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**Building Back Better in Tacloban:  
Post-Haiyan Community Rehabilitation**

**Final Evaluation Report  
Cooperative Agreement No AID-OFDA-G-14-00016**

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## List of Abbreviations

4Ps – *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program  
ADMS – Advocates for Development Management and Sustainability, Inc.  
AIP - Annual Investment Plan  
BCPC – Barangay Council for the Protection of Children  
BDRRMC - Barangay Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council  
CCCD- Child-centered Community Development  
CDRRMO - City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office  
CENRO - Community/City Environment and Natural Resources Offices  
CERT - Community Emergency Response Team  
CPIE - Child Protection in Emergencies  
CSWDO – City Social Welfare and Development Office  
DepED – Department of Education  
DILG – Department of Interior and Local Government  
DRRM - Disaster Risk Reduction Management  
DSWD – Department of Social Welfare and Development  
ESWM - Ecological Solid Waste Management  
EWS – Emergency Warning System  
FGD - Focused Group Discussions  
GBV- Gender Based Violence  
ICS - Incident Command System  
KII - Key Informant Interviews  
LGU – Local Government Unit  
NIT - Neighborhood Improvement Team  
NSCB – National Statistical Coordinating Board  
PopCom – Population Commission  
TESDA - Technical Education and Skills Development Authority  
WASH – Water Sanitation and Hygiene  
WaSaR – Water Search and Rescue

## **I. Rationale**

Tacloban City, including the barangays comprising the Area 4 community (Barangays 62 and 62A), is one of the areas most affected by Typhoon Haiyan. An estimated 90% of the city's central infrastructure is destroyed. Plan International - Philippines is presently implementing a project with the generous support from OFDA, USAID in Barangay 62 and 62A titled Building Back Better in Tacloban: Post-Haiyan Community Rehabilitation. The project is multi- sectoral in nature involving Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) programmes. It targeted 6,079 beneficiaries in Tacloban City, Leyte, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), Philippines. As the project implementation ends, a final evaluation was conducted to validate the achievement of project targets and gauge the quality of the implementation process.

## **II. Purpose and Objectives of the Final Evaluation**

The final evaluation aims to assess the implementation of the USAID/OFDA-funded "Building Back Better in Tacloban: Post-Haiyan Community Rehabilitation Project". The evaluation is expected to build on the baseline, monitoring data and lessons learned throughout the project cycle. Particular attention will be on the following:

- 1) Assess program appropriateness and effectiveness and capture lessons learned in relation to the modality of assistance, cross-sector synergies and integration, outcomes, community perception, preference and participation.
- 2) Assess if the project was implemented in accordance with the 5 standards of Child-centered Community Development (CCCD).
- 3) Assess the role that Plan International Philippines has played in meeting the humanitarian and early recovery needs in Barangay 62 and 62A in Tacloban through the activities implemented.
- 4) Formulate specific and realistic recommendations for program implementation mechanisms to deliver effective humanitarian assistance to future disasters at this scale.

## **III. Scope of the Final Evaluation**

Based on the Terms of Reference, the evaluation study will specifically assess the project on the following dimensions:

- 1) Outputs and Outcomes. - The Advocates for Development Management and Sustainability, Inc. (ADMS) will assess the outputs and outcomes generated by the project in relation to the overall project goal, objectives and desired results. In particular, the final evaluation will assess the effects of the program activities on the beneficiaries with reference to the OFDA performance against indicators per sector and sub-sector.
- 2) CCCD Standards. – The ADMS will assess if the outputs and outcomes generated by the project are in accordance or fall within the levels of the CCCD standards.
- 3) Relevance - The ADMS will assess whether the program interventions met the immediate needs of the beneficiaries and the appropriateness of the program interventions to the context and overall priorities.
- 4) Effectiveness. – The ADMS will assess the extent to which program interventions achieved the desired outcomes, factoring in issues of program management including decision making processes, risk management, institutional arrangements and partnerships with local

government units, humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders and their effects on the program results.

- 5) Efficiency. - The ADMS will assess the relationship between the quantity, quality, and timeliness of program inputs, including personnel, training and procurement. In addition, determine the quantity, quality and timeliness of the outputs generated and whether the resources were spent as economically as possible.
- 6) Sustainability. - The ADMS will assess the project's wider, indirect outcomes on local markets in terms of skills training, income generation and availability, resources available to sustain the activities and services, collaborative links and referral networks with other service providers, and the level of community ownership.
- 7) Coverage. - The ADMS will assess if the project's targeting reached the most vulnerable in the most affected locations. It will also identify Plan's coverage as compared to the need in the project areas and assess if Plan was effective in coordination between different actors in reducing the risk of duplication.
- 8) Coordination. - The ADMS will assess Plan's capacity in engaging and maintaining relations with key stakeholders at the national and field level as well as its capacity to engage in the humanitarian coordination structure/architecture (e.g. sector working groups).
- 9) Program Improvement Areas. - The ADMS will capture the project's key successes, best practices, lessons learned, implementation challenges, constraints, strengths and weaknesses. It will also assess the role of beneficiary consultation in program design and implementation, and areas of improvement

#### **IV. Methodology**

The evaluation was conducted through the use mixed-method evaluation that involves drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data. Based on the Terms of Reference, the ADMS will undertake the following:

- 1) Conduct focus group discussions with target groups.
- 2) Use interviewer-administered structured questionnaires to identified stakeholders. Sampling size is 20% of the total number of households/beneficiaries reached by the project.
- 3) Conduct in-depth interviews with key informants.
- 4) Review relevant primary and secondary sources of data.
- 5) Use quantitative method in reviewing existing data related to the outcome indicators supplied by Plan, and verify sample of same in the field.
- 6) Review related documents from Plan International, national government agencies (based in Tacloban City) reports and statistics, donor guidance and associated documents.
- 7) Collect data in Barangays 62 and 62-A, Tacloban City and conduct multi-variate analysis against baseline data.
- 8) Consult a fair representation of the identified stakeholders.
- 9) Conduct evaluation with the control group, if applicable.

V. Quantitative Validation of Targets versus Achievements

**RESULTS BY OBJECTIVE**

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

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

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

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter	1,289	2,432	Based on project records and upon field validation, this indicator is 189% achieved. During the validation meeting with the project staff, the increase in the number of beneficiaries reached can be attributed to the fact that some of those beneficiaries who were supposed to receive full-house assistance already started rebuilding their homes. Under the beneficiary selection criteria of the project, beneficiaries who already started rebuilding their homes will fall under the “house repair category” and will only be given repair kits instead of full houses. Since house repairs cost a lot less than the construction of full houses, the project was able to stretch out its budget to reach more beneficiaries.
Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere project standards and FOG guidelines	1,289	2,432	Based on project records, this indicator is 189% achieved. This indicator is directly related to the first indicator which is “Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter”.
Percentage of total affected population in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter assistance disaggregated by sex	2.95% (6,079 targeted/ 204,491 total affected, 50% female, 50% male)	3.79% (7,759/204,491)  7,759 (M- 3,565, F- 4,194 )	This indicator exceeded target by 0.84%. Higher percentage of sex disaggregated beneficiaries can be attributed to the higher number of households reached by the project. Note that the original targeted reach is 6,079 but the actual cumulative reach is 7,759.
Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for	0	0	

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
emergency/transitional shelter spent on goods and services produced in the affected host country economy			

**Sector** : **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**  
**Objective II** : **To support improved household and community WASH conditions**  
**Sub-sector** : **Hygiene Promotion**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion	6,079	8,079	Based on records (verified through the attendance sheets generated during the conduct of hygiene promotion activities), this indicator is 133% achieved. During the staff validation meeting, the increase in reached beneficiaries was explained as “spill-over effect” since the activities were conducted mostly in the schools. Most of the hygiene promotion activities were also done at the community level-it was even extended down at the purok level. Note that many students in the elementary and high school located in the project site came from the neighbouring villages (barangays), thus, we can surmise that the additional number of beneficiaries reached are from these areas.
Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	400 (80% of respondents)	414 out of 421	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied within the 10% +/- parameter. Knowledge of beneficiaries was validated through a field survey and focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the focus group discussions, the respondents stated the following reasons for the increase in number of respondents who know 3 of 5

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
			critical times to wash hands, namely: a) through information campaigns through training activities, flyers, posters, wall murals etc. b) info dissemination through the community health workers, c) among children, information campaign in schools through the junior promoters.
Number of households who store their water safely in clean containers	400 (80% of respondents)	421 out of 421	This indicator is fully satisfied within the 10% +/- parameters. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the FGDs, the respondents stated the following reasons for the increase in the number of households who store water safely in clean containers, information campaign through training activities, flyers, posters, wall murals etc. b) info dissemination through the community health workers, c) among children, information campaign in schools through the junior promoters.

**Sub-sector : Sanitation Infrastructure**

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
Number of people directly benefiting from this sanitation infrastructure program	6,079	6,406	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied at 105% which is within the 10% +/- parameter. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. Random test respondents were interviewed in Barangay 62 and 62A as to whether or not they received direct benefits from this component through the information campaigns, latrine

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
			constructions/rehabilitation, installation/rehabilitation of hand washing facilities and construction of septic tanks.
Number of household latrines completed and cleaned	615	635	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied at 103% which is within the 10%+/- parameters. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. The evaluation team through the field enumerators, visited the households, conducted interviews and checked if the facilities stated in the master list actually existed. Based on the consolidated reports of the field survey, all latrines recorded as completed in the master list are in place.
Number of hand washing facilities in use	615	630	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied at 102% which is within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. The evaluation team through the field enumerators, visited the households, conducted interviews and checked if the facilities stated in the master list actually existed. Based on the consolidated reports of the field survey, all hand washing facilities recorded as completed in the master list are in place.
Number of household septic systems developed, repaired, or rehabilitated	750	668	Based on project records, this indicator is only 89% achieved and fell just about 1% off the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. The evaluation team through the field enumerators, visited the households, conducted interviews and checked if the facilities stated in the master list actually existed. Based on the consolidated reports of the field survey, all septic

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
			<p>systems recorded as completed in the master list are in place. About 30 or more septic systems were still under construction during the visits conducted between July to July 15, 2015.</p> <p>During the validation meeting with the project staff, the reason given for the under achievement of this indicator is that some of the target beneficiaries already started rebuilding their latrines by the time the project started.</p>

**Sub-sector : Water Supply Infrastructure**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Number of people directly benefiting from this water supply infrastructure program	6,079	6,518	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied at 107% which is within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through random ocular inspections, focused group discussions and actual field survey with stakeholders. Respondents visited and interviewed already have access to level 2 or level 3 water connections. As of July 15, 2015, the field survey team counted around 300 houses with rain water catchment system.
Number of water points developed,	635	669	Based on project records, this indicator is 105% which is

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
repaired, or rehabilitated			within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the validation meeting with the project staff, the justification given why this indicator was 105% achieved is that many of the target beneficiaries already started rehabilitating their water connection by the time the project started.
Number of households collecting all water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene from improved sources	400 (80% of respondents)	421	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied at 105% which is within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through random ocular inspections and focused group discussions with stakeholders. Most of the households already have access to level 2 and level 3 water sources.

**Sector** : **Protection**

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

**Sub-sector** : **Child Protection**

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Number of people trained in child protection, disaggregated by sex	20 (including 10 women and 10 men)	1,069 (839 women, 230 men)	Based on project records, this indicator exceeds its target by 5,345% which indicates a possible under targeting. During the data validation, it was found out that initially, the project targeted for a core group of 20 people to be trained in child protection services. However, during the actual implementation, the villagers became very interested in

Performance against indicators	Target	Achieved (Cumulative)	Remarks
			learning about child protection services. With the support of the Barangay Councils of Barangay 62 and 62A through the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and in close collaboration with government agencies such as the DILG, CSWDO and PopCom, more people were trained in child protection. Most of those trained were women or mothers. The changes in the target group was reflected in the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan but no adjustments in the targets were made, thus, there is a huge positive difference between the original target and the actual reach.
Percentage of targeted children reporting an increase in their sense of safety and well-being at the close of the program, disaggregated by sex	400 (80% of respondents)	81.25%	<p>Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. The increased sense of safety can also be attributed to the following project initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Installation of solar lamps. Children usually feel threatened by darkness, thus, the installation of the solar lamp posts in strategic areas in the community helped increase the feeling of safety especially among children.</li> <li>b. Awareness campaign on child's rights. We observed at least 2 child rights information boards in Barangays 62 and 62A.</li> <li>c. Activation of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children. During the FGDs with the Barangay Councils of Barangays 62 and 62A, the council members said that the Barangay already have child friendly ordinances and these ordinances</li> </ul>

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
			are being implemented through the committee on women and children. d. Peer-to-peer information campaign through the Junior Promoters.

## Progress against Planned Activities

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

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

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Number of individuals benefitting from GBV services, disaggregated by sex	300 (250 female, 50 male)	240 (181 women, 59 male)	Based on project records, this indicator is 80% achieved which is about 10% off from the 10%+/- parameter. During the validation meetings with the stakeholders, the Barangay Council Committee Chairperson on the Protection of Women and Children, the chairperson on the Protection of Women and Children explained that many victims are unwilling to report incidence of violence. Before Plan came into the community, very few cases were reported and support system for victims was next to none.

