

## Post Distribution Monitoring Report

### Preliminary findings

Reporting dates: 25 January, 2014

Deploying National Society: French Red Cross

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#### By Numbers

**20.220**

Households targeted with distributions

**1.011**

Households targeted for Post Distribution Monitoring

**58%**

of surveys done in Leyte Municipality

**29%**

of monitoring Round 2 achieved to date  
Round 1 is completed

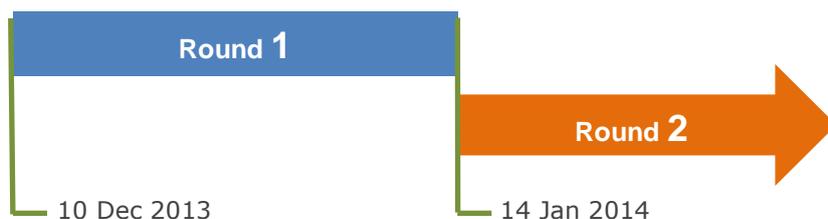
Emergency Response Unit



#### Key findings

- 68% of the respondents confirmed that the main impact of the typhoon was to their houses.
  - 56% of the respondents were in need of food after the disaster and 24% needed tools and building materials.
  - Today, 66% of the respondents reported to be still in need of construction materials to rebuild their houses.
  - 97% of the beneficiaries used the Tarpaulin to fix their house (mainly for roof and wall fixing).
  - 40% of the respondents would prefer cash based assistance to buy construction materials or to pay to rebuild their houses.
  - While the Red Cross was focusing on NFIs and Shelter related items, food assistance was mainly ensured by other partners. The complementarity of services was seen as an asset by the communities.
  - To date, 51% received the Red Cross assistance more than 3 weeks after the disaster. This trend will increase as distributions are still on-going and are planned to be done within two weeks.
  - As time goes by, the relative importance of the items changes: a few days after the emergency Hygiene Kits were seen as the most useful item while, 4 weeks after the disaster, tarpaulin is the preferred item.
  - Beneficiaries were not fully involved in the program design or implementation. Only 40% of all respondent considered they were asked about their needs.
- Distributions have been organized by Barangay. 80% of the beneficiaries were living less than 30 minutes from the distribution point. It is noted that distributions at municipality level should be avoided as they induce high transport cost, especially for women.
  - Almost all households are satisfied with the quality of the distributed goods. The soap is labeled in Arabic; some beneficiaries did not know how to use it (personal hygiene or washing clothes).
  - Many potential beneficiaries with totally destroyed houses moved to bigger cities to find jobs and try to find money to rebuild their houses (economic migration).
  - 97% of the respondents qualify the Red Cross personal behavior as either good or very good.

# Post Distribution Monitoring Rounds



Post Distribution Monitoring Rounds

Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) was divided into 2 distinct rounds.

Round 1 was focusing on Households which received shelter solutions (tents and Shelter Tool Kits). This first round was conducted from the beginning of the operation to the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 2014. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2014 another Post Distribution Monitoring round was launched (Round 2) focusing on Households served with NFI full and partial packages.

NB: The 14<sup>th</sup> January is the starting date of the PDM round 2 which will cover all NFI full package distributions since the beginning of the ERU deployment.

**Round 1: Shelter solution PDM - completed**  
**Round 2: NFI full package PDM - on-going**

## Why this report?

Monitoring is an integrant part of the relief operation management. This Post Distribution Monitoring report is aiming at:

- Providing the Philippines Red Cross (PRC) and the IFRC Haiyan operation managers with information on whether assessment and distribution progresses are being made towards achieving relief operation objectives.
- Providing feedback to PRC and IFRC to enhance the ongoing learning experience and to improve the planning process and effectiveness of interventions of the ERU tool.
- Increasing the accountability with donors of the deploying National Society (French Red Cross) and other stakeholders
- Enabling ERU managers and staff to identify and reinforce initial positive results, strengths and successes but also alerts on potential weaknesses, problems and shortcomings.
- Checking on conditions or situations of a target group, and changes brought about by project/programme activities

## Methodology

### Round 1

Round 1 post distribution monitoring was done using structured questionnaires and simple random sampling of households or individuals (random selection of household during a walk in the Barangay). Detailed methodology used for the Post Distribution Monitoring round 1 is presented in the 10th December 2013 PDM report.

