneficiaries by objective	73,625	74,727 <sup>2</sup>	100%
Number of internally displaced persons reached	73,625	73,625	100%

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<sup>1</sup> The project was originally designed for four months but due to a cost modification that includes child protection activities, the LOP was extended to six months.

<sup>2</sup> This includes the total number of beneficiaries receiving shelter roofing kits

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

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

**Performance against indicators**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter	14,725	16,171	100%
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere project standards and FOG guidelines	14,725	16,171	100%
Percentage of total affected population in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter assistance disaggregated by sex	17% (73,625 targeted/428,877 total affected) – 50% F, 50% M)	17% 74,727 (36,378F/37,894M)	100%
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	-	-

**Objective 1: To provide emergency shelter to affected populations**

**Activity 1.1. Distribution of shelter kits to 14,725 households, representing 73,625 individuals.**

The project reached its target and was able to procure and distribute emergency shelter kits to 14,725 households, providing temporary shelter to 73,625 individuals (refer to figure 1 for mapping of overall emergency shelter beneficiaries).

Emergency shelter kits provided included high density polyethylene (HDPE) sheet (4mx6m), consistent with OFDA technical specifications, which served as shelter cover for a 5m by 3.6m coco-lumber framed shelter space of 18 square metres. The HDPE sheets met recognized international standards for emergency shelter and were internationally procured from a supplier in India as these were not locally available. Each shelter kit also included a 2m x 3m linoleum ground mat, 20 metres nylon ropes (12mm) and 1.5 kgs of common nails. For every five households, a shelter assembly kit composed of saw, hammer, shovel, crowbar and chisel was also provided.

At the onset, Plan developed a beneficiary registry that factored in levels of household vulnerabilities to guide its beneficiary selection process. Plan used the following set of criteria in selecting the beneficiaries:

- Households with totally damaged homes;
- Female- or child-headed household;
- Elderly;
- Family with members living with disability;
- Families with children in school;
- Pregnant and lactating women.

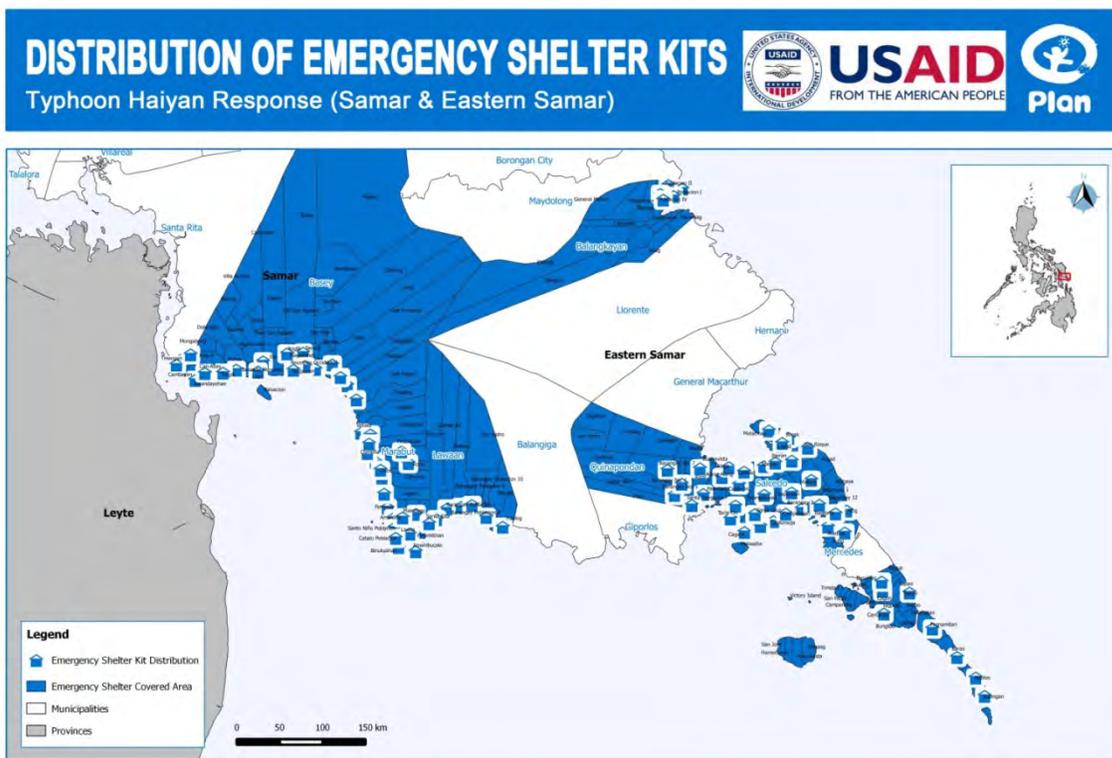
The project also formed a working committee in the target villages comprised of a 5-10 people team represented by male and female heads of household and members of community based organizations. Overall, the working committee was responsible for:

- Providing assistance during the distribution of shelter kits;
- Providing technical assistance, monitoring and supervision, and quality control of installation activities;
- Providing leadership to complete shelter activities in line with project work plans.

Originally, the project identified seven heavily affected municipalities including Gen. Macarthur, Giporlos, Guiuan, Hernani, Oras, Quinapondan and Salcedo for its emergency shelter interventions. However, validation in the areas and baseline findings noted that the municipalities of Gen. Macarthur and Oras sustained minimal damage. With OFDA approval, the project shifted its target to include the municipalities of Balangkayan and Lawaan in Eastern Samar and the municipalities of Basey and Marabut in Western Samar in its emergency shelter kit distribution.

