Emergency Assistance to Tropical Storm Washi-affected Communities in Negros Oriental and Northern Mindanao

Final Results Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BHW	Barangay Health Worker (Village Health Worker)
CFW	Cash-for-Work
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
ERMS	Economic Recovery and Market System
HH	Household
NFI	Non-food Item
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PAR	Philippines Area of Responsibility
PPI™	Progress out of Poverty Index™
S&S	Shelter and Settlements
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

I. PROJECT SUMMARY

According to the Government of the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Tropical Storm Washi (TS Washi, local name: "Sendong") was the 19th tropical cyclone that entered the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR) in 2011. TS Washi made its landfall in Cagayan De Oro City and Iligan City before midnight of December 17, causing torrential rains that lead to widespread flooding.[1]

Based on an NDRRMC Report, among the top 10 destructive tropical cyclones to hit the Philippines in 2011, TS Washi caused the most number of deaths totalling to 1,257 with the cities of Cagayan De Oro and Iligan in Region X suffering the greatest number of losses. It affected 721,844 persons (within 113,651 families), causing the evacuation (or displacement) of 525,945 persons (within 97,019 households). TS Washi completely destroyed 13,337 houses and wrought total property damages of Php. 1,382,008,527 (almost $32.5 million).[2]

Plan International was one of the first INGOs to respond to the disaster – conducting rapid assessments in Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro City as early as December 18, 2011. Through the implementation of the United States Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funded ***Emergency Assistance to Tropical Storm Washi-affected Communities in Negros Oriental and Northern Mindanao*** Project (under Agreement No. AID-OFDA-G-12-00014), Plan addressed the needs of displaced and affected communities in the cities of Dumaguete and Tanjay, and municipalities of Sibulan, Siaton, and Valencia of the province of Negros Oriental, as well as Iligan City in Lanao Del Norte Province in Northern Mindanao.

The project's objectives, by sector and sub-sector, were as follows:

Sector One – Shelter and Settlements (S&S): Emergency/Transitional Shelter
Objective 1: To provide emergency shelter to storm-affected populations

Sector Two – Logistics Support, Relief Commodities: Non-food Items (NFIs)
Objective 2: To provide essential NFI kits to storm-affected populations

Sector Three – Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Water Supply
Objective 3: To provide for the immediate safe drinking water needs of storm-affected populations

Sector Four – Economic Recovery and Market System (ERMS): Temporary Employment
Objective 4: To assist storm-affected populations in restoring livelihoods

[1] NDRRMC Final Report on the Effects and Emergency Management re Tropical Storm Sendong (Washi), 10 Feb 2012.
[2] NDRRMC 2011 Top 10 Philippines Destructive Tropical Cyclones. Accessed via: http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/413/2011%20top%2010%20Phil%20Tropical%20cyclones.pdf

II. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The project has completed the procurement and distribution of 3,000 shelter kits, 3,000 household NFI kits, 3,000 hygiene kits, 3,000 water kits, and 15 sets of clearing/cleaning tools to 3,000 households with approximately 15,000 persons in 74 vi llages in three cities and three municipalities in Negros Oriental and Lanao Del Norte.

Province	City/Municipality	No. Of Recipient Villages	No. Of Affected HH[3]	No. Of SKs Distributed	No. Of HKs Distributed	No. Of WKs Distributed
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete City	10	3,011	459	452	452
	Siaton	17	1,102	174	174	174
	Sibulan	14	1,630	276	276	276
	Tanjay City	13	3,000	147	147	147
	Valencia	14	358	144	151	151
Negros Oriental Total		**68**	**9,101**	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	6	3,158	1,800	1,800	1,800
Lanao Del Norte Total		**6**	**3,158**	**1,800**	**1,800**	**1,800**
Grand Total		**74**	**12,259**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**

Table 1: Number of affected villages that received shelter kits (SKs), hygiene kits (HKs), and water kits (WKs).

Province	City/Municipality	No. Of Recipient Villages	No. Of Affected HH	No. Of HHNFIKs Distributed	No. Of C/CTs Distributed	No. Of CFW Beneficiaries
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete City	10	3,011	452	3	110
	Siaton	17	1,102	174	0	0
	Sibulan	14	1,630	293	2	81
	Tanjay City	13	3,000	140	2	74
	Valencia	14	358	141	2	40
Negros Oriental Total		**68**	**9,101**	**1,200**	**9**	**305**
Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	6	3,158	1,800	6	396
Lanao Del Norte Total		**6**	**3,158**	**1,800**	**6**	**396**
Grand Total		**74**	**12,259**	**3,000**	**15**	**701**

Table 2: Number of Plan and USAID's recipient villages that received household NFI kits (HHNFIKs) and clearing/cleaning tools (C/CTs), and became CFW beneficiaries.

Government and non-government partners helped in distributing the NFIs to the disaster victims. They offered warehouses (in Negros Oriental, the Negros Oriental Provincial Convention Center, and in Iligan City, Lanao Del Norte, the Inahan sa Kinabuhi) to Plan

[3] Source: Republic of the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development

International free of charge. Two warehouses were utilized – one in Dumaguete City for relief items for Negros Oriental and another in Iligan City, Lanao Del Norte.

701 persons (367 women and 333 men) were direct beneficiaries of the Cash-for-Work intervention. The communities themselves chose the type and place of work for the CFW beneficiaries. Some planted trees to mitigate future disasters and prepared community farming plots to increase sources of income for community members.

Local Health practitioners, such as the Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) and staff from City Health Offices, helped conduct orientations on proper hand washing to improve hygiene knowledge and practices among affected communities.

A participatory project review with government and civil society partners at the village, municipal, city, and provincial levels was conducted after the implementation of the project. (1) Progress out of Poverty Index™ (PPI™) surveys were conducted with 251 CFW beneficiaries; (2) beneficiary surveys were conducted to 253 recipients of NFIs; (3) community-level reviews were conducted in three villages in two cities and one municipality; and (4) area-level synthesis and analyses were done in Negros Oriental and Iligan City.

Children in schools were involved in the WASH-related Baseline Study Plan conducted late February to early March. Prior to that, the participants of the CLRs and ALSAs do not remember any consultation conducted to children with regards to what they need after the disaster.

Government partners appreciated Plan's approach in coordinating and collaborating with them in all community-based activities conducted. Plan staff did not bypass the authority of village leaders. One village cited that Plan helped facilitate the harmonization of their barangay council, the tribal council, and the units of the Philippines Armed Forces camped in their area. They said it was the first time that they worked together, understood the strength of collective action, and they wish to continue their partnership for the development of their village.

Plan and village LGUs' clear communication lines show the latter's accountability to their constituents. Village officials were quick to mobilize vehicles for the hauling of NFIs from the warehouse to distribution sites. Municipalities of Valencia and Siaton in Negros Oriental supported the distribution the relief items to all villages using their vehicle with their LGU staff.