### Round 2

All of 91 Barangays targeted by the Relief Operation of the French Red Cross ERU were covered by teams of carefully selected enumerators. All possible steps were taken to ensure that the results

accurately represent the beneficiary satisfaction. Training of enumerators, careful translation of the questionnaires and close supervision of the data collection were conducted to reduce individual variation in how enumerators understood the questions in the survey instruments. The enumerators were also trained to facilitate interviewee recall. Respondents were informed that no benefit was to be expected and that the interview was anonymous.



### **Questionnaire**

The designed questionnaire (presented in Annex 1) was adapted from the IFRC Beneficiary Satisfaction standard questionnaire (see IFRC mission assistant 2012). It was validated by the IFRC Geneva Senior Response Officer and the Haiyan Operation Relief Coordinator. The questionnaire was translated into Tagalog with the support of the Philippines Red Cross (PRC) Ormoc Chapter and converted with Open Data Kit Build.

### **Data collection**

To ease the data collection it was decided to use mobile technology. All data were collected using smartphones with Open Data Kit Collect software (see [www.opendatakit.org](http://www.opendatakit.org)).

### **Respondent selection**

Respondents were randomly selected within Barangay distribution lists using a random function in the database. 5% of the households were selected plus an additional 2% of additional respondent selection for contingencies such as non-response or recording error. Enumerators were then going to the location to interview selected households.

### **Sample size and representativeness**

The sample size was calculated with a confidence level of 95%, an estimated prevalence within all indicators of 0.05 and a margin error of 5%. As all distributions were conducted with beneficiary lists made at the Barangay level, it was decided to use a cluster sampling methodology (random selections of interviewed households (HH) by Barangay and not within the entire population). The sample size was calculated using a design effect of 2. In addition the sample was further increased by 5% to account for contingencies such as non-response or recording error.

The total sample size of the study will therefore be 807 HH (3.86% of HH served by the French Red Cross ERU). To ease the calculations and the process it was decided to monitor **5%** of all households.

### **Limitations (first monitoring round)**

The monitoring tool was adapted toward the end of the operation. Barangay covered by a distribution before the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January 2014 were monitored using a different monitoring tool (as presented in annex 1). Results were displayed in different monitoring reports and shared with IFRC and French Red Cross managers on a regular basis. These monitoring were mainly focusing on Barangays which received Shelter solutions (tents and Shelter Tool Kits).

Simple random sampling of households or individuals was difficult due to the remoteness of some locations. In some places, the team was not able to access some randomly selected households because they were too far from the road; these households have been replaced. This method induced an error, especially for questions regarding access to the distribution point.