Due to savings incurred, roofing kits were distributed to an additional 1,446 households in Lawaan in East Samar and in Marabut and Basey in West Samar to help fill the gaps identified by the Shelter Cluster. The selected households were provided with additional CGI sheets, coco lumbers, roof nails, ridge caps and roof sealant to complete their house repair (refer to figure 1 for mapping of overall roofing kit shelter beneficiaries).

**Figure 1: Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits**



**Summary of Shelter Kits Distributed**

Province	Municipality	# of Barangays	Total Population Reached		Total Distributed Emergency Shelter Kits
			Male	Female	
Eastern Samar	Balangkayan	5	1,888	1,964	845
Eastern Samar	Guiuan	8	5,900	6,140	2,527
Eastern Samar	Lawaan	6	3,710	3,862	1,791
Eastern Samar	Quinapondan	8	2,620	2,728	1,258
Eastern Samar	Salcedo	26	8,132	8,465	3,869
Western Samar	Basey	16	5,783	6,018	2,360
Western Samar	Marabut	23	5,080	5,285	2,075
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>33,113</b>	<b>34,462</b>	<b>14,725</b>

Data Source:  
GADM Administrative Boundaries  
OFDA/USAID Emergency Shelter Project

Icon Source:  
UN-OCHA Humanitarian Icons

Map Author:  
Plan International - Philippines

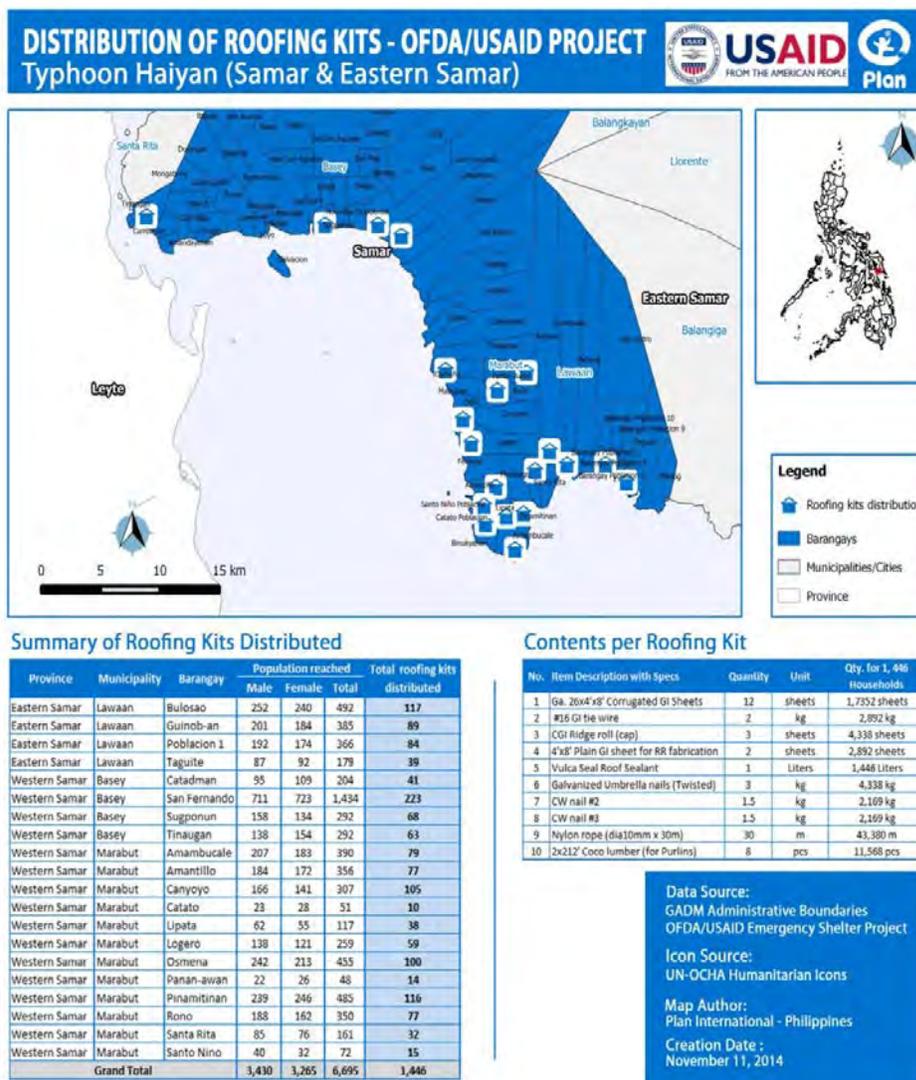
Creation Date:  
November 27, 2014

A roofing kit is composed of 12 pieces CGI sheets; 2 kilos of GI tie wire; 3 sheets of CGI ridge roll/cap; 2 sheets of plain GI sheets; 1 litre Vulca Seal roof sealant; 3 kilos galvanized umbrella nails; 1.5 kilos each of #2 and #3 CW nails; 30 meters (10mm diameter) nylon rope; and 8 pieces 2"x2"x12' coco lumber for purlins. The assistance supported the selected households complete their house repair or reconstruction.

To help address the huge demand for skilled carpenters in the affected communities, the project partnered with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to conduct a 15-day construction skills technical training. The first 3 days of the 15-day training was held through a classroom type session with topics on construction safety, construction methods and techniques, measurements and distance, preparation of building estimates and bill of materials. Overall, 84 local carpenters from Lawaan, Basey and Marabut municipalities attended the training and as part of the practical training, completed the construction of 76 model roofs incorporating DRR techniques.