III. PROJECT START-UP

In Iligan City, many NGOs, local and international, responded to the disaster. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure target accuracy, Plan identified the affected barangays for assistance through attendance in cluster meetings and coordinated field visits with other civil society organizations, local government units, and local government agencies.

The identification of Plan-partner cities, municipalities, and barangays in Negros Oriental were based from the data of the province's Social Welfare and Development Office, and were validated by City and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices, and the village local government units.

IV. COORDINATION

Plan actively participated in cluster meetings in Iligan City, Lanao Del Norte and in Cagayan De Oro City, Misamis Oriental. For this project, Plan partnered with local government units and government agencies for the identification of beneficiaries, data gathering[4], transport of relief items from the warehouse to distribution points, distribution of NFIs, monitoring of CFW activities, and implementation of participatory reviews. Plan tapped *barangay* councils (village councils), *barangay* health workers, City and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices, City Health Offices, and members of academic institutions.

V. RESULTS BY OBJECTIVE

Sector: **Shelter and Settlements (S&S)**
Sub-sector: **Emergency/Transitional Shelter**

Objective 1: To provide emergency shelter to storm-affected populations.

Performance against indicators (Objective 1)	Target	Overall Target Achieved
Number of households receiving Emergency/Transitional shelter, pursuant to Sphere standards and FOG guidelines	3,000	3,000
Percent of total affected population receiving Emergency/Transitional shelter assistance	9%	9%[5]
Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for Emergency/Transitional shelter spent in the affected local economy	$0.00	$0.00

Achievement against planned activities

1.1 Distribution of temporary shelter kits to 3,000 families (approximately 15,000 people).

[4] Refer to Baseline Data Report for further details.
[5] Computed by dividing 3,000 households with the 33,076 affected families based from NDRRMC Sitrep #47 re: Effects of Tropical Storm "SENDONG" (Washi) and Status of emergency Response Operations (26 January 2012), the most recent NDRRMC document to break out the numbers of affected population by barangay and city level. Accessed via: http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/358/NDRRMC%20Update%20SitRep%20No.47%20re%20Effects%20of%20TS%20SENDONG%20as%20of%2026%20Jan%202012.pdf

The project achieved its Shelter and Settlements sector targets of reaching 3,000 households, representing 9% of the affected population in the implementation areas, with Emergency/Transitional shelter, per Sphere standards and FOG guidelines.

Each shelter kit was composed of plastic sheeting (8 x 32.81 ft), 1.5 kilos of common wire nails (1.5", 2", 3", 4", and 5"), and 65.62 ft of nylon rope (#20). Complete temporary shelter kits were distributed to 3,000 families (comprising approximately 15,000 individuals) in the project's target areas.

Taken together, these 3,000 beneficiary households represented approximately 9% of the affected households in the implementation areas. Nationwide, this represented approximately 2.64% of the 113,618 impacted households in the 13 provinces of Regions VI, VII, IX, X, XI, CARAGA, and ARMM that experienced damage from TS Washi.[6]

		SHELTER KITS DISTRIBUTED						
KIT	ITEM	Iligan	Duma-guete	Siaton	Sibulan	Tanjay	Valencia	TOTAL
Shelter kit	Common wire nails	1,800	459	174	276	147	144	3,000
	Nylon rope	1,800	459	174	276	147	144	3,000
	Plastic sheets	1,800	459	174	276	147	144	3,000

Table 3: Number of shelter kits distributed per city/municipality

Challenges and Steps Taken

While initial planning called for the provision of shelter tarps alone, Plan augmented these with securing/fixing materials (nails and rope) to make complete shelter kits. Plan covered the procurement of nails and ropes, and meal expenses of volunteers who helped sorting and packing the items in the warehouse, from its own sources.

Plan's initial assessment in the areas deduced the impossibility of procuring the items locally due to the tremendous demand in terms of quantity and quality. As a result, items were purchased in Metro manila and shipped to project implementation areas. Therefore, none of the Shelter and Settlements funding of the project was spent in the local economies of Negros oriental or Lanao del Norte. While this was anticipated in project planning, it had been hoped that some of the funding could be expended in the local economy.

Sector: **Logistics Support, Relief Commodities**
Sub-sector: **Non-food Items (NFIs)**

[6] NDRRMC, "Memorandum for the SND and Chairperson, NDRRMC" (10 February 2012*). Final Report on the Effects and Emergency Management re Tropical Storm "SENDONG" (Washi)* . . . This "Final Report" memo gives the nationwide figure for affected as "**131,618 families/698,882 persons . . .**" (page 3). Memo document accessed via NCRRMC website at: http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/358/Final%20Report%20re%20TS%20Sendong,%2015%20-%2018%20December%202011.pdf

Objective 2: To provide essential NFI kits to storm-affected populations.

Performance against indicators (Objective 2)	Target	Overall Target Achieved
Total number of household non-food item kits distributed	3,000	3,000
Total number of family hygiene kits distributed	3,000	3,000
Total USD cost of household non-food item kits	$72,540.00	$56,389.88
Total USD cost of family hygiene kits	$31,140.00	$101,129.00
Total number of beneficiaries receiving household non-food item kits in compliance with Sphere standards	15,000	15,000
Total number of beneficiaries receiving family hygiene kits in compliance with Sphere standards	15,000	15,000

Achievement against planned activities

2.1. Distribution of 3,000 household NFI kits (reaching approximately 15,000 people).

The project achieved its target of procuring and distributing 3,000 essential household NFI kits, reaching 3,000 families (or 15,000 individuals) with replacements for household items lost in TS Washi. However, in order to avoid duplication where other organizations were distributing some household NFIs (notably flashlights and utensils), Plan broke up some kits to fill gaps in coverage. The table below details the distribution of NFI kits and items by implementation area.

			NFI HOUSEHOLD KITS DISTRIBUTED						
KIT	**ITEM**	**QTY PER KIT**	**Iligan**	**Duma-guete**	**Siaton**	**Sibu-lan**	**Tanjay**	**Valen-cia**	**TOTAL**
Household NFI Kit	Cooking ladle/Sandok	2	1,800	452	174	284	144	146	3,000
	Cooking pot/Kaldero	2	1,800	452	174	284	144	146	3,000
	Flashlight	1	1,800	452	174	293	140	141	3,000
	Plastic plates (9")	6	1,800	452	174	283	147	144	3,000
	Utensils (spoon and fork)	6	1,800	447	174	281	147	151	3,000

Table 4: Number of household NFI kits distributed per implementation area

Challenges and Steps Taken

The project procured and distributed all the items needed to assemble 3,000 household NFI kits, but, in some areas of Negros Oriental (Siaton, Sibulon, Tanjay, and Valencia), other organizations had carried-out limited NFI distributions (including flashlights, plates, and utensils) to some beneficiaries. Plan consulted with village leaders and LGUs to identify other households who had not benefited from NFI distributions. In these cases, items were shifted out

of some packs and provided to other families to avoid duplication and reach more individuals who had not benefited from NFI distributions.