# Preliminary Findings

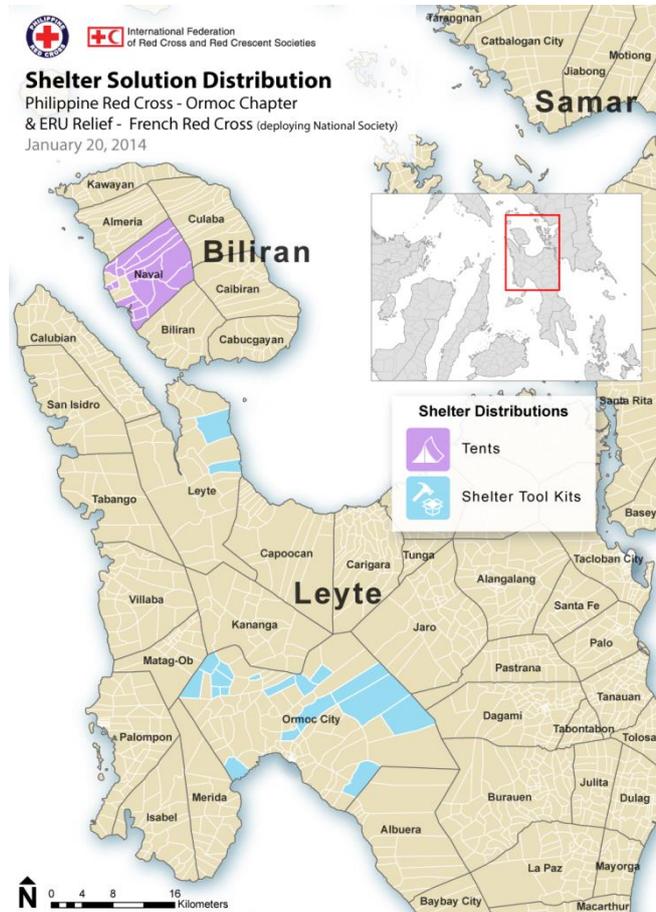


## Round 1: Completed

The first monitoring round was undertaken from the beginning of the operation and the 4th of January 2014 and is not covered by this report. Post Distribution Monitoring Round 1 focused on Households which received Shelter Solutions (Shelter Tool Kit and Tents). It was conducted by doing households interviews in Barangays covered by relief operations. All the findings were extracted from 10<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> December 2013 Post Distribution Monitoring reports.

Main findings were:

- ✓ Hygiene kits are always used by the beneficiaries and appeared to be well appreciated.
- ✓ Tarpaulin is the most utilized item, 76% of respondent considered tarpaulin to be the most useful item of the kit; mainly to cover damaged and/or destroyed roofs. Some people do not have the physical capacity to set them up (widow, handicapped). Others miss nails and/or tools. Tarpaulins are neatly displayed on the roofs, but very few of them would resist to a strong winds.
- ✓ Jerry-cans were not always used by beneficiaries. It was reported that beneficiaries preferred non-collapsible Jerry-cans and were not comfortable using collapsible Jerry-cans that were distributed.
- ✓ Iron sheet remains one of the main needs for the beneficiaries to rebuild their houses.
- ✓ Food assistance clearly appeared to be one of the main concerns for most beneficiaries.



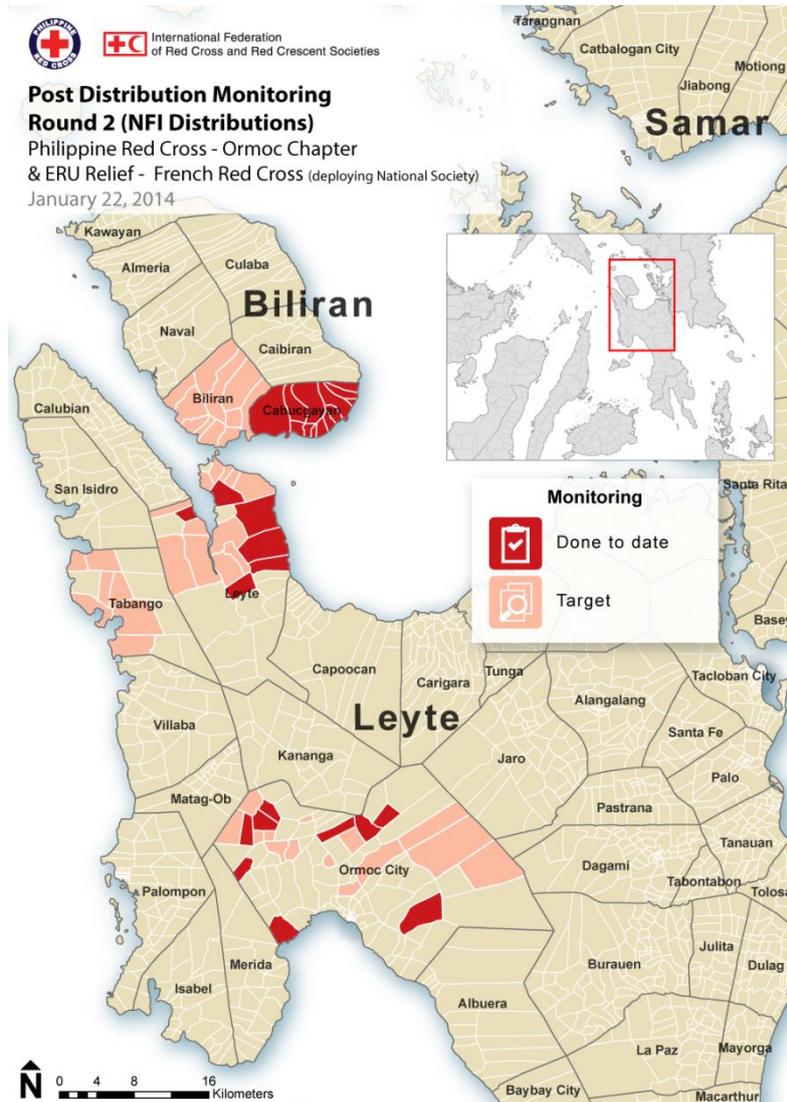
*Barangays covered during the PDM round 1 (Shelter Solutions)*

## Round 2: on-going



### Generalities

The second round of monitoring is conducted by the French Red Cross ERU relief team based in Ormoc. The questionnaire and the methodology were designed based on the results of the first monitoring round.



