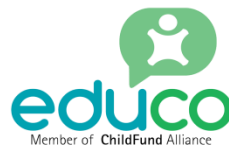


MAY 2017 | PHILIPPINES

PROJECT EARLI: EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN AND  
REHABILITATION OF LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

# Baseline Study





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## Executive Summary

The Education Assistance for Children and Rehabilitation of Livelihood Project or **Project EARLi** is a nine-month (April–December 2017) early recovery project in response to Super Typhoon Nina (International Name: Nock-Ten) that is collaboratively implemented by Fundación Educación y Cooperación – EDUCO and ChildFund Korea (CFK) funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Project EARLi's baseline data were gathered from May to June covering 98 children in 244 households from 12 barangays of the Municipalities of Bato and Libon, in the Provinces of Camarines Sur and Albay, respectively. Interviews in 15 barangays, 12 schools, and 3 municipal local government units were conducted to gather data on the status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) in their areas. Group discussions were also conducted with key stakeholders and children in 3 schools. Adult and children group discussions were conducted separately. These were conducted in schools where Project EARLi intends to pilot school-based DRRM initiatives.

Results show a general gap in capacity in terms of DRRM. Although local governments have their own DRRM plans to ensure budget, schools do not have School DRRM (SDRRM) Plans. SDRRM plans are supposedly linked with the barangay DRRM Plan for seamless implementation. Schools are operating based on Education Department orders to conduct drills on fire and earthquake, in collaboration with the Police and Fire Bureau. No drills were conducted in barangays. Early warning devices like megaphones, drums, bells, buzzers, and whistles are used during drills. There was no mention of child-centered DRRM plans and there were no children involved in the development of these plans. Children only role were as recipients of information during drills and some preparedness activities.

Some schools have adopted certain preparedness measures at the onset of a typhoon like securing the learning materials and books and stacking them on top of cabinets or tables. These were being done together with the children/pupils. But this is not a general practice.

For fishing and farming households, only 16% were able to attend any orientation on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) or DRRM and only 22% were aware if barangays have DRRM Plans. They have, however, practiced preparedness and measures to minimize damage to lives, properties, and livelihoods. They have evacuated as advised (50%), prepared emergency packs (48%), stockpiled food (41%), evacuated fish or lowered nets/cages (33%), and reinforced houses (33%). Reasons for not evacuating included perceived strong house and evacuation area being far. It should be noted however that 98% of these households had either totally damaged (58%) or partially damaged (40%) homes. Sixty-two percent (62%) reported to have devastated farms, 14% destroyed irrigation, 12% silted farms, and 12% farm animal casualties.

Aside from relief from the government and other donors, coping mechanisms included: substitution of food intake (43%), loans from micro financial institutions, creditors, or relatives (28%), help from friend/relatives (15%) and, reduction in the number of meals (14%). During the study period, 44% of these households have already either partially or fully recovered their livelihoods, of which 86% recovered through loans or contractors.

Children, who are one of the most vulnerable sectors of the society, have not been spared the brunt of Super Typhoon Nock-Ten. Major effects included destruction of learning materials and facilities as well as personal belongings of children like uniforms, shoes, and school supplies. There were also suspensions of classes. These were either due to the destroyed classrooms or use of classrooms as evacuation areas. There have been no debriefing conducted to children after the typhoon, although one school conducted informal psycho-social activities for school children. Destroyed books are yet to be replenished by the national government. About 4% of households reported to have made their children stopped schooling due to natural disaster.

In terms of vulnerability at school, children mentioned big trees inside school premises, stages, gardens (presence of snakes), dilapidated classrooms, presence of broken glasses, and the storage area (presence of rats and snakes). In their own barangays, they mentioned the river, lake, roads, presence of stray dogs, houses made of light materials, sub-standard/unsafe government buildings (barangay hall, day care center, outposts and pavilion).

They also expressed the desire to conduct tree planting activities, DRRM camps, peer teaching, slogan making contests, installation of safety/warning signs, and school gardening to improve preparedness and risk reduction.

As for adult stakeholders, vulnerabilities mentioned were the low capacity of teachers, parents, and children on DRRM; and, unsafe school buildings and school grounds. Priority activities may be immediate rehabilitation of classrooms, construction of fence, and procurement of emergency response equipment.

Municipal LGUs weighed the vulnerabilities to include the low capacity of the population on DRRM, houses are made of light materials, structural integrity and non-typhoon resilience of school buildings, and lack of funds for DRRM. Awareness-raising/Capacity building for children and families on DRRM as well as fully integrating DRRM in the school curriculum can improve DRRM in the areas.

Baseline studies provide information that guide project implementers and supplement planning and other validation activities. This also provides better understanding and basis of comparison of results or initial impacts of interventions during evaluation or post-implementation assessments.

# Rationale and Objectives

The Education Assistance for Children and Rehabilitation of Livelihood Project or Project EARLi is a nine-month (April-December 2017) early recovery project in response to Super Typhoon Nina (International Name: Nock-Ten) that is collaboratively implemented by Fundación Educación y Cooperación – EDUCO and ChildFund Korea (CFK) funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Project EARLi assists the most devastated communities in its areas of EDUCO’s operation after Super Typhoon Nina hit in December 2016. The project aims to help *Children live in communities that demonstrate ability to ensure continuous fulfillment of child’s rights especially on education during and in the aftermath of emergency.*

Specifically, at the end of Project EARLi in December 2017, the following should be in place in the communities it is working with: (1) Children have immediate access to functional and conducive learning environment and sustained their education; and, (2) Child-centered Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) is implemented in community and school levels.

To achieve this, the project will be implementing the following interventions:

## 1. School

- a. Conduct of rehabilitation works in 16 damaged classrooms in 6 elementary schools;
- b. Distribution of 319 sets of instructional materials
- c. Establishment of 6 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)
- d. Training of 12 teachers and 3 Facilitators to manage the TLS
- e. Training of 39 teachers (DRRM Coordinator) on DRRM, Child Rights and Child Protection in emergencies and dissemination of 15,000 “Gabay at Mapa Operation Listo” (DRRM child-friendly kit)
- f. Conduct of school-based training on DRRM, Child Rights, Basic Child Protection in Emergencies with 117 teachers
- g. Conduct of emergency drills and preparedness in 3 the pilot schools, with 20 children, 3 educators, 3 GPTA officers, 3 BLGU<sup>1</sup>/BCPC<sup>2</sup>, 1 MCPC<sup>3</sup> as participant per municipality
- h. Provision of early warning systems (EWS) or emergency kits and First Aid Kit to 3 pilot schools and 3 communities for emergency preparedness and response
- i. Capacity building of 3 SPGs in the 3 pilot schools on project development and management with 30 children, 3 teachers and 2 facilitators as participants
- j. Production and dissemination of 1 video and print material developed by children to promote key DRRM messages

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<sup>1</sup> Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU)

<sup>2</sup> Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)

<sup>3</sup> Municipal Council for the Protection of Children (MCPC)

- k. Provision of resources for 3 small scale DRRM activities identified by children in 3 pilot schools, such as but not limited to solid waste management which could include among others organic school gardening and composting, re-cycling, river bank clean up, mangrove and tree planting
- l. Capacity building on food production of schools of the 3 pilot schools on food production

