

Hygiene Meeting Highlights

- A number of agencies shared the results of their Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey
- In Davao Oriental priority messages defined are; hand washing, especially after coughing; zero open defecation; and waste segregation. In ComVal priority messages defined are; zero open defecation; waste segregation; and safe water supplies.
- A communications plan will be developed which will be tailored specifically to the needs to the affected communities.
- Both Provinces have now clarified their target audiences and are planning creative/innovative means to reach them.

Regional Sanitation and Hygiene Meeting Outcome

Regional Sanitation and Hygiene meetings were held in Nabunturan on March 5th. The primary aim of the sanitation meeting was to discuss the construction and rehabilitation of some of the toilets in the substantial number of homes destroyed by Typhoon Pablo (233,164 damaged/destroyed - DROMIC Feb23rd). The primary aim of the hygiene meeting was to assess the results of KAP surveys from WASH partners and discuss a communications plan.

Sanitation Meeting Highlights

- Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley will finalise data collection and develop a priority action plan within two weeks.
- Sanitation targets will be redefined at Municipality, Regional, Country and Cluster level.
- The Department of Education will deliver key data on temporary learning spaces and include a priority list for WASH interventions within two weeks.
- An advocacy programme for LGUs of Boston, Cateel, Baganga and New Bataan should be developed for sanitary landfill sites.

Mothers Against Malnutrition

WASH and Nutrition Clusters have been working closely together to ensure the best response of convergent activities for those affected by Typhoon Pablo. More than 300 mothers, caregivers, and health workers gathered in Cateel municipality, Davao Oriental last February 28, 2013 at the launch of a Mothers Against Malnutrition Campaign (a joint Nutrition/WASH initiative).

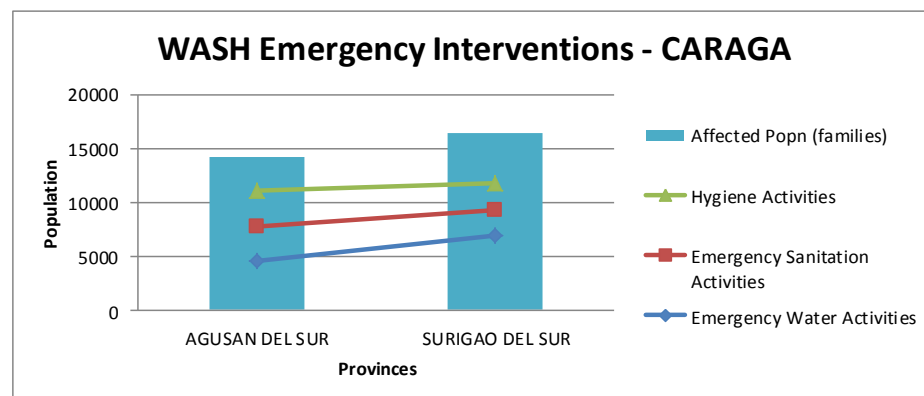
Working with the Department of Health, the Clusters are aiming to strengthen the awareness of caregivers to the symptoms of malnutrition, as well as to advise parents to take their children to health centres urgently if they suspect their child is malnourished.



CARAGA Region Gaps in WASH Provision

The number of persons affected by Typhoon Pablo in Caraga (VIII) region was 482,442 in 593 Barangays (Office of Civil Defence Jan 2013). Recently the WASH gaps in Surigao Del Sur were identified and documented. Gaps have been identified in water (testing, treatment and disinfection in addition to well and pump house construction), sanitation (construction of toilets), and hygiene (training and promotion).

To date, the WASH Cluster has provided 15,589 hygiene kits (51% coverage) and 13,807 water kits (46% coverage) across the provinces of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur (30,300 families targeted for WASH). On-going initiatives include the rehabilitation of different water sources, water trucking to the affected communities, installation of water bladders and tanks, hygiene promotion and water source chlorination in 51 Barangays.



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WASH Cluster Philippines



Typhoon Pablo WASH Cluster Response Bulletin # 2 – March 2013

WASH Response for Typhoon Pablo victims

DO Governor Corazon Malanyaon extends support to major WASH Programme

On February 28th Rory Villaluna (National WASH Cluster Coordinator) met with the Governor of Davao Oriental Corazon N. Malanyaon and Provincial Health Office and the Municipal Sanitary Inspectors of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in the OCHA Coordination Hub, Cateel, Davao Oriental. The outcome of the meeting was extremely positive for the WASH Pablo Response in Davao Oriental.

