

FINAL REPORT

Post-Typhoon Yolanda Reproductive Health and GBV Assessment: FACILITY SURVEY



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Background

In response to the massive devastation caused by Super Typhoon Yolanda (International name: Haiyan) on November 8, 2013 in Eastern and Western Visayas, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is preparing interventions to rehabilitate reproductive health and protective services for women and adolescent girls in the most affected areas in these regions. The UNFPA has identified these 23 priority areas (5 cities and 18 municipalities):

1. Aklan (Kalibo)
2. Capiz (Roxas City)
3. Iloilo (3): Carles, Concepcion and Estancia
4. Negros Occidental (Cadiz City)
5. Eastern Samar (10):
 - Balangiga
 - Gen. MacArthur
 - Giporlos
 - Guiuan
 - Hernani
 - Lawaan
 - Mercedes
 - Quinapondan
 - Salcedo
 - Borongan City
6. Leyte (7):
 - Tacloban City
 - Alangalang
 - Jaro
 - Carigara
 - Kananga
 - Ormoc City
 - Palo

To obtain the required data to support intervention planning, the UNFPA has commissioned the USC-Office of Population Studies Foundation, Inc. (OPS) to undertake a rapid assessment of facilities and target clients. The OPS was tasked to:

1. Conduct a HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY to gather pre- and post-typhoon data on the status of reproductive health facilities in the 23 cities/municipalities.
2. Conduct FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) to gather insights from adolescent girls (15-19 years old) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) on how the typhoon has affected their access to reproductive health and GBV services.

I. HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

A. Methodology

A.1 Survey preparation, personnel and training

The OPS mobilized its most experienced research staff to manage data collection teams assigned to each of the 6 sample provinces. Each team consisted of a team leader, health facility interviewers and a survey aide. The interviewers were men and women from Western and Eastern Visayas, most of whom have worked in various OPS health- and development-related surveys. There were health practitioners (nurses, midwives) and community development workers among the field staff. Survey preparation, which included recruitment and hiring, was done in a week (Dec. 2-8, 2013). The survey instruments were prepared by UNFPA, and modified for field application by OPS. The field training was held in Cebu City on Dec.9 with Dr. Wame Baravilala, Reproductive Health Adviser of UNFPA, in attendance. Dr. Fiscalina Nolasco, a qualitative research expert from the University of San Carlos, conducted the FGD training. Data collection was conducted from Dec. 10-14, 2013.

A.2 Facility recruitment process:

The facilities surveyed were City Health Offices (CHOs), Rural Health Units (RHUs), Barangay birthing centers (BBCs), private birthing or lying-in centers and referral hospitals.

The facility sample included:

1. All CHOs/ RHUs in each municipality/city (with the exception of Borongan City)
2. One BBC per municipality/city (with the exception of Borongan City). We selected the BBC identified by the CHO/ RHU as the facility handling the most number of births in the area. In areas where there were no government-run birthing centers (BBC either fully integrated with CHO/RHU) or no longer functional even before Yolanda), we interviewed private lying-in centers.
3. Government hospitals where the CHOs/ RHUs refer most of the complicated pregnancy and childbirth cases to.

The Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) structured questionnaire was used for the facility survey. The respondents for the facility survey were the administrators or other key informants within the facility assigned by the administrators. The interviews were done in English, Tagalog or the local dialects (Western Visayas: Ilonggo/Hiligaynon; Eastern Visayas: Waray) as needed.

There were 52 facilities surveyed (15 in Western Visayas and 37 in Eastern Visayas; breakdown shown in Table A). The Terms of Reference only required a hospital interview in Borongan.

City Health Offices

Cadiz City
Roxas City
Ormoc City
Tacloban city

Rural Health Units

There were 19 RHUs surveyed, 2 in Kalibo and one each for the rest of the 17 municipalities.

Birth Centers:

In 6 of the 18 municipalities, there were no separate BBC interviews because the birthing center or birthing service was reported as integrated within the RHU (shared building, supplies and personnel) rather than a separate unit:

Iloilo (2): Carles and Estancia

Leyte (3): Carigara, Jaro, Kananga

E. Samar: Quinapondan

With the exception of Borongan, there were 4 city-based birthing centers included in the survey.

There were 17 birthing centers surveyed, 15 were government-run and two were private lying-in birth facilities (Kalibo and Guiuan).