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Number of people trained in GBV prevention or response, disaggregated by sex	20 (10 women and 10 men)	303 (202 women, 101 men)	Based on project records, this indicator exceeds its target by 1,515% which indicates a possible under targeting. During the validation meeting with the project staff, the justification given was that the original target was to create a core group of 20 GBV advocates. However, through training activities conducted at the local high school and elementary school, the project was able to train more GBV advocates. This change was not reflected in the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan thus there is a big discrepancy between the target and the actual reach. However, this is a positive increase with no extra project funds expended; thus, this added more value to the project because it increased project reach.

**Sector** : Risk Management Policy and Practice  
**Objective IV** : To foster a culture of disaster risk reduction and preparedness within a rehabilitated community  
**Sub-sector** : Building Community Awareness/Mobilization

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	
Number of people participating in training disaggregated by sex	500 individual, including 250 females and 250 males	1,054	Based on project records, this indicator is 210% achieved. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the staff validation meeting, the reason given for the over achievement of target is that most members of the community are now aware of the need to help mitigate the impact of calamity., thus, more people want to attend training activities on disaster risk

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	
			reduction. Training activities were also conducted in the schools which were participated in by students and parents coming from Barangays 62, 62 A and from the neighbouring barangays.
Percentage of people trained who retain knowledge two months after training	75%	75%	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders.
Percentage of attendees at joint planning meetings who are from the local community	90%	100%	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied within the 10%+/- parameter. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the FGDs, the community respondents said that they attend joint planning at the purok and barangay levels.
Early warning system in targeted community is in place for all major hazards with appropriate outreach to communities	Yes	Yes	Based on project records, this indicator is fully satisfied. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the FGDs with the Barangay Officials, the officials said that their emergency response teams conduct community bandilyo in Puroks with the aid of handheld radios for communication. They also have public address systems, megaphone with sirens and teams that will go around the community to disseminate information and warnings.
Percentage of community members who received at least one early warning message from at least one source prior to a disaster occurring	70%	114%	Based on project records, this indicator is 114% achieved. This was validated through focused group discussions with stakeholders. During the staff validation meeting, the reason given for the over achievement of target is that most members of the community are now aware of the need to help mitigate the impact of calamity. Awareness raising was through a series of capability building

<b>Performance against indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved (Cumulative)</b>	
			activities.

## VI. Qualitative Validation of Targets using Sphere Standards

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
Core Standards			
Core Standard 1: People-centred humanitarian response People's capacity and strategies to survive with dignity are integral to the design and approach of humanitarian response.			
	Project strategies are explicitly linked to community-based capacities and initiatives.	Based on the results of the FGDs, the Project s in touch with the local officials and the community members. Consultations were conducted prior to project implementation.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Disaster-affected people conduct or actively participate in regular meetings on how to organise and implement the response (see Guidance notes 1–2).	Project records show that regular meetings were organized and conducted by stakeholders.	Minimum standard was observed.
	The number of self-help initiatives led by the affected community and local authorities increases during the response period (see Guidance note 1)	Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs, the Project worked closely with the local officials and the affected communities. The activation of councils such as the DRRM councils and the BCPC are evidence of the presence of local initiatives.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Agencies have investigated and, as appropriate, acted upon complaints received about the assistance provided.	Based on FGD and KII results, grievance machinery is in place at the Barangay Local Government Units.	Minimum standard was observed.
Core Standard 2: Coordination and collaboration Humanitarian response is planned and implemented in coordination with the relevant authorities, humanitarian agencies and civil society organisations engaged in impartial humanitarian action, working together for maximum efficiency, coverage and effectiveness.			
	Assessment reports and information about programme	Based on project records and as shown during the FGDs and KIIs,	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	plans and progress are regularly submitted to the relevant coordinating groups (see guidance note 4).	project representatives sit at the OCHA cluster meetings, the local council meetings, community meetings and others to give information about the project interventions.	
	The humanitarian activities of other agencies in the same geographical or sectoral areas are not duplicated.	Based on project records and as shown during the FGS and KIIs, the Project representatives attend OCHA meetings to ensure that geographical or sectoral areas are not duplicated.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Commitments made at coordination meetings are acted upon and reported in a timely manner.	Based separate focus group discussions with project staff, partners and stakeholders, agreements during OCHA meetings, partners meetings and stakeholders meetings are timely implemented.	Minimum standard was observed.
	The agency's response takes account of the capacity and strategies of other humanitarian agencies, civil society organisations and relevant authorities.	This was observed through the series of consultations at different levels. Plan staff attended cluster meetings.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Core Standard 3: Assessment</b>			
The priority needs of the disaster-affected population are identified through a systematic assessment of the context, risks to life with dignity and the capacity of the affected people and relevant authorities to respond.			
	Assessed needs have been explicitly linked to the capacity of affected people and the state to respond.	This was observed through the series of consultations at different levels.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	Rapid and in-depth assessment reports contain views that are representative of all affected people, including members of vulnerable groups and those of the surrounding population.	Based on project records, vulnerability assessments were conducted.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Assessment reports contain data disaggregated by, at the very least, sex and age.	Based on project records, sex and age disaggregation was observed.	Minimum standard was observed.
	In-depth assessment reports contain information and analysis of vulnerability, context and capacity.	Based on project records, vulnerability assessments were conducted.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Where assessment formats have been agreed and widely supported, they have been used.	Based on project records, vulnerability assessments parameters were agreed among partners and stakeholders.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Rapid assessments have been followed by in-depth assessments of the populations selected for intervention.	Based on project records, series of in-depth assessments were conducted.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Core Standard 4: Design and response</b>			
The humanitarian response meets the assessed needs of the disaster-affected population in relation to context, the risks faced and the capacity of the affected people and state to cope and recover.			
	Programme design is based on an analysis of the specific needs and risks faced by different groups of people.	Project design was based on actual situations on the ground.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Programme design addresses the gap between people's needs and their own, or the state's, capacity to meet them.	Project design was based on actual situations on the ground. Interventions were designed to address unmet needs.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	Programme designs are revised to reflect changes in the context, risks and people's needs and capacities.	Project design was based on actual situations on the ground. Revisions and enhancements were made to meet the needs of the community.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Programme design includes actions to reduce people's vulnerability to future hazards and increase their capacity to manage and cope with them.	The project has a strong DRRM component.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Core Standard 5: Performance, transparency and learning</b> The performance of humanitarian agencies is continually examined and communicated to stakeholders; projects are adapted in response to performance.			
	Programmes are adapted in response to monitoring and learning information.	Project design was based on actual situations on the ground.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Monitoring and evaluation sources include the views of a representative number of people targeted by the response, as well as the host community if different.	Project design was based on actual situations on the ground. Views of the community were considered in the monitoring and evaluation.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Accurate, updated, non-confidential progress information is shared with the people targeted by the response and relevant local authorities and other humanitarian agencies on a regular basis.	Based on the results of the FGDs and the KIIs, there is a good flow of non-confidential information from the project to the stakeholders. Transparency was observed in the selection process of beneficiaries and in the releasing of assistance.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Performance is regularly monitored in relation to all	Based on project records and the results of the FGDs and KIIs, there	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	Sphere core and relevant technical minimum standards (and related global or agency performance standards), and the main results shared with key stakeholders (see guidance note 9).	is regular monitoring and information dissemination.	
	Agencies consistently conduct an objective evaluation or learning review of a major humanitarian response in accordance with recognised standards of evaluation practice (see guidance note 6).	Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs, there is regular monitoring and information dissemination among partners and stakeholders at the project sites.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Core Standard 6: Aid worker performance</b>			
Humanitarian agencies provide appropriate management, supervisory and psychosocial support, enabling aid workers to have the knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitudes to plan and implement an effective humanitarian response with humanity and respect.			
	Staff and volunteers' performance reviews indicate adequate competency levels in relation to their knowledge, skills, behaviour attitudes and the responsibilities described in their job descriptions.	Based on the data from the Human Resource Department of Plan, staff recruit followed certain protocols and staff qualifications were thoroughly evaluated. Project staff meets the competency requirements.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Aid workers who breach codes of conduct prohibiting corrupt and abusive behaviour are formally disciplined.	No incidents of breach were observed, thus, this is not applicable.	Not applicable.
	The principles, or similar, of the People In Aid Code of Good Practice are reflected in the agency's policy and practice.	Based on records and organizational codes, Plan has a strong code of good practice.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	The incidence of aid workers' illness, injury and stress-related health issues remain stable, or decrease over the course of the disaster response.	Based on FGD results, no incidents of serious illnesses due to stress or injuries were reported, thus, this indicator is not applicable.	Not applicable.
<b>Shelter and settlement</b>			
<b>Standard 1: Strategic planning</b>			
Shelter and settlement strategies contribute to the security, safety, health and well-being of both displaced and non-displaced affected populations and promote recovery and reconstruction where possible.			
	Shelter and settlement solutions to meet the essential needs of all the disaster-affected population are agreed with the population itself and relevant authorities in coordination with all responding agencies (see guidance note 1 Assessment, consultation and coordination).	Based on FGD results, stakeholders were consulted prior to the construction of their homes.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All temporary shelter and settlement solutions are safe and adequate and will remain so until more durable solutions are achieved (see guidance notes 2-10 re: 2. Opportunity to return to their usual abode when applicable, 3. Hosting by families and communities, 4. Temporary communal settlement, 5. Types of shelter assistance, 6. Transitional shelter, 7. Risk, vulnerability and hazard assessments, 8. Debris removal, 9. Schools, health	Based on the FGD results, this indicator is fully satisfied.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	facilities and community infrastructure, 10. Livelihood support).		
<p>Shelter and settlement standard 2: Settlement planning  The planning of return, host or temporary communal settlements enables the safe and secure use of accommodation and essential services by the affected population.</p>			
	Through agreed planning processes, all shelter-assisted populations are consulted on and agree to the location of their shelter or covered area and access to essential services (see guidance note 1 Planning processes).	Based on the FGD results, consultations were conducted and the stakeholders were involved in the planning.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All settlement plans demonstrate that risks and vulnerabilities in the use of shelters, covered areas and essential services have been identified and mitigated (see guidance notes 2–9 re: 2. Housing, land and property ownership, rights and usage, 3. Essential services and facilities, 4. Access, 5. Site selection and drainage, 6. Site planning for temporary communal settlements, Surface area of temporary planned or self-settled camps, 7. Fire safety, 8. Vector risks).	Based on the FGD results and on the report of the Engineer that conducted the field validation, the settlement plans were sound. Project records show that land tenure were considered along with safety requirements.	Minimum standard was observed.
<p>Shelter and settlement standard 3: Covered living space</p>			