## 2. Children

- a. Distribution of 8,705 Children's Educational materials
- b. Training of 78 children (2 per school) on DRRM, Child Rights and Child Protection in emergencies and dissemination of 15,000 "Gabay at Mapa Operation Listo" (DRRM child-friendly kit)
- c. Capacity building of 3 SPGs in the 3 pilot schools on project development and management with 30 children, 3 teachers and 2 facilitators as participants

## 3. Families

- a. Material support to 200 families and the 3 pilot schools for food production and distribution of fishing nets and fiberglass boats to 50 fisher folks
- b. Capacity building on food production of 250 heads of households in 12 barangays in the two municipalities on food production

## 4. LGUs

- a. Conduct of school-based training on DRRM, Child Rights, Basic Child Protection in Emergencies with 78 BLGU representatives
- b. Conduct of emergency drills and preparedness in 3 the pilot schools, with 3 BLGU/BCPC, 1 MCPC as participant per municipality
- c. Provision of early warning systems (EWS) or emergency kits and First Aid Kit to 3 communities for emergency preparedness and response

To be able to gauge the intermediate effect of these interventions, household and children's survey has been conducted on May 1-31, 2017 in order to have an established set of data which improvements attributable to the project, if any, will be compared against. Interviews and group discussions were conducted to supplement the surveys. These were done in May to June, intermittently.



# Methodology and Scope of the Study

The baseline study covered the following:

## 1. Household (HH) survey

A total of 252 HH were interviewed onsite who were pre-identified potential HH beneficiaries for livelihood assistance based on the rapid assessment done with local officials. However, 16 of the identified names were no longer in the area or have stopped farming for several years already.

Interviews with these HHs will validate if they are qualified for assistance through this project. Their DRR practices were also asked to establish current skills, practices and coping mechanisms before, during and after an emergency. Results from these interviews may also be used in designing the awareness raising and training on DRRM in these areas.

They were also asked about the effect of the typhoon to their children. Knowledge on these practices and coping mechanisms can help the project team in planning for purposive and more focused assistance, especially those related to the children and their immediate environs.

A total of 12 barangays scattered across 2 municipalities were covered by the HH survey.

## 2. Children survey

Since EDUCO puts premium on children, they were also interviewed to generate data from their point of view. This will initially gauge the level of resiliency of their families during emergencies as well as their level of awareness in terms of DRR.

Data gathered from them include practices during typhoons, effect of the typhoon to them, and the availability of basic needs during emergencies. These data will also provide the project team with the information by which they can design capacity building activities. These can also supplement the data gathered from key informants interviews and HH surveys.

A total of 95 children spread across 23 barangays in 2 municipalities were interviewed. A stratified random sampling method was used to identify respondents per barangay.

Children group discussions were also conducted in 3 schools to supplement the information gathered through surveys.

## 3. Key informant interviews with school heads or DRR coordinator

To establish the existing practices, skills and, coping mechanisms of schools during emergencies, basic data on DRR were also gathered. This is just to establish how well these schools have implemented the SDRRM program of DepEd. As such, the design of the DRRM training may also be enhanced based on the data generated in this baseline study.

Three (3) schools in all 3 target municipalities were covered. The school head or DRR Coordinator or both were interviewed. However, 12 others were also visited to gather the existing DRR practices and plans including budget.

#### 4. Key informant interviews with Barangay Chairperson

To triangulate data, Chairpersons in barangays where the livelihood and the school food production interventions will be implemented were interviewed. Data from these interviews can provide information about the capacity of these communities in terms of resiliency and preparedness.

A total of 15 barangays were covered in the 3 municipalities were covered.

## Results and Discussion

### Profile of Respondents and Study Areas

#### A. Households

A total of 252 households were surveyed, 202 farmers and 50 fishermen. Since this is a purposive survey and at the same time a validation of the target beneficiaries for livelihood interventions, the surveyed farmers were identified through consultations during the project development stage. These consultations were with the LGU barangay councils and local farmers/fishermen.

Table 1. Summary of Respondents by reported occupation and location, May 2017.

Location	TOTAL	%	Farmer	%	Fisherman	%
<b>Bato</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>98.0%</b>
Agos	15	10.1%	15	15.0%		
Buluang	62	41.9%	14	14.0%	48	100.0%
Cawacagan	20	13.5%	20	20.0%		
Masoli	13	8.8%	13	13.0%		
Salvacion	4	2.7%	4	4.0%		
San Juan	10	6.8%	10	10.0%		
San Roque	24	16.2%	24	24.0%		
<b>Libon</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Buga	17	17.7%	16	16.8%	1	100.0%
Linao	21	21.9%	21	22.1%		
Marayag	12	12.5%	12	12.6%		
Nogpo	33	34.4%	33	34.7%		
San Isidro	13	13.5%	13	13.7%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>		<b>195</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 2 summarizes the educational attainment of respondents and location. About 60% of the respondents have either reach or completed secondary school, of which about 18% have post-secondary schooling. Two percent (25) reported to not have entered school.

Table 2. Educational Attainment of Respondents, by location.

Education Attainment	Bato	%	Libon	%	Total	%
None	5	3%	1	1%	6	2%
Elementary	45	30%	51	51%	96	38%
High School	83	55%	40	40%	123	49%
Vocational	6	4%	2	2%	8	3%
College	13	9%	6	6%	19	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100%</b>

This table shows that, in general, the respondents who were either farmer or fisherman have low academic achievement. Training methods need to be appropriate to ensure achievement of training objectives and knowledge transfer.

Figure 1 summarizes the respondents by location and gender. Meanwhile, the ages of respondents was from farmers and fishermen ranged from 18-80 years old. The 18 years old respondent was a daughter of a farmer, who was not available for interview during the field visits. In general, it should be noted that 33% of the HH-respondents were 50 years old and above. Sixty-two (62%) below were middle aged and older. Although, there were respondents who were spouses, the profile of farmers and fishermen shows that they are the aging population but still need to cater to very dependent population.

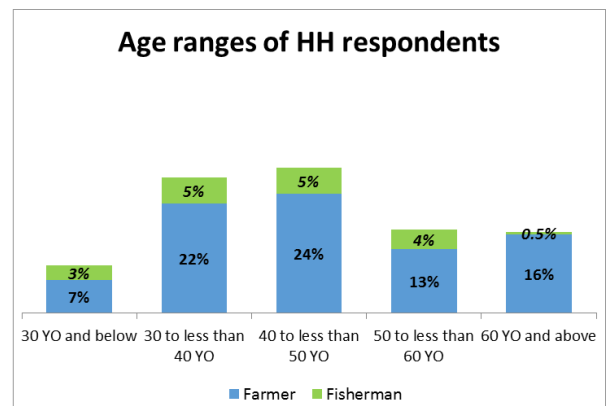
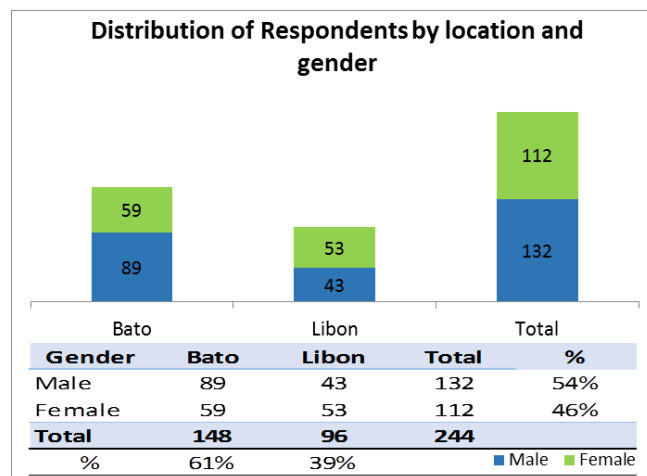


Figure 2. Age range of HH-respondents, May 2017.