Hospitals:

There were 12 hospitals surveyed:

Aklan: Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial (Provincial) Hospital (tertiary level)

Capiz: Roxas Memorial Provincial Hospital (tertiary level)

Negros Occidental: Cadiz District Hospital (secondary level)

Iloilo: Jesus M. Colmenares Memorial District Hospital (tertiary level)

Leyte: Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center (tertiary level)

Leyte Provincial Hospital (secondary level)

Carigara District Hospital (secondary level)

Ormoc District Hospital (tertiary level)

Kananga Municipal Hospital (primary level)

Eastern Samar: Eastern Samar Provincial Hospital (secondary level)

Guiuan District Hospital (secondary level)

Quindapondan Community Hospital (secondary level)

Table A. Number and type of facilities surveyed per region and province

Areas	No. of RHUs/CHOs	No. of Birthing Centers*	No. of hospitals	No of facilities per province/region
REGION 6:				
1. Aklan			1	4
Kalibo	2	1		
2. Capiz			1	3
Roxas City	1	1		
3. Iloilo (3)			1	5
Carles	1	1		
Concepcion	1			
Estancia	1			
4. Negros Occidental			1	3
Cadiz City	1	1		
Total for Region 6	7	4	4	15
5. Eastern Samar (9)				21
Borongan			1	
Balangiga	1	1		
Gen. MacArthur	1	1		
Giporlos	1	1		
Guiuan	1	2	1	
Hernani	1	1		
Lawaan	1	1		
Mercedes	1	1		
Quinapondan	1		1	
Salcedo	1	1		
6. Leyte (7)				16
Tacloban	1	1	1	
Palo	1	1	1	
Alangalang	1	1		
Carigara	1		1	
Kananga	1		1	
Jaro	1			
Ormoc City	1	1	1	
Total for Region 8	16	13	8	37
TOTAL	23	17	12	52

A.3 Data collection Protocol:

Upon arrival at the assigned province, each data collection team paid a visit to the governor's office to present the endorsement letter from the UNFPA describing the assessment and OPS' involvement in the project. Upon receipt of the stamped endorsement letter to the governor, the team proceeded to the mayor's office to do a similar courtesy call. The teams were introduced to the CHO/RHU by the mayor's office or introduced themselves by presenting the endorsement letter received by the mayor's office. The CHO/RHU visit was the first data collection point and preceded all the other data collection components of this survey.

Respondents:

While we first sought audience with the health facility administrator (City/Municipal Health Officer or Hospital administrators), most of those interviewed were facility nurses or midwives who were familiar with the facility's operational data. Multiple respondents were allowed (in 29 facilities 2-3 respondents were interviewed to complete the survey).

Interview sessions:

In most of the facilities, it took several visits to complete the survey. In some areas, it was difficult to pin down the respondents for interview since their facilities were in the midst of dealing with storm damage-related operational changes (e.g. relocating offices, re-assignments) and/or were heavily involved in relief operations.

Repeat visits (or phone calls to respondents) were also required for data verification after the questionnaires have been field-edited by the team leaders.

B. Results

B.1 Catchment Profile and Displaced Population Served

Tables B.1A through B.1D present the number of barangays and population covered in each facility's catchment area.

A wide variation in catchment profiles was observed even within the same facility category. Of the 4 CHOs surveyed, Ormoc had the widest coverage (110 barangays) and the most populated (203,560 pre-Yolanda) catchment. Among the RHUs, Alangalang had the most number of barangays covered (54) while Palo had the highest pre-Yolanda catchment population (67,997; 33 barangays).

Twenty-five of the 52 facilities reported providing service to people outside of their catchment areas. The Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center (EVRMC) in Tacloban had the most number and percentage of displaced patients relative to current catchment population (20,000/170,000 or 11.8%). The following facilities rank next in terms of percent displaced: Guiuan RHU (350/13874 or 2.5%), Estancia RHU (1000/44433 or 2.2%), Balangiga government birthing center (15/1476 or 1.0%) and Balangiga RHU (98/13618 or 0.7%). The Ormoc CHO reported not being allowed to take in clients outside of their catchment area.

We noted the lack of systematic reporting of displaced persons in some areas thus some of these numbers may not be comparable across facilities.

Table B.1A Catchment profile: City Health Offices

	Barangays covered	Population in catchment area (before Yolanda)	Displaced population from outside catchment	Population in catchment area (after Yolanda)
Capiz: Roxas City	47	166,191	4	166,195
Negros Occ: Cadiz City	22	155,337	0	155,337
Leyte: Tacloban City*	45	21,000	20	21,020
Leyte: Ormoc City	110	203,560	0	203,560

* reported values exclude catchment in sub-units

Table B.1B Catchment profile: Rural Health Units

	Barangays covered	Population in catchment area (before Yolanda)	Displaced population from outside catchment	Population in catchment area (after Yolanda)
Aklan: Kalibo	8	34,758	10	34,768
Aklan: Kalibo	9	41,595	80	41,675
Iloilo: Carles	33	63,407	0	63,407
Iloilo: Concepcion	25	40,460	0	40,460
Iloilo: Estancia	25	43,433	1000	44,433
Leyte: Palo	33	67,997	0	67,997
Leyte: Alangalang	54	48,086	5	48,091
Leyte: Jaro	46	42,834	30	42864
Leyte: Carigara	49	47,444	10	47,454
Leyte: Kananga	23	49,688	2	49,690
E. Samar: Balangiga	13	13,520	98	13,618
E. Samar: Gen MacArthur	30	12,823	0	12,823