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
People have sufficient covered living space providing thermal comfort, fresh air and protection from the climate ensuring their privacy, safety and health and enabling essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken.			
	All affected individuals have an initial minimum covered floor area of 3.5m <sup>2</sup> per person (see guidance notes 1–2 re: 1. Climate and context (warmer climates higher ceiling, etc) 2. Duration (smaller floor area acceptable from short duration when other means are not available. For long-term stay, 3.5m <sup>2</sup> minimum should be followed.)	Based on engineering designs, the houses meet the requirements of 3.5m <sup>2</sup> per person. Bigger families were given the option to have two story houses.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All shelter solutions and materials meet agreed technical and performance standards and are culturally acceptable (see guidance notes 3–10 re: 3. Cultural practices, safety and privacy, 4. Household and livelihood activities, 5. Shelter solutions, materials and construction, 6. Participatory design, 7. In warm, humid climates, 8. In hot, dry climates, 9. In cold climates, 10. Ventilation and vector control).	Based on engineering designs and upon verification by ADMS, Inc. engineer, the structures meet the technical and performance standards.	Minimum standard was observed.
Shelter and settlement standard 4: Construction Local safe building practices, materials, expertise and capacities are used where appropriate, maximising the involvement of the affected population and local livelihood opportunities.			
	All construction is in accordance	Based on engineering designs and	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	with agreed safe building practices and standards (see guidance notes 2–7).	upon verification by ADMS, Inc. engineer, the structures meet the technical and performance standards.	
	Construction activities demonstrate the involvement of the affected population and the maximising of local livelihood opportunities (see guidance notes 1–2, 8).	Based on records and actual observations, stakeholders acted as contractors for the construction of the houses.	Minimum standard was observed.
Shelter and settlement standard 5: Environmental impact Shelter and settlement solutions and the material sourcing and construction techniques used minimise adverse impact on the local natural environment.			
	The planning of all return, host or temporary communal settlements demonstrate that adverse impact on the natural environment has been minimised and/or mitigated (see guidance notes 1–6).	Based on records, mitigation measures were in place to minimize impact on the environment.	Minimum standard was observed.
	The construction processes and sourcing of materials for all shelter solutions demonstrate that adverse impact on the local natural environment has been minimised and/or mitigated (see guidance note 4).	Based on records, mitigation measures were in place to minimize impact on the environment. Construction materials were sourced with the approval of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).	Minimum standard was observed.
WASH standard 1: WASH programme design and implementation WASH needs of the affected population are met and users are involved in the design, management and maintenance of the facilities where appropriate.			
	All groups within the population	Based on records, stakeholders	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	have safe and equitable access to WASH resources and facilities, use the facilities provided and take action to reduce the public health risk (see <a href="#">Hygiene promotion standard 2</a> ).	now have access to WASH facilities.	
	All WASH staff communicates clearly and respectfully with those affected and share project information openly with them, including knowing how to answer questions from community members about the project.	Based on the FGD results, all information campaigns done by the project were conducted in a respectful manner.	Minimum standard was observed.
	There is a system in place for the management and maintenance of facilities as appropriate, and different groups contribute equitably (see guidance note 1).	The project organized the Neighbourhood Improvement Teams. These teams ensure proper management and maintenance of the infrastructures.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All users are satisfied that the design and implementation of the WASH programme have led to increased security and restoration of dignity.	Based on the FGD results, all those interviewed said that they were satisfied.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Hygiene</b>			
Hygiene promotion standard 1: Hygiene promotion implementation Affected men, women and children of all ages are aware of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities provided.			
	All user groups can describe and demonstrate what they have done to prevent the deterioration	Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs, stakeholders have more than adequate knowledge about	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	of hygiene conditions (see guidance note 1).	hygiene and sanitation.	
	All facilities provided are appropriately used and regularly maintained.	Based on project records and actual field observations, the facilities are in good condition and are properly managed.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All people wash their hands after defecation, after cleaning a child's bottom, before eating and preparing food (see guidance note 6).	Based on project records and actual field observations, proper hand washing is being practiced by the target beneficiaries.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All hygiene promotion activities and messages address key behaviours and misconceptions and are targeted at all user groups (see guidance note 6).	Based on project records and actual field observations, proper hand washing is being promoted through very clear messages.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Representatives from all user groups are involved in planning, training, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the hygiene promotion work (see guidance notes 1–6 and <a href="#">Core standard 1, Guidance notes 1–5</a> ).	Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs, user groups were properly represented during the planning, training, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of hygiene promotion work.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Care-takers of young children and infants are provided with the means for safe disposal of children's faeces (see <a href="#">Excreta disposal standard 1</a> and guidance note 6).	Based on project records and actual field observations, children's faeces are safely disposed through the toilets. Excreta management system is in place.	Minimum standard was observed.
<p>Hygiene promotion standard 2: Identification and use of hygiene items  The disaster-affected population has access to and is involved in identifying and promoting the use of hygiene items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.</p>			

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	Women, men and children have access to hygiene items and these are used effectively to maintain health, dignity and well-being (see guidance notes 1, 7 and 9).	Based on the results of the FGD and KIIs, women, men and children have access to hygiene items and these are used effectively to maintain health, dignity and well-being.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All women and girls of menstruating age are provided with appropriate materials for menstrual hygiene following consultation with the affected population (see guidance notes 5 and 8).	Menstrual hygiene is covered by another project in the area.	Not applicable.
	All women, men and children have access to information and training on the safe use of hygiene items that are unfamiliar to them (see guidance note 5).	Menstrual hygiene is covered by another project in the area.	Not applicable.
<b>Water Supply</b>			
<b>Water supply standard 1: Access and water quantity</b>			
All people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. Public water points are sufficiently close to households to enable use of the minimum water requirement.			
	Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household is at least 15 litres per person per day (see guidance notes 1–7).	Based on the results of the FGDs and on actual field observations, water supply in the area is adequate. Most of the people in the project site have access to more than 1 water source namely; through the district water system, well, water catchments and others.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	The maximum distance from any household to the nearest water point is 500 metres (see guidance notes 1, 2, 5 and 6).	Based on public records validated through field observations, most of the residents at the project site already have level 3 water connections which bring water directly into the homes.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Queuing time at a water source is no more than 30 minutes (see guidance note 6).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
<b>Water supply standard 2: Water quality</b> Water is palatable and of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for cooking and personal and domestic hygiene without causing risk to health.			
	There are no faecal coliforms per 100ml of water at the point of delivery (see guidance note 2).	Residents use tap water from the local water district. Water quality monitoring is being observed by the water service provider.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Any household-level water treatment options used are effective in improving microbiological water quality and are accompanied by appropriate training, promotion and monitoring (see guidance notes 3–6).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
	There is no outbreak of water-borne or water-related diseases (see guidance notes 1–9).	Based on the records of the City Health Center, there was no water related outbreak in Barangay 62 and 62A. This was confirmed by the residents during the FGDs and KIIs.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Water supply standard 3: Water facilities</b> People have adequate facilities to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, and to ensure that drinking water remains safe until it is consumed.			

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	Each household has at least two clean water collecting containers of 10–20 litres, one for storage and one for transportation (see guidance note 1 and <a href="#">Hygiene promotion standard 2</a> , guidance note 1).	Beneficiaries were given adequate clean water collecting containers.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Water at household level is free from contamination at all times (see guidance note 1).	Beneficiaries get their drinking water from the local water district.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All people are satisfied with the adequate facilities they have for water collection, storage, bathing, hand washing and laundry (see guidance note 2). Regular maintenance of the installed systems and facilities is ensured and users are involved in this where possible (see guidance note 3).	Based on the results of the FGDs and the KIIs, the beneficiaries are satisfied with their water facilities.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Excreta disposal</b>			
<b>Excreta disposal standard 1: Environment free from human faeces</b> The living environment in general and specifically the habitat, food production areas, public centres and surroundings of drinking water sources are free from human faecal contamination.			
	The environment in which the affected population lives is free from human faeces (see guidance notes 1–2).	During the field observation, no human faeces were observed in the project sites.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All excreta containment measures, i.e. trench latrines, pit latrines and soak-away pits, are at least 30 metres away from any	The engineering designs of the latrines adequately meet this standard.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	groundwater source. The bottom of any latrine or soak-away pit is at least 1.5 metres above the water table (see guidance note 3).		
	In flood or high water table situations, appropriate measures are taken to tackle the problem of faecal contamination of groundwater sources (see guidance note 3).	The engineering designs of the latrines adequate meet this standard.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Drainage or spillage from defecation systems does not contaminate surface water or shallow groundwater sources (see guidance note 3).	The engineering designs of the latrines adequate meet this standard.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Toilets are used in the most hygienic way possible and children's faeces are disposed of immediately and hygienically (see guidance note 4).	Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs at the community, the proper toilet use is being observed.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Vector control</b>			
<b>Vector control standard 1: Individual and family protection</b>			
All disaster-affected people have the knowledge and the means to protect themselves from disease and nuisance vectors that are likely to cause a significant risk to health or well-being.			
	All populations have access to shelters that do not harbour or encourage the growth of vector populations and are protected by appropriate vector control measures (see guidance notes 3–5).	Based on actual observation, canals in the area are flowing and most are properly covered which discourage the growth of vectors.	Minimum standard was observed.
	All populations at risk from	Based on observation, some of	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	vector-borne disease understand the modes of transmission and take action to protect themselves (see guidance notes 1–5).	the homeowners installed screens to keep mosquitoes out. Based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs at the community, most of the residents use mosquito nets to prevent mosquito bites.	
	All people supplied with insecticide-treated mosquito nets use them effectively (see guidance note 3).	Not applicable. The beneficiaries themselves are buying their own nets.	Not applicable.
	All food stored at the household level is protected from contamination by vectors such as flies, insects and rodents (see guidance note 4).	During the FGDs and KIIs, the beneficiaries said that they observe proper food storing at home.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Vector control standard 2: Physical, environmental and chemical protection measures</b>			
The environment where the disaster-affected people are placed does not expose them to disease-causing and nuisance vectors, and those vectors are kept to a reduced level where possible.			
	The population density of mosquitoes is kept low to avoid the risk of excessive transmission levels and infection (see guidance note 4).	During the FGDs and KIIs, the beneficiaries said that the local government unit provides adequate information on how to control the mosquito population.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Fewer people are affected by vector-related health problems (see guidance notes 1–5).	Records from the local government unit show that there is minimal case of mosquito borne diseases in the project site.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Solid waste management</b>			
	All households have access to refuse containers which are emptied twice a week at minimum and are no more than	Household wastes are being collected by government garbage trucks everyday.	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	100 metres from a communal refuse pit (see guidance note 3).		
	All waste generated by populations living in settlements is removed from the immediate living environment on a daily basis, and from the settlement environment a minimum of twice a week (see guidance notes 1–3).	Household wastes are being collected by government garbage trucks everyday.	Minimum standard was observed.
	There is timely and controlled safe disposal of solid waste with a consequent minimum risk of solid waste pollution to the environment (see guidance notes 4–6).	Household wastes are being collected by government garbage trucks everyday.	Minimum standard was observed.
<b>Protection</b>			
Protection Principle 1: Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions Those involved in humanitarian response take steps to avoid or minimise any adverse effect of their intervention, in particular the risk of exposing people to increased danger or abuse of their rights.			
	The form of humanitarian assistance and the environment in which it is provided do not further expose people to physical hazards, violence or other rights abuse.	There was no evidence whatsoever that the humanitarian assistance exposed the people in anyway to physical hazards, violence and other rights abuses.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Assistance and protection efforts do not undermine the affected population’s capacity for self-protection.	There was no evidence whatsoever that the assistance and protection efforts undermined the affected population’s capacity for self-protection.	Minimum standard was observed.
Protection Principle 2: Ensure people’s access to impartial assistance – in proportion to need and without discrimination			

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
People can access humanitarian assistance according to need and without adverse discrimination. Assistance is not withheld from people in need, and access for humanitarian agencies is provided as necessary to meet the Sphere standards.			
	Ensure access for all parts of the affected population to humanitarian assistance.	All beneficiaries were given equal access to humanitarian assistance. A vulnerability criteria was formulated with the active participation of the affected population, including women, children and PWDs, which was utilized in the prioritization of beneficiaries.	Minimum standard was observed.
Protection Principle 3: Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion People are protected from violence, from being forced or induced to act against their will and from fear of such abuse.			
	Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the affected population is not subjected to violent attack, either by dealing with the source of the threat or by helping people to avoid the threat.	The project trained GBV advocates and installed solar lighting systems around the community to help ensure safety of the people, particularly children and women, during the night.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Support the affected population's own efforts to stay safe, find security and restore dignity, including community self-help mechanisms.	The project supported the organization and activation of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children in the 2 target barangays.	Minimum standard was observed.
Protection Principle 4: Assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse The affected population is helped to claim their rights through information, documentation and assistance in seeking remedies. People are supported appropriately in recovering from the physical, psychological and social effects of violence and other abuses.			
	Support affected people to assert their rights and to access remedies from government or other sources and provide them	The project trained GBV advocates in the community to support people, particularly women, in asserting their rights	Minimum standard was observed.

Minimum Standards	SPHERE Key Indicator	Field Observations	Remarks
	with information on their entitlements and available remedies.	against violence.	
	Assist affected people in securing the documentation they need to demonstrate their entitlements.	The project trained GBV advocates in the community to support people, particularly women, in asserting their rights against violence.	Minimum standard was observed.
	Assist affected people to recover by providing community-based and other psychosocial support.	The project trained GBV advocates in the community to support people in asserting their rights against violence. Psychosocial support was also provided to the community.	Minimum standard was observed.

## **VII. Evaluation Using CCCD Standards**

### **On the Child Centered Community Development (CCCD) Approach of Plan International**

Note: The guide questions were formulated based on the CCCD elements and levels of Plan International. The responses were taken from interview respondents and FGD participants who include the City Social Work and Development Office, Sagkahan Elementary School Principal, and community stakeholders including children, students and women.

#### **1. How did Plan discuss with children and community groups the issues that local children face, and the reasons behind them and the rights all children have?**

Plan International staff gathered information and data from the barangay officials on the programs related to child protection, as well as cases related to violence against women and children (VAWC). The staff then coordinated with the officials regarding the conduct of community awareness sessions, lectures and seminars at the barangay level. The activities were participated in by the barangay officials, parents, school teachers, and selected individuals from the community who were willing to volunteer as members of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and would like to develop their capability to share information about, and take part in the activities of, the BCPC.

At the school level, the Plan staff conducted series of needs assessment, especially on the school facilities affected by Typhoon Yolanda. The staff invited the teachers to a series of meeting-discussions that include programs to protect the children, including activities that would enhance the teachers' capability to handle cases involving violations of the rights of the child.

#### **2. How did Plan discuss with girls, boys, women, and men who cannot realized specific rights, and why not, and the effects this has on children's lives?**

The Plan staff conducted a series of community assemblies focusing on gender issues covering various age groups, including the associations or groups of women, men, youth and children. Everyone was involved in the assemblies.