Figure 1. Distribution of respondents by location and gender, May 2017.

About 85% of the respondents were either married or have common law partners (see Table 3). About 860 children (17 years and younger) were living with these families. Of these, about 71% were 12 years and below. These children are completely dependent to their parents/caregivers for physical, emotional and financial needs. Interventions to these households may not only be focused on livelihood assistance but also with regards to their roles as parents in ensuring that their children’s wellbeing is well taken care of.

Table 3. Civil Status of Respondents by location, May 2017.

	Civil Status				
	Single	Married	Widow/Widower	Separated	Live-in
Bato	10	105	3	1	9
Libon	7	77	8	3	5

	Civil Status				
	Single	Married	Widow/Widower	Separated	Live-in
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	7.46%	79.82%	4.82%	1.75%	6.14%

To supplement their income in fishing or farming, the respondents reported the following as other sources of household income. About 76% provide labor or services to others and employments outside the barangay. A total of 153 (63%) were 4Ps or SLP beneficiaries while 21 (8%) were indigents. These households receive cash allowances from the government as part of its poverty alleviation program.

Twenty-five (10%) reported to be members of community-based fishermen's or farmer's associations.

**Table 4. Alternative sources of income of Nina-affected households in Bato and Libon, May 2017.**

	Other Source of Income							
	Fishing	Gardening & Livestock Raising	Vendor (fish & food)	Labor or Service Provider	Employment	Brgy. Worker	Remittances	Sari-sari Store
<b>Bato</b>	5	5	2	52	14	3	6	4
<b>Libon</b>	2	2	3	55	17	0	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>%</b>	4%	4%	3%	59%	17%	2%	8%	3%

Of the farmers interviewed, only 165 (83%) are actually tilling/farming, others were farm laborers (9%), not working as farmers anymore or were not residing in the area anymore (8%).

The following Table 5 summarizes the status of land ownership of the farmers. Only about 42% own the lands that they are farming. Other (52%) were either paying tenants or caretakers.

There may need to come up with appropriate intervention to those who were reported as farmers but were either laborers or have stopped farming altogether.

**Table 5. Land ownership of farmers, May 2017.**

	Farm Land Ownership						
	Owned (Titled)	Owned (LUA)	Owned (BARC/PB)	Tenant (Paying)	Care Taker	Tiller (without permit)	Caretaker (Titled)
<b>Bato</b>	28	0	0	22	15	6	2
<b>Libon</b>	38	3	1	32	17	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	40.00%	1.82%	0.61%	32.73%	19.39%	4.24%	1.21%

Meanwhile, for fishermen who were interviewed, 32% were into fish-culture, 2 were no longer residing in the area and 1 is no longer fishing. The rest were into open fishing (catching fish in open waters).

Effects to this livelihood included: lost/destroyed fishing boat, destroyed fish cages, destroyed fishing gears. As of the study period, only 24% have fully recovered their livelihood loss. Others had to borrow fishing boats and have partially recovered either their fish nets or fishing boats to ensure food on the table.

## B. Children

A total of 98 children were interviewed from 24 barangays, spread across two municipalities. Stratified random sampling method was used in identifying the number of respondents per barangays. These are the targeted barangays where school kits will be distributed. They will also be indirectly reached through the capacity building of the LGUs on child-centered DRRM, livelihood assistance in select areas and education support to schools and teachers.

Table 6. Distribution of children-respondents by location and gender, May 2017.

Location	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
<b>Bato</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
Agos	2	6.5%	2	15.4%		
Buluang	4	12.9%	1	7.7%	3	16.7%
Cawacagan	2	6.5%			2	11.1%
Masoli	6	19.4%	2	15.4%	4	22.2%
Sagrada	2	6.5%	2	15.4%		
Salvacion	3	9.7%	2	15.4%	1	5.6%
San Juan	7	22.6%	2	15.4%	5	27.8%
San Roque	5	16.1%	2	15.4%	3	16.7%
<b>Libon</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>68.4%</b>
Bariw	3	4.5%	2	8.7%	1	2.3%
Bonbon	8	11.9%	3	13.0%	5	11.4%
Buga	9	13.4%	5	21.7%	4	9.1%
Bulusan	4	6.0%	1	4.3%	3	6.8%
East Carisac	1	1.5%			1	2.3%
Libtong	3	4.5%	1	4.3%	2	4.5%
Linao	3	4.5%	1	4.3%	2	4.5%
Marayag	1	1.5%			1	2.3%
Nogpo	6	9.0%	2	8.7%	4	9.1%
Sagrada Familia	3	4.5%	1	4.3%	2	4.5%
Salvacion	2	3.0%	1	4.3%	1	2.3%
San Isidro	3	4.5%	1	4.3%	2	4.5%
Sta. Cruz	2	3.0%	1	4.3%	1	2.3%
Villa Petrona	3	4.5%			3	6.8%
West Carisac	2	3.0%			2	4.5%
Zone 3	14	20.9%	4	17.4%	10	22.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63.3%</b>

The ages of the children-respondents range from 6 to less than 18 years old. Figure 3 below shows the distribution of the respondents by age range while Table 7 summarizes the age range of respondents by location and gender. This survey can provide the general situation of the children's perspective in terms of their experience during STY Nock-Ten and preparedness-related practices that their families and community were practicing.

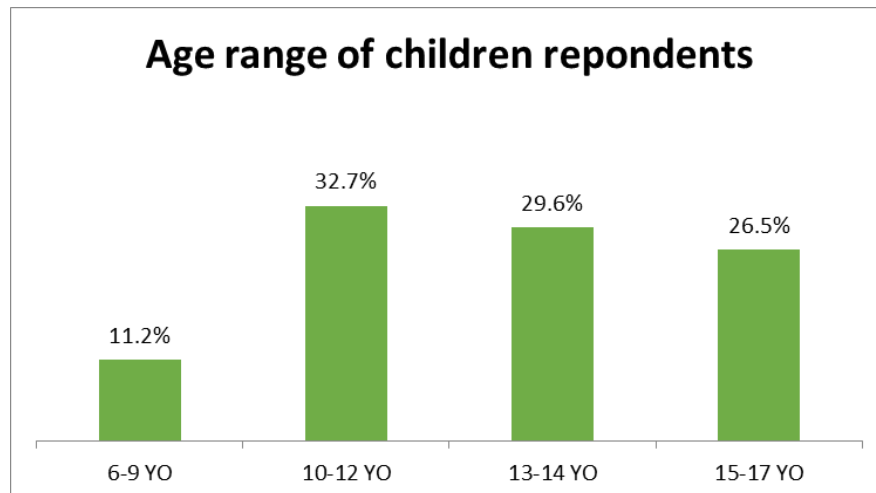


Figure 3. Distribution of respondents by age-range.