E. Samar: Giporlos	18	12,700	55	12,755
E. Samar: Guiuan	14	13,524	350	13,874
E. Samar: Hernani	5	2,855	0	2,855
E. Samar: Lawaan	16	12,260	0	12,260
E. Samar: Mercedes	16	8,058	0	8,058
E. Samar: Quinapondan	25	14,568	0	14,568
E. Samar: Salcedo	41	21,001	0	21,001

Table B.1C Catchment profile: Birthing Centers

	Type of Birthing Center	Barangays covered	Population in catchment area (before Yolanda)	Displaced population from outside catchment	Population in catchment area (after Yolanda)
Capiz: Roxas City	Government	1	8,181	0	8,181
Negros Occ: Cadiz City	Government	22	155,337	20	155,357
Iloilo: Concepcion	Government	25	41,596	50	41,646
Leyte: Tacloban City	Government	10	25,000	0	25,000
Leyte: Palo	Government	33	67,997	5	68,002
Leyte: Alangalang	Government	54	48,086	2	48,088
Leyte: Ormoc City	Government	18	34,997	9	35,006
E. Samar: Balangiga	Government	3	1,461	15	1,476
E. Samar: Gen. MacArthur	Government	6	1,825	0	1,825
E. Samar: Giporlos	Government	3	706	2	708
E. Samar: Guiuan	Government	5	2,189	0	2,189
E. Samar: Guiuan	Private	160	102,356	0	102,356
E. Samar: Hernani	Government	3	2,538	0	2,538
E. Samar: Lawaan	Government	2	1,863	0	1,863
E. Samar: Mercedes	Government	6	1,868	0	1,868
E. Samar: Salcedo	Government	4	3,253	0	3,253

The private birthing center in Kalibo, Aklan had difficulty defining its catchment area.

Table B.1D Catchment profile: Hospitals

	Type of Hospital	Barangays covered	Population in catchment area (before Yolanda)	Displaced population from outside catchment	Population in catchment area (after Yolanda)
Leyte: Tacloban City	Regional	4,417	150,000	20,000	170,000
Negros Occ: Cadiz City	District	59	360,718	0	360,718
Leyte: Carigara	District	182	198,000	0	198,000
Iloilo: Carles	District	130	194,082	0	194,082
Leyte: Ormoc City	District	82	137,096	162	137,258
E. Samar: Guiuan	District	160	102,356	0	102,356
Leyte: Palo	Provincial	275	305,962	150	306,112
Aklan: Kalibo	Provincial	327	551,900	0	551,900
E. Samar: Borongan	Provincial	597	447,597	0	447,597
Capiz: Roxas City	Provincial	130	276,729	20	276,749
Leyte: Kananga	Municipal	23	49,688	188	49,876
E. Samar: Quinapondan	Community	25	16,205	21	16,226

B.2 Distance and accessibility from farthest affected barangay

Each facility was asked to identify the farthest affected barangay (FAB). Distance and mode of travel from these barangays were also assessed (see Table B.2). The distances ranged from 154 km (from EVRMC) to less than 1 km (from Hernani RHU). Three facilities (Lawaan RHU, Gen MacArthur RHU and birthing center) identified FABs that are not accessible by motorized vehicle because of poor road conditions and can only be reached by foot.

Six facilities identified FABs that were only accessible by pump boat:

- Iloilo: Carles (RHU and District Hospital)
- Iloilo: Concepcion (RHU and government birthing center)
- Negros Occidental: Cadiz City District Hospital
- Eastern Samar: Guiuan government birthing center

Seven facilities (all in Eastern Samar) identified FABs that did not have regular transportation available:

- Gen MacArthur RHU and government birthing center
- Lawaan RHU and government birthing center
- Hernani RHU
- Balangiga RHU
- Quinapondan Community Hospital

Table B.2 Distance and accessibility from farthest affected barangay (FAB) (by Facility and Region) (Presented as Mean(\pm SD) or Number of facilities

Distance and Accessibility	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
All facilities	(n=15)	(n=37)	(n=52)
Distance in km. to FAB	16.47 (\pm 8.6)	20.7 (\pm 27.8)	19.48 (\pm 23.9)
Hours travel by motorized vehicle to FAB	1.06 (\pm 1.1)	(n=34) 1.12 (\pm 1.0)	(n=49) 1.10 (\pm 1.0)
With available transportation daily/some days to FAB	15	30	45
Common mode of transportation to FAB			
Single motor (<i>habal-habal</i>)	1	16	17
Jeepney	0	7	7
Pumpboat	5	1	6
Tricycle	8	6	14
Van	1	0	1
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)	(n=23)
Distance in km. to FAB	15.79 (\pm 7.8)	13.84 (\pm 9.5)	14.41 (\pm 8.9)
Hours travel by motorized vehicle to FAB	1.07 (\pm 1.3)	(n=14) 0.89 (\pm 0.6)	(n=21) 0.95 (\pm 0.9)
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)	(n=17)
Distance in km. to FAB	14.62 (\pm 12.2)	10.21 (\pm 8.9)	11.25 (\pm 9.6)
Hours travel by motorized vehicle to FAB	0.75 (\pm 0.5)	(n=12) 0.88 (\pm 0.5)	(n=16) 0.84 (\pm 0.5)
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)	(n=12)
Distance in km. to FAB	19.50(\pm 7.6)	51.52 (\pm 47.5)	40.85 (\pm 41.2)
Hours travel by motorized vehicle to FAB	1.33 (\pm 1.4)	1.88 (\pm 1.6)	1.69 (\pm 1.5)

B.3 Status of facility resources post-Yolanda

Each facility was asked if they have the resources listed in Table B.3 and if these were in working condition.