As the school level, the Plan intervention included awareness campaigns that enhanced the capacity of the teachers to reach out to the parents and inform them about the rights of the child and how they could protect or promote such rights. The assistance from Plan reinforced their role as counselors that they perform in partnership with the social welfare and development office. As such, the teacher calls the attention of the concerned parents to discuss and iron out issues and concerns affecting the children.

At the community level, the project engaged male and female children as Junior Promoters, who serve as champions in promoting the rights of the child. The Junior Promoters conducted awareness raising activities at the purok level. The mothers who were interviewed said that they were aware of the involvement of their children and supported them in their role. The children who were interviewed also

said that they helped in the wall-art painting that shows drawings on the rights of the child, proper hygiene and sanitation, and positive discipline.

### **3. How did Plan discuss activities and approaches with civil society organizations?**

Plan engaged various local civil society organizations, such as the Alternative Channel Coordinating Emergency Support Services 5 Association, Inc. (ACCESS 5), Tacloban Rescue Unit (TACRU), Tacloban DELTA Volunteer Fire Rescue, Inc., Youth Associations, and TOMEKO, together with the relevant government agencies, in the conduct of simulation exercises in the barangays. Through the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Plan supported multiple simulated disaster scenarios drill, in collaboration with the youth organizations. Through the Junior Promoters, the children taught their peers the rights of the child, proper hand washing, etc. Through the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT), Plan supported seminars, information drive, and group sessions to raise awareness on issues related to shelter, WASH and DRR with the guidance of the CDFs. Plan also trained the Homeowners Association (HOA) on their rights and responsibilities, including financial management.

### **4. How did Plan discuss its work with local and national governments?**

Plan coordinated with various government agencies and the city and the barangay LGUs to implement its program covering the four components, namely, protection, emergency/transitional shelter and settlements assistance, WASH and disaster risk reduction. The partner government institutions include TESDA, DepEd, Bureau of Fire Protection, OCD, PNP, DILG, PoPCom, DOH, CHO, City Engineering Office, City Housing Office, Eastern Visayas State University (EVSU) etc.

In particular, the Plan staff coordinated with the City Social Work and Development Office (CSWDO) regarding Plan's programs and activities. Plan invited the CSWDO as observer during the conduct of such programs and activities. Plan also coordinated with the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) regarding the lined up activities related to DRR. This was followed by a planning session that identified the agencies that will be trained on DRRM. It was clear to the CDRRMO that it will facilitate the activation of the BDRRMC and to help Plan in the conduct of the training programs and seminars.

At the barangay LGU level, Plan gave a general orientation in Barangays 62 and 62-A to present the scope of its intervention, including the rental options. This was followed by a series of consultative dialogues to present and discuss the selection process, criteria and actual scoring of prospective beneficiaries. A technical assessment of the existing houses was also completed. While in the process of completing the selection of the beneficiaries, Plan initiated to formalize the partnership with the LGUs through a Memorandum of Understanding between Plan and the City Government of Tacloban and Barangays 62 and 62A. Some of the concrete partnership outcomes of Plan and the LGUs include the selection of the beneficiaries using a participatory approach, development of community hazard maps through a participatory process of discussion with the community members in terms of the hazards,

risks, elements at risk and risk treatment options, engagement of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (BDRRMC) in preparing the local disaster risk reduction and management plan, in collaboration with the Office of Civil Defense, CDRRMO and DepEd, as well as the engagement of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) regarding issues on child protection and gender.

**5. How did Plan discuss its work with children, community members and partners, and tell them how to contact the staff?**

The Plan staff established the referral system for violence against women and children, as well as child protection. Through this system, the stakeholders have access to the list of agencies that are involved in the referral of cases that come from the communities. The members of the BCPC were also trained and provided information on the contact details of the concerned agencies. They were also oriented on the need to contact immediately the concerned agencies if there are cases emanating from the barangays. In addition, the community used the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) strategy on feedbacking. The AAP strategy includes the use of hotline number, putting up of suggestion/feedback boxes and face-to-face feedbacking with Plan, NIT and other partners. Plan posted the hotline numbers in the communities. Plan has also put up a centralized computer to receive feedback from all communities covered by Plan. This also caters to abuse reports.

**6. How did Plan work together with children's groups and community groups to design, implement and learn from activities that benefit children?**

Through the regular community assemblies, consultation meetings and group sessions, the Plan staff was able to work together with the concerned groups. Through the Junior Hygiene Promoters for instance, Plan was able to engage the children and ask them about their suggested or recommended activities that would benefit them and their community. The interviewed children suggested the colors of their houses, establishment of children's play ground and other child-friendly spaces for their respective puroks. This was done through an interactive play, drawing and writing workshop on the color combination to be painted in total rebuild shelters and walls, as well as facilitating the process by which children could express their thoughts on the safety and protection of children.

**7. How did Plan work together with girls, boys, women and men to tackle specific forms of exclusion and gender inequality, and to monitor who does and who does not benefit from Plan's programmes?**

For the shelter and settlements component, Plan developed the criteria to select the household beneficiaries, namely, residency, land ownership, participation and involvement in community activities, and extent of damage caused by Typhoon Yolanda. As soon as the beneficiaries have been selected, they were subjected to a vulnerability scoring, covering such categories as household income, household composition, and vulnerability groups that include the pregnant, lactating mother, PWDs/CWDs, people with chronic illness, elderly people, single parent, child headed and malnourished children. The selection

process was done by the purok leaders, representative of the children's association, church leader, academe, people's organization, barangay health worker, barangay nutrition scholar, day care worker, elderly/senior citizen, women's group and youth organization, including Plan's Community Development Facilitators. The barangay council supervised the conduct of the selection process. Plan also partnered with TESDA and the barangay LGU in training carpenters and plumbers who were hired as contractors and workers in the repair and construction of houses.

In terms of the other components, namely, WASH, protection of children and risk management, Plan engaged the various stakeholders including girls, boys, women, men, PWDs, senior citizens in all activities, such as the CERT, Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT), Junior Promoters, Homeowners' Association (HOA), etc.

**8. How did Plan work together with civil society organisations to design, implement and learn from activities that benefit children?**

Plan worked with the Alternative Channel Coordinating Emergency Support Services 5 Association, Inc. (ACCESS 5), Tacloban Rescue Unit (TACRU), Tacloban DELTA Volunteer Fire Rescue, Inc. and TOMEKO, together with the relevant government agencies, in the conduct of simulation exercises in the barangays. Through the CERT, Plan also strengthened the capacity of the barangays in disaster response through the multiple simulated disaster scenarios drills. Through the Junior Promoters, the children in the barangays are given the opportunity to actively take part in facilitating awareness-raising sessions with their peers. The adult counterparts of the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT) provided guidance to the Junior Promoters. The NIT also conducted awareness-raising concerns on shelter, WASH and DRR with the guidance of the CDFs. Through the Homeowners' Association (HOA), Plan developed values that promote cooperation, bayanihan, self-help, volunteerism and savings, among others.

**9. How did Plan work together with government to provide services for children and listen to children's and communities' views?**

Plan coordinated with various government agencies or departments at the city LGU level to implement its program covering the four components, namely, protection, emergency/transitional shelter assistance, WASH and risk management. The partner government institutions include TESDA for the training of the carpenters and plumbers, DepEd and DILG for the training on the BCPC structure, roles and responsibilities of teachers and parents, Bureau of Fire Protection for the simulations and drills by students on fire safety measures, as well as with the CDRRMO, OCD, PNP, etc. on simulation drills, among others. The other partner agencies include the DILG, PoPCom, DOH, CHO, City Engineering Office, City Housing Office, etc. The Plan staff also coordinated with the CSWDO regarding the conduct of activities in the barangays, such as setting up the referral system for violence against women and children, child protection, activation of the BCPCs at the barangay level, etc.

**10. How did Plan work together with children, community members and partners to set Plan's priorities and design our activities?**

The Plan staff conducted a series of community and group meetings with children and women at the barangay level. The staff also involved the children, women and the youth in the planning of related programs and activities. In addition, the Plan staff helped established the child-friendly spaces. The staff also conducted programs and activities for children, such as the sit, duck and cover earthquake drill, hand washing, interactive play, drawing and writing workshop, facilitating children in expressing their thoughts on the safety and protection of children, etc.

**11. How did Plan support children's groups and community groups to design, implement and learn from their own activities, including analyzing who has the power to make changes?**

During the conduct of awareness programs and activities, including group and community meetings, the Plan staff encouraged the stakeholders to share ideas or opinions and identify the needs of their respective communities. The stakeholders were also involved in prioritizing their needs. The other modes in engaging the children and community groups are through FGDs, buzz sessions, feedbacking session, coaching and mentoring, values formation.

Plan also invited existing groups or associations in the barangays to take part in training programs, such as on CERT, solid waste management, hygiene, sanitation, etc. The participants became the advocates in the community on what they have learned. The junior promoters, for instance, are the ones who teach the children in various puroks about proper hand washing and other appropriate/good hygiene practices. Some of those who were trained on CERT are now working at the purok level. The other participants are members of the BDRRMC, BCPC, etc.

**12. How did Plan support groups of excluded girls, boys, women and men to take their own actions to access more services, be protected from harm, and make their voices heard?**

Plan invited girls, boys, women, men and people with disabilities to participate in training programs, such as on protection, hygiene promotion, proper washing of hands, sanitation practices, waste management, disaster risk reduction and preparedness, etc. The participants of the training program become the trainers or advocates in their respective communities. This is validated by key informants who were junior promoters, or members of CERT and NIT, among others.

**13. How did Plan develop long term partnerships with civil society organizations working on children's rights, including strengthening each other's capacity?**

Plan partnered with the DILG, PopCom, CDRRMO, local parish, etc. to provide services other than protection, such as emergency/transitional shelter assistance to their families, direct hygiene

promotion, proper washing of hands, storing water safely in clean containers, completed and cleaned household latrines, hand washing facilities, septic systems, water points, disaster risk reduction and preparedness, etc. Plan also consulted the stakeholders, including children.

On protection, the CSWDO said that although there is no existing agreement for partnership between the CSWDO and Plan, the city LGU has ordinances related to the implementation of child protection and VAWC. The CSWDO also mentioned that the referral pathway or system was already installed even prior to Typhoon Yolanda, but Plan helped in activating it in the two barangays.

**14. How did Plan influence government to change policies and practices and dedicate resources so that many more children realize their rights?**

Plan provided technical inputs to the barangays in formulating the Annual Investment Plans of barangay LGUs, including programs on gender and development, child protection, disaster risk reduction, etc.

**15. How did Plan support children, young people community members and partners to regularly review our activities, budgets and results and to suggest improvements?**

The stakeholders said that they were not yet involved in budget reviews and allocation of budgets. They assumed that this was done in partnership with the barangay officials and with the members of the BCPC. According to the CSWDO, the budget of agencies is primarily the concern of the respective agencies.

**16. How did Plan provide long term support to children's groups and community groups to collaborate with others in order to influence authorities to make major changes?**

Same response as number 14 at the community level. But at the school level, the principal said that Plan gave them some ideas and strategies to handle cases on child protection and disaster preparedness.

**17. How did Plan provide long term support to civil society organisations and government to tackle the root causes of exclusion and gender inequality (e.g. by changing laws or social practices)?**

According to the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), the city government already had ordinances on child protection and VAWC cases and that the city's referral system was in place before the disaster. However, Plan was instrumental in activating the system in Barangays 62 and 62A. Influences government to change policies and practices and dedicate

**18. How did Plan become recognized as a legitimate and influential member of national civil society, working with others to help many more children realise their rights?**

The CSWDO highlighted the activation of the Barangay Child Protection Center (BCPC) and the corresponding capacity building for the BCPC as a long-term and sustainable contribution of Plan. On the

part of the homeowners associations that Plan organized, they recognized Plan’s help in promoting *bayanihan* among the residents, including the maintenance of sanitation in their surroundings and the conduct of fire, earthquake, tsunami drills and typhoon drills. On the part of the workers who were trained and hired, they recognized the contribution of Plan in showing that men and women can perform the same functions with the same quality of outputs.

**19. How did Plan influence government to be more transparent and regularly adapt what they do in response to input from children and civil society?**

According to the CSWDO, Plan demonstrated to Barangays 62 and 62A the process of encouraging the residents to voice out their ideas, opinions and suggestions, including how to prioritize their needs. Plan also engaged the existing existing groups or associations in the barangays in various training programs

**20. How did Plan regularly adapt its work in response to input from children, community members and partners?**

In the repair of damaged houses and the construction of new ones, Plan considered the size of the lots where the houses are located and the number of occupants of the houses instead of strictly following the original single design. Plan also responded positively to the suggestions of the community members, especially the children, such as on child-friendly spaces, basketball court and children playground.