Table 7. Age range of children-respondents by gender and location, May 2017.

Gender	Municipality	6-9 YO	10-12 YO	13-14 YO	15-17 YO	Total
Male	<i>Bato</i>	3	6	3	1	13
	<i>Libon</i>	2	4	11	6	23
Male Total (36.7%)		5	10	14	7	36
Female	<i>Bato</i>	2	7	4	5	18
	<i>Libon</i>	4	15	11	14	44
Female Total (63.3%)		6	22	15	19	62
Total		11	32	29	26	98

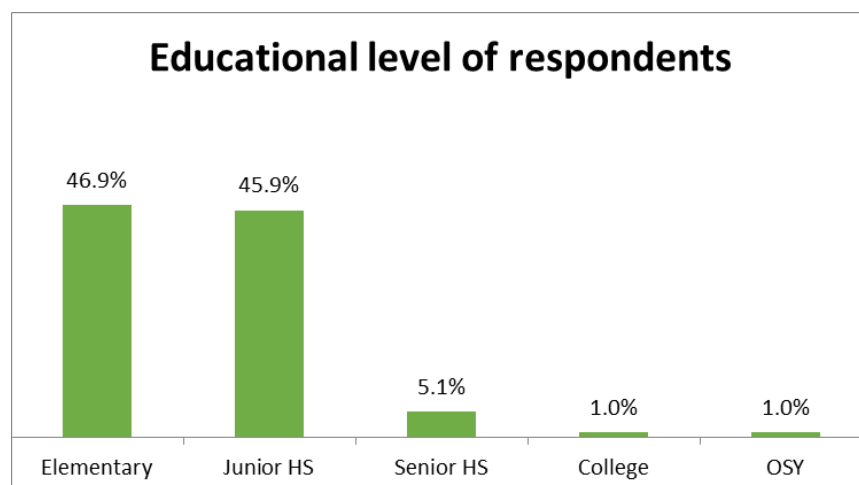


Figure 4. Educational level of children-respondents, May 2017.

Table 8. Distribution of children-respondents, by gender, educational level and location.

Gender	Municipality	Elementary	Junior HS	Senior HS	College	OSY	Total
Male	Bato	9	3	1			13
	Libon	7	15		1		23
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>36</b>
Female	Bato	9	8			1	18
	Libon	21	19	4			44
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>

### C. Schools

The schools visited were those that are very vulnerable due to their location. About 18,000 children were enrolled in these schools in SY 2016-17. Aside from their proximity to hazards, the governance structures at the school-, barangay- and municipal-levels were also looked into to get the general situation of the communities where children frequent. Table 9 below summarizes the geographical location of visited schools and terrain type.

Table 9. List of study schools, May 2017.

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Barangay Type	Geographical Terrain	Name of School	Enrolment (SY 2016-17)
Camarines Sur	Bato	Agos	Proper	Lowland, River Side	Agos ES	232
Camarines Sur	Bato	San Juan	Rural	Lowland, Upland	Atipolo ES	179
Camarines Sur	Bato	San Roque	Rural	Lowland	San Roque ES	179
Camarines Sur	Bato	Buluang	Rural	Lakeside	Buluang ES	730
Camarines Sur	Bato	Salvacion	Rural	Lakeside	Salvacion ES	179
Camarines Sur	Bato	Masoli	Rural	Lowland, Upland	Masoli ES	520
Camarines Sur	Bato	Cawacagan	Rural	Lakeside	Cawacagan ES	311
Albay	Libon	Linao	Rural	Lowland	Linao ES	211
Albay	Libon	Marayag	Rural	Lowland	Marayag ES	211
Albay	Libon	San Isidro	Rural	Low Land, River Side	San Isidro ES	179
Albay	Libon	Buga	Rural	Lowland, Upland	Buga ES	701
Albay	Libon	Nogpo	Rural	Lowland, Riverside	Nogpo ES	520
Albay	Libon	Zone 3 Tinago	Proper	Lowland	Libon East CS	369
Camarines Sur	Nabua	Sto. Domingo	Rural	Lowland	Sto. Domingo ES	343
Camarines Sur	Nabua	Dolorosa	Rural	Upland	Dolorosa ES	311

### D. Barangays

A total of 15 barangays were visited for interviews of the status of their DRRM plans. These are home to 7,232 households, with an average HH size of 5. The barangay chairperson and/or councilor were interviewed. Relevant information was also gathered related to children.

In general, the participation rate for basic education is 98.5%, with secondary level having lower participation rate, which is about 97%. Reasons for dropping-out included financial problems, teen-age pregnancy, vices and lack of motivation to go back to school. Buluang in Bato reported the highest frequency of *13 to under 18 year olds* who were not in schools followed by Salvacion, Masoli and Cawacagan, also in Bato. Less than 50% (47%) of the barangays do not have secondary schools.

Approximately 18% of children 3-4 years have not accessed day care services. Each barangay only has 1 day care worker (DCW). These 15 DCWs cater to 560 children, with an average 37 children per class, if they only hold 1 session per day.

**Table 10. List of study area by geographical description, May 2017.**

Location	Lowland, River Side	Lowland	Lowland, Upland	Upland	Lakeside	Total
<b>Bato</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Agos	1					
Buluang					1	
Cawacagan					1	
Masoli			1			
Salvacion					1	
San Juan			1			
San Roque		1				
<b>Libon</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>
Buga			1			
Linao		1				
Marayag		1				
Nogpo	1					
San Isidro	1					
Zone 3 Tinago		1				
<b>Nabua</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
Dolorosa				1		
Sto. Domingo		1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

## Results by Intervention Statement

**Goal or an overarching objective:** Children are able to live in communities that demonstrate ability to ensure continuous fulfillment of child's rights especially on education during and in the aftermath of emergency.

### Baseline Results:

#### Effect of STY Nock-Ten in children's education

*Children of target farmers and fishermen*

Survey results showed that STY Nock-Ten have one or several effects to the children. **Figure 5** shows that 3% of the HHs was not affected but most damage were education-related although 1.72% reported to have



demonstrated change in behavior, like being scared of even just isolated rain showers and thunderstorms. This is not categorized as trauma because it was not diagnosed by a medical doctor, however, it should be noted that there were no debriefing conducted to these children. Although the teachers in 1 of the 3 target schools for school-based DRRM project shared that they have conducted informal psychosocial support to the children. Table 11 summarizes the effects of the typhoon to children, by location.