The Monitoring team conducted to date 216 interviews in:

- 3 municipalities,
- 20 Barangay and,
- 63 Purok/sitio/zone.

In these localities, 4223 households were served by IFRC/PRC NFIs distributions. The package was composed of:

- 1 Tarpaulin
- 2 bed sheets
- 2 plastic mattresses
- 2 jerry-cans 10 liters\*
- 2 Mosquito nets\*\*
- 1 Hygiene kit

\* 554 households received 1 Jerry-can of 20 liters

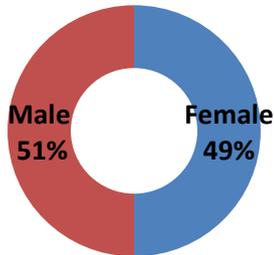
\*\* Mosquito nets were distributed to 2448 households only in Ormoc and Leyte. Remaining households did not received Mosquito net as this item was not available at the time of distributions.

## Respondent profile

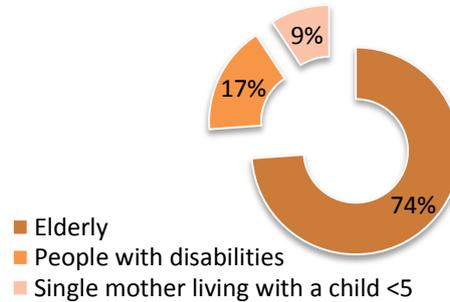
The number of male and female interviewed is well balanced. Most of households in the areas are headed by men. Households were randomly selected within the distribution list but, in many cases men were away (i.e. for work) at the time of the interview. Some women responded in place of their husband to the questionnaire without being the ones who actually came to the distribution.



**Respondent Gender**



**Respondent with specific Vulnerabilities**



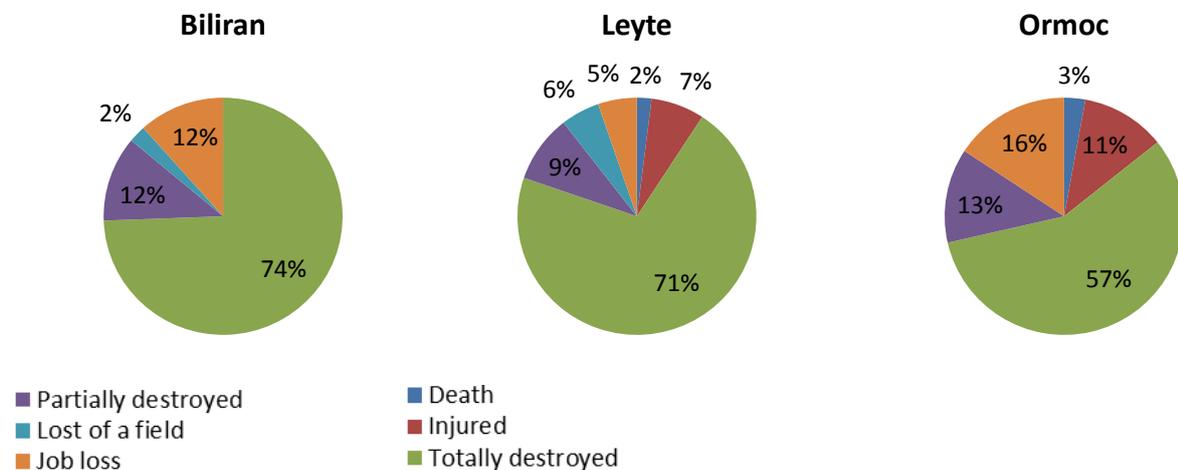
74% of people of people with specific vulnerabilities targeted by the distributions were senior citizen (more than 60 years old). It has to be noted that in many cases their families (children and grand-children) were living close by.