As of survey date, the 17 facilities (16 in Eastern Visayas) had no electricity:

Capiz: Roxas City government birthing center

Leyte:

Tacloban City government birthing center
Ormoc City government birthing center
Kananga Municipal Hospital

Eastern Samar:

Quinapondan Community Hospital
Giporlos RHU and government birthing center
Mercedes RHU and government birthing center
Hernani RHU and government birthing center
Gen MacArthur government birthing center
Balangiga government birthing center
Salcedo government birthing center
Lawaan government birthing center
Guiuan government and private birthing center

Table B.3 No. of facilities with resources that are in working order on day of survey (by Facility and Region)

Resources in working order	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
All facilities	(n=15)	(n=37)	(n=52)
Electricity (main, solar, generator)	14	21	35
Access to clean water for hand washing	15	27	42
Toilet or latrine	15	31	46
Refrigerator	12	18	30
EPI vaccine carriers with cold dogs (coolers)	13	22	35
Autoclave / sterilizer	9	18	27
Blood transfusion facility	3	3	6
Ambulance	8	10	18
Telephone (landline)	10	1	11
Cell phone	3	6	9
Radio	7	3	10
Internet connection	8	1	9
Incinerator	2	0	2
Burial pit for sharps	10	22	32
Placenta pit	10	23	33
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)	(n=23)
Electricity (main, solar, generator)	7	13	20
Access to clean water for hand washing	7	14	21

Toilet or latrine	7	15	22
Refrigerator	6	12	18
EPI vaccine carriers with cold dogs (coolers)	7	14	21
Autoclave / sterilizer	4	10	14
Blood transfusion facility	0	1	1
Ambulance	3	5	8
Telephone (landline)	5	0	5
Cell phone	1	0	1
Radio	2	1	3
Internet connection	4	0	4
Incinerator	1	0	1
Burial pit for sharps	5	10	15
Placenta pit	4	9	13
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)	(n=17)
Electricity (main, solar, generator)	3	2	5
Access to clean water for hand washing	4	6	10
Toilet or latrine	4	9	13
Refrigerator	2	2	4
EPI vaccine carriers with cold dogs (coolers)	2	5	7
Autoclave / sterilizer	2	3	5
Blood transfusion facility	0	0	0
Ambulance	1	0	1
Telephone (landline)	2	0	2
Cell phone	1	2	3
Radio	3	1	4
Internet connection	1	0	1
Incinerator	0	0	0
Burial pit for sharps	2	6	8
Placenta pit	2	6	8
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)	(n=12)
Electricity (main, solar, generator)	4	6	10
Access to clean water for hand washing	4	7	11
Toilet or latrine	4	7	11
Refrigerator	4	4	8
EPI vaccine carriers with cold dogs (coolers)	4	3	7
Autoclave / sterilizer	3	5	8
Blood transfusion facility	3	2	5
Ambulance	4	5	9
Telephone (landline)	3	1	4
Cell phone	1	4	5
Radio	2	1	3
Internet connection	3	1	4
Incinerator	1	0	1
Burial pit for sharps	3	6	9
Placenta pit	4	8	12

B.4 Service provision pre- and post Yolanda

Tables B.4A through B.4D list services and facilities reported to have provided these services in the last 3 months (September to December 2013)

Family planning services were provided by the majority of the facilities in the given time period: counseling (50 of 52), modern FP provision (47), referrals for FP services (47), NFP (44). Normal deliveries were done in 47 facilities but only 10 reported doing C-sections. Less than half of the facilities provided STI management/treatment and HIV counseling. Only 22 facilities reported providing sexual violence/rape management although 35 provided referrals for these cases.

Table B.4A Services provided by ALL FACILITIES (by Region) in the last 3 months (since Sept 2013). Presented as number of facilities which provided corresponding service.