Major effects include *destroyed books, school uniforms and shoes, and learning materials/school supplies.*

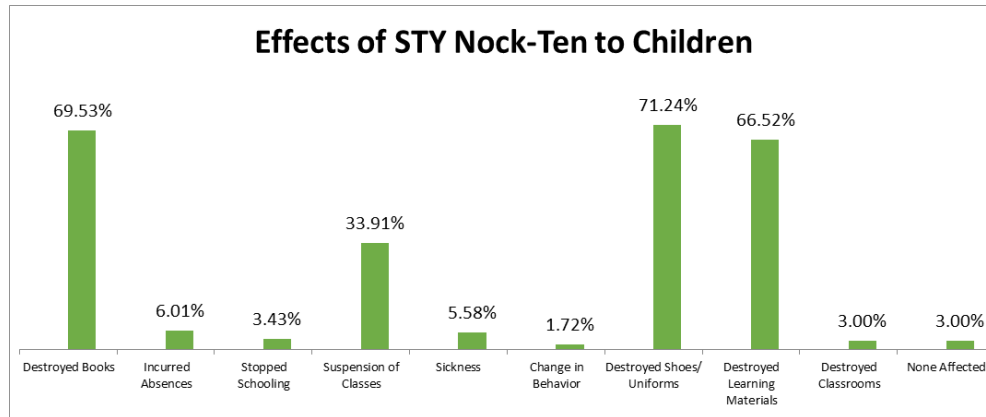


Figure 5. Effects of STY Nock-Ten to farmers' and fishermen's children, May 2017.

Table 11. Effects of Typhoon Nock-Ten to children of target farmers and fishermen, May 2017.

	Typhoon Nina Effects to the Children									
	Destroyed Books	Incurred Absences	Stopped Schooling	Suspension of Classes	Sickness	Change in Behavior	Destroyed Shoes/Uniforms	Destroyed Learning Materials	Destroyed Classrooms	None Affected
<b>Bato</b>	50	0	3	29	5	0	47	49	5	5
<b>Libon</b>	112	14	5	50	8	4	119	106	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	69.53%	6.01%	3.43%	33.91%	5.58%	1.72%	71.24%	66.52%	3.00%	3.00%

*Children in other target areas*

Children's survey was also conducted in other barangays other than those in areas where livelihood interventions will be implemented. Results show that effects to children

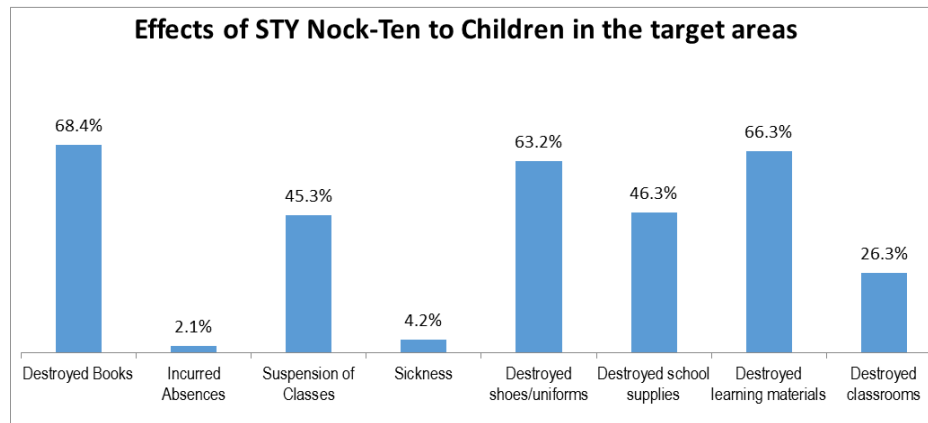


Figure 6. Effects of Typhoon Nock-Ten as experienced by children, May 2017.

Table 12. Effects of Typhoon Nock-Ten as experienced by children, May 2017. le 13.

	Effect of Typhoon to Children							
	Destroyed Books	Incurred Absences	Suspension of Classes	Sickness	Destroyed shoes/uniforms	Destroyed school supplies	Destroyed learning materials	Destroyed classrooms
Bato	18	1	15	2	18	10	17	7
Libon	47	1	28	2	42	34	46	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	68.4%	2.1%	45.3%	4.2%	63.2%	46.3%	66.3%	26.3%

**Purpose/Outcome 1:** Children have immediate access to functional and conducive learning environment and sustained their education

**Indicators:**

*P/O1.1 95% of enrolled children completed attendance in schools*

**Baseline Results:**

A total of 17,810 were enrolled in the target schools in SY 2016-2017, when STY Nock-Ten hit the region. Table 14 summarizes the enrolment data by gender and by school. Drop-out and school leavers for SY 2016-17 are not yet available during the data gathering period as well as the enrolment data for SY 2017-18.

Table 14. Enrollment in target schools, SY 2016-2017.

Municipality	No	School	Barangay	Enrollees		
				Male	Female	Total
Libon	1	Bonbon	Bonbon	336	365	701
	2	Buga	Buga	396	334	730
	3	Bulusan	Bulusan	146	165	311
	4	Libon East CS	Zone 3	708	601	1309
	5	J. Cortez	Nogpo	279	249	528
	6	San Isidro	San Isidro	119	132	251

Municipality	No	School	Barangay	Enrollees		
				Male	Female	Total
	7	Libtong	Libtong	64	75	139
	8	Linao	Linao	163	146	309
	9	Sagrada Familia	Sagrada Familia	157	163	320
	10	Villa Petrona	Villa Petrona	146	165	311
	11	Sta. Cruz	Sta. Cruz	92	88	180
	12	West Carisac	West Carisac	97	85	182
	13	Bariw	Bariw	141	120	261
	14	Marayag	Marayag	67	39	106
	15	East Carisac	East Carisac	73	50	123
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2984</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>5761</b>
<b>Bato</b>	1	Agos	Agos	122	110	232
	2	Atipolo	San Juan	280	287	567
	3	Buluang	Buluang	200	185	385
	4	Carlos Nardo	Cawacagan	103	108	211
	5	Masoli	Masoli	274	246	520
	6	Sagrada	Sagrada	66	79	145
	7	Salvacion	Salvacion	243	222	465
	8	San Roque	San Roque	217	202	419
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1505</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>2944</b>
<b>Nabua</b>	1	Bustrac	Bustrac	96	71	167
	2	Lourdes	Lourdes Young	188	162	350
	3	Nabua East CS	San Nicolas	1251	1185	2436
	4	Ogbon	San Antonio Ogbon	155	180	335
	5	Pacifico	Antipolo Old	84	66	150
	6	Paloyon Oriental	Paloyon Oriental	98	81	179
	7	San Vicente	San Vicente Ogbon	233	222	455
	8	Santiago Old	Santiago Old	133	112	245
	9	Santiago Young	Santiago Young	247	201	448
	10	Sta. Barbara	Sta. Barbara	109	117	226
	11	Dolorosa	Dolorosa	158	158	316
	12	Inapatan	Inapatan	232	201	433
	13	Nabua West CS	La Purisima	858	757	1615
	14	Sta. Cruz	Sta. Cruz	178	165	343
	15	Sto. Domingo	Sto. Domingo	569	469	1038
	16	Topas IMPACT	Topas	191	178	369
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4780</b>	<b>4325</b>	<b>9105</b>
<b>OVER ALL TOTAL</b>				<b>9269</b>	<b>8541</b>	<b>17810</b>

*P/O1.2 95% of affected children continue with their schooling*

#### Baseline Results:

Figure 5 and Table 12 show that 3.43% of the HHs made their children stopped due to STY Nock-Ten. This has been one of the harmful coping mechanisms adopted by the affected population. However, 0.65% of have

incurred absences aside from those who had suspension of classes (14.05%) or started classes on a later date after Christmas break but no make-up classes were done to cope with the lost teacher-pupil contact time.