The questionnaire also included "hosting families" has a factor of vulnerability. Nevertheless, it appeared that 3 months after the disaster the relevant of this question was questionable. It has been decided to exclude it from the analysis has many households miss-understood the question and were counted as host families while they were only hosting their relative without any relation with the Typhoon.

## How people were affected?

In all of the 3 municipalities, the main damage caused by the typhoon was to houses (68% of the respondents). It is interesting to note that there are some differences between Biliran and Leyte on one side and Ormoc on the other one type of damage. In Ormoc more people lost their jobs while the impact on houses is smaller. This might be due to the kind of environment (Ormoc being a more urban environment) or to the relative distance to the path of the typhoon or to the combination of these 2 and other factors. Collected data does not allow us to discriminate between these two factors.

## Types of damage after the disaster

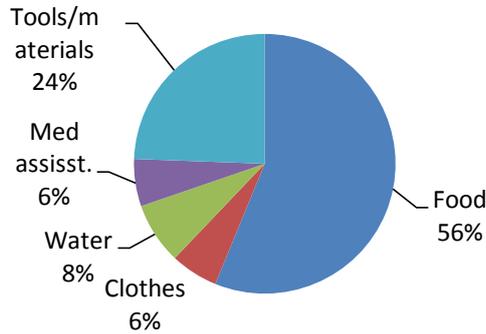


The impact of the Typhoon was not gender specific according to collected data (men and women reported to have been affected the same way by the Typhoon).

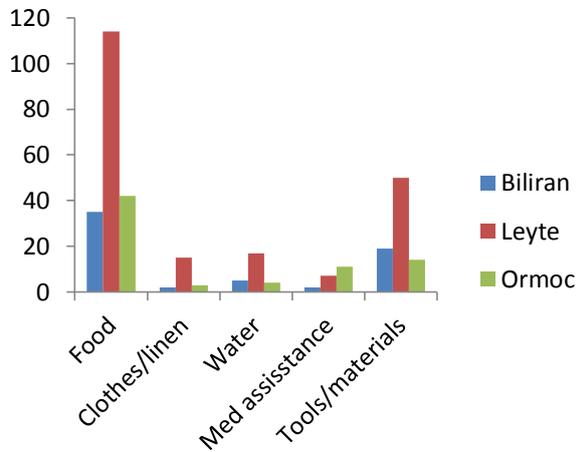
## What did people need?



**Needs after typhoon, all municipalities**



Food and construction materials were the main reported needs after the disaster. Though it is the case in the 3 municipalities there is a noticeable difference in Leyte:

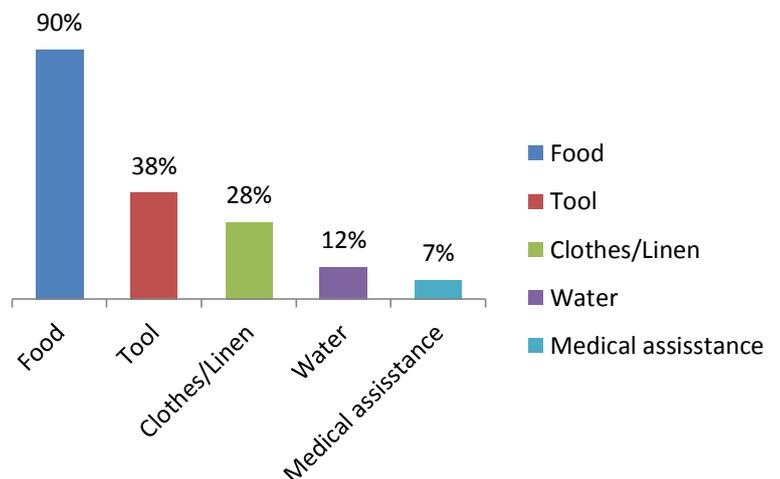


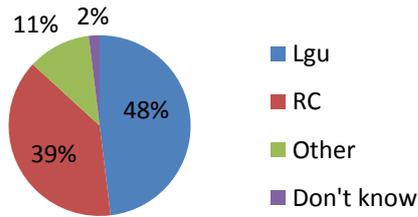
The explanation might be that Leyte is the most rural environment of the 3 but there is nothing in the survey to indicate thus. Visual assessment indicates that food production and cash crop were less impacted in Biliran Island explaining their relatively low need for food assistance.