Gov Malanyaon has authorised the appointment of a Provincial Sanitary Engineer to focus on WASH. Gov Malanyaon is also committed to providing toilets in every home as a project of the province. The target is 30,000 homes in total and to date there is a commitment for 20,000 houses to be covered.

During the meeting, the Governor announced that the DSWD commits to improve water supply in all their bunkhouses by installing hand-pumps. Gov Malanyaon further commits to sponsor the fuel supply for a water filtration unit for Barangay Alegria in Cateel, the source of potable water trucking, until an alternative water source is identified.

The Governor have strongly motivated the WASH front-liners by committing to fully support them. The Governor assured the group that sanitation will now be one of the flagship programs of the province. The issues of garbage collection and disposal and desludging have also been raised shall be further considered for action by the provincial government.

Department of Health needs Php 320 million for WASH response

The Department of Health - Health Emergency Management Staff (DOH-HEMS) together with the Center for Health Development Region XI facilitated a post disaster needs assessment (PDNA) on emerging gaps and needs of health, including critical WASH interventions in the region. The WASH part of the plan includes water quality monitoring, provision of safe water through water kits and repair of water systems, emergency sanitation, hygiene promotion support and capacity development. A total of Php 320 million is submitted to the Task Force Pablo of the Office of the President for approval.

Last December 26, 2012, DOH Secretary Enrique Ona have committed to provide 50,000 water kits. To date, a total of 28,000 water kits have already been provided by the DOH accounting for 22% of the total targets of the WASH Cluster. DOH have also provided adequate amounts of supplies of HYPOSOL and Aquatabs to the Rural Health Units to be distributed to the barangays.



"...find joy in your accomplishments"
 Gov. Corazon Malanyaon, Davao Oriental @Rory Villaluna

WASH Cluster Completes Pablo Gaps Analysis

The WASH Cluster estimates that in the twelve weeks of response to Typhoon Pablo, the collective interventions have so far reached about 58% of its BAP targets. This would include 88% water kits and 67% hygiene kits distributed, with 14% of sanitation targets achieved.

The budget requirements of the WASH Cluster are only 40% funded to date.

The WASH Cluster is in the process of completing a comprehensive GAPS Analysis for the Typhoon Pablo-affected population. For more information on the gaps and situations in ComVal and DO see pages 2/3.

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Compostela Valley Community Water

Highlights

- Due to Typhoon Pablo, almost 100% of existing Level II and III* water systems became non-operational, being totally or partially affected.
- Although more than 70% of the population relied on Level II and III systems, very few activities have been implemented after 3 months of the calamity.
- Only 7,551 families are served out of the 57,868 before Pablo (gap 50,317 families, 87%).
- The main concern for the rehabilitation of the systems is the availability of the materials (water pipes, couplings, etc.).
- Water and hygiene kits distributions and hygiene promotion should continue to maintain the present non-outbreak situation.
- Solid waste management remains a concern, especially in Compostela and New Bataan.

Situation: although the Department of Health and the humanitarian agencies have distributed 37,132 water kits, this figure is far from the 82,669 affected families.

Needs: to coordinate and complement LGUs in water kits / replenishment distribution, prioritizing non-served puroks and puroks relying on doubtful/contaminated water sources

Community Sanitation

Situation: although the emergency sanitation activities focused in EC and TRS, the permanent shelter reconstruction will imply necessarily considerations about safe sanitation at household level.

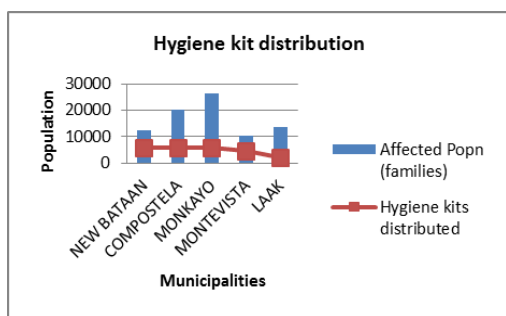
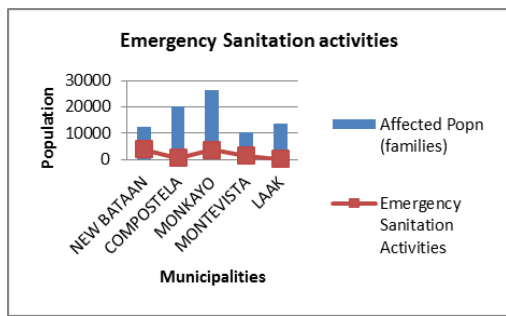
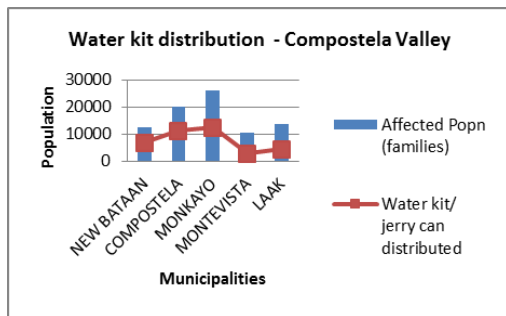
Regarding solid waste management, the additional needs (debris, temporary relocation sites) stressed the difficulties that already existed before the Typhoon.