Services provided in last 3 months	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
All facilities	(n=15)	(n=37)	(n=52)
Normal delivery	13	34	47
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care			
Administration of antibiotics (IV) (e.g. Metronidazole)	10	26	36
Use of oxytocins (e.g. Syntocinon)	12	31	43
Use of anticonvulsants (Magnesium sulfate)	9	15	24
Manual removal of placenta	11	21	32
Removal of miscarriage retained products (MVA or D&C)	5	6	11
Assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction /forceps)	5	10	15
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care			
Caesarean section	4	6	10
Blood transfusion	4	4	8
Family Planning			
Family Planning Counseling	14	36	50
Provision of Modern Family Planning Methods (e.g. pills, Depo Provera, implants) except ligation and vasectomy)	13	34	47
Provision of Permanent Family Planning Methods (ligation, vasectomy)	5	6	11
Referral for Family Planning Services	14	33	47
Natural Family Planning Methods	13	31	44
STI and HIV			
Syndromic management of STIs	11	14	25
STI treatment	12	10	22
HIV counseling and testing	8	16	24
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART)for existing clients	0	3	3
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) for new patients	2	3	5
Services for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)	4	7	11
Testing for CD4 Count	0	0	0

Management of Sexual Violence			
Sexual violence/rape management	8	14	22
STI presumptive treatment (treatment of all cases of rape and sexually assaults)	7	9	16
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Adults	1	1	2
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Children	1	1	2
VAW Guidelines being used	5	10	15
Psycho-social support (Psychological first aid)	7	8	15
Referral (<i>social worker, police, legal assistance, NGOs</i>)	11	24	35

Table B.4B Services provided by CHOs/RHUs (by Region) in the last 3 months (since Sept 2013). Presented as number of facilities which provided corresponding service.

Services provided in last 3 months	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)	(n=23)
Normal delivery	5	15	20
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care			
Administration of antibiotics (IV) (e.g. Metronidazole)	5	10	15
Use of oxytocins (e.g. Syntocinon)	4	14	18
Use of anticonvulsants (Magnesium sulfate)	3	7	10
Manual removal of placenta	5	9	14
Removal of miscarriage retained products (MVA or D&C)	1	0	1
Assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction /forceps)	3	3	6
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care			
Caesarean section	0	0	0
Blood transfusion	0	0	0
Family Planning			
Family Planning Counseling	7	16	23
Provision of Modern Family Planning Methods (e.g. pills, Depo Provera, implants) except ligation and vasectomy)	7	16	23
Provision of Permanent Family Planning Methods (ligation, vasectomy)	1	1	2
Referral for Family Planning Services	6	15	21
Natural Family Planning Methods	7	13	20
STI and HIV			
Syndromic management of STIs	6	7	13
STI treatment	7	4	11
HIV counseling and testing	5	8	13
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART)for existing clients	0	1	1
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) for new patients	2	1	3
Services for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)	3	3	6
Testing for CD4 Count	0	0	0

Management of Sexual Violence			
Sexual violence/rape management	5	7	12
STI presumptive treatment (treatment of all cases of rape and sexually assaults)	5	4	9
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Adults	1	1	2
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Children	1	1	2
VAW Guidelines being used	4	7	11
Psycho-social support (Psychological first aid)	5	2	7
Referral (<i>social worker, police, legal assistance, NGOs</i>)	6	12	18

Table B.4C Services provided by BIRTHING CENTERS (by Region) in the last 3 months (since Sept 2013). Presented as number of facilities which provided corresponding service.

Services provided in last 3 months	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)	(n=17)
Normal delivery	4	11	15
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care			
Administration of antibiotics (IV) (e.g. Metronidazole)	1	9	10
Use of oxytocins (e.g. Syntocinon)	4	10	14
Use of anticonvulsants (Magnesium sulfate)	2	2	4
Manual removal of placenta	2	5	7
Removal of miscarriage retained products (MVA or D&C)	0	0	0
Assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction /forceps)	0	2	2
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care			
Caesarean section	0	0	0
Blood transfusion	0	0	0
Family Planning			
Family Planning Counseling	3	13	16
Provision of Modern Family Planning Methods (e.g. pills, Depo Provera, implants) except ligation and vasectomy)	2	12	14
Provision of Permanent Family Planning Methods (ligation, vasectomy)	1	0	1
Referral for Family Planning Services	4	12	16
Natural Family Planning Methods	2	11	13
STI and HIV			
Syndromic management of STIs	1	1	2
STI treatment	1	1	2
HIV counseling and testing	0	3	3
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART)for existing clients	0	0	0
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) for new patients	0	0	0

Services for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)	0	1	1
Testing for CD4 Count	0	0	0
Management of Sexual Violence			
Sexual violence/rape management	1	2	3
STI presumptive treatment (treatment of all cases of rape and sexually assaults)	1	2	3
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Adults	0	0	0
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Children	0	0	0
VAW Guidelines being used	1	1	2
Psycho-social support (Psychological first aid)	1	2	3
Referral (<i>social worker, police, legal assistance, NGOs</i>)	2	4	6

Table B.4D Services provided by HOSPITALS (by Region) in the last 3 months (since Sept 2013). Presented as number of facilities which provided corresponding service.