As for the destroyed textbooks, these were assessed by the Department of Education and forwarded report to DepEd Central Office. Replacements will be done within the year.

*P/O1.3 95% of families with ensured food availability at home by December 2017*

As of baseline study period, 44% of the respondents (48.5% farmers and 30% fisher folks) have partially or fully recovered from STY Nock-Ten damages. Recovery was through personal savings, government subsidy, loan from MFIs and relatives or combination of any these. About 10% reported to have additional members of the family, children included, who worked/helped in their livelihoods. Meanwhile, about 3% either sold or leased inputs/tools or gears to cope after the typhoon. These two options are considered as harmful coping mechanisms.

**Baseline Results:**

One of the immediate effects of the typhoon was food-related. Based on the results, 42.5% of the households have *Changed Food Intake*, 22.2% have *Reduced Food Intake*, 13.9% have *Reduced Number of Meals* and 12.7% had their *Food Rationed*. Meanwhile, 81.3 and 80% of the households have *received relief from the government and from other donors*, respectively.

The target families were very vulnerable. Based on the results of the study, 62% of the farmers had devastated farms while 84% of the fishermen had destroyed fishing nets 62% had destroyed boats. Other effects to their livelihood include silted farms, destruction of irrigation canals as well as fish cages, for fishermen. **Table 15** and **Table 16** summarize the effects of the typhoon to these households.

**Table 15. Effects of STY Nock-Ten to farmers, May 2017.**

	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Destroyed Farm Implements	2	7	9	4.5%
Destroyed Farm Machineries	2	7	9	4.5%
Destroyed Farm Inputs (seeds, fertilizers)	1	13	14	7.0%
Draft Animal Died	1	1	2	1.0%
Siltation of Farm	8	15	23	11.5%
Devastated Farm	53	71	124	62.0%
Destroyed Postharvest Facilities	0	1	1	0.5%
Farm Animals Died	7	16	23	11.5%
Additional Work/Labor Opportunities	0	7	7	3.5%
Irrigation Destroyed	5	22	27	13.5%
Not Affected	7	21	28	14.0%

Table 16. Effects of STY Nock-Ten to fishermen, May 2017.

Effects of STY Nina to Fishermen	Destroyed Fishing boat	Destroyed Nets	Destroyed fish pens	Destroyed fish cage/post	Destroyed Equipment/Materials	Missing Fishing boat	Not Affected
Bato	30	41	11	11	3	1	1
Libon	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>%</b>	62.0%	84.0%	22.0%	24.0%	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%

**Purpose/Outcome 2:** Basis of child-centered DRRM mechanism is implemented at communities and school levels

**Indicators:**

*P/O2.1 3 BLGUs developed child-centered DRRM plan*

**Baseline Results:**

DRRM Plans are mandatory requirements for AIP approval. Per practice, all BLGUs and MLGUs have their own DRRM Plans to be able to budget and expend related costs. Based on interviews in the project area, existing DRRM Plans are compliant with the law since this is mandatory in preparing plans and budget for the LGU and RA 10121 stipulates mandatory earmarks for DRRM.

The DRRM Plans, however, were not child-centered because the process of preparing the plan did not involve children. Children were not also given special attention in the activities including the evacuation areas. Children were usually treated as regular affected population, not a vulnerable sector, and left under the responsibility of their parents or caregivers. For relief packs, children's special needs were also not considered.

RA 10821 of 2015 (An Act Mandating the Provision of Emergency Relief and Protection for Children Before, During, and After Disasters and Other Emergency Situations) also provides the legal basis for ensuring inclusion and prioritization of children's special needs during disaster and emergencies, however, these are yet to be translated in programs and services in the localities and schools where children spend most of their time.

*P/O2.2 3 schools developed child-centered DRRM plan*

**Baseline Results:**

All of the visited schools did not have SDRRM Plans, no SDRRMCs, no contingency plans for specific hazards and no budget at expenditures in the last 2 years. This is despite the issuance of DO 55 in 2007 which requires mainstreaming of DRRM in school system, programs and services. However, the schools conduct fire and earthquake drills by virtue of DepEd Orders. Aside from these drills, there are no other plans existing in the area.

In terms of practices, 2 of the target schools secure instructional materials before a typhoon hits the area. One school shared that they do this together with the Supreme Pupil Government (SPG) officers.

**Outputs/Results 1.1.** Affected children's school materials needs are addressed

**Indicators:**

O/R 1.1 # of children provided with educational materials

**Baseline Results:**

Survey results showed that children's school supplies of the 77% of the households interviewed were destroyed meanwhile 46% of the interviewed children also experienced destroyed school supplies.

**Outputs/Results 1.2.** Improved school facilities affected by typhoons

Indicator:

O/R 1.2.1 16 classrooms repaired with Child-Friendly standards by December 2017

**Baseline Results:**

Indicator:

O/R 1.2.1 # of community members provided support to the repair of school buildings

**Baseline Results:**

*No data was generated for this indicator.*

**Outputs/Results 1.3.** Stabilized food production to ensure the family's food security and children's basic needs

Indicators:

O/R 1.3.1 238 of families that have 3 complete meals per day

**Baseline Results:**

**Figure 7** shows that of the households that reported reduction in meals, 83% have actually reduced the number of meals from full three meals to less than 3 meals per day. Although there were families (6%) who reported to only have two meals per day, the proportion has increased (1300%). **Table 17** shows the proportion of meals reduction before and after the typhoon.

**Table 17. Coping Mechanism: Reduction in Meals, May 2017.**

	Reduced Number of Meals			
	1 meal	2 meals	3 meals	4 meals
Before STY Nock Ten	0	2	27	8
%	0%	6%	77%	23%
After STY Nock Ten	1	28	8	0
%	3%	80%	23%	0%
% Change	100%	1300%	-70%	-100%

Aside from reduction of the number of meals, forty-two (42.5%) of the households have substituted their food intake. These included vegetables to canned goods (49%), fish to noodles / dried fish (48%) and, fish/meat to canned goods (33%). The following **Table 18** summarizes food substitution behavior in the study area.

Table 18. Coping Mechanism: Change in Food Intake, May 2017.

	Change in Food Intake				
	From Fish/Salt/ to Noodles/Eggs/Dried Fish	From Meat/Fish to Vegetables	From Vegetables to Canned Good	From Rice to Bread/Root Crops	From Fish/Meat to Canned Goods
Bato	19	12	31	6	15
Libon	51	15	52	9	36
Total	70	27	83	15	51
Percentage	47.7%	14.0%	48.6%	8.4%	33.6%

O/R 1.3.2 280 families (250) and children (30) trained on food production

**Baseline Results:**

*No data was generated on the training provided to target households and select children.*

O/R 1.3.3 238 of families able to start operating their destroyed livelihoods

**Baseline Results:**

A total of 216 (85.7%) households interviewed were affected by the typhoon. Others were no longer or unknown in the area (6.3%), 6% were no longer farming and 2% were not affected by the typhoon.