2.2. Distribution of 3,000 family hygiene kits (reaching approximately 15,000 people)

The project achieved its target of distributing 3,000 hygiene kits to affected households. A total of 3,000 hygiene kits were distributed to 3,000 families, benefitted by approximately 15,000 people in 3 cities and 3 municipalities in Negros Oriental and Lanao Del Norte.

Health practitioners, including BHWs and staff from City Health Offices, expressed appreciation for the orientations on IEC messaging around proper hand washing and tooth brushing provided to them. IEC materials were very useful for the communities. Some NGOs have adopted the use of Plan's IEC materials in conducting their own health and hygiene messaging with affected communities.

Total family hygiene kits (and components of the kits) distributed are detailed in the table below:

KIT	ITEM	QTY PER KIT	TOTAL KITS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED
Hygiene kit	Bath soap	12	3,000	36,000
	Blanket	2		6,000
	Cloth bag	1		3,000
	Detergent soap	4		12,000
	Dipper	1		3,000
	Plastic pail	1		3,000
	Sanitary napkins (8 pads)	3		9,000
	Toenail cutter	3		9,000
	Toothbrush	6		18,000
	Toothpaste	2		6,000

Table 5: Total Family Hygiene Kits Distributed

Challenges and Steps Taken

The cost of hygiene kit components was higher than anticipated. Given the importance of hygiene interventions in a major displacement emergency, Plan filled gaps in coverage from its own resources in order to procure and distribute the planned 3,000 family hygiene kits.

Sector: **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**
Sub-sector: **Water Supply**

Objective 3: To provide for the immediate safe drinking water needs of storm-affected populations.

Performance against indicators (Objective 3) [7]	Target	Overall Target Achieved
Number and percent of household water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml	3,000 (100%)	≈2,400[8] (80%)
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day prior to and after interventions	5 L	N/A[9]

Achievement against planned activities

3.1. Provide "Water Purification Kits" comprised of HypoSol and jerry cans

Through the project, Plan was able to distribute "Water Purification Kits", comprised of capped jerry cans and bottles of sodium hypochlorite to 3,000 disaster-affected households. This is detailed in the table below:

KIT	ITEM	QTY PER KIT	DISTRIBUTED						
			Iligan	Duma-guete	Siaton	Sibu-lan	Tan-jay	Valen-cia	TOTAL
Water kit	Jerry can with cap	1	1,800	452	174	276	147	151	3,000
	Sodium Hypochlorite 1.25%	1	1,800	452	174	276	147	151	3,000

Table 6: Number of distributed water kits

While the project was able to distribute water kits to 3,000 households providing point-of-use water purification, post-implementation water testing indicated the presence of coliform bacteria in three sample water sources in Iligan City. Test sites in Negros Oriental were clear of coliform bacteria. While the project aimed for 100% of beneficiary households with household water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml, the sample testing yielded a result of 80% of beneficiaries' water sources.

Challenges and Steps Taken

The project design anticipated that clean drinking water supply would be re-established within 3-4 months after the storm. While clean water sources appear to have been re-established in Negros Oriental, testing in Iligan City indicates continuing concern for safe drinking water supply there. Given the importance of water supply to relief and recovery in the wake of emergency, Plan will seek to coordinate provision of safe water from other sources.

[7] Per OFDA guidance of January 9, 2012, the indicator measuring chlorine residual was removed as inapplicable.
[8] Re-testing of bacteria levels after the interventions in water sources of target areas in Negros Oriental showed zero coliform bacteria count. However, 3 of 9 sample water sources in Iligan City show high to very high risk. Extrapolating the data to represent all the target areas in Iligan could indicate that the water sources of 600 of the 1,800 program recipients in the city may contain coliform bacteria. The project provided point-of-use (household level) water treatment.
[9] No record of daily intake of drinking water of beneficiaries after the interventions.

Sector: **Early Recovery and Market System (ERMS)**
Sub-sector: **Temporary Employment**

Objective 4: To assist storm-affected populations in restoring livelihoods.

Performance against indicators (Objective 4)	Target	Overall Target Achieved
Number of people employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	700	701
Average USD amount per person earned through the Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	$81.00	$80.80[10]
Number and percent of women employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	350 (50%)	367 (52.35%)

Achievement against planned activities
4.1. To assist storm-affected populations in restoring livelihoods.

The project achieved all targets related to the ERMS (CFW) intervention. A total of 701 people from 701 different households were employed through a CFW program (the target was 700). The distribution of direct beneficiaries, by location, is detailed in the table below:

CATEGORY	Iligan	Dumaguete	Sibulan	Tanjay	Valencia	TOTAL
CFW Beneficiaries	396	110	81	74	40	701

Table 7: Number of CFW beneficiaries in the target areas

Following the standard set by the country's Department of Social Welfare and Development for Cash-for-Work projects, each worker earned Ps. 215.00 or $ 5.05 per day for 16 days (an average amount of USD 80.80; the target was USD 81.00). The project aimed to employ 350 women (or 50% of participants) through the CFW intervention. In fact, the project employed 367 women (or 52.35% of 701 participants), over-fulfilling the target slightly.

A total of 15 sets of cleaning/clearing tools were also distributed to villages in which CFW activities were implemented.

The communities themselves chose the type and place of work for the CFW beneficiaries. Some planted trees to mitigate pending disasters and prepared communal farms to provide more sources of income for the community members. In some areas, part of the community-level work undertaken through the CFW intervention included cleaning and repairing school facilities. The CFW interventions have also helped in cleaning and clearing the streets and canals of the barangays. One village health worker claimed that she has observed that there was a decrease of number of children with diarrhoea.

Village officials monitored the activities done by the CFW workers. Some even maximized the relief goods they received from other donors by cooking the food items and

[10] Computed by dividing total expenditures incurred from CFW salaries, which is $56,653.51, divided by the total number of CFW beneficiaries, which is 701.

giving it to CFW recipients. Some village councils donated sacks of cement and other construction materials as counterpart.

A CFW beneficiary started a poultry business with her earnings

Results from Plan's Participatory Project Review show that some salaries received by program recipients of the Cash-for-Work intervention used the money to buy uniforms and school supplies for children. Other participants used their CFW payments as capital for their own businesses. Some have bought goats and piglets. Many of the CFW recipients reported using the money to buy healthy foods to diversify diets (noting dissatisfaction with the canned goods and instant noodles given to them in the wake of the storm). Others also report having used money earned to buy medicine for sick family members.

Participants reported noticing that CFW activities seemed to establish unity among neighbours and a sense of collective accountability of their environment. They also noted that Plan had a good collaboration with village leaders. It was also mentioned that CFW raised the hopes of some parents who were depressed by their losses from the storm. Some participants reported being gratified by the chance to improve their lives and tend to their children's needs.

Challenges and Steps Taken

A number of program participants expressed the wish that the CFW intervention could have provided more days of work. Given the apparent benefits of this intervention, Plan will consider expanding ERMS interventions in future response efforts.

Annex 1 contains a project CFW success story.