Needs: a public education campaign should be developed to provide suitable material enabling households to make correct decisions when reconstructing their sanitation facilities.

Community Hygiene

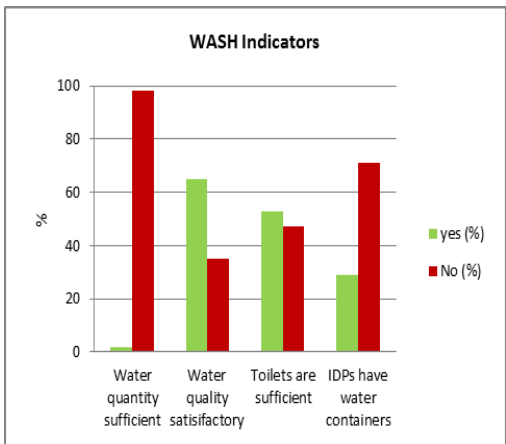
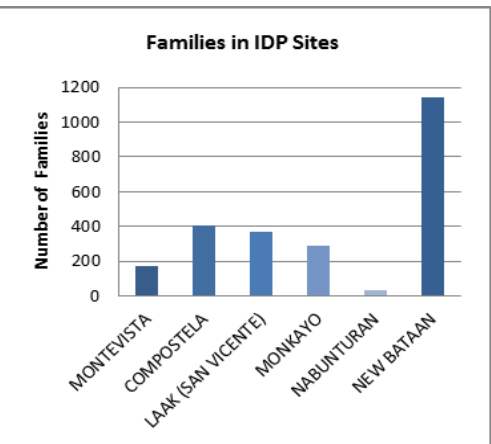
Situation: the number of hygiene kits distributed (23,584) reached less than 30% of the affected families.

Needs: the hygiene promotion and kits distribution should continue to maintain the present non-outbreak situation.



Evacuation Centers and Transitional Sites

Although most of the targeted families are still in Evacuation Centers (1,808 families), this figure is very stable and the trend is that it will decrease gradually. Issues highlighted from DTM data are the quantity of water available and the provision of container (graph below right). Additionally, a major concern is the appearance of **self-settled or spontaneous camps**, displaced family or families who live collectively outside of the government designated evacuation centres or transitional sites. The actual trend is a mushrooming of spontaneous settlements with big needs of WASH basic services (safe water, safe sanitation, safe hygiene practises).

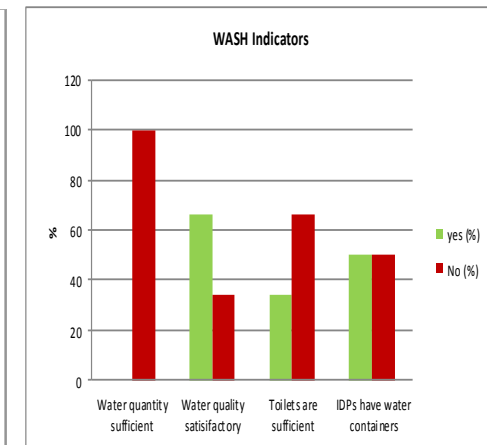
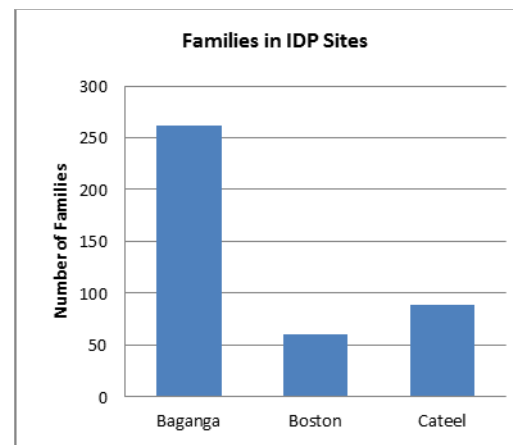


There are about 150 temporary learning spaces across the affected provinces, thus, hygiene promotion activities are also being extended to about 10,000 students in Region XI and CARAGA.