Needs were reported to be the identical for both men and women.

## What did people receive in addition to the Red Cross assistance?

Distributions made till today are in line with the needs. Food and shelter materials were the most distributed goods. It is important to note that food distributions have been ensured by partners while the Red Cross movement was focusing on Non Food Items and Shelter related items. This pattern is the same everywhere but it is important to see that Leyte seems to be the municipality that has received more food and shelter support. 90% of the beneficiaries received food assistance mainly from Local Government Units while some received water, medical assistance and tools. As we can see in the graph below, government instances and the Red Cross are the main actors involved in the distributions.





The complementarity of services was seen as an asset by beneficiaries.

It is worth noting that relief distributions took place quite late. To date almost 51% of the beneficiaries received the Red Cross assistance more than 3 weeks after the disaster. This trend will increase as distributions are still on-going and are planned to continue for the next two weeks.



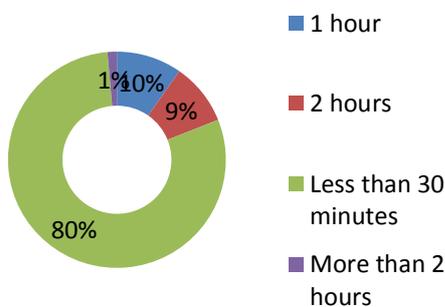
### Beneficiary involvement

Beneficiaries were not highly involved in the program design or implementation. Only 40% of all respondent considered that they were asked about their needs and most of them (68%) were asked by government authorities (mostly Barangay captain). Beneficiary involvement by the Red Cross movement was low and should be strengthened.

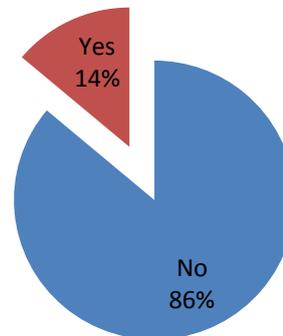
### Access to the distribution point

Distributions have been organized by Barangay. 80% of the beneficiaries were living less than 30 minutes from the distribution point. 86% of all beneficiaries reported having not encountered any difficulty to reach the distribution point.

**Average distance to the distribution point**



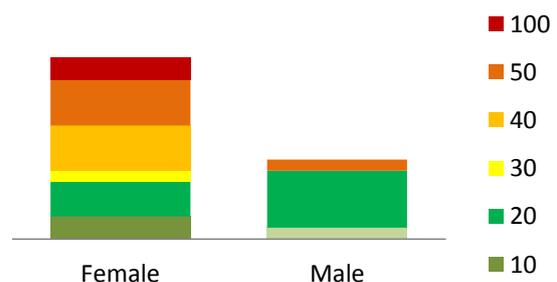
**Did you face any difficulties to reach the distribution point?**



In Biliran province almost 30% of targeted households had to travel more than 2 hours (back and forth) to reach the distribution place. This is because we chose to have only one distribution for all barangays of Cacbugayan municipality (Biliran province). This process has to be avoided as it creates extra cost for transporting goods.

Though distribution sites were carefully chosen to be accessible by the beneficiaries (less than 30 minutes), support was needed to take the goods to their homes (especially in Biliran Municipality). The chart on the right shows that beneficiaries had to paid up to 100 pesos to transport goods back to their home and that the fare is gender specific. While male beneficiaries tend to pay around 20 pesos, female pay around 35 pesos in average.

**Cost of transport (price in PHP) from the distribution point**



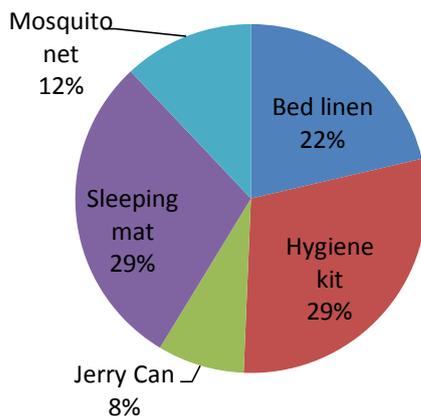
## Distributed items usefulness and quality

87% of distributed items were used by the beneficiaries. Out of the remaining 13%, 67% have not yet used the tarpaulin, but, interestingly enough, because they want to keep it for a later unforeseeable events. Some people with totally damaged houses move with relatives and therefore have not yet had the opportunity to use the distributed goods.