Services provided in last 3 months	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)	(n=12)
Normal delivery	4	8	12
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care			
Administration of antibiotics (IV) (e.g. Metronidazole)	4	7	11
Use of oxytocins (e.g. Syntocinon)	4	7	11
Use of anticonvulsants (Magnesium sulfate)	4	6	10
Manual removal of placenta	4	7	11
Removal of miscarriage retained products (MVA or D&C)	4	6	10
Assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction /forceps)	2	5	7
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care			
Caesarean section	4	6	10
Blood transfusion	4	4	8
Family Planning			
Family Planning Counseling	4	7	11
Provision of Modern Family Planning Methods (e.g. pills, Depo Provera, implants) except ligation and vasectomy)	4	6	10
Provision of Permanent Family Planning Methods (ligation, vasectomy)	3	5	8
Referral for Family Planning Services	4	6	10
Natural Family Planning Methods	4	7	11
STI and HIV			
Syndromic management of STIs	4	6	10
STI treatment	4	5	9
HIV counseling and testing	3	5	8
Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART)for existing clients	0	2	2

Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) for new patients	0	2	2
Services for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)	1	3	4
Testing for CD4 Count	0	0	0
Management of Sexual Violence			
Sexual violence/rape management	2	5	7
STI presumptive treatment (treatment of all cases of rape and sexually assaults)	1	3	4
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Adults	0	0	0
Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV for Children	0	0	0
VAW Guidelines being used	0	2	2
Psycho-social support (Psychological first aid)	1	4	5
Referral (<i>social worker, police, legal assistance, NGOs</i>)	3	8	11

B.5 Comparing service statistics pre- and post-Yolanda

Tables B.5A through B.5C list services and the number of cases served by the facilities before and after Yolanda.

After Yolanda, a decline in most service statistics and number of facilities providing services were observed in all facility categories. In Region 8, several facilities reported that pre-typhoon records were washed out in the storm therefore no data could be reported for some variables .

In Region 6, the number of deliveries in hospitals increased post-typhoon particularly in the case of the Carles District Hospital in Iloilo.

Table B.5A. No. of services rendered by CHOs/RHUs (by Region) before and after Yolanda. Mean (\pm SD) shown are only for facilities providing the service.

Services rendered	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)		(n=16)	
Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care				
Total number of deliveries	(n=4) 45.5 (\pm 13.5)	(n=5) 33.2 (\pm 40.4)	(n=13) 20.2 (\pm 13.9)	(n=11) 13.4(\pm 17.1)
Number of cesarean sections	0	0	0	0
Number receiving post abortion care	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (3 cases)	1 facility (1 case)	0
Number of outgoing obstetric referrals	(n=2) 7 (\pm 4.2)	(n=2) 22.5(\pm 24.7)	(n=3) 16.0 (\pm 11.8)	(n=4) 5.8(\pm 5.0)
Number of maternal deaths	0	0	0	0
Number of Severe obstetric complications (haemorrhage+ hypertension+infection)	(n=2) 3.0(\pm 1.4)	(n=2) 2.0(\pm 1.4)	(n=2) 10.5 (\pm 13.4)	1 facility (1 case)
Family Planning (Number of FP new acceptors and current users by method):				
Oral Contraceptive Pills	1228.42(\pm 1580.1)	(n=6) 1389.8 (\pm 1545.3)	(n=13) 210.31 (\pm 321.3)	(n=8) 70.25 (\pm 125.4)
Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	399.85 (\pm 608.6)	(n=6) 410.3 (\pm 504.6)	(n=13) 65.85 (\pm 73.0)	(n=8) 31.0 (\pm 50.0)
Condoms	(n=6) 38.5 (\pm 42.4)	(n=4) 51.2 (\pm 45.7)	(n=6) 28.33(\pm 29.0)	(n=4) 22.8 (\pm 31.8)
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	(n=5) 357.6 (\pm 358.8)	(n=5) 305.4 (\pm 303.1)	(n=9) 37.7(\pm 49.1)	(n=2) 34 (\pm 38.2)
Implants	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (1 case)	1 facility (1 case)	1 facility (1 case)
Bilateral Tubal Ligation	(n=4) 327 (\pm 520.6)	(n=3) 74.3 (\pm 58.8)	(n=5) 152.00 (\pm 110.3)	(n=2) 54.5 (\pm 23.3)
Vasectomy	(n=2)	(n=2)	(n=2)	1 facility (2

	1.5 (± 0.7)	1.5 (± 0.7)	1.5 (± 0.7)	cases)
Natural Family Planning	(n=6) 597.5 (± 802.5)	(n=5) 549 (± 792.0)	(n=5) 256.8 (± 247.8)	1 facility (237 cases)
STIs/HIV				
Number of STI/HIV cases seen	2 facilities (3 cases)	0	1 facility (216 cases)	1 facility (2 cases)
Number of STI cases referred	0	0	1 facility (6 cases)	1 facility (2 cases)
Transfusions				
Number of blood transfusions done	0	0	0	0
Number of cases referred for blood transfusion	1 facility (3 cases)	0	0	1 facility (1 case)
Sexual Violence				
Number of sexual violence cases seen	(n=2) 4.5 (± 2.1)	1 facility (1 case)	0	0
Number of sexual violence cases referred	1 facility (3 cases)	0	0	0

Table B.5B No. of services rendered by BIRTHING CENTERS (by Region) before and after Yolanda. Mean (\pm SD) shown are only for facilities providing the service.