The following Table 19 shows the sources of livelihood inputs of the households interviewed, however, for the farmers/fishermen who have already recovered or partially recovered (44%) their livelihoods, 86% have reported to have loaned from relatives, neighbors or MFIs.

On a normal planting season, the following were the sources of farm inputs. This shows that farmers are still basically dependent on credits from MFIs or contractors (55%). Only a third (33%) was self-reliant.

Table 19. Sources of livelihood inputs, May 2017.

	Sources of Livelihood Inputs				
	Own Savings	Government Subsidy	Land Owner	Credit (MFI, Banks)	Contractor
Bato	30	3	8	31	11
Libon	25	1	4	30	18
Total	55	4	12	61	29
Percentage	33.3%	2.4%	7.3%	37.0%	17.6%

**Table 21** summarizes the typhoon’s effects to the livelihood of the HHs. Note that multiple responses were allowed for the following information. Results show that *palay* farmers were the most affected. Not only that 67% of the farming farmers (not laborers only) have planted *palay* but almost all of them were affected (92%). This also implies that not only were their families affected by their losses but the whole community since rice is a Filipino staple. It should be further noted that the succeeding planting season was summer. It should be noted that only 42% of these farmers have access to irrigation services, others were dependent on surface or rain water for farming.

It should also be noted that 75% of the produce of vegetable gardeners were affected.

Table 20. Crops planted and affected in Municipalities of Libon and Bato post-Nina.

	Crops Planted for the Second half of the year			
	Vegetables (Bitter Gourd, Lady Fingers, Eggplant, etc.)	Palay	Corn	Root crops (Sweet potato, Cassava, Taro, etc.)
Bato	20	44	6	5
Libon	35	66	11	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
Percentage	33%	67%	10%	12%
Crops that were destroyed				
Bato	17	43	5	3
Libon	24	58	4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
Percentage	25%	61%	5%	7%

Table 21. Effect of typhoon to fish culturing in Municipalities of Libon and Bato.

	Fish/shells culturing for the second half of the year				
	St. Peter's Fish	Snapper Fish	Carp	Mud Fish	Catfish
Bato	41	17	3	2	1
Libon	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Percentage	86%	35%	6%	4%	2%
Fish affected					
Bato	40	6	0	0	0
Libon	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Percentage	84%	12%			

Meanwhile, of the 86% fishermen culturing St. Peter's fish, 84% of them were affected. Anecdotes from the field revealed that during the aftermath of the typhoon, fish has become abundant in the open waters since the fish cages/pens were destroyed.

Practices adopted to minimize damage/losses included: fishnets or fish cages were lowered, reinforcement of fish cages, securing of nets and fish cages and premature harvesting and selling.

#### Outputs/Results 2.1 Increased knowledge on child-centered DRRM among schools and community stakeholders

In general, there is a lack of capacity in terms of DRRM among the schools and community stakeholders. Although there were training provided, these were during summits or just included in the many orientations provided to newly elected officials. Parents are orientated during Family Development Sessions (FDS) and barangay assemblies. FDS are oftentimes for 4Ps beneficiaries only and knowledge transfer during barangay assemblies is also oftentimes limited due to the big crowd, sound systems and venues. No drills have been conducted in the barangays.

Indicators:



O/R 2.1.1 % of families, children, LGUs trained on child-centered DRRM

**Baseline Results:**

Of the households interviewed, only 16% had an orientation on DRRM. The topics covered included disaster preparedness, awareness and basic life support.

In terms of practices, **Figure 7** shows the different coping mechanisms of the households after the typhoon. It is very notable here that more than 80% of the affected population coped through relief from the government and/or other donors.

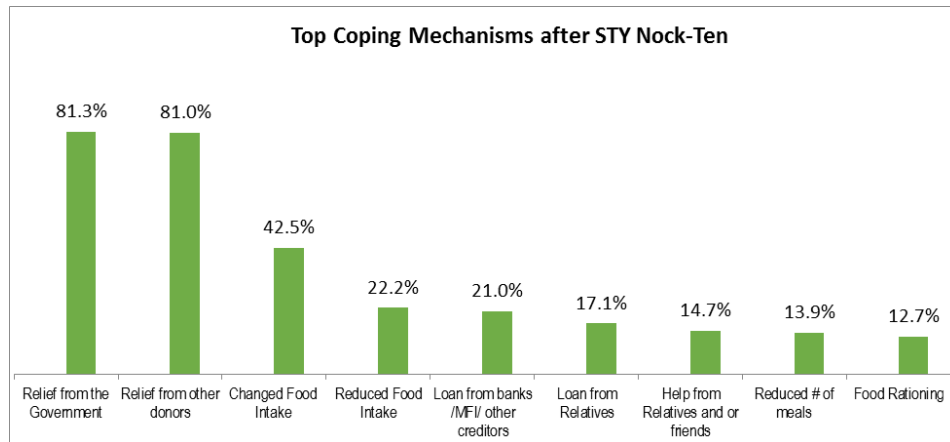


Figure 7. Top coping mechanisms of households after STY Nock-Ten.

Other coping mechanisms were almost all harmful. These are also reflection of the low preparedness capacity of these communities. It is also notable though that 40% of the HHs have stockpiled food in anticipation to the impending emergency.

Table 22. Coping mechanisms of farmers and fishermen, May 2017.

Coping Mechanisms AFTER Typhoon Nock-Ten	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Loan from Relatives	29	14	43	17.1%
Help from Relatives and/or friends	20	17	37	14.7%
Relief from the Government	115	90	205	81.3%
Loan from banks/micro finance/other creditors	34	19	53	21.0%
Relief from other donors	117	87	204	81.0%
Reduced Food Intake	32	24	56	22.2%
Reduced number of meals	22	13	35	13.9%
Change Food Intake	52	55	107	42.5%

The following **Table 23** shows the practices of the households prior to the typhoon. This shows that the most of them evacuated but not all of the evacuees have prepared emergency packs. Only 0.8% was updated through radios and about 50% that tied or reinforced their homes. It should also be noted that only about 40% actually practiced food stockpiling, which is very basic preparedness mechanism prior to any anticipated emergency.

Table 23. Fishermen and Farmers' Reported Preparedness Practices, May 2017.

Preparedness Practices	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Evacuated as Advised	60	61	121	49.6%
Prepared Emergency Packs	63	53	116	47.5%

Preparedness Practices	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Stockpiled Food	56	43	99	40.6%
Evacuated Fish Etc.	49	32	81	33.2%
Harvested Produce	2	0	2	0.8%
Tied House	30	16	46	18.9%
Reinforced House	53	28	81	33.2%
Secured Important Things	7	10	17	7.0%
Pruned Trees	0	1	1	0.4%
Listening Radio for Typhoon Updates	0	2	2	0.8%
Information Dissemination	4	2	6	2.5%
Not Able to Prepare	3	0	3	1.2%

Further, household survey results showed that only 21% were aware that they have DRRM plans in the barangay and all of them were aware that these were disseminated. Consequently, only 21% were also consulted in the preparation of the DRRM Plans.