The project also carried out a post distribution monitoring and collected data from 305 households who benefited from the distribution of roofing kits in Lawaan, Basey and Marabut municipalities in East and West Samar. The target barangays monitored were Amambucale, Bulosao, Canyoyo, Guinob-an, Lipata, Osmena, Pinamitinan, Rono, San Fernando and Tinaugan. A summary of findings is included on Annex 1.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Roofing Kits**



**SECTOR: Logistics Support, Relief Commodities**

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of beneficiaries by objective	73,625	57,271 <sup>3</sup>	78%
Number of internally displaced persons reached	73,625	57,271 <sup>4</sup>	78%

**Sub-sector: Non-food Items (NFIs)**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Total number and per unit USD cost of NFIs distributed by type	14,725 family hygiene kits at an estimated unit cost of USD \$38.63	14,725	100%
Total number and per item USD value of cash/vouchers distributed for NFIs, by type	N/A	0	0
Total number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type	73,625 (36,813 female and 36,812 male)	57,271 <sup>5</sup> (27,848F/29,423M)	78%

**Objective 2: To provide essential NFIs to affected populations**

**Activity 2.1. Distribution of hygiene kits to 14,725 households (approximately 73,625 beneficiaries).**

Within the four month of the project period, Plan facilitated the procurement and distribution of NFIs and culturally appropriate hygiene kits in compliance with Sphere standards to 14, 725 households with 57,2671 individuals (27,848 females and 29,423 males).The project reached 79 affected barangays in the priority municipalities of Balangkayan, Giporlos, Guiuan, Hernani, Lawaan, Mercedes, Quinapondan, and Salcedo in East Samar (refer to figure 3 for mapping of overall NFI beneficiaries).

The distributed hygiene kits were sufficient for two to three weeks consumption for a family of five. The kits included the following items:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Specifications</b>
Bathing Soap (bar)	12	Wrapped bars, 135 grams
Laundry Soap	1	2.0 kg.
Toothbrush (adult)	2	Medium, with bristle head covers
Toothbrush (child)	4	Medium, with bristle head covers
Toothpaste	4	75 ml tubes

<sup>3</sup> In its project proposal, Plan noted that it will target 73,625 individuals under the assumption that there are 5 members per household. Based on records taken from acknowledgement receipts, the average household benefiting from the NFI distribution comprised of 3.8 per family reducing the total number of individual beneficiaries to 57,271.

<sup>4</sup> ibid

<sup>5</sup> ibid

Nail Clippers	3	Ace brand clippers
Soap box	2	Boilable plastic
Shampoo	1	Hypoallergenic, 500 mm bottle
Sanitary pads, packet	3	8 pads per pack
Plastic Jerry Can	1	20 liter capacity, covered
Face Towel	4	100% cotton, 10 x 10cm

**SECTOR:** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of beneficiaries by objective	73,625	57,271 <sup>6</sup>	78%
Number of internally displaced persons reached	73,625	57,271 <sup>7</sup>	78%

**Sub-sector:** Hygiene Promotion

**Performance against indicators**

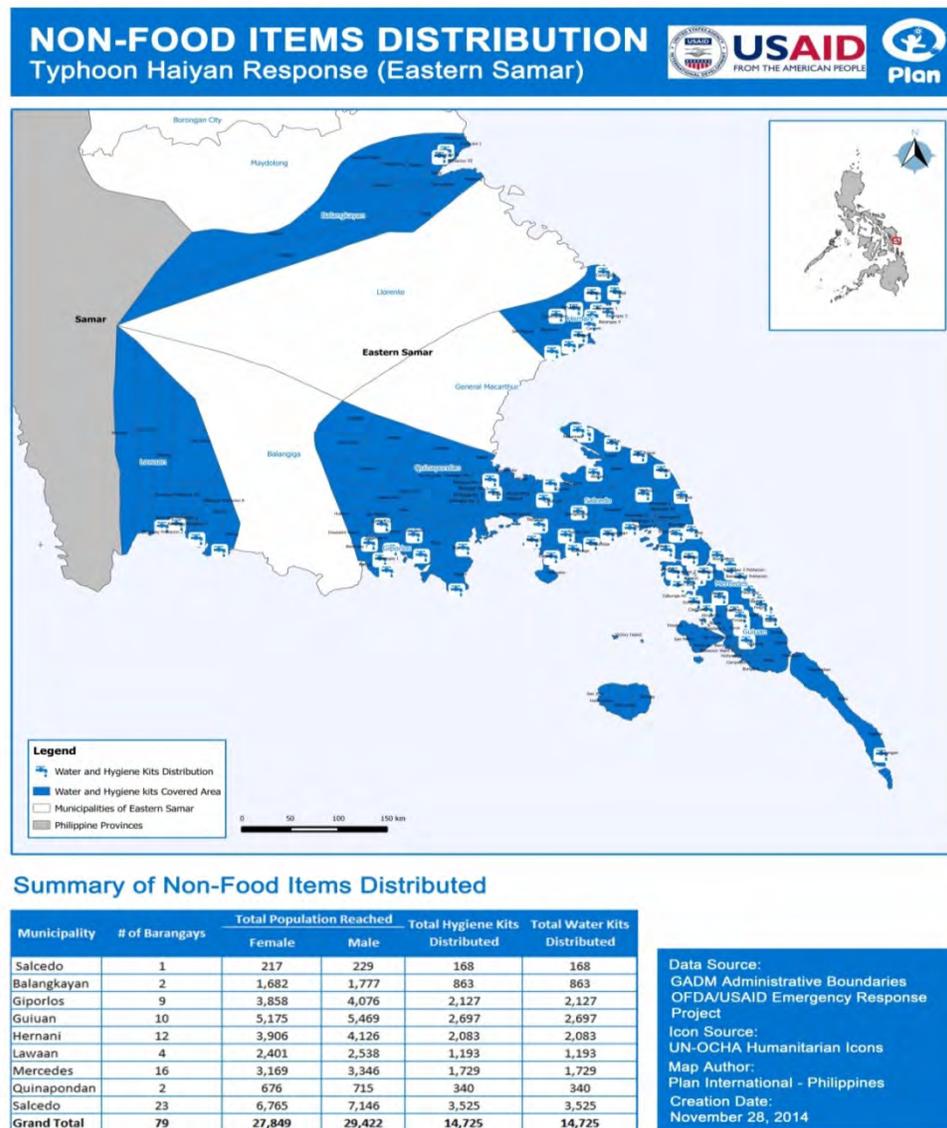
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion	73,625	57,271 <sup>8</sup>		100%
Number of water kits distributed	14,725	14,725		100%
Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers	11,780 (80% of recipient HHs)	14,725		100%
Number of households receiving water quality education, by sex	14,725 HHs (including 50% females, 50% males)	14,725 (27,848F/29,423M)		100% (Females 53%, 57% Males)
Number of household drinking water supplies with FRC (trace)	11,780 (80% of recipient HHs)	5,272		44.75%