**VIII. Structural Evaluation Results**

Ocular inspection on the completed and on-going construction of 2-storey transitional shelters for was conducted by Engr. Edwin O. Fuentes, a design and construction engineer, last June 27, 2015. Below are the findings and recommendations:

**Structure evaluated**

Shelter Dimension (duplex)

	Shelter 1	Shelter 2
Width	3.6m	2.4m
Length	4.8m	7.3m

Floor to Floor height

Ground floor to second floor – 2.40 meters

Second Floor top of girth – 2.2 meters

Shelter composition/specifications:

Reinforced concrete continuous footing (0.40x0.40 meters)

Wooden shelter framing on 2-2"x4" belt-up post

Slab on-grade (S.O.G.) flooring, ground floor

1/2" Marine Plywood Flooring, second floor

1/2" Marine Plywood Flooring, wall sidings

Gabled roof with corrugated G.I. sheet

Findings and observations:

The construction followed the standards and techniques upon during the cluster meetings spearheaded by OCHA and the DSWD. (Please structural design attached as Annex E). Based on the ocular inspection and evaluation of the structure of the transitional shelters, it can be concluded that these structures are safe for dwelling. However, Plan may want to consider further improvements of the structures in its future shelter construction projects.

Below are some recommendations that will further strengthen the structures:

1. Place post strap at the center of the continuous footing and attach the said strap to the reinforcements of the footing for better and proper anchorage.
2. Use at least 12mm dia. RSB for the main reinforcement of the continuous footing. Ties or stirrups must be at least 10mm dia. RSB spaced at 0.20mm O.C.
3. Provide sufficient nails on built-up posts.
4. Provide splice block at every girt joint.
5. Provide additional cleat straps at every rafter-girt connections.
6. Provide additional dap on stair stringer for a more stable and firm connection between stair steps and stringer.
7. 1" width and 0.4mm thick G.I. strap must be used for purlins-top chord/rafter connections.
8. Provide additional G.I. strap on top of every truss-rafter connections.
9. Provide collar plates on every truss to avoid displacement or detachment of members due to uplift force and wind pressure.
10. Provide 2" folded G.I. gutter straps spaced at 0.50mm O.C. (minimum).

11. Adapt 30 degrees to 40 degrees of truss slope to minimize uplift wind pressure to the roofing system.

## **IX. Institutional Assessment Results**

The institutional assessment was conducted through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Respondents were the women's group, men's group, children, barangay officials, homeowners' association, vulnerable groups (elderly and people with disabilities). Below are the results of the institutional assessment.

### **How did the project consider different needs in this intervention?**

Originally, there was only one design for the total rebuild shelter component of the intervention, but Plan International looked for ways to respond to the specific and customize demands or requests from the different stakeholders. The considerations to customize the assistance, both for repair of damaged houses and the construction of new ones, include the size of the lots where the houses are located and the number of occupants of the houses, among others. This approach was validated during the discussion with the different stakeholders. One beneficiary said he requested that his house be made one storey only since he has two children who would have difficulty going upstairs if his house will have two stories. According to him, the initial validation of the Plan engineers required two stories. Plan approved the request.

Another stakeholder said that a one-story house was increased in size since the household has more occupants. This was made possible because the lot area of the beneficiary was enough to accommodate the minimal expansion. The beneficiary also had extra materials that were used in the construction of the house.

The other beneficiaries mentioned the openness of Plan to provide a room for children, especially for the young female teenagers. The girl who was part of the focus group discussion validated this. She said that there was no room in their old house. However, the house that Plan built provided a room for her and her sister. This made her feel comfortable than before.

### **To what extent did the community participate, especially among women, men and children in the implementation of the project?**

The community was involved in a number of ways. First, Plan trained the willing community members on carpentry and plumbing. These trainees were eventually certified by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). They were involved in the repair and the construction of houses. A total of 140 residents, seven of them women, coming from Barangays 62 and 62-A were trained for about 15 days. During the training, they received a daily allowance of about P260 per day. They eventually became the laborers. Some of them became the contractors. Each contractor has about three to five workers under him or her. Some of the laborers and plumbers were women.

The laborers were given a package rate of about PhP22-25 thousand per house, depending on the design specifications. According to the laborers, the construction timeline is about 12 days or less, depending on the availability of the materials.

Second, on the part of the women stakeholders, many of them are involved in the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT) through which they help in maintaining sanitation in the community, promoting backyard gardening, and in other *bayanihan* activities. They also guided their children who are involved as Junior Hygiene Promoters.

According to the women stakeholders, they noticed that the residents have become more active and demanding from the local government unit (LGU) officials. During the interview, it was noticeable that more people enter the barangay hall. This observation was confirmed by the stakeholders.

Third, the men stakeholders were engaged not just as labourers and contractors, but also as part of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which includes the women, youth, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). As part of the CERT, they were trained on incident command system (ICS), cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), early warning system (EWS), monitoring of typhoons, water search and rescue (WASAR), evacuation protocol, sanitation, etc. They have expressed their confidence in what they have learned during the FGD and volunteered to share what they have learned to other barangays if they were given such an opportunity. They said that some of the CERT members are already deployed at the purok level, performing their duties as if it is an on-the-job training.

Fourth, Plan also engaged the children as junior promoters through which they share knowledge on the four components of the intervention, including proper hand washing, promoting the rights of the child, disaster risk reduction, early warning system, etc. The interviewed children confirmed that they were involved by Plan in the process of decision making, as well as in the various activities under the four components of the intervention. The examples cited by the children include the following:

- They were asked to decide on the color of the paint for their houses.
- They were involved in the painting of the walls and in coming up with the illustrations, such as proper hand washing, the rights of the child, etc.
- They were asked about their suggestions to improve their communities, such as child-friendly spaces, basketball court and children playground.

### **What linkages are created to maximize preparedness for future disasters?**

The establishment of the CERT provided an opportunity for Plan to get the involvement of the local residents who come from the different sectors. Through the barangay LGUs and the different puroks, Plan was able to develop the institutional capacity of the local partners in such areas as early warning system, preparedness in case a hazard occurs, solid waste management, proper drainage and sanitation, including the conduct of regular drills.

### **What are the formal and informal mechanisms for these linkages?**

Plan has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the city and barangay local government units regarding the scope of the assistance and the expected roles of the partners. Plan is also actively involved in the WASH, risk management, protection and shelter clusters and meetings with the other humanitarian organizations that are present in the area city LGU, United Nations and the national agencies. The council was also involved and informed about the various issues, topics and activities discussed during such meetings, e.g., the evacuation ID system if the CDRRMO.

Plan has involved the community in the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT), which gave an opportunity to the residents to take part in water search and rescue.

#### **How are these mechanisms integrated in permanent structures of government and other sectors?**

On the various local policies needed to sustain the four components of the intervention, Plan was able to assist the barangay LGUs in their local development plans, such as the disaster risk reduction and management plan and barangay solid waste management plan, among others. Plan was also able to link the other homeowners to become beneficiaries of the Community Mortgage Program of the city LGU.

#### **What is the extent of your coordination and engagement with humanitarian actors at the local and national levels?**

Plan actively participated in the WASH, risk management, protection and shelter clusters of the humanitarian agencies. It also entered into partnership agreements with the city and barangay LGUs, including the different barangay-based associations.

In terms of the use of timber for the construction and repair of houses, Plan coordinated with the Community/City Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO) to determine the type of lumber that will be allowed in the area. According to the CENRO staff, the allowed timber is from Gmelina and Mahogany trees. Given this requirement, Plan included in its bidding requirement a certification from the supplier of timber that the materials come only from tree plantations.

In the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR), Plan coordinated with the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) regarding the DRR- related activities lined up by Plan under its intervention. This was followed by a planning session wherein Plan and the CDRRMO identified agencies that will be the target participants of a disaster risk reduction and management capacity enhancement program. On the part of the CDRRMO, Plan requested the officer to discuss and facilitate the session on the activation of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), an institutional mechanism per barangay that is mandated under the DRRM Law.

In relation to the training on DRR, Plan provided the baseline data on the DRR situation in the barangays. According to the CDRRMO, the barangays had no appropriate risk reduction activities. After the Plan intervention, the barangays have formulated their respective disaster response plan that includes the EWS, preparedness, and other risk mitigation activities.

In the DRR intervention of Plan, the CDRRMO supported the conduct of the training programs and seminars to enhance the capacity of the barangays in disaster response. The CDRRMO confirmed the training of volunteers in water search and rescue training (WASAR), as well as the conduct of community assembly and consultations with the residents. Although there is no Memorandum of Agreement between Plan and CDRRMO, the CDRRMO felt that it was not needed since the activities of Plan on DRR can be easily assimilated by the unit. The CDRRMO was also mentioned that Plan hired a DRR specialist to handle the DRR-related activities. It also affirmed Plan for inviting the Response for Emergency and Disasters – Technical Assistance Group (REDTAG), an expert response unit from Bicol to train the CERT members on disaster preparedness drills and on emergency response. This activity was coordinated by Plan with the CDRRMO and coursed through the BDRRMCs.

On the part of the CDRRMO, the identified activities for sustainability include the following:

- Certification training program for those who were trained on emergency response and disaster preparedness drills.
- Assistance to the BDRMCS in enhancing or implementing their disaster response plans, especially on risk reduction and contingency planning for typhoons and related hazards.
- Complete the conduct of disaster preparedness drills at the community level with the participation of the local residents, schools, men’s organization, women’s groups, the youth and the children.
- Strengthen the EWS so that the residents readily identify the evacuation center, interpret the warning signs, and active join in the DRR-related activities in the area.
- Enhance individual capacity to prevent accidents and any untoward incidents during disasters.

Plan also coordinated with the City Social Work and Development Office (CSWDO), which was invited as observer during the conduct of Plan’s activities. However, the key informant from the CSDWO said that the role of the CSWDO is not clear since there was no partnership agreement between Plan and CSWDO.

#### **What are the costs of implementing an emergency assistance project?**

Although there is no data that can be used to compare the cost of Plan per component, it is instructive to point out that under the shelter component, the cost for repair and construction of new houses is higher compared to that of another humanitarian organization due to the difference in the use of construction materials, and most especially, it also included WASH facilities, such as toilet, handwashing area and kitchen. It also has one bedroom. Plan used stronger construction materials based on superior design specifications. For a new house, depending on the design, the cost ranges from PHP120,000 to PHP145,000, inclusive of the labor cost. Accordingly, another shelter project has a budget of about PHP40,000 or less. The higher cost of shelter under the Plan program is attributed to the superior design and stronger materials used. In comparison, the other shelter project uses lighter materials.

### **How effective is the assistance in terms of input versus output?**

The stakeholders generally agree that the houses that were repaired or constructed are *sulit* or of high quality. The labourers and contractors agree that the houses are stronger and better because of the good lumber used, thicker galvanized iron sheets, and thicker and wider plywood. They said that this was proven when Typhoon Hagupit or Typhoon Ruby hit the area on December 6, 2014. Typhoon Ruby was the second most intense tropical cycle last year. The stakeholders said that the repaired or constructed houses under the Plan intervention were neither destroyed nor damaged compared to shelters constructed by other organizations. In addition, Plan provided paints for their houses.

On the solar lamps, the stakeholders agree that this assistance is very helpful to the community. The children said that the solar lamps made them feel safe and secure when walking during night time. This also made them feel proud of their barangay since during brownouts, their pathways are still lighted.

On the availability of potable water, the stakeholders agree that access to the tap water is convenient. The children said that the travel time for fetching water is reduced by more than fifty percent.

On the improved drainage systems and canals, the stakeholders agree that it reduced the occurrence of dengue and related accidents due to flooding. At one child said that before the drainage system was fixed, he got sick with dengue twice. After it was fixed, he has not experienced the disease. In addition, the stakeholders said that the new drainage system reduced foul smell and minimized flooding in the area.

On child protection, the children could easily explain the different rights of the child. They said that with the Barangay Child Protection Center (BCPC), incidence of bullying has been reduced unlike in the past. The children, however, claimed that they have not heard of any bullying incident in the past year. They said that before the Plan intervention, cases of bullying were handled through blotters.

On sanitation, the children demonstrated proper hand washing. They explained the importance of proper hygiene and having potable water that is not contaminated by septic tanks and other pollutants.

Overall, the children felt confident that they could teach other children in other barangays on what they have learned under the four components of Plan's intervention if given an opportunity.

### **What are the project implementation approaches?**

Plan engaged the community by training community members as laborers and plumbers. This leads to increased involvement of, and ownership by, the community members on the project. According to the stakeholders, they earn income from the intervention, they were given an opportunity to work, they were provided with appropriate skills, provided new or better houses with safe water connections and rental support for the next five years.

The training for laborers focused on the scientific way of constructing shelters based on plans, proper measurement, and proper used of construction equipment. The laborers cited the proper way of sawing

that is not physically exhausting and would not destroy the saw. They also learned about the 5S technique.

To determine the needs of the individual beneficiaries, Plan conducted individual house assessment. This approach enabled the Plan staff to innovate, given the requirements and conditions of the beneficiaries. This approach was confirmed by the women stakeholders who said that the Plan staff regularly conducted meetings and house-to-house visits to interact with the beneficiaries.

On the lots where the houses are located, Plan entered into agreements with the lot owners in terms of the continued rental of the lots by the beneficiaries. Plan provided rental assistance for five years for each of the beneficiaries. Some lot owners have agreed that the rent would form part of the rent-to-own scheme. The other lot owners agree that the beneficiaries will continue the payment after the five years period.