Annex 1. Cash-for-Work Success Story

A Step to a Better Life Ahead

By Albert S. Delgado

All the trials and hardship experienced by Madelyn and her family made them more determined to start life anew. With the capital they saved from the Cash for Work, she hopes to send her children to school and raise them to become good leaders in their community. The disaster that shook them became a lesson of sharing love to neighbours and gave Madelyn awareness in caring for Mother Earth.

Madelyn is a 32 year old homemaker with three children. Her husband works as a helper in a rubber vulcanizing shop. Madelyn and her family are "squatters", as they don't legally own a lot and a house. Their small shanty was built on a dirty river bank that has always placed her family in grave danger during rains and floods. This is the story of Madelyn's experiences during Tropical Storm Washi and its aftermath, as well as how her participation in Plan's OFDA-supported Cash-For-Work program helped her family's recovery.

"It was a nightmare! Our family is now stronger because of this unforgettable calamity. I have simple dreams for my family. I want to see our children finish their studies and have stable jobs. I always look forward and pray for my children's safety and good health providing them with just enough food for each day. Why did the disaster hit us? Why us?"

"Just a few minutes after midnight [on the night Sendong hit], somebody knocked on our door and warned us of the rising floodwater. The floods came hard and sudden that we were not able to save anything but the clothes we were wearing. All our livestock and *sari-sari* store were washed away by the raging waters.

I was in a state of shock that I couldn't do anything to save any of our belongings. In a blink of an eye, all of what we have put up from the little money my husband was earning is gone. I just can't believe it.

My husband held my hand, braved the waters, and did his best to save me and our children from drowning. We escaped by swimming and using pieces of wood and uprooted trees to float until we reached higher ground. The sight was very frightening. Our neighbours and friends seemed helpless. What used to be our neighbourhood then looked like a giant river enveloping our houses and properties. Some people vanished.

When the water subsided, it was then that I realized the goodness of God to us. We are still alive and our family is complete, but I felt very sad for our unfortunate neighbours who lost their houses and family members. Rocks and boulders replaced the structures and trees. When the sludge and mud dried up, it was like a desert.

Life was so hard and I almost lost hope. We have nothing to eat. I asked myself, 'How can my children go back to school?'

Madelyn's Hog Raising Project as a result of joining Plan's OFDA-supported CFW Program.

Until one day, some people came to the evacuation site to assess our situation. They extended help to us through our barangay council. But the support from these benevolent groups and organizations were not enough to supply our needs. My husband and I helped each other to find food for our children.

We wanted to start a small store but we don't have enough money for capital. One day, I came across our barangay captain and he asked me to participate in a clean-up drive of our barangay. I refused saying that what our family need is food and I can't afford to waste time. But he insisted that I attend the Cash-for-Work Orientation first so that I could understand better.

In the orientation, I learned and understood Plan International and USAID's Cash-for-Work Program. Selected beneficiaries would work for 16 days and earn Php 215.00 per day. I gladly joined the program and soon realized that CFW may be able to provide the capital for the small store my husband and I were planning to put up.

Working with my neighbours, we cleaned streets and canals in our barangay. I developed good coordination with our barangay leaders who were very supportive and considerate to us beneficiaries. I came to appreciate and believe that our village leaders are really there to serve the people.

The day after our 16 working days, I woke up early. I was excited of the Php 3,440.00 that I will be receiving. This will be the start of my dream for a better life for my family. With the salary I received, I bought a piglet worth Php 1,800.00 and started a *sari-sari* store with a capital of Php 500.00. I also used Php 500.00 as capital for peddling vegetables in my barangay and nearby communities.

At present, I earn Php 350.00 per day from selling vegetables which help a lot in providing for my family's daily food needs and other expenses. I am planning to sell the piglet after three months just in time for my children's school expenses. Plan's CFW Program taught us the value of saving from everyday income and use it to put up small businesses. This is one of my good experiences after Sendong hit us and what I learned will not be taken away from me. I am proud of myself that my family can live with dignity and self-reliance.

I thought Sendong was the end of the world, but because of the lessons I learned from the tragedy, my family became stronger and gained more courage to face and battle the struggles of life. There is no greater substitute in believing and trusting God. There shall always be a better life in the future."

Annex 2. Progress out of Poverty Index Survey

			Sex		
PROVINCE	**Munisipyo/Siyudad**	**Barangay**	**F**	**M**	**Grand Total**
Lanao Del Norte	Iligan	Digkilaan	8	17	25
		Mandulog	13	12	25
		San Roque	29	22	51
	Iligan Total		**50**	**51**	**101**
Lanao Del Norte Total			**50**	**51**	**101**
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	Bagacay	1		1
		Candau-ay	27	21	48
		Junob	1		1
	Dumaguete Total		**29**	**21**	**50**
	Sibulan	Tubtubon	32	18	50
	Sibulan Total		**32**	**18**	**50**
	Tanjay	Novallas		1	1
	Tanjay Total			**1**	**1**
	Valencia	Caidiocan	12	13	25
		Palinpinon	14	10	24
	Valencia Total		**26**	**23**	**49**
Negros Oriental Total			**87**	**63**	**150**
Grand Total			**137**	**114**	**251**

Table: Gender distribution of the PPI survey interviewees.

From March 28, 2012 – April 12, 2012, P lan tapped community partners to conduct the PPI surveys in their respective barangays. A total of 251 individuals, mostly women, from 10 Plan-partner villages in Iligan City and Negros Oriental were interviewed.

The criteria for identifying the samples were (1) the interviewee is a Cash-for-Work beneficiary of Plan or (2) the interviewee is a relative of and lives with a Cash-for-Work beneficiary of Plan. This is to help validate the poverty makeup of its CFW recipients and rationalize the basis for their selection.

The context of the questioning is their condition before TS Washi hit their areas. It is reasonable to assume that the impacts of the disaster for people who are poor are greater and recovery is, to an extent, more difficult than those who are rich. Poor people are more likely to live in shanties and reside in bridges and riversides.

It is important to note that it was the village councils who selected these beneficiaries using their data for disaster victims whose houses were totally and partially-damaged. Victims with totally-damaged houses and women-headed households were prioritized.

IRIS 2.2 Glossary Terms[1]

Poor: The poor are people living below a recognized poverty line. Commonly recognized poverty lines include (1) persons living below the poverty line established by the national government, or (2) persons living on less than US $2.00 per day in daily per-capita expenditures at 1993 Purchasing Power Parity.

Very Poor: The very poor are people living below a recognized absolute extreme poverty line. Commonly recognized extreme poverty lines include (1) persons in the bottom 50% of those living below the poverty line established by the national government, (2) persons living on less than US $1.00 per day (technically $1.08 per day per capita at 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) or on less than of US $1.25 per day at 2005 PPP), or (3) the USAID extreme poverty line, which varies by country.

Using the Impact Reporting and Investment Standards (IRIS) indicators, we define "poor" as persons living below the poverty line established by the national government and "very poor" as persons living below the USAID extreme poverty line.