<sup>6</sup> In its project proposal, Plan noted that it will target 73,625 individuals under the assumption that there are 5 members per household. Based on records taken from acknowledgement receipts, the average household benefiting from WASH comprised of 3.8 per family reducing the total number of individual beneficiaries to 57,271.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid*

**Figure 3: Distribution of NFIs**



**Objective 3: To provide for the immediate safe drinking water needs of affected populations**

**Activity 3.1. Distribution of Hyposol point-of-use water treatment solution, along with a 10 liter, capped jerry can, to 14,725 households (approximately 73,625 beneficiaries)**

Within the fourth month of the project period, Plan distributed water kits consisting of one 20L Jerry can and 2 bottles of hyposol to 14,725 households for the immediate safe drinking water needs of 57,271 individuals.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, the project conducted a follow up household survey to assess how families are properly treating their water, maintaining proper water handling and storage practices and to conduct point-of-use water testing to confirm free residual chlorine (FRC) levels including testing of the pH value levels of the households' drinking water.

The survey randomly selected 400 households from 8 communities in 6 municipalities in East Samar. There were 262 (66%) male and 138 (34%) female respondents. An equal number of young (103) and elderly (103) people were interviewed (52%). Nearly half of the respondents (48%) belong to the 36 to 59 age bracket.

The survey revealed that after more than 3 months from the time water kits were distributed, 64% of water samples tested showed no free residual chlorine (FRC) traces in their drinking water. Only 36.3% of the water samples tested showed FRC traces. By extrapolation, that percentage translates to around 5,272 households of the 14,725 households provided with water kits. During the first two months, the percentage of households showing FRC traces in their drinking water must be higher which is estimated from 96% to 46% diminishing progressively as supplies get exhausted.

**SECTOR: Protection**

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of beneficiaries by objective	50,000	56,783 (28,383 girls, 28,400 boys)	100%
Number of internally displaced persons reached	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Sub-sector: Child Protection**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Overall target achieved)</b>	<b>Percent of target achieved</b>
Number of people trained in Child Protection, disaggregated by sex	2,750	9,481 (F- 7,649/M- 1832)	100%
Number and percent of unaccompanied children with a parent or guardian at the close of the program	2,000	55 (36 boys; 19 girls)	2.75%

**Objective 4: To ensure adequate, safe and supportive family care, prevent exploitation and abuse, and support the healthy psychological and social recovery of child survivors of Typhoon Haiyan**

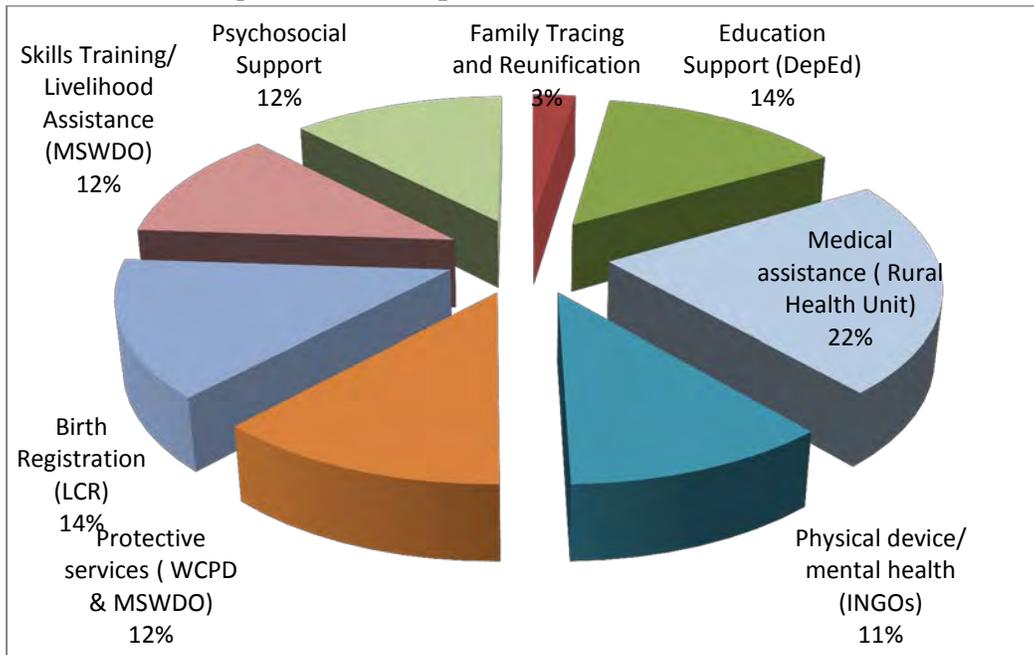
**Activity 4.1. 2,000 children without parental care affected by the typhoon are cared for in safe and supportive family environments.**

Within the project period, 55 separated and unaccompanied children (36 boys and 19 girls) were identified, registered, and validated by Social Work Interns (under the supervision of Plan’s Care Officers) in the municipalities of Leyte and Eastern Samar. Plan did not meet its target of 2,000 due to the mandate that limits the case management of the separated and unaccompanied children and other children needing special protection to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and UNICEF.