These results are reflection of the status of DRRM at the barangay level. Only 40% have hazard and evacuation maps mounted in strategic places. Only 1 (6%) barangay has conducted drills (fire and earthquake). Of their budget, only 71% was the expended. Eighty-seven percent (87%) have their own response teams but only three (3) barangays (Agos, Linao and Sto. Domingo) were provided with training, albeit very minimal (First Aid Training in 2017 for Linao; Orientation on BDRRMC Functions for Agos in 2016; and, Disaster Preparedness Training in 2015 and Fire Prevention & Earthquake Drill Training in 2016 for Sto. Domingo).

Meanwhile, of the children surveyed, 52% have reported to have participated in simulation drills, however, only 16% were aware that they have hazard maps mounted in strategic places and 15% were aware that they have early warning systems in their barangays or schools. It should be noted that simulations drills are only done in schools. Table 24 below shows the distribution of children's awareness and participation in emergency preparedness.

**Table 24. Children's participation and awareness in DRRM, May 2017.**

	Participated in simulation drills	Have hazard maps	Have EWS
Bato	9	3	3
Libon	40	12	11
Total	49	15	14
Percentage	51.6%	15.8%	14.7%

As for the three (3) target schools for child-centered DRRM, two shared that they were provided with training on DRR and CCA. One of the SDRRM Coordinator was reported to be newly designated and is not familiar with DRRM. They do not have Emergency Response Teams, no evacuation or hazard maps installed in strategic places, but they have early warning devices like bells and buzzers.

**Table 25. Children's Reported Preparedness Practices, May 2017.**

How did you prepare for the typhoon?	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Evacuated as advised	23	42	65	68%
Prepared Emergency Packs	17	36	53	56%
Stockpiled Food	17	27	44	46%
Reinforced House	10	20	30	32%
Tied house	5	4	9	9%

How did you prepare for the typhoon?	Bato	Libon	Total	Percentage
Harvested Produce	1	0	1	1%
Secured things	0	12	12	13%
Helped parents	1	5	6	6%
None	2	6	8	8%

O/R 2.1.2 Three (3) schools developed contingency plans

**Baseline Results:**

Interviews with the school heads and DRRM Coordinators in the target schools (J. Cortes ES in Libon; Santo Domingo ES in Nabua; and Atipolo ES in Bato) showed that they do not they do not have SDRRM Committee yet despite DepEd's order to mainstream DRRM in schools in school system. Consequently, they also do not have plans and budget for DRRM yet. Except for fire and earthquake drills conducted in the schools, by virtue of Department Orders, they do not have DRRM or Contingency Plans.

The other 12 schools visited also did not have DRRM or contingency plans.

O/R 2.1.3 Three (3) schools conducted emergency drills

Interviews revealed that emergency drills on fire and earthquake are being conducted in the schools, in coordination with the PNP and BFP. Field visits further revealed that the major hazards in the area are flooding, typhoon, landslides and vehicular accidents. For typhoons, they were using the national general directives in terms of class suspensions, that is, depending on PAGASA and the LGU.

**Outputs/Results 2.2.** Developed capacities of children and their families to identify and implement activities that would reduce their exposure to disaster related risks

Indicator:

O/R 2.2.1 Three (3) completed small-scale DRRM related projects designed and implemented by children by December 2017

**Baseline Results:**

In terms of child participation, interviews showed that children were not really informed of their roles, if any, EWS, and plans. Although school officials articulated that SPGs were informed of the plans, children's survey results showed that 49% of the children were not aware of any EWS and hazard maps in their schools or barangays, 15% responded that they have EWS and hazard maps but 37% responded that they do NOT have EWS or hazard maps in their areas.

Results further showed that children have not been included or provided any avenues for participation in terms of project design and implementation. Most of the time, children were only informed of they should be doing in the implementation of an activity or program.

The target schools for the implementation of small-scale DRRM projects were in vulnerable areas like low land (1) and lakeside (2) and there is available space for food production.

# Summary and Recommendations

In summary, the following are the salient points from the baseline study conducted:

1. Implementation of DRRM at the local level
  - a. Adoption of the DRRM framework remains a challenge in the target areas. Since the law requires DRRM plans to be developed as a requirement for LGU budgeting, these are present at the LGU level. Comprehensive and coherent DRRM plans are yet to be achieved.
  - b. Review and assessment of plans have not been done since the approval of their plans.
  - c. With the “separation” of schools from the LGUs, schools only follow orders by virtue of department orders. Drills are mostly done in partnership with the Police and Fire Protection Bureau, on earthquake and fire. All schools do not have their own SDRRM Plans.
  
2. DRRM capacity of schools, BLGUs and MLGUs
  - a. There were people assigned to the Council, offices and committees, however, technical knowledge is of varying levels.
  - b. Training provided to the schools and BLGUs were very minimal and not all of the respondents/committee members were trained.
  - c. Not all schools have emergency response team.
  - d. There were no reported certified first aid providers. One of the barangays received their training as far back as 2007 without refresher courses. Some barangays were just provided with an orientation on the roles and responsibilities of BDRRMCs.
  - e. The very low capacity on DRRM is also reflected on the preparedness practices of the schools. Although drills were done, securing instructional and other learning materials has not been a general practice in schools. Only one school reported to have been securing these as instructed by the school head.
  - f. Budget remained a challenge. Schools do not have allocation for DRRM-related activities. One school used budget from the PTA funds.
  - g. BLGUs course information and capacity building to the general public through barangay assemblies, family development sessions, and bulletin boards. Information was related to children during drills.
  
3. Effects of challenged DRRM implementation to families and children.
  - a. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of the households experienced either partial or full damaged homes. Eighty-six percent (86%) experienced damages in livelihoods.
  - b. Only 16% were able to attend orientations on DRRM or CCA and 22% were aware of the presence of a DRRM plan in their barangays.
  - c. Only 50% evacuated as advised since they either felt safe in their homes or because the evacuation areas were far.
  - d. Children’s education received the brunt of the typhoon since not only were their school supplies, uniforms and shoes damaged, their school and other learning materials were also damaged. This has led to suspension of classes, which should have been avoidable.
  - e. Three point four percent (3.4%) of households had to make their children stop schooling to help in the family’s livelihood.
  - f. Only 33% reported to have been using their own savings to operate their livelihoods. But to recover from Super Typhoon Nina, (STY Nock-Ten), 86% had to avail services from creditors or contractors.

g. Hazards in the areas included typhoon, landslides and, flooding. However, other hazards include vehicular accidents and animal bites (dogs and snakes). Drills being conducted were only for earthquake and fire.

Recommendations include:

1. Participatory hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HVCA) in the areas that also include children would ensure that their issues are also considered in the plans.
2. DRR Plans should be assessed and updated periodically and should already include the plans of the schools.
3. There may be a need to conduct smaller group capacity building activities to improve learning. More creative of information dissemination/knowledge transfer may be explored to reduce the effects of hazards.
4. Climate smart technologies for livelihoods may be explored but should be in line with existing livelihoods to improve adoption.
5. Children should be capacitated, consulted or involved more often to improve preparedness, not only during drills or conduct of activities but also during planning and assessments.