In 2009, the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB) has set the national poverty line claiming that a Filipino must have Php 1,403.00 per month to stay out of poverty.[2] Also in the same year, NSCB computed the average Dollar-Peso rate to $1.00 = Php 47.637.[3] Computing the 2009 national poverty line to dollar currency, a Filipino needs $29.45 per month or $0.98 per day to stay out of poverty.

Definition of Extreme Poverty[4]

This brief defines very poor people using the United Nations, the Microcredit Summit Campaign, and USAID definition: those who live below the international poverty line (US$ 1/day at 1993 purchasing power parity, PPP) or who fall in the bottom 50% of those under their national poverty line. Note that very recently the new threshold for extreme poverty has been revised upwards to $1.25 a day in 2005 prices, increasing the estimated number of people living in extreme poverty to 1.4 billion.

Since the country's national poverty line is $0.98 per day, it seems unsuitable to assert that people who are extremely poor or very poor are those living below $1.00 or $1.25 per day. We therefore define very poor people as those who fall in the bottom 50% of those under their national poverty line.

[1] Impact Reporting & Investment Standards, or IRIS, is a common language for describing the social and environmental performance of an organization. IRIS provides an independent and credible set of metrics for organizations to use when reporting their impact (from "IRIS: Impact Reporting and Investment Standards", http://iris.thegiin.org/, downloaded 24 May 2012, 2:22 PM)
[2] NSCB Poverty Statistic Report (February 2009)
[3] 2009 NSCB Average Dollar-Peso Watch
[4] Jan Maes, Kajal Vekaria, "Poverty Outreach Progress Brief" (October 2008)

			Lanao Del Norte					
	Category Likelihoods		Iligan			Lanao Del Norte Total	Expected Value of No. Of Poor	Expected Value of No. Of Very Poor
PPI Score	Below the NPL	Below the USAID EPL	Digkilaan	Mandulog	San Roque			
0-4	96.60%	83.80%					0	0
5-9	93.70%	70.90%					0	0
10-14	91.50%	56.00%					0	0
15-19	87.80%	54.80%		3	3	6	5.268	3.288
20-24	80.90%	40.70%		2	4	6	4.854	2.442
25-29	68.50%	28.90%	1	1	4	6	4.11	1.734
30-34	59.60%	23.10%	3		8	11	6.556	2.541
35-39	48.90%	16.90%	4		4	8	3.912	1.352
40-44	36.80%	12.50%	5	1		6	2.208	0.75
45-49	21.10%	5.80%	3	3	3	9	1.899	0.522
50-54	14.80%	3.50%	1	5	6	12	1.776	0.42
55-59	7.20%	2.10%	3		5	8	0.576	0.168
60-64	5.00%	1.10%	1	5	2	8	0.4	0.088
65-69	3.20%	0.40%		1	5	6	0.192	0.024
70-74	1.40%	0.30%	1	2	4	7	0.098	0.021
75-79	1.40%	0.00%	1	1	2	4	0.056	0
80-84	0.00%	0.00%	2	1	1	4	0	0
85-89	0.00%	0.00%					0	0
90-94	1.50%	1.50%					0	0
95-100	0.00%	0.00%					0	0
Total number of HH interviewed			**25**	**25**	**51**	**101**	**31.905**	**13.35**

Table: Poverty makeup of Iligan City

101 CFW recipients from three different barangays constitute the sample in Iligan City. 32 of them (31.68%) are most likely to be poor. Of that 32, 13 a re very poor (40.63% of poor respondents).

	Negros Oriental									
	Dumaguete			Sibulan	Tanjay	Valencia		Negros Oriental Total	Expected Value of No. Of Poor	Expected Value of No. Of Very Poor
PPI Score	Bagacay	Candau-ay	Junob	Tubtubon	Novallas	Caidiocan	Palinpinon			
0-4									0	0
5-9		1		3			1	5	4.685	3.545

10-14		1		3			1	5	4.575	2.8
15-19		4		10	1		3	18	15.804	9.864
20-24		8		2		1	4	15	12.135	6.105
25-29		5		6		1	2	14	9.59	4.046
30-34	1	4		9		1	5	20	11.92	4.62
35-39		11	1	7		10	1	30	14.67	5.07
40-44		6		8		2	1	17	6.256	2.125
45-49		5		1		4	3	13	2.743	0.754
50-54		1						1	0.148	0.035
55-59		1				1	1	3	0.216	0.063
60-64				1		1	1	3	0.15	0.033
65-69						1		1	0.032	0.004
70-74		1				2	1	4	0.056	0.012
75-79									0	0
80-84									0	0
85-89									0	0
90-94									0	0
95-100						1		1	0	0
Total	**1**	**48**	**1**	**50**	**1**	**25**	**24**	**150**	**82.98**	**39.076**

Table: Poverty makeup of Negros Oriental

150 households were interviewed from seven different barangays in two cities and two municipalities in Negros Oriental. Our data shows that 83 of them (55.33%) are likely to fall below the national poverty line and 39 of that 83 (46.99%) are assumed to fall in the bottom 50% of those under the country's national poverty line.

Figures from the latter table are more scattered than the former, and shows higher poor and very poor percentages. The lowest score is 9 points, while the highest received a perfect score of 100.

Five households from three different barangays in Negros Oriental share the lowest score. Three men and two women constitute them with ages 25 – 36 years old and their mean household size is 7. They all had at least five family members who are 0 – 14 years old, their women family heads only reached or finished elementary school, had no family members who are employed, did not own a house before Sendong hit, and did not have appliances such as televisions, washing machines, and refrigerators.

A 55 year old woman with a household size of 3 received the perfect score. She reached or finished college-level of education, had a family member who is an employee, and owned a house made of strong materials.

	Category Likelihoods		Grand Total	Expected Value of No. Of Poor	Expected Value of No. Of Very Poor
PPI Score	Below the NPL	Below the USAID EPL			
0-4	96.60%	83.80%		0	0
5-9	93.70%	70.90%	5	4.685	3.545
10-14	91.50%	56.00%	5	4.575	2.8
15-19	87.80%	54.80%	24	21.072	13.152
20-24	80.90%	40.70%	21	16.989	8.547
25-29	68.50%	28.90%	20	13.7	5.78
30-34	59.60%	23.10%	31	18.476	7.161
35-39	48.90%	16.90%	38	18.582	6.422
40-44	36.80%	12.50%	23	8.464	2.875
45-49	21.10%	5.80%	22	4.642	1.276
50-54	14.80%	3.50%	13	1.924	0.455
55-59	7.20%	2.10%	11	0.792	0.231
60-64	5.00%	1.10%	11	0.55	0.121
65-69	3.20%	0.40%	7	0.224	0.028
70-74	1.40%	0.30%	11	0.154	0.033
75-79	1.40%	0.00%	4	0.056	0
80-84	0.00%	0.00%	4	0	0
85-89	0.00%	0.00%		0	0
90-94	1.50%	1.50%		0	0
95-100	0.00%	0.00%	1	0	0
Total number of HH interviewed			**251**	**114.885**	**52.426**

Table: Poverty makeup of Iligan City and Negros Oriental

Plan staff and community partners from 10 barangays in Iligan City and Negros Oriental conducted the survey to a total of 251 CFW recipients. 115 of which are expected to be poor (45.82%). 52 of which (45.22%) are assumed to be very poor. Note that these families are program recipients of Plan for its economic recovery intervention. The barangay local government units were the ones who selected these families and gave priority to those whose houses were totally damaged and families who are women-headed. It is safe to assume that those who did not fall to the poor and very poor categories were not poor before the tropical storm hit their areas but were greatly affected by it. Those who were poor and very poor before Washi destroyed their houses suffered the most.