During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, the project conducted an analysis to identify the major causes and prevalence of reported child protection concerns which include child labor, medical needs, disability, physical abuse, bullying, out of school and neglect (refer to figure 4 for services provided by the project to address these concerns). After validation of the cases, the Social Work Interns, in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development Officer (MSWDO), Multi-disciplinary teams (MDT), and BCPCs, conducted the assessment/documentation, case planning, case plan implementation (including referrals and Family Tracing and Reunification), follow-up and monitoring, and case closure of the identified, registered and validated cases. Referrals were made to the local

authorities (e.g. Municipal Health Office, DepEd and MSWDO) and/or other INGOs (e.g. International Medical Corps, Handicap International) for support.

**Figure 4: Services provided to address CP concerns**



**Activity 4.2. All children in target areas access mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation**

By the end of the project period, a total of 101 BCPCs have been formalised and trained on child protection in emergencies including mandated functions, CP issues and referral systems. Plan’s Community-Based Child Protection (CBCP) Monitors provided coaching to BCPC members in performing their functions and as a result monitored the implementation of the biweekly BCPC Action Plans. The CBCP Monitors also attended the monthly meetings of the BCPCs. Pre and post tests were administered on the BCPC training participants to assess the knowledge gained in the training. In the pre-test, 29% participants passed the test, while in the post test, 76% passed the test, for an increase of 47%.

During the project, 1,261 Community-Based Child Protection Network (CBCPN) members (1,031female; 230 male) from 101 communities were trained on Child Protection in Emergencies, Psychosocial Support, Awareness Raising, Community Mobilization, Psychological First Aid, and Prevention and Response to Unaccompanied and Separated Children. The CBCPN was established to complement and assist the BCPC in enhancing a protective environment for children in their communities.

The project also supported the development of the Referral Pathways and Standard Operation Procedures/Guidelines for Child Abuse and GBV concerns. This has been translated into the local dialect and was reproduced into tarpaulins and pamphlets for dissemination and provides orientation on how to understand and use guidelines for staff, BCPCs, CBCP networks and multi-disciplinary teams.

During the project 9,481 parents (7,649 women and 1,832 men) attended the parenting sessions on self-care, handling children in distress/helping children cope with disaster, child rights, and positive approaches to child discipline. Though impact of the sessions cannot be seen immediately, anecdotal evidence shows that parents were able to reflect on their parenting styles and mentioned that it somehow improved their relationship with their

children while increasing their awareness on the importance of respecting children's rights and protecting them from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation. Some parents shared that they have become more protective of their children and have learned to talk to children instead of using punishment. Parents' sessions were also observed to have improved the social control in the communities as neighbors have already reported incidents of abuse to BCPC members.

#### **Activity 4.3. 50,000 children receive psychosocial support from caregivers, volunteers and humanitarian workers.**

Although funded under different projects, the following were accomplished to complement this component:

CFS operations benefitted 9,272 children (4,855 girls and 4,417 boys) with a total of 101 sites. In addition, a total of 9,924 (5,082 girls and 4,842 boys) children aged 3-17 years old benefitted from psychosocial support activities in 68 barangays with mobile CFS. These areas are those not served by CFS facilitated by youth volunteers.

The internal CP assessment conducted in March 2014 revealed that fear of wind and rain were the common behavior changes boys and girls experienced after the typhoon. Based on the initial evaluation findings on program effectiveness, the implementation of different structured, play and recreational activities in CFS, gave children the opportunity to ease their stress from the effects of typhoon. In addition, children also stated that these activities also supported building their confidence, awareness on child rights and preventing child abuse.

A Transition Strategy has been developed which outlines a two months participatory transition period for all 101 CFS. Based on the strategy, a CFS transition team will be formed for each CFS consisting of the principal stakeholders from the community and CFS. This transition team conducted a mapping of resources and needs as well as children's workshop on their hopes and expectations for the CFS. Based on this, a transition workshop was held with all CFS stakeholders was organized in which key decisions regarding either a phase-out plan or a transition to local ownership.

The Psychosocial Training Institute–Child Rights Resource Centre (PST-CRRC) has completed the Life Skills Curriculum (LSC) for children (8-14 years old) and youth (15-20 years old). The LSC covers topics on understanding disaster; disaster related mental health and psychosocial issues; different child protection issues; and sexual and reproductive health issues. PST-CRRC also completed Psychological First Aid training for service providers. The training participants are social workers, health workers, teachers, community volunteers and partner NGO staff from Leyte, East Samar and West Samar. The training has developed and enhanced the participants' skills and competencies in conducting PFA and on handling distressed people.

## **COORDINATION**

Throughout the project period, Plan actively participated in the following cluster meetings with INGOs and local government units to avoid duplication:

- Plan actively participated in the Shelter Cluster coordination at Guiuan and Tacloban. This has assisted Plan to finalize municipalities and barangays for the additional roofing kit distributions. The contents of the roofing kit were finalized with the Shelter Cluster in Guiuan in order to achieve consistency amongst other agencies such as IOM who are distributing roofing kits.
- Plan actively participated in the Provincial Council for the Protection of Children (PCPC)/ Provincial Inter-agency council against Trafficking (PIACAT) and VAWC.
- Plan worked closely with the MSWDO and WCPD Officers for the case management of UASC and CNSP cases.