Although it is not part of the Plan intervention target, the assistance in terms of urban gardening was highly appreciated by all the stakeholders. This approach provided an opportunity to the residents to have access to vegetables and practice composting, which is a key component of ecological and integrated solid waste management as required under the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of RA No. 9003.

Plan also organized the homeowners associations, which can be a mechanism to sustain the activities of the Plan intervention. According to the recipients of houses or repair kits, the associations help in promoting *bayanihan* among the residents, including the maintenance of sanitation in their surroundings and the conduct of fire, earthquake, tsunami drills and typhoon drills.

#### **Are these approaches practical and cost effective?**

The stakeholders generally agree that the approaches of Plan transformed their lives, made them recover from disaster faster, and made them less afraid of future disasters. On the part of the children and the members of CERT, they expressed confidence that they could share what they have gained to other barangays in case they are given the opportunity.

#### **What are the most significant lessons learned from this project?**

On working with children and the communities, the stakeholders affirmed the Plan staff for being friendly and approachable, as well as for showing genuine concern to the beneficiaries. The house to house assessment, regular community assemblies, appropriate training and seminars, as well as the establishment of informal groups such as the Junior Hygiene Promoters, Homeowners Associations, CERT, NIT, etc. contributed to the success of the intervention.

On tackling exclusion and gender inequality, the Plan intervention showcased how men and women can perform the same functions with the same quality of outputs, such as laborers, contractors, and members of the community organizations.

On engaging with Civil Society, Plan's active participation in the WASH, risk management, protection and shelter clusters, as well as tapping existing associations like the youth organization in the barangays, helped Plan in learning more about the community and in getting support from the residents themselves. These engagement mechanisms plus the inter-agency group led by Plan fostered strong collaboration and feedbacking from Plan, other INGOs and the City Government of Tacloban.

The officers of the interviewed homeowners' associations identified the following lessons that they have learned from the intervention:

- Communication dissemination
- Training on leadership
- Training on DRR
- Team building
- Openness among the members
- Savings due to bayanihan savings replication program (BSRP) every week
- Disaster preparedness (they now have boxes containing containers of documents or things that are to be prepared during calamity)
- Early warning system that made them more resilient and ready versus man-made and natural calamity.
- Urban gardening
- Livelihood to NIT and contractors, carpenters, plumbers.

On influencing government, Plan was able to improve local governance by providing assistance on child protection, disaster risk reduction, solid waste management, hygiene and sanitation, and shelter support. It has also improved local accountability by encouraging the residents to voice out their concerns and demand more from their local officials. In terms of sustainability, the barangays are in a better position now to continue the activities that they began together with Plan, such as activities for disaster preparedness and in promoting cleanliness in the community. A Hand-Over Plan and Agreement with the City and Barangay level LGUs also formalizes the commitment of both partners to continue what the project initiated.- Faced with many Informal Settler Families, it is unavoidable to have challenges with the government. This includes encountering challenges with the National Housing Authority (NHA)- managed land and the hesitation to allow Plan to install faucets and solar lamps in their property. Despite this, organizing informal settler families into home owners associations, such as those that lived in the NHA property into Sagkahan Urban Poor Homeowners Association, helped the government to communicate and negotiate with the said families and achieve consensus and possible solutions to the tenure issues.

On strengthening accountability, the project implementation approaches of Plan made it easy for the residents to voice out their concerns, give suggestions, and communicate issues and concerns. When it comes to managing conflicts that are beyond Plan's control, the project's approach encourages the community to settle political differences and personal issues in a participatory and inclusive manner.

Such is the case of the conflict between a barangay official and a person with disability beneficiary, Plan was able to engage both parties in order to arrive at an amenable resolution. **Assessment on the Status of Target Beneficiaries (Baseline survey versus endline survey)**

A baseline survey was conducted at the start of the project to determine the status of the target beneficiaries in terms of housing and settlement, livelihood, WASH and child protection. Two months before the end of the project, an endline survey was again conducted to determine if there have been changes in the status of the target beneficiaries. To ensure integrity of the data, the endline study used purposive data gathering methods. The same respondents were interviewed during the baseline and the endline surveys. In case the original respondents could not be located, proxy respondents (closest neighbours of the original respondents) were interviewed. Proxy respondents accounts for less than 10% of the total number of respondents. There were 1,151 respondents reached during the baseline survey and 1,174 respondents reached during the endline survey.

Below are the comparative results of the baseline and endline studies:

**a. Income and Employment Status**

There is a significant movement in the number of households who belong to the Php 3,000.00 and below and the Php 3,000.00-5,000.00 income bracket. The number of households earning Php 3,000.00 and below decreased from 35.5% to 30% while the number of households in the Php 3,000-5,000 increased from 24.2% to 34% (see Table 1 and table 1-A). The percentage of employment also increased from 44.7% to 63% (see table 2 and table 2-A). Given the income bracket, we can safely say that the changes in the income can be attributed to the number of minimum wage earners. This movement may have been triggered by the fact that many of the people in the community were employed as plumbers and as construction workers of Plan’s settlement program. Based on public records, prevalent minimum wage in the area is Php 260/day.

**Table 1. Income Bracket of Households (Baseline)**

Barangay	P3,000 and below	3-5K	5-6K	6-8K	8-10K	10-12K	12-14K	14-16k	16-18K	18-20K	20-25K
Brgy. 62	82	76	49	17	11	9	0	4	3	4	3
Brgy. 62A	307	190	133	58	59	38	13	6	6	16	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
Percentage	35.5%	24.2%	16.6%	6.8%	6.4%	4.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%

**Table 1-A. Income Bracket of Households (Endline)**

Barangay	P3,000 and below	3-5K	5-6K	6-8K	8-10K	10-12K	12-14K	14-16k	16-18K	18-20K	20-25K
Brgy. 62	68	85	50	26	18	10	3	3	2	5	2

Brgy. 62A	252	279	128	54	32	34	7	10	2	8	8
<b>Total</b>	320	364	178	80	50	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
Percentage	30%	34%	17%	7%	5%	4%	1%	1%	0.4%	1%	1%

**Table 2. Employment Status**

Barangay	Employable age (18-65 yrs. old)	Employed	Unemployed	Retired (with pension)
Brgy. 62	753	291	275	1
Brgy. 62A	2,592	1,204	909	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>15</b>
Percentage		44.7%	35.4%	0.4%

**Table 2-A. Employment Status**

Barangay	Employable age (18-65 yrs. old)	Employed	Unemployed	Retired (with pension)
Brgy. 62	797	334	221	1
Brgy. 62A	2,205	1,552	659	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>5</b>
Percentage		63%	29%	0.2%

## A. WASH Assessment

### a. Water Source

Survey reach was 1,151 during the baseline and 1,074 during the endline. Comparative results show that there is an increase in the number of households having level 3 water connection from the local water district. From 46% during the baseline survey, the percentage increased to 48% (See table 3 and table 3-A). According to the barangay council, the reach of distribution pipes of the local water district is limited. The Barangay Councils of Barangay 62 and 62A said that it already requested the City Government for assistance to install secondary distribution pipes so that more households can have level 3 water connections. The limited reach of the distribution pipes lead to the increase in the number of households that opted to share water through the communal tap stands or level 2 water connection. Note that from 38% during the baseline survey, the percentage increased to 51% during the endline survey (see table 3 and table 3-A).

**Table 3. Household Water Source (Baseline)**

Barangay	HH Connection from water district <sup>1</sup>	Household sourcing water from Communal Faucet <sup>2</sup>	Household sourcing water from Shallow Well <sup>3</sup>
Brgy. 62	144	109	69
Brgy. 62A	380	334	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	46%	38%	29%

**Table 3-A. Household Water Source (Endline)**

Barangay	HH Connection from water district <sup>4</sup>	Household sourcing water from Communal Faucet <sup>5</sup>	Household sourcing water from Shallow Well <sup>6</sup>
Brgy. 62	152	132	126
Brgy. 62A	368	417	346
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	48%	51%	44%

**b. Toilets**

Based on the total number of respondents (1,074), as of July 2015, 95% of the respondents already have fully functional toilets. From 46.1%, only 24% of these fully functional toilets still need repairs (see Table 4 and table 4A).

**Table 4. Status of Toilets (Baseline)**

<sup>1</sup> A total of 1,151 respondents were reached during the baseline survey

<sup>2</sup> ibid

<sup>3</sup> ibid

<sup>4</sup> A total of 1,074 respondents were reached during the endline survey

<sup>5</sup> ibid

<sup>6</sup> ibid

Brgy	With toilet	Damaged but functional	Others (currently under repair)	Clogged/ None functional	No own toilet/using neighbour's toilet/public toilet	Open defecation
Brgy. 62	201	102	0	0	43	2
Brgy. 62A	680	429	3	11	127	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2</b>
Percentage	76.5%	46.1%	0.3%	1.0%	14.8%	0.2%

**Table 4A. Status of Toilets (Endline)**

Brgy	With fully functional toilet	Damaged but functional	Others (currently under repair)	Clogged/ Non-functional	No own toilet/using neighbour's toilet/public toilet	Open defecation
Brgy. 62	244	77		0	0	0
Brgy. 62A	779	176	11	20	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Percentage	95%	24%	1%	2%	0%	0%

### c. Waste Water Disposal

Waste water disposal are done by direct disposal to the soil, through canal or through the household sewerage system connected to the house septic tank. Based on the total number of respondents (1,074), as of July 2015, the number of households using the service canals to dispose of their wastewater increased from 70% during the baseline survey to 84% during the endline survey (see table 5 and table 5-A).

**Table 5. Waste Water Disposal (Baseline)**

Brgy	Directly to the soil	Canal	Others (household sewerage system)
Brgy 62	24	170	67
Brgy 62A	168	636	86

<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	17%	70%	13%

**Table 5-A. Waste Water Disposal (Endline)**

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Directly to the soil</b>	<b>Canal</b>	<b>Others (household sewerage system)<sup>7</sup></b>
Brgy 62	37	201	22
Brgy 62A	83	699	36
<b>Total</b>	120	900	58
<b>Percentage</b>	11%	84%	5%

Most of the service canals in the project site are now free flowing. During the baseline survey, 18% of the canals were clogged and 21% of the resident did not have access to these service canals (see table 6 and table 6-A). As of July 2015, 88% of the canals are now free flowing and none of the respondents said that they do not have access to these service canals.

**Table 6. Status of Canal (Baseline)**

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Clogged canal</b>	<b>Need additional canal</b>
Brgy 62	22	65
Brgy 62A	190	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	18%	21%

**Table 6-A. Status of Canal (Endline)**

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Free flowing canal</b>	<b>Clogged Canal</b>
Brgy 62	234	19
Brgy 62A	714	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	88%	8%

#### **d. Garbage Collection**

<sup>7</sup> Households with own septic tanks for waste water

As of July 2015, 99% of the respondents said that their garbage is now being collected by the city garbage truck on a daily basis. This is a big change from 84% during the baseline to 99% during the endline (see tables 7, 7-A). On the other hand, there is a decrease in the number of households that segregate their garbage before disposal. Note that from 64% during the baseline, the number of those who segregate their garbage decreased to 61%. (see tables 9 and 9A).

**Table 7. Garbage Disposal (Baseline)**

Brgy	Garbage truck	Compost	Burning	Canal	Vacant lot	Others (employ others to throw garbage)
Brgy 62	238	3	4	0	6	1
Brgy 62A	725	63	78	1	44	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	84%	6%	7%	0%	4%	2%

**Table 7-A. Garbage Disposal (Endline)**

Brgy	Garbage truck	Compost	Burning	Canal	Vacant lot	Others (employ others to throw garbage)
Brgy 62	261	3	5	0	4	1
Brgy 62A	802	12	43	3	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	99%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%

**Table 8. Frequency of Garbage Collection (Baseline)**

Brgy	Garbage truck daily collection	Every other day/weekly	None
Brgy 62	187	48	3
Brgy 62A	86	617	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	24%	58%	11%

**Table 9. Garbage Segregation (Baseline)**

Brgy	Garbage segregation	No segregation	Others
Brgy 62	161	78	22
Brgy 62A	573	275	39

<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	64%	31%	5%

**Table 9-A. Garbage Segregation (Endline)**

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Garbage segregation</b>	<b>No segregation</b>	<b>Others</b>
Brgy 62	172	90	
Brgy 62A	486	329	
<b>Total</b>	658	419	
<b>Percentage</b>	61%	39%	

**e. Hand Washing**

As of July 2015, 97% of the respondents said that they have hand washing areas at home (see table 10-A). Note that during the baseline survey, only 78% of the respondents said that they have hand washing areas at home (see table 10).