Services rendered	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Birthing Centers	(n=4)		(n=13)	
Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care				
Total number of deliveries	(n=3) 77.7(± 80.7)	(n=3) 74.0(± 75.2)	(n=7) 20.3(± 14.3)	(n=7) 4.6 (± 6.2)
Number of cesarean sections	0	0	0	0
Number receiving post abortion care	0	0	0	0
Number of outgoing obstetric referrals	(n=2) 16.5 (± 9.2)	(n=2) 9.5 (± 9.2)	(n=3) 10.3 (± 13.6)	(n=3) 6.3(± 6.1)
Number of maternal deaths	0	0	0	0
Number of Severe obstetric complications (haemorrhage+ hypertension+infection)	1 facility (3 cases)	1 facility (5 cases)	0	0
Family Planning				
Number of FP new acceptors and current users by method:				
Oral Contraceptive Pills	(n=2) 124.5 (± 170.4)	1 facility (247 cases)	(n=9) 45.1 (± 79.9)	(n=4) 23.2 (± 34.6)
Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	15.7(± 22.0)	(n=3) 14.7(± 22.8)	(n=9) 17.6 (± 32.5)	(n=3) 13.7 (± 21.9)
Condoms	1 facility (36 cases)	(n=2) 18.5(± 24.7)	(n=5) 33.2(± 65.3)	1 facility (1 case)
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	(n=2) 49.5 (± 64.3)	(n=2) 48.5 (± 65.8)	(n=2) 2.0(± 1.4)	1 facility (3 cases)

Implants	0	0	0	0
Bilateral Tubal Ligation	0	0	1 facility (4 cases)	0
Vasectomy	0	0	1 facility (2 cases)	0
Natural Family Planning	(n=2) 46.0(±26.9)	(n=2) 47.5 (±29.0)	(n=4) 13.5 (±12.7)	(n=5) 13.6 (±17.7)
STIs/HIV				
Number of STI/HIV cases seen	0	0	0	0
Number of STI cases referred	0	0	0	0
Transfusions				
Number of blood transfusions done	0	0	0	0
Number of cases referred for blood transfusion	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence				
Number of sexual violence cases seen	1 facility (2 cases)	0	1 facility (8 cases)	1 facility (1 case)
Number of sexual violence cases referred	0	0	0	0

Table B.5C No. of services rendered by HOSPITALS (by Region) before and after Yolanda. Mean (±SD) shown are only for facilities providing the service.

Services rendered	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Hospitals	(n=4)		(n=8)	
Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care				
Total number of deliveries	101.2 (±83.0)	262.5 (±332.6)	(n=7) 102.6 (±95.9)	(n=6) 63.5 (±36.0)
Number of cesarean sections	(n=2) 31.5 (±2.1)	(n=3) 26.0 (±21.9)	(n=6) 31.3 (±25.4)	(n=5) 14.0 (±15.3)
Number receiving post abortion care	(n=3) 7.7(±4.0)	(n=3) 6.7(±4.9)	(n=5) 10.0 (±7.8)	(n=3) 9.0 (±5.6)
Number of outgoing obstetric referrals	(n=2) 7.5 (±3.5)	(n=2) 9.0(±1.4)	(n=3) 9.7 (±0.6)	(n=4) 7.0 (±5.6)
Number of maternal deaths	0	1 facility (3 cases)	2 facilities (2 cases)	1 facility (3 cases)
Number of Severe obstetric complications (haemorrhage+hypertension+infection)	(n=3) 7.0 (±2.6)	(n=2) 7.5 (±3.53)	1 facility (11cases)	1 facility (4 cases)
Family Planning				
Number of FP new acceptors and current users by method:				
Oral Contraceptive Pills	12 (±18.7)	13 (±19.4)	(n=5) 9.8(±9.9)	(n=4) 7.0 (±9.5)
Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (2 cases)	(n=3) 25.7(±26.7)	(n=3) 22.0 (±35.5)

Condoms	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (5 cases)	0
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	(n=2) 4.0(±1.4)	(n=2) 4.0(±1.4)	(n=3) 82.7(±129.3)	(n=2) 116.5 (±163.3)
Implants	0	0	1 facility (1 case)	0
Bilateral Tubal Ligation	11.8(±18.9)	2 facilities (2 cases)	(n=5) 66.8 (±116.5)	(n=3) 103.7 (±151.1)
Vasectomy	0	0	1 facility (1 case)	1 facility (1 case)
Natural Family Planning	1 facility (8 cases)	1 facility (10 cases)	1 facility (55 cases)	0
STIs/HIV				
Number of STI/HIV cases seen	1 facility (59 cases)	1 facility (44 cases)	(n=2) 115.5 (±161.9)	0
Number of STI cases referred	1 facility (3 cases)	1 facility (3 cases)	(n=2) 17.0 (±22.6)	0
Transfusions				
Number of blood transfusions done	155.5 (±212.6)	107.5 (±107.2)	(n=3) 47.7(±36.7)	(n=2) 14.0 (±15.5)
Number of cases referred for blood transfusion	0	1 facility (5 cases)	0	0
Sexual Violence				
Number of sexual violence cases seen	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (4 cases)	1 facility (15 cases)	0
Number of sexual violence cases referred	1 facility (2 cases)	1 facility (4 cases)	0	0

B.6 In-patient bed statistics before and after Yolanda

Table B.6 shows that in CHOs/RHUs the number of in-patient beds increased after Yolanda. The RHU in Concepcion, Iloilo and the CHO in Ormoc City in Leyte which did not have in-patient beds before Yolanda reported having in-patient beds after Yolanda. Only hospitals in Region 6 reported an increase in number of in-patient beds after Yolanda.