Poor	LDN	NO	TOTAL
No. Of families living less than $0.98/day	32	83	115
No. Of families interviewed	101	150	251
% of families living less than $0.98/day	31.68%	55.33%	45.82%

Table: Poverty makeup summary (LDN – Lanao Del Norte; NO – Negros Oriental)

45.82% of the respondents are considered poor before the disaster hit them. 52 of the 115 poor, or 45.22%, are very poor. It may be understood that more well-off families were greatly affected by TS Washi in Iligan City as compared to the barangays in Negros Oriental, thus the great disparity in the figures of the two areas.

Annex 3. Beneficiary Surveys

			Sex		
Province	**Munisipyo/Siyudad**	**Barangay**	**F**	**M**	**Grand Total**
Lanao Del Norte	Iligan	Digkilaan	8	17	25
		Mandulog	13	12	25
		San Roque	29	22	51
	Iligan Total		**50**	**51**	**101**
Lanao Del Norte Total			**50**	**51**	**101**
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	Batinguel	1		1
		Candau-ay	28	21	49
		Tabuc-Tubig	1		1
	Dumaguete Total		**30**	**21**	**51**
	Sibulan	Tubtubon	32	18	50
	Sibulan Total		**32**	**18**	**50**
	Tanjay	Novallas	1		1
	Tanjay Total		**1**		**1**
	Valencia	Caidiocan	12	13	25
		Palinpinon	14	11	25
	Valencia Total		**26**	**24**	**50**
Negros Oriental Total			**89**	**63**	**152**
Grand Total			**139**	**114**	**253**

Table: Gender distribution of the beneficiary survey interviewees

As with the PPI surveys, beneficiary surveys were conducted by community partners during the same dates. A total of 253 individuals, mostly women, from 10 Plan-partner barangays in Iligan City and Negros Oriental were interviewed.

Plan and partners selected individuals from households who were recipients of Plan's non-food items.

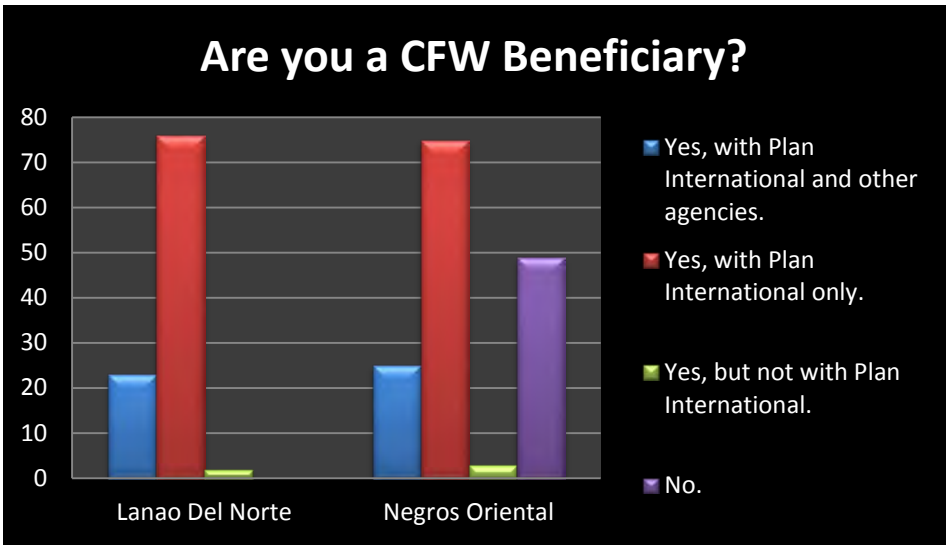

Chart: Number of CFW beneficiaries among the respondents.

Most of the respondents for this survey were program recipients of economic interventions (CFW), both with Plan and with other organizations. Only 49 interviewees from Negros Oriental are not CFW beneficiaries. Note that those who were selected to join CFW were the ones who were greatly affected by the disaster, most of which have totally damaged houses.

	Sex		
2. Paano ka naapektuhan ng Sendong?	**F**	**M**	**Grand Total**
I was injured and my house was damaged/destroyed.	3	1	4
I was injured, my house was damaged/destroyed, and my relative was injured.		1	1
I was injured.	2	5	7
My relative died and my relative was injured.	1		1
My relative was injured.	3	4	7
I almost died and I was injured.		1	1
I almost died and my relative was injured.		1	1
I almost died and my house was damaged/destroyed.	20	8	28
I almost died, I was injured, my house was damaged/destroyed, and my relative was injured.		1	1
I almost died, I was injured, my house was damaged/destroyed, my relative died, and my relative was injured.	1	1	2
I almost died, my house was damaged/destroyed, and my relative died.	1	1	2
I almost died, my house was damaged/destroyed, and my relative was injured.	1		1
I almost died.	4	8	12
My house was damaged/destroyed and my relative died.	2	5	7
My house was damaged/destroyed and my relative injured.		1	1
My house was damaged/destroyed, my relative died, and my relative was injured.	1		1

My house was damaged/destroyed.	97	72	169
No answer	3	4	7
Grand Total	**139**	**114**	**253**

Table: Effect of TS Washi to the respondents per gender

Out of the 253 respondents, 213 (or 84.19%) reported that their houses were damaged by TS Sendong. More women than men claimed that they almost died because of the disaster.

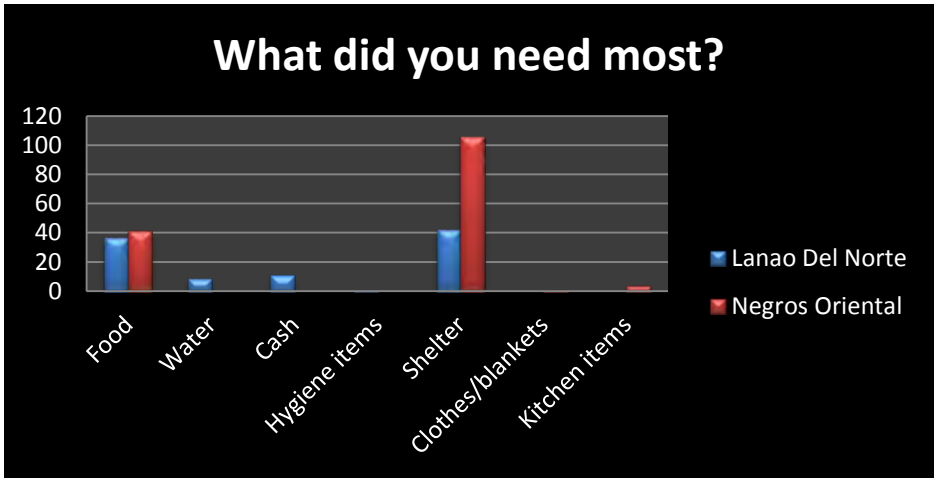

Chart: What the victims needed the most two months after the disaster.