**Table 10. Hand washing Area (Baseline)**

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>With Hand washing Area</b>	<b>No Hand washing area</b>	<b>Using basins/water dippers (tabo) outdoors for hand washing<sup>8</sup></b>
Brgy 62	192	53	9
Brgy 62A	702	153	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	78%	18%	4%

**Table 10-A. Hand washing Area (Endline)**

<sup>8</sup> During the baseline survey, some respondents said that they wash their hands in basins or water dippers (tabo) outside the house because they did not have kitchen or comfort room

Brgy	With Hand washing Area	No Hand washing area <sup>9</sup>
Brgy 62	250	17
Brgy 62A	792	29
<b>Total</b>	1042	46
<b>Percentage</b>	97%	3%

## B. DRRM Information

Local residents' knowledge on the DRRM program of their respective barangays was assessed through focused questions during the FGDs, KIIs and household survey. Based on the results of the survey, awareness level on the DRRM programs of the barangay increased from 83.4% to 97% (see tables 11 and 11-A). There is also a sharp increase in the level of awareness on the types of DRRM programs implemented by the barangay (see table 12 to 12A). Most of the respondents are now aware of the information dissemination systems being used by their barangays as part of its DRRM program (see tables 13-13A). Data also shows that 100% of the respondents now know what to do and where to go during emergencies (see tables 14, 14A, 15 and 15A).

**Table 11. Has Knowledge on the DRRM Program of their Barangay (Baseline)**

Brgy	Yes	No	Others
Brgy 62	217	42	2
Brgy 62A	740	114	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>35</b>
Percentage	83.4%	13.6%	3.0%

**Table 11-A. Has Knowledge on the DRRM Program of their Barangay (Endline)**

Brgy	Yes	No	Others
Brgy 62	244	22	
Brgy 62A	803	11	
<b>Total</b>	1047	33	
Percentage	97%	3%	

**Table 12. Known Types of DRRM Programs Implemented by the Brgy. (Baseline)**

<sup>9</sup> This is in response to a direct question of "Do you have a hand washing area in your house? If yes, where is it located?"

Brgy	Provision of regular weather update	IEC/seminars	Drills	Public alarm system
Brgy 62	188	18	11	58
Brgy 62A	716	115	97	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>241</b>
	79%	12%	9%	21%

**Table 12-A. Known Types of DRRM Programs Implemented by the Brgy. (Endline)**

Brgy	Provision of regular weather update	IEC/seminars	Drills	Public alarm system
Brgy 62	236	114	112	151
Brgy 62A	771	512	537	456
<b>Total</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>607</b>
	94%	58%	60%	57%

**Table 13. Types of Information System Known (Baseline)**

Brgy	Community meetings	Public address	Text messaging (SMS)
Brgy 62	40	161	44
Brgy 62A	257	597	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>194</b>
Percentage	26%	66%	17%

**Table 13-A. Types of Information System Known (Endline)**

Brgy	Community meetings	Public address	Text messaging (SMS)
Brgy 62	175	206	51
Brgy 62A	740	765	261
<b>Total</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>312</b>
Percentage	85%	90%	29%

**Table 14. Respondents know/do not know what to do during emergencies (Baseline)**

Brgy	Know what to do	Do not know what to do	Others
Brgy 62	251	6	4
Brgy 62A	856	15	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
Percentage	96%	2%	2%

**Table 14-A. Respondents know/do not know what to do during emergencies (Endline)**

Brgy	Know what to do	Do not know what to do	Others
Brgy 62	267	2	
Brgy 62A	805	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>2</b>	
Percentage	100%	0%	

**Table 15. Respondents know/do not know the location of evacuation centers (Baseline)**

Brgy	Yes	No
Brgy 62	260	1
Brgy 62A	851	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>7</b>
Percentage	99%	1%

**Table 15-A. Respondents know/do not know the location of evacuation centers (Endline)**

Brgy	Yes	No
Brgy 62	269	0
Brgy 62A	803	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>2</b>
Percentage	100%	0%

## **X. Success Stories**

### **The Lady is a Carpenter – the Story of Jona Cortez**

Mrs. Jona Cortez is 33 year old, married and residing in Barangay 62A. She has two children with her husband. But his husband has three children with his previous wife. All in all, they are seven in the family. His husband works as a driver mechanic, plying the San Jose to downtown route with a jeepney. Before Yolanda came, Jona supported his husband by selling *Yakult* or viands. At most, the family income per day would reach P300. But that does not happen often. In fact, their old house was only 8x12 meters. They used to stay in that house during typhoons. When Yolanda came, the family remained in that house. At least before the floods totally destroyed their house. In the middle of the storm, the family managed to stay away from the flying debris by swimming in narrow strips near walls, with the young children hoisted on a foam bed. Eventually they reached the big house of a neighbour who graciously extended help.

After the calamity, Plan International asked for labourers who are willing to be trained and be tapped as house builders. She did not hesitate to say yes to the call. She was confident she could do it because she used to help her father, a carpenter, since she was a child. She completed the training program, earned a TESDA certificate, and became a labourer and contractor. During the interview, she said she earned PHP260 per day as member of the NIT, PHP1,500 per month as barangay health worker, plus ten percent of the contract price as contractor. Sometime she shares her percent share with the labourers. She is also proud her new house, which is bigger at two stories, stronger and safer with good lumber, and with a room, faucet, kitchen and comfort room. She also received rental assistance from Plan for the next five years.

Before, their house was smaller and weaker compared to what they have now. They have no access to safe water. They have no separate room for their children or for her and her husband. Each time the hazards would come, they just stayed at home hoping that everything will just be fine. And most of the time, the family income is not enough to support the needs of a big family.

Although a woman, Jona was confident she could compete with the men as a labourer and as a contractor given her experience as apprentice to her father. She persevered and completed the training program despite the fact that there were many trainees who did not continue because the job is tough. She said that her commitment to help, given the inspiration from Plan, helped her in giving back to her community. Her good performance also gave her additional functions, such as being a member of the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT) and as a barangay health worker.

Jona realized that there is a scientific or proper way of building houses. Unlike before, she was not aware of the need to have good lumber, proper measurement, correct balancing, and the right way of working as a carpenter. Now, she is a proud owner of a strong house that she built using the techniques that she learned from Plan. Her training on EWS and DRR also made her less afraid of the hazard because she is now prepared.

Jona hopes to continue practicing her new profession, including being tapped as labourer-contractor in other barangays.

## **From a Beauty Salon Worker into a Plumber and a Carpenter- the Story of Melania Cortezo**

When asked how 47 year old mother of five (5) who once worked in a beauty salon became a plumber and a carpenter, Melania Cortezo could only smile shyly and say, "I did what I had to do to make sure that my family survives". Melania and her family lost their homes and their belongings when typhoon Haiyan pummelled the city of Tacloban. Her home was a one-room makeshift house that provided little protection her family. She recalled how she and her family survived by wading and swimming through flood waters to reach their neighbours' concrete house. Thanks to the help of her neighbours, all the family members survived the onslaught of the super typhoon.

Surviving the flood was one thing, surviving the brutal aftermath of the storm is another thing. With all their home and belongings gone, Melania and her family did not have much to eat or drink days after the hurricane. Still, she was thankful that her family made it through. According to her, being alive is a gift from God. Many of her relatives, neighbours and friends died during the hurricane and a good number of them remained missing.

For one month and a half, Melania and her family lived in a tent made of recycle tarpaulin. Swarms of mosquitoes would invade them at night. Rats and cockroaches would scurry around their makeshift beds and keep their awake long into the night. It was during one of these long miserably sleepless nights that Melania vowed that her family would have a home on Christmas<sup>10</sup>. What does a woman who used to work as utility personnel in a beauty salon know about house construction? According to Melania, "Di ko po talaga alam kung papano gumawa ng bahay ang alam ko lang, ayaw ko talagang mag Pasko ang mga bata sa tent na maraming lamok at daga." (I really don't know how to build a house. All I know is that I don't want my kids to spend Christmas in a tent that is infested with mosquitoes and rats.)

The next day, she and her family started gathering whatever useful building materials they can find among the rubbles. With the help of her husband and older kids, Melania was able to provide her family with a makeshift one room house in time for Christmas. Melania felt so proud of her achievement. She beamed with pride saying, "Marunong naman pala akong gumawa ng bahay." (I know how to build a house.)

When Plan International started recruiting workers for the construction of houses in Barangay 62, Melania volunteer to be trained as a plumber and a carpenter. She needed money to send her kids back to school so she figured out that since she already had some experience in construction, she might as well pursue this line of work. Besides, there was little work opportunity outside of the construction work so working as a plumber and a carpenter was a good option.

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<sup>10</sup> Super typhoon Haiyan happed on November 8 or 46 days before Christmas.

There were three (3) women who volunteered to be trained as plumbers and all of them finished the course and were employed as part of the construction team. Melania became the only female in a construction team of seven (7). She did the pipe installations in 5 full-houses. She also installed and repaired the plumbing system of a number of houses in Barangays 62 and 62A.

Mark Pacampana, the team leader of Melania's team, has nothing but praises for the lady carpenter and plumber. The rest of the team also express great respect for Melania. According to them, she never asked for any special treatment. She was never late for work and always made it a point to go extra miles in her work. Melania was very dependable that Mark appointed her as his second in command. He relied on her to guide the team in his absence.

Melania is very proud of her new profession. She said that she is forever grateful to Plan International for giving her the chance to prove herself. She hopes to continue working as a plumber in the years to come.

### **A Home after the Storm – A single Mother's Post Haiyan Journey**

Life is a series of struggles and triumphs for 33 year old Rosemarie Palencia, single mother of three (3) children. Typhoon Haiyan took all material things her family had. She and her 3 children (ages 12, 7 and 3) survived the hurricane and the storm surge by clinging on the spiral staircase of their neighbour's house. Rosemaria recalled that *"Wala man mi ingna nga pabakwiton mao nga didto ra mi sa balay. Pero lain na akong gibati sa kahimtang sa panahon maong nag andam ko ug mga sinina sa mga bata ug pagkaon. Akong gisulod sa plastic. Dihang ming sugod ug taas ang tubig, akong gipakapyot sa akong likod tagsa-tagsa ang mga bata unya akong gilangoy padulong sa kongkretong balay sa among silingan. Katapusan nakong balik, taas na jud ang tubig ug kusog na ang sog maong nanongtong mi sa spiral staircase. Akong giingnan ang mga bata nga gakos mo sa haligi sa hagdan. Ayaw pamuhi maski unsay mahitabo. Kalo-oy sa Diyos nakasugakod mi sa dagkong balod. Buhi ming tanan."* (We were not told to evacuate so we stayed at home. But I had a bad feeling about the weather so I packed some clothes and some food for the kids inside a plastic bag. When the water started to rise, I piggybacked the kids and swam them one by one to the concrete house of our neighbour. On my last trip, the water was already very high and the current was very strong. I told the kids to go up to the spiral staircase of our neighbour's house, hang-on to the post and never let go. By God's mercy, we survived the onslaught of the waves.)

When the storm finally let-up, Rosemarie and her family learned that other than the few pieces of clothes and food that they have inside the plastic bag, they have nothing left. Their small house was levelled to the ground. Only the concrete flooring was left of what used to be their home.

For days, Rosemarie and her kids lived in a crowded tent shared by several families. Humanitarian agencies provided them meals, dry clothes and blankets. Her father who also survived the hurricane helped her take care of the kids. Two weeks after the hurricane, Rosemarie and her father received materials to build their own tents. With the help of relatives and friends, Rosemarie and her father were

able to set-up their tent home made of recycle tarpaulin, wood and ropes. This place became their home for several months.

Life in the tent was very hard according to Rosemarie. The tent offer little protection from poor weather conditions that her 3 year old daughter developed asthma. Her two other children also suffered from series of coughs and colds. All three children suffered from skin diseases due to insect bites and dirty surroundings. Rosemarie explained that “Wala man goy sawog ang tent. Deretso sa yuta mao nga kung mag-ulan, pirting lapoka pod sa sulod sa tent.” (The tent did not have flooring. Rain water often comes inside the tent so the place is often muddy.)

When Plan International conducted vulnerability assessment in Barangay 62, Rosemarie and her family ranked among the most vulnerable families. “Nalipay kayo ko pag ingon pa sa taga Plan nga priority kuno mi nga hatagan ug balay.” (I was so happy when the staff of Plan told me that my family was given priority for housing assistance.) Because Plan is concerned about the well-being of the children, Rosemarie and her family was hosted in one of the concrete houses that survived the storm surge. The hosting program of Plan provides a safe place to stay for vulnerable families while their new home is under construction. Plan paid for the monthly rental and provided financial assistance to Rosemarie and her father.

After living in the tent for almost a year, Rosemarie and her kids finally had a decent roof over their head and comfortable beds. Two months after they were hosted, Rosemarie and her family transferred to their new home. With her family safe in their new home, Rosemarie now feel comfortable leaving her kids at home to look for work. “Walay kabutangan sa akong kalipay pagkakita nako sa among bag-o nga balay. Salamat kayo sa Plan. Makatulog na ug tarong ang mga bata ug wala mag sigi ug hubak ang akong kamanghuran. Nakabalik na pod ug eskwela ang mga bata.” (I cannot contain my happiness when I saw out new home. I am very thankful to Plan. My children can now sleep soundly and my youngest child no longer suffers from asthma attacks. The kids are now going back to school.)