- Plan's partnership with the Psychosocial Support and Children's Rights Resource Centre supported the development of the Life Skills curricula for children aged 8-12 and 13-20 on integrated Child Protection in Emergencies and Disaster Risk Reduction.

## ANNEXES

Annex 1. Summary of Findings: Post Distribution Monitoring (October 2014)

Annex 2. Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) Trace Survey Summary

Annex 3. Success Stories: Anacleto Labitao and Edwin Dublon

## **Annex 1. Summary of Findings: Post Distribution Monitoring (October 2014)**

Plan carried out a post distribution monitoring and collected data from 305 households who benefited from the distribution of roofing kits in Lawaan, Basey and Marabut municipalities in East and West Samar. The target barangays monitored were Amambucale, Bulosao, Canyonoy, Guinob-an, Lipata, Osmena, Pinamitinan, Rono, San Fernando and Tinaugan. A summary of findings is as follows:

### **Demographics and Household Information:**

- 305 randomly sampled household beneficiaries were visited, 25% (n=26) of which are women; average age of respondents is 47 years old, the youngest is 21 and oldest is 85 years old;
- 61% (n=186) have at least 1 household member in a vulnerable situation, i.e. household with a pregnant or lactating mother (80), an elderly (32), a female-headed household (26) or someone with disability (13);
- 84% (n=255) had totally damaged homes while 16% (n=50) had partially damaged homes from Typhoon Haiyan.

### **Use of Roofing Materials:**

- 64% (n=195) have already used the materials provided while 36% (n=110) have yet to use the materials provided because they either lack financial capacities to hire skilled workers or do not have the skills and support to do the repairs themselves;
- 96% (n=294) said they received the materials they were told they will receive while 4% (n=11) claimed they received incomplete roofing kits, either lacking a number of coco lumbers, nails or other items; there is 1 elderly beneficiary who said someone took advantage and stole 6 CGI sheets from what was given her;
- 99% (n=299) said the materials provided are very useful (84%) or claimed useful (15%) to them.

### **Distribution process:**

- 96% (n=293) find the distribution organized (83%) to very well organized (13%);
- 94% (n=288) said they mainly felt safe (53%) or always felt safe (41%) travelling to or from the designated distribution sites; 3 beneficiaries claimed they never felt safe;
- 79% (n=240) said they travelled less than 15 minutes, 14% (n=44) travelled 15-30 minutes, 3% (n=9) travelled 1-2 hours and 1% (n=4) travelled more than 2 hours to the distribution site;
- 73% (n=222) find it easy (65%) or very easy (8%) to transport the materials they received; 26% (n=80) find it difficult (22%) or very difficult (4%) because the materials are heavy and they carry these over muddy and narrow paths;
- 69% (n=210) said they had orientation on 'building back better' techniques and only 46% (n=139) said they were able to apply the techniques because the skilled workers hired did not apply them or the training came late;
- 48% (n=146) said that no one is being left out of Plan's assistance, 38% (n=117) said they do not know while 14% (n=42) claimed some are left out because they do not pass the selection criteria or other agencies provided them support;
- 76% (n=233) said they find it easy to get help if they have a question, wanted information or had a complaint while 22% (n=67) find it difficult.

## **Annex 2. Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) Trace Survey Summary**

The FRC trace water testing aims to follow up with affected families that benefitted from Plan's emergency water kits assistance (i.e. Jerry cans and water purification solution). The M&E team led the water testing covering 400 randomly selected households in 8 sample barangays in 6 municipalities in East Samar. The water testing assessed how families were properly treating their water sources, maintaining proper water handling and storage practices and to conduct point-of-use water testing to confirm free residual chlorine levels.

### ***1. Sex of respondents***

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	138	34%
Male	262	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Of the 400 people interviewed, 66% are males (262 respondents) while 34% are females (138 respondents)

### ***2. Age of respondents***

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-35 yrs. old	103	26%
36-59 yrs. old	194	48%
60 y.o & above	103	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Nearly half (48%) of the people interviewed (194 respondents) are from the 36-59 years old age bracket
- An equal number of young people (103 respondents) and elderly (103 respondents) were interviewed during the survey

### ***3. Are you or a family member in one of the following situation?***

Vulnerabilities in households	Frequency	Percent
Pregnant or Lactating mother/s	49	12%
Elderly	41	10%
Widower/Widow	23	6%
Single Parent	8	2%
Widower/Widow, Elderly	6	2%
Widower/Widow, Elderly, Single parent	5	1%
Widower/Widow, Single parent	4	1%
Chronic Disease	3	1%
Chronic Disease, Elderly	2	0.5%

Person with disability - pre-typhoon	2	0.5%
Person with disability - pre-typhoon, Elderly	2	0.5%
Widower/Widow, Female Headed Household, Single parent	2	0.5%
Chronic Disease, Person with disability - pre - typhoon, Elderly	1	0.3%
Indigenous People/Elderly	1	0.3%
Pregnant or lactating mother/s, Widower/Widow, Single Parent	1	0.3%
Widower/Widow, Persons with disability-pre typhoon, Elderly, Single Parent	1	0.3%
None of the above	249	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 38% of the people interviewed (151 respondents) said they have a member of their family considered to belong to a vulnerable group;
- households with pregnant or lactating mothers, the elderly, widows/widower and single parents appears to be the highest form of vulnerability
- 62% (249 respondents) claimed they do not have a member of their family belonging to any of the considered vulnerability groups

#### 4. Received water kit from Plan?

Received a water kit from Plan	Frequency	Percent
Yes	392	98%
No	5	1.3%
No, from other NGO	3	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 98% (392 respondents) said they received water kit from Plan
- 1.3% (5 respondents) claimed they did not receive a water kit from Plan
- 3 respondents said they received water kit from other NGO