99.5% of interviewed households are satisfied with the quality of the goods. Nonetheless some improvements would be welcome, e.g., soap was labeled in Arabic; beneficiaries did not know for which specific purpose it is designed (personal hygiene vs washing clothes).

It came to our attention that many potential beneficiaries with totally destroyed houses moved to bigger cities to find jobs and try to find money to rebuild their houses (economic migration): whether they were targeted or not, it is not possible to say, out of this survey, but it might be an interesting point to deepen the analysis.

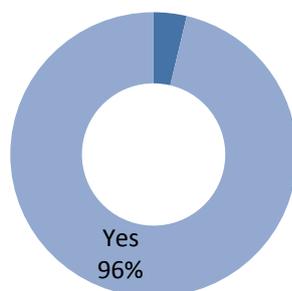
Within the NFIs (no shelter related items) hygiene kits and sleeping mats were reported to be the most useful:



It is interesting to note that, as time goes by, the relative importance of the items changes: a few days after the emergency the hygiene kits were seen as the most useful item while, 4 weeks after, the tarpaulin is becoming the preferred item.

## Use of the Tarpaulin

### Did you receive enough information about the use of the Tarpaulin?

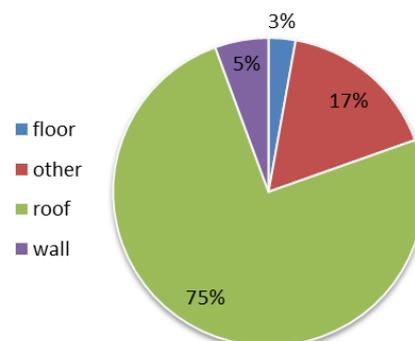


The result is that more than 97% of the beneficiaries used the Tarpaulin to fix their house. In only 3% of the cases the tarpaulin was used for other purposes (mainly to store rice). The enumerator visual check in houses confirmed the use of the tarpaulin and indicates that in 86% of the cases the tarpaulin is effectively well used (according to the standards that were communicated to the beneficiaries).

The use of the Tarpaulin was explained in two different ways:

- At the beginning of each distribution, one of the PRC volunteers was making a presentation to all beneficiaries on how to use the tarpaulin.
- Each beneficiary received a leaflet explaining basic principles of the use of a tarpaulin for shelter.

### Tarpaulin use

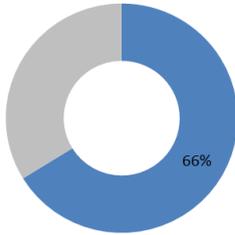


Almost 3 months after the disaster, post distribution monitoring shows that people are still in need. 66% of the respondent said to be in need of construction material to rebuild their houses. As seen above, the tarpaulin was highly appreciated and used, but today beneficiaries are looking for more durable solutions to rebuild their houses.

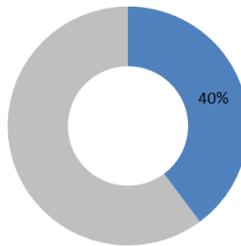
It is important to highlight that 24% of the beneficiaries are in need of food assistance. Amongst those saying they need food assistance 61% are female and 20% have with specific vulnerabilities.

### Current needs

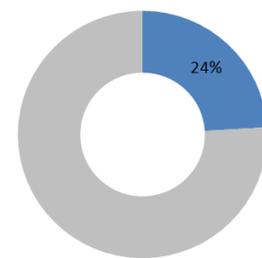
#### Shelter solutions



#### Cash based assistance



#### Food assistance



Cash based assistance is also a main need with 40% of the respondents. Though the results do not allow us to understand the potential use of a cash based assistance it seems that (according to enumerators debriefing) the money is likely to be used to buy construction materials or to pay to rebuild houses.

The main other need is technical assistance to rebuild the house.

### Distribution Fairness

Beneficiary selection and distribution processes were highly appreciated. More than 95% of interviewed household consider the process to be fair while 97% qualify the Red Cross personal behavior as either good or very good.

## Contacts and further information

For further information about this SitRep please contact:

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