## **Caring for the Carer – A Barangay Tanod’s Story**

A Barangay Tanod since the 1980’s, 58 year Dominador Aclado is accustomed to taking care of other people. At the height of the hurricane, he ushered people to safety, risking his own life to serve others. “Kahit malakas na ang hangin at tumataas na ang tubig, nag-ikot pa kami. Yung iba kasi ayaw talaga lumikas kay sapilitan na naming nilikas,” he narrated. (Despite the strong winds and rising flood water, we were still going around the community. Some people still did not want to evacuate and we had to force them to leave.)

Like most of his neighbours, Dominador lost his house and all material belongings during the hurricane. With the help of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Barangay Local Government Unit, Dominador and his family was able to build a tent where his house used to stand. Nine family members lived in the small tent, including his one (1) year old grandson. They did not have any comfort room or running water. Often times, they have to go to the barangay center or other places just to use the toilet.

Life inside the tent was very hard and the family could hardly sleep at night. Fearing the safety of his family and the people living in the tents nearby, Dominador, together with his fellow Barangay Tanods, patrol the area armed with flashlights from 8pm to 4am 7 days a week. Note that Tacloban City did not have electricity for months so it was very important for the Tanods to continuously patrol the streets at night to discourage criminals from taking advantage of the situation. While he was out on patrol, her worry about the safety of his family that is sleeping inside an unsecure tent.

Despite his calm and collected appearance, Dominador often worried about his family. His one (1) year old grandson could hardly sleep at night inside the crowded tent. He cannot afford to build another house because he did not have enough money. He did not even own the land where his house used to stand. “Akala ko din a talaga kami uli makapagtayo ng bahay. Laking pasalamat ko nung malaman ko na may pabahay ang Plan. Ang saya-saya ng pamilya ko nung sinabi ng staff ng Plan na kasama kami sa housing beneficiaries,” Dominador narrated. (I thought that we would never be able to rebuild our house. I was very thankful when I learned that Plan has housing assistance. My family was very happy when the staff from Plan told us that we were chosen to be one of the housing beneficiaries.)

Last June 2015, Dominador and his family transferred to their new home located in a lot rented by Plan. The initial rent agreement was good for 5 years. The homeowner has the option to continue renting or buy the land after 5 years. To strengthen the community of new homeowners, Plan organized a homeowners’ association. This association is responsible for collecting lot rentals from members.

“Ang laki ng pasalamat namin sa Plan. Ngayon, may sarili na kaming bahay na may tulogan, may sala, kitchen, may CR at may water connection. Ngayon maayos na ang tulog ng pamilya ko.” (Thank you very much to Plan. Now we have our own house complete with a bedroom, sala, kitchen, CR and water connection. Now my family can sleep soundly.)

## Junior Community Health Ambassadors – Teaching Kids to Stay Health

Shania Tan, Kim Jabagat, Ralph Laurenz Docil, Benjamin Bernido, Jr., Jasmin Villegas and Bryan Kier Gaymara are ordinary kids who are around the age of 10-15 years old. Like most kinds of their age, they love to watch tv, play games and just hang-out talk and listen to music. Yet, tough times gave these kids higher purpose in life. According to Shania, “Nung mag bagyo, takot na takot kami. Di naming alam kung ano ang gagawin. Pagtapos ng bagyo, ang hirap ng buhay. Kulang kami sa pagkain at tubig. Walang ilaw. Maraming mga tao nakatira sa tents and maparumi ng paligid. Maraming bata nagkasakit.” (During the typhoon, we were so scarred. We did not know what to do. After the typhoon, life was so difficult. We did not have enough food and water. We had no electricity. Many people lived in tents and our surroundings were so dirty. Many children got sick.) “Nasira yung school naming kaya more than 2 months din kami di nakapasok,” Ralph recalled. (Our school was badly damaged and it took more than 2 months before we were able to go back to school.)

When Plan International visited the school where the Shania, Kim, Ralph, Benjamin, Jasmin and Bryan were studying and introduced its program on hygiene and sanitation junior promoters, the children expressed their willingness to help teach other kids. The junior promoters’ program focuses on peer to peer education to reach its target clients. Note that children are more comfortable with their peers so modelling certain practices is easier.

“Nag volunteer kami para maging junior promoter kasi gusto naming makatulong sa kapwa ko mga bata para di sila magkasakit,” Benjamin and Jasmine said. (We volunteered to be junior promoters because her want to help other children learn how to stay healthy.) Aside from Shania, Kim, Ralph, Benjamin, Jasmin and Bryan, many other kids volunteered for the junior promoters’ program. To equip the kids to impart lessons on hygiene and sanitation, disaster preparedness and others, Plan conducted trainings and orientation for children. Since these children were minors, Plan required signed consent from parents before they allowed the children to participate.

“Masaya po maging junior promoter. Dinadaan kasi naming sa laro, kanta at sayaw ang pagtuturo kung paano maghugas ng kamay at mag ayos ng bahay. Di naman po nakakaabala sa amin kasi weekends and free time lang kami nag promote ng WASH,” Shania said. (It is fun to be a junior promoter. We teach the kids how to wash their hands and clean their homes through games, songs and dances. We conduct WASH promotion on weekends and free time so our regular activities are not affected.) “Yung sayaw po 3 minutes lang ang madaling sundan. Kahit yung mga malilit na bata na 3 years old kayang gawin,” Kim added. (The dance is only 3 minutes and the steps are very easy to follow. Even 3 year old kids can follow the dance steps.)

Aside from teaching kids about health and sanitation, the junior promoters also promote backyard gardening. “Sinimulan po naming magtanim ng mga gulay sa mga recycled na plastic bottles. Nung nakita po nila na pwede palang magtanim ng pechay sa plastic bottle ng coke, marami na ring nagtanim,” Bryan shared. (We started planting vegetables in recycled plastic bottles. When our neighbours saw that we can grow pechay in plastic bottles, many of them started planting too.)

According to the children, being junior promoters gave them sense of purpose and accomplishment. They intend to continue to help the community by education children in the future.

## **XI. Conclusions**

In general, the project is well implemented and has accomplished what it set to do. Generally, the project also complied fully with Sphere minimum standards. All those who were interviewed agreed that the project contributed a lot to the improvement of the quality of life in the area. The following are the good practices of the project:

1. The signing of MOU between Plan, Barangay 62 and 62A and the City Government of Tacloban outlining the roles and responsibilities of each signatory.
2. The use of vulnerability assessment criteria to come up with priority beneficiaries. The community was engaged as part of the vulnerability assessment team. Points were assigned to vulnerability indicators such families with very young children, people with advanced age, disabilities, very low income, totally damaged homes and others. This means of selecting beneficiaries helped ensure that the project is able to reach the most vulnerable families.
3. Construction of latrines, canals, septic tanks and rain water catchments. Records show that cases of dengue caused by mosquitoes drastically lowered after the canals were cleaned and covered. Note that stagnant water in the canal is a favourite breeding group of mosquitoes. Since all records at the Barangay Health Center were destroyed during the typhoon, we cannot get concrete numbers on the decrease in dengue cases. However, based on anecdotal information from the community states that before Typhoon Yolanda, the Barangays 62 and 62A usually have a combined record of around 5 cases of dengue but after Yolanda when the service canals were covered, only 1 dengue case was reported in the two barangays.
4. Involvement of children in community activities as junior promoters who share knowledge on the four components of the intervention, including proper hand washing, promoting the rights of the child, disaster risk reduction, early warning system, etc. According to the parents, this program helped instil as sense of responsibility among the children.
5. Stakeholders were engaged not just as laborers and contractors, but also as part of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). As part of the CERT, they were trained on incident command system (ICS), cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), early warning system (EWS), monitoring of typhoons, water search and rescue (WASAR), evacuation protocol, sanitation, etc.
6. Women stakeholders, many of them are involved in the Neighborhood Improvement Team (NIT) through which they help in maintaining sanitation in the community, promoting backyard gardening, implementing and monitoring the program of Plan, and in other *bayanihan* activities. They also guided their children who are involved as Junior Hygiene Promoters.

7. Plan trained the willing community members on carpentry and plumbing. These trainees were eventually certified by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). They were involved in the repair and the construction of houses. About 140 residents, 7 of them women, coming from Barangays 62 and 62-A were trained for about 15 days. During the training, they received a daily allowance of about P260 per day. They eventually became the laborers. Some of them became the contractors. Each contractor has about three to five workers under him or her. Some of the laborers and plumbers were women.
8. In terms of the use of timber for the construction and repair of houses, Plan coordinated with the Community/City Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO) to determine the type of lumber that will be allowed in the area. According to the CENRO staff, the allowed timber is from Gmelina and Mahogany trees. Given this requirement, Plan included in its bidding requirement a certification from the supplier of timber that the materials come only from tree plantations.
9. In the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR), Plan coordinated with the with the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) regarding the DRR- related activities lined up by Plan under its intervention. This was followed by a planning session wherein Plan and the CDRRMO identified agencies that will be the target participants of a disaster risk reduction and management capacity enhancement program. On the part of the CDRRMO, Plan requested the officer to discuss and facilitate the session on the Activation of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), an institutional mechanism per barangay that is mandated under the DRRM Law.
10. The stakeholders generally agree that the houses that were repaired or constructed are *sulit* or of high quality. The laborers and contractors agree that the houses are stronger and better because of the good lumber used, thicker galvanized iron sheets, and thicker and wider plywood. They said that this was proven when Typhoon Hagupit or Typhoon Ruby hit the area in December 2014. Typhoon Ruby was the second most intense tropical cycle last year. The stakeholders said that the repaired or constructed houses under the Plan intervention were neither destroyed nor damaged compared to shelters constructed by other organizations. In addition, Plan provided paints for their houses.
11. The on-site relocation of 30 informal settler families within Barangay 62A and in one compound would enable them not to be displaced and /or relocated to an area far from their original abode and source of livelihood. They benefitted from total rebuild transitional shelters with WASH facilities, and rental assistance for 5 years which would also serve as their down payment for their individual lots under the rent-to-own scheme.
12. The conduct of a public handover ceremony, in this case, inside the Tacloban Astrodome, provided the opportunity for all beneficiaries to receive their individual Deed of Donation from Plan for their total rebuild transitional shelter with attached shelter guidelines. The presence of

the City Mayor, the Barangay Council of both 62 and 62A, the City Housing Office and the CDRRMO to publicly share their commitment to the beneficiaries for the sustainability of the project, with the media coverage from ABS-CBN Tacloban.

13. The adherence of Plan to the Shelter Cluster agreements on the utilization of the 8 build back safer key messages/techniques as agreed upon by all INGOs implementing shelter projects.
14. The organizing and training of the Homeowners' Associations in both Barangay 62 and 62A and linking them with the City Housing Office to make sure that the agreements between the beneficiaries and the landowners are safeguarded and adhered upon even if Plan is no longer in the area.
15. On the solar lamps, the stakeholders agree that this assistance is very helpful to the community. The children said that the solar lamps made them feel safe and secure when walking during night time. This also made feel proud of their barangay since during brownouts, their pathways are still lighted.
16. On the availability of potable water, the stakeholders agree that access to the tap water is convenient. The children said that the travel time for fetching water is reduced by more than fifty percent.
17. On the improved drainage systems and canals, the stakeholders agree that it reduced the occurrence of dengue and related accidents due to flooding. At one child said that before the drainage system was fixed, he got sick with dengue twice. After it was fixed, he has not experienced the disease. In addition, the stakeholders said that the new drainage system reduce foul smell and minimized flooding in the area.
18. On child protection, the children could easily explain the different rights of the child. They said that with the Barangay Child Protection Center (BCPC), incidence of bullying have not occurred unlike in the past. They said that before the Plan intervention, cases of bullying were handled through blotters.
19. On sanitation, the children demonstrated proper hand washing. They explained the importance of proper hygiene and having potable water that is not contaminated by septic tanks and other pollutants. Overall, the children felt confident that they could teach other children in other barangays on what they have learned under the four components of Plan's intervention if given an opportunity.

However, there are some areas that have room for improvements. These are as follows:

1. Except for the target on the number of household septic system developed, repaired or rehabilitated which is 89% accomplished, the project has complied with the 10%+/- accomplishment of targets. While the variance is not high on this target, there is still room for improvements in this area. Note that this project can be continued through other projects,

through the assistance of the local government units and through the counterpart or equity of the community. A good area to look into even beyond the project life is the engagement of the NIT, the homeowners' association and the Barangay Local Government Unit in the development of septic tanks in the area. The NIT and the homeowners' association can lobby for support in terms of materials from the Barangay. The beneficiary can do the installation (labor equity).

2. The construction of the transitional shelters adhered to the agreed design during the cluster meetings spearheaded by OCHA and the DSWD. Based on the ocular inspection and evaluation of the structure of the transitional shelters, it can be concluded that these structures are safe for dwelling. However, Plan may further strengthen the structural designs by adopting some or all of the suggestions stated on page 43 of this report.