#### 5. What were the contents?

##### 5.1 Size and type of Jerry can received

Size and type of Jerry can received	Frequency	Percent
20 Litre Jerry can	320	80%
10 Litre Jerry can	41	10%
10 L & 20 L Jerry can	34	9%
Did not receive	5	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 80% (320 respondents) of the people interviewed said they received 20L Jerry can
- 10% (41 respondents) said they received 10L Jerry can
- 9% (34 respondents) said they received a combination of 20L and 10L Jerry cans
- 1% (5 respondents) claim they did not receive and Jerry can

##### 5.2 Purification Tablets and/or Waterine/Hyposol for water treatment

Type of water treatment solution	Frequency	Percent
Waterine/Hyposol	256	64%
Purification Tablet for 20 L, Waterine/Hyposol	96	24%
Purification Tablet for 10 L, Waterine/Hyposol	24	6%
Purification tablet for 10 L and 20 L, Waterine/Hyposol	6	1.5%
Didn't receive	6	1.5%
Could not recall	12	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 64% of the people interviewed (256 respondents) claimed their family received Waterine/Hyposol for water treatment
- 24% (96 respondents) said their family received Purification Tablets for 20L Jerry can and Waterine/Hyposol solution
- 6% (24 respondents) said their family received Purification Tablets for 10L Jerry can and Waterine/Hyposol solution
- 6 respondents said their family received Purification Tablets for 10L and 20L Jerry cans including Waterine/Hyposol
- 6 respondents claimed they did not receive any water purification solution
- 12 respondents do not recall if they received any water purification solution

**6. Do you know how to use the water purification solution?**

Knowledge of how to use the water purification solution	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I know	257	65%
No, I don't	136	34%
Did not received water purification	4	1%
No answer	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 65% of people interviewed (257 respondents) said they know how to use the water purification solution they received
- 34% (136 respondents) said they do not know to use the water purification solution they received
- 4 respondents claimed they did not receive any water purification solution while 3 respondents did not give any answer

**7. Did you receive orientation on how to use the water kit contents?**

Received orientation	Frequency	Percent
Yes	311	78%
No	86	21%
No answer	4	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 78% of people interviewed (311 respondents) said they received orientation on how to use the contents of the water kit they received

- 21% (86 respondents) said they did not receive an orientation on how to use the contents of the water kit
- 4 respondents did not give an answer; do not recall if they received any orientation

**8. Can you recall to us how to use the water purification solution? (by demonstration)**

Asked to recall and demonstrate how to use water purification solution	Frequency	Percent
Correct	182	46%
Incorrect	178	44%
Did not received water purification	6	2%
Could not recall	34	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 46% (182 respondents) were able to demonstrate correctly how to use the water purification solution
- 44% (178 respondents) were not able to demonstrate correctly how to use the water purification solution
- 8% (34 respondents) said they could not recall how to use the water purification solution

**9. What did you do when you run-out of supply for water purification?**

When run-out of water purification supply	Frequency	Percent
Used other treatments (i.e. boiling, filtering, aqua guard, aqua tab, etc.)	220	55%
Discontinue use	88	22%
Buy	17	4%
Still have Hyposol supply	12	3%
Buy purified water for drinking only	1	0.3%
Did not receive water purification supply	5	2%
No answer	57	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 55% of the respondents (220) said they used other water treatment like boiling their water after they run out of supply for water purification
- 22 % (88 respondents) said they discontinued using any water treatment solution
- 4% (17 respondents) said they buy water purification solution after they run out of supply
- 3% (12 respondents) said they still have Hyposol supply
- 1 respondent said they buy purified water for drinking
- 14% (57 respondents) did not give any answer

**10. How satisfied are you with the water kits that Plan provided?**

How satisfied with water kits	Frequency	Percent
Yes, satisfied	375	93%
No, not satisfied	15	4%
Did not receive water kit	5	1%

Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied (no opinion)	9	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 93% of people interviewed (375 respondents) said they are satisfied with the water kits they received from Plan
- 4% (15 respondents) said they are not satisfied with the water kits they received from Plan
- 9 respondents said they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (or did not express any opinion)

## 11. Sources of water samples

Sources of water tested	Frequency	Percent
Communal/ Tap stand	121	30%
Jetmatic (hand pump)	104	26%
Spring source (covered & protected)	66	16%
Spring source (unprotected)	45	11%
Purified drinking water	25	6%
River water	16	4%
Rain Water	9	2%
Water tank	6	2%
Artesian well	4	1%
Protected dug well	3	1%
Unprotected dug well	3	1%
Deep well	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 30% (121 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested during the survey is from communal source or tap stand
- 26% (104 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested came from jetmatic/hand pump
- 16% (66 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested came from covered and protected spring source
- 11% (45 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested came from unprotected spring source
- 6% (25 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested is purified drinking water
- 4% (16 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested is from the river
- 2% (6 respondents) said the source of their water that was tested is from a water tank
- 4 respondents said the source of the water that was tested is artesian well; 3 respondents said it is from protected dug well; 3 respondents said it is from unprotected dug well and 1 respondent said it is from a deep well

## 12. Is your water source chlorinated?

Water source chlorinated	Frequency	Percent
Yes	285	71%
No	116	29%

<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>
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- 71% (285 respondents) claimed that their water source is chlorinated
- 29% (116 respondents) said that their water source is not chlorinated

### 13. Type of containers of the water tested

Type of water container tested	Frequency	Percent
20L Jerry can	365	91%
10L Jerry can	27	7%
Direct to source	4	1%
Water jug	2	0.5%
1 Gallon container	1	0.3%
Pitcher	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 91% (365) of the containers of water tested are 20L Jerry cans
- 7% (27) of the containers of water tested are 10L Jerry cans
- 4 were drawn directly from the water source, 2 from water jugs, 1 from gallon container and 1 from a pitcher