The disaster survivors were asked what they needed the most two months after TS Washi caused flash floods. A majority of the respondents said they needed shelter which supports the relevance of the provision of temporary shelter kits by Plan and other responding organizations. In Negros Oriental, many of those displaced by Washi still reside in temporary shelters and they continue to demand permanent houses from their local government units.

According to our data, 78 of the 253 (30.83%) reported the need for food more than anything else. Plan International only distributed non-food items to the victims.

Were you asked about your needs in advance?	F	M	Grand Total
Yes, by Plan International.	33	30	63
Yes, by another NGO.	3	2	5
Yes, by the LGU.	6	7	13
Yes, by Plan International and the LGU.	7	10	17
Yes, by Plan International and another NGO.	9	4	13
Yes, by the LGU and another NGO.	4	4	8
No.	74	57	131
No answer	3		3
Grand Total	**139**	**114**	**253**

Table: Number of respondents consulted about their needs before actual distribution of items

Though 63 of the respondents claim that Plan International consulted them on their needs before the distribution, the majority (74 women and 57 men, or 51.78%) said that they were not asked by Plan or by any other organization or agency. These results point to the need for Plan and other responding organizations to re-double efforts to engage beneficiary communities throughout the project design, implementation, and evaluation phases.

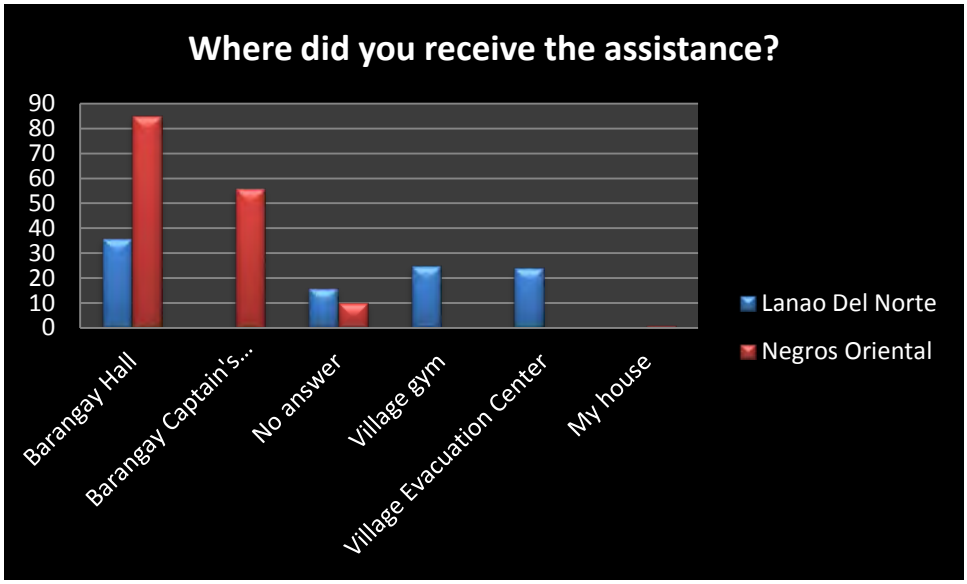

Chart: Place where the NFIs were distributed

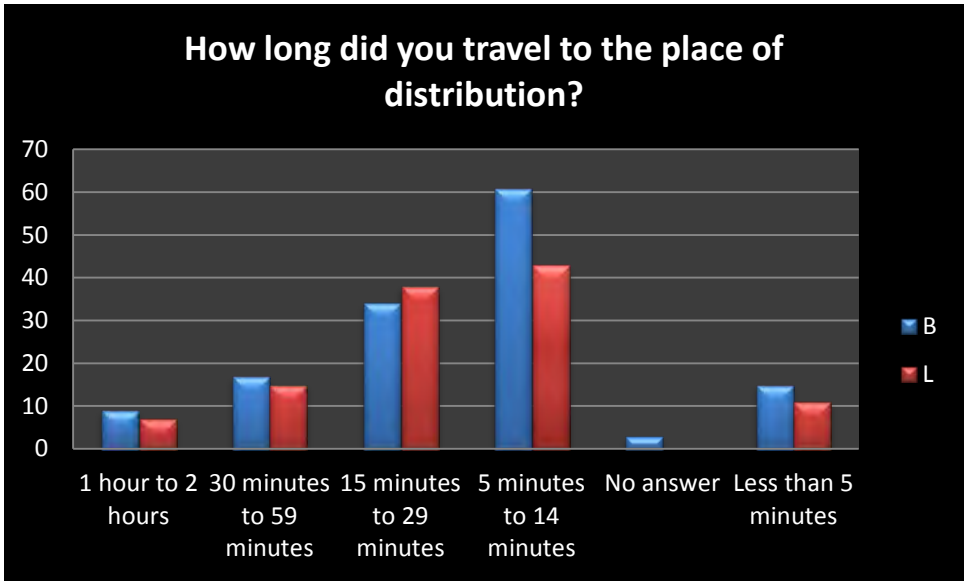

Chart: Number of minutes travelled by the victims to the point of distribution (B – Babae/Female; L – Lalaki/Male).

The Village Hall is the most common place for distribution but there are some cases, most especially in Negros Oriental, in which the distribution took place in the homes of the village

captains simply because it is nearer to the victims' residences. Nine women and seven men travelled more than an hour to get to the point of distribution.