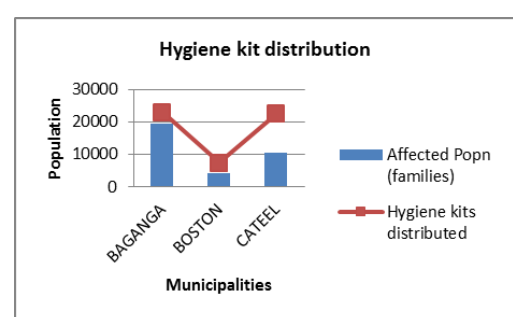
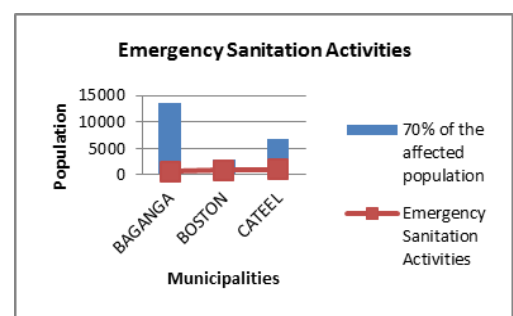
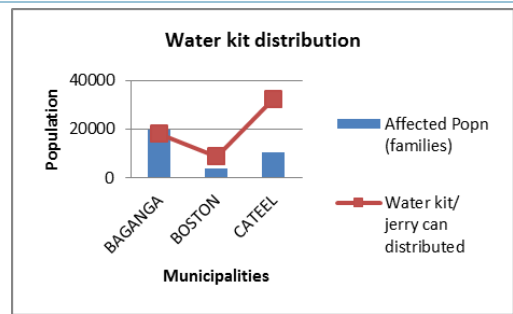
Davao Oriental

Evacuation Centers and Transitional Sites

As from February 15th 2013, the total number of families reported to be living in Bunkhouses or EC's in Davao Oriental was 411. The majority of these (64%) are located in Baganga with a further 22% in Cateel and the remainder in Boston. Based on information received from IOM (3 sites), there are issues with water quantity and toilets (see graph below right). Water in bunkhouses is also an issue. A lead agency is required to establish and build the capacity of Community WASH Committees. Without effective management at the community level, the facilities provided at EC's and Bunkhouses will not operate effectively.



BUILDING BACK BETTER....Long term and sustainable solutions are required e.g. rehabilitation of damaged water systems and construction of permanent household sanitation facilities, to initiate the road to recovery....



Community Water

Situation: the most affected families have all received a water kit or Jerry Can. Water sources are now being developed as alternative to trucking and tankering.

Needs: The focus for assistance should move towards the replenishment of water purification supplies (Aquatabs, Hyposol etc.).

Community Sanitation

Situation: the response in relation to sanitation has primarily involved the provision of emergency latrines especially at the location of Transitional Relocation Sites (TRS) and spontaneous settlements. Household level sanitation should be supported thru the shelter projects.

Needs: More latrines. Furthermore, there is a growing need to organize desludging. At present there is no desludging strategy in place.

Community Hygiene

Situation: data indicates that distribution of hygiene kits throughout the three municipalities has been adequate with some families receiving duplicate kits.

Needs: There was however significant gaps with respect to the provision of IEC materials and hygiene promotion is not sufficient.



Highlights

- As a result of Typhoon Pablo, all of the Level II & III systems were either damaged or unable to be used as a result of damage to the power grid throughout the Region.
- Emergency water supply was minimal in Boston as repairs to Level II systems were carried within a few weeks of Pablo striking.
- Water filtration units have now been pulled out by most of the partners. Alternative sources for potable water supply are in the process of being rehabilitated and or constructed.
- At present there is limited data with respect to the total damage to WASH facilities in Schools. In addition there is limited activity by WASH partners presently carrying out, or planning to carry out, WASH interventions in schools and Temporary Learning Spaces.
- There is no water related disease outbreak in the areas. The latest SPEED reporting of the DOH indicates reduction of cases of acute watery diarrhoea.