### 14. Colour of water

Colour of water	Frequency	Percent
Colorless	396	99%
Yellowish	4	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 99% (396) water samples tested are colourless
- 4 water samples tested look yellowish

### 15. Odour of water

Odour of water	Frequency	Percent
Odourless	390	98%
Fishy smell	8	2%
Rusty smell	2	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 98% (390) water samples tested are odourless
- 22% (8) water samples tested have smell of fish
- 2 water samples tested have smell of rust

## 16. Turbidity of water

*Note: Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air. (Wikipedia)*

Turbidity of water	Frequency	Percent
Clear	392	98%
Cloudy	8	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 98% (392) water samples tested appear clear
- 2% (8) water samples tested appear cloudy

## 17. Taste of water

Taste of water	Frequency	Percent
Tasteless	398	99%
Rusty	2	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 99% (398) water samples tested are tasteless
- 2 water samples tested taste rusty

## 18. Free Residual Chlorine (mg/L) trace in the water tested

*Note: The presence of free chlorine (also known as chlorine residual, free chlorine residual, residual chlorine) in drinking water indicates that: (1) a sufficient amount of chlorine was added initially to the water to inactivate the bacteria and some viruses that cause diarrheal disease; and, (2) the water is protected from recontamination during storage. The presence of free chlorine in drinking water is correlated with the absence of most disease-causing organisms, and thus is a measure of the potability of water. (Center for Disease Control and Prevention)*

FRC (mg/L) trace of water	Frequency	Percent
0.0	257	64%
0.1	142	36%
1.5	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 36% of water samples tested showed 0.1mg/L FRC trace
- only 1 water samples tested showed 1.5mg/L FRC trace
- 64% of water samples tested showed no FRC trace

## 19. pH value of water tested

*Notes: The indicator for acidity or alkalinity is known as the pH value. A pH value of 7 means a substance is neutral; water with a pH lower than 7 is considered acidic and with a pH greater than 7, water is considered alkaline. The normal range for pH in surface water systems is 6.5 to 8.5. (Atmospheric Water Solutions)*

*The safest pH level of drinking water would be 7, which is the pH level of pure water. Water with a pH value <6.5 could be acidic, soft and corrosive, thus, not safe for drinking. Drinking water must have a pH value of 6.5 to 8.5 to fall within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. (Free Drinking Water)*

pH value of water tested	Frequency	Percent
<6.8	8	2%
6.8	69	17%
7.0	58	15%
7.2	25	6%
7.4	91	23%
7.6	126	31%
7.7	1	0.3%
7.8	22	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 98% (392) water samples tested have pH value that are within the EPA standard for drinking water
- 2% (8) water samples tested have pH value of <6.8, thus, could be less safe for drinking water

### **Annex 3. Success Stories: Anacleto Labitao and Edwin Dublon**

#### *Anacleto Labitao*

The family of Anacleto Labitao from Barangay Bolusao, Lawaan, Eastern Samar was among the shelter beneficiaries of USAID/OFDA. It was heartbreaking for Anacleto’s family to see their home for for three decades being washed-out by the super Typhoon Haiyan. They also lost their coconut farm, their main source of livelihood, to Typhoon Haiyan.

*“Nothing was left, not even a single spoon”* his wife recalled. After the typhoon, Anacleto managed to build a small house out of coco lumber from their damaged farm as a temporary shelter for his family.

The family has been living under a makeshift shelter using a tarpaulin as a roof for many months after the wrath of Haiyan. *“The tarpaulin used for covering the house was blown away whenever the wind gets stronger”* said Lito. With the extent of damage brought by Typhoon Haiyan, the family faced difficulties in building back what they’ve lost. To continuously cater their basic needs, Lito’s wife sells homemade breads as their source of income.

Lito’s house was assessed and his family benefited from Plan’s roofing kit distribution supported by USAID/OFDA. Roofing kits contain CGI Sheets, tire wires, ridge caps, roof sealant, nails, nylon rope and coco lumbers. Their house was also chosen for the model roofing by the trained carpenters. *“We feel more secured with our sturdy roofing”* says Lito. *“We are grateful with all the help we’ve received from Plan International.”*



Edwin Dublon



*“I share with people everything I learned during the training”*  
-Edwin Dublon

Edwin Dublon, 43, and a father of 4 children was one of the trained carpenters supported by USAID/OFDA in partnership with TESDA. Edwin was busy doing his carpentry when Plan reached him at his location. Without hesitation, he showed the new house they are building and spoke about how he is applying the skills he learned during the training.

*“The carpentry training was a big help for me and my family in building back what we have lost after the typhoon.”* Before Typhoon Haiyan, Edwin’s main source of livelihood was farming. He had limited knowledge of carpentry but through Plan’s carpentry training, he noted that his knowledge has been enhanced. According to Edwin, *“before the training, I didn’t know how to read house plans.”* After the carpentry, Edwin encouraged those who joined the training to do volunteer works for their neighbourhoods. *“I like to help our neighbours who can’t afford labours in building back their houses,”* added Edwin.

Aside from Edwin, majority of the trained carpenters are now working with new projects offered by other INGO’s. *“The Building Back Better principles were a great deal for us, we are applying the principles in building houses. We have to make sure that the houses we are building are sturdy”* said Edwin.

Each trained carpenters also received tools and a stipend of 260 pesos per day. *“The tools are useful to us; we bring them in our working places. A lot of opportunities are waiting for us, the knowledge we had acquired in the training was a big advantage for us.”* Edwin proudly shared that one of the helper he was working with was trained by him. *“It is important to share what we know to other people.”*