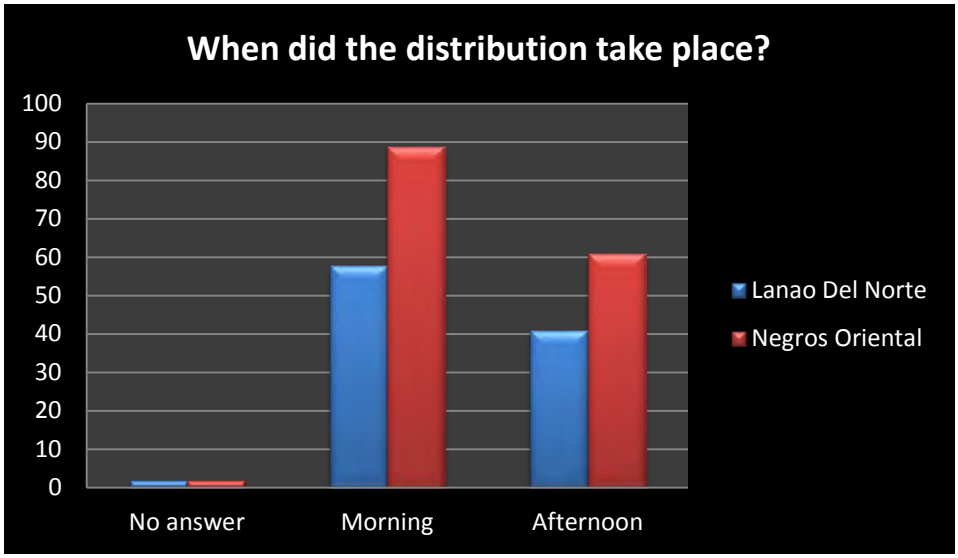

Chart: Time of distribution

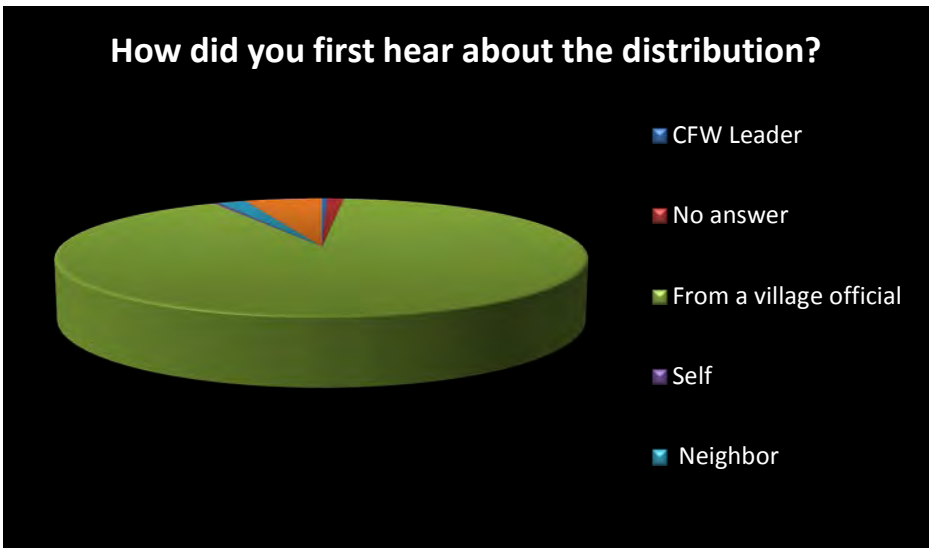

Chart: How did the beneficiaries know about the distribution?

The disaster response team planned its distributions with LGU officials. They were the ones who initiated information dissemination to the victims prior the activity.

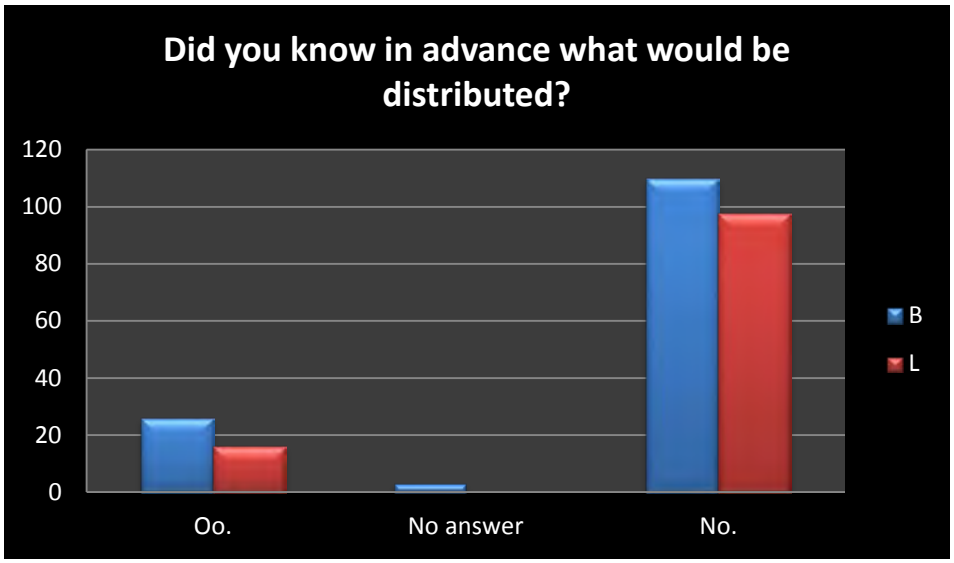

Chart: Knowledge on the items to be distributed. (Oo – Yes, No – Hindi, B – Babae/Female, L – Lalaki/Male).

98 men and 110 women (82.21% of 253) said they did not know what would be distributed prior the distribution. These results point to the need for much better engagement, by Plan and other responding organizations, with beneficiary communities.

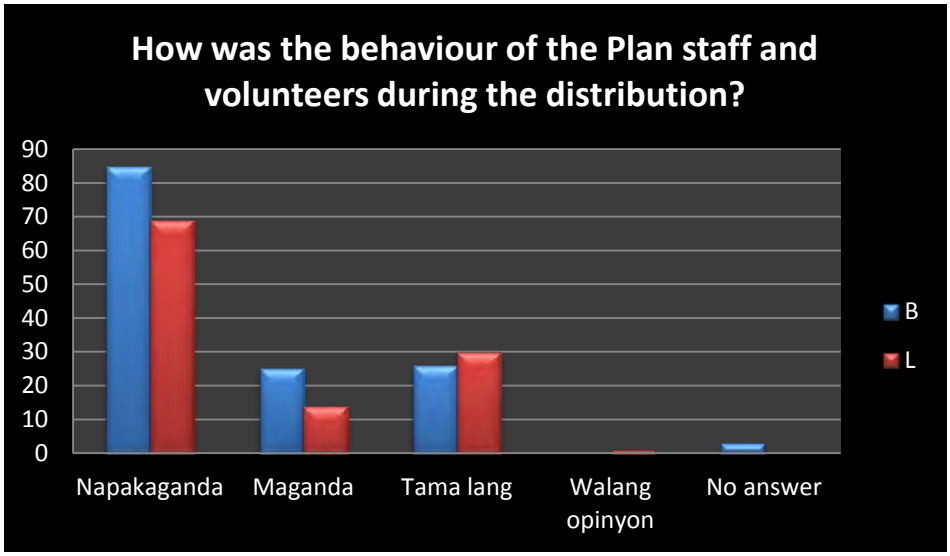

Chart: Behaviour of Plan staff and volunteers during the distribution (B – Babae/Female; L – Lalaki/Male; Answers from left to right: Very good, Good, Average, No opinion, and No answer)

85 women and 69 men (60.87% of 253) said that Plan staff and volunteers had very good behaviour during the distribution.

In brief, comparisons between responses given suggest that the aid given was relevant and our data shows that distribution was convenient with few recipients having to travel very far to get the assistance. Despite this, the results also offer a lesson learned: The need to make better efforts to consult with and engage program beneficiaries throughout the project.