Table B.6 Number of in-patient beds before and after Yolanda (by Facility and Region). Presented as number of facilities and mean(\pm SD) number of beds.

In-patient beds	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)		(n=16)	
With In-patient beds	3	4	14	10
No. of in-patient beds in entire facility	6.31(\pm 3.0)	8.75(\pm 4.5)	4.28(\pm 4.0)	8.70(\pm 15.6)
Birthing Centers	(n=4)		(n=13)	
With In-patient beds	4	4	11	7
No. of in-patient beds in entire facility	6.25(\pm 5.6)	6.25(\pm 5.6)	2.63(\pm 1.6)	2.28(\pm 1.2)
Hospitals	(n=4)		(n=8)	
With In-patient beds	4	4	8	7
No. of in-patient beds in entire facility	133.5(\pm 48.0)	160.25(\pm 78.3)	97.5(\pm 106.3)	97.0(\pm 112.7)

B.7 Referrals received pre- and post-Yolanda

Table B.7 shows data on referrals received pre- and post-Yolanda. Most referrals (for both times) were from neighboring RHUs and Barangay health stations. Except for Region 6 hospitals, the number of referrals from other facilities increased after Yolanda.

Table B.7 No. of facilities receiving referrals before and after Yolanda (by Facility and Region). Presented as number of facilities or mean(\pm SD).

Referrals Received	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)		(n=16)	
Received referrals	5	4	12	7
No. of referrals per month	4.3(\pm 5.7)	5.9(\pm 5.5)	0.3(\pm 0.9)	1.0(\pm 1.5)
No. of facilities receiving referrals for:				
Emergency obstetric care	2	2	7	3
Caesarean section	0	0	2	0
STI	1	1	1	1
Modern FP methods	4	2	6	0
Post-rape care	2	1	4	1
Birthing Centers	(n=4)		(n=13)	
Received referrals	3	2	5	2
No. of referrals per month	1.3(\pm 2.3)	2.0(\pm 2.8)	0.4(\pm 0.5)	1.0(\pm 1.4)
No. of facilities receiving referrals for:				
Emergency obstetric care	1	1	3	2
Caesarean section	0	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0	0
Modern FP methods	1	1	3	0
Post-rape care	0	0	1	0
Hospitals	(n=4)		(n=8)	
Received referrals	4	4	8	7
No. of referrals per month	3.5(\pm 4.4)	2.0(\pm 0.8)	1.2(\pm 1.6)	1.4(\pm 2.4)
No. of facilities receiving referrals for:				
Emergency obstetric care	4	4	8	6
Caesarean section	4	4	6	5
STI	1	1	1	2
Modern FP methods	1	1	3	1
Post-rape care	2	2	4	2

B.8 Referrals to other facilities pre- and post-Yolanda

Table B.8. No. of facilities referring patients to other facilities (by Facility and Region). Presented as number of facilities.

Referred Out	Region 6	Region 8
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)
Provide referrals	6	16
No. of facilities providing referrals for:		
Emergency obstetric care	6	16
Caesarean section	3	16
STI	3	3
Modern FP methods	2	6
Post-rape care	2	4
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)
Provide referrals	4	13
No. of facilities providing referrals for:		
Emergency obstetric care	4	13
Caesarean section	3	8
STI	2	1
Modern FP methods	3	0
Post-rape care	1	1
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)
Provide referrals	3	7
No. of facilities providing referrals for:		
Emergency obstetric care	2	5
Caesarean section	2	4
STI	1	1
Modern FP methods	1	1
Post-rape care	1	1

B.9 How facilities were affected by Yolanda

More than half of the surveyed facilities (particularly in Eastern Visayas) reported severe structural damage in their buildings. The majority reported increases in client load, and experiencing changes in service demands and difficulty in treating the increased load. Only 6 of the 52 facilities reported having to reduce staff because of the disaster. More than half (30 out of 52) reported running low on supplies. A wide variation of needed supplies were enumerated. Supplies needed for treating injuries (first-aid kits, tetanus vaccines) were commonly mentioned.

Table B.9. Operational aspects affected by Yolanda. Presented as number of facilities affected

How service delivery was affected	Region 6	Region 8
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)
Client load increased	5	13
Demand for specific services changed	3	13
Facility experiencing difficulty in treating the affected population	4	12
Facility running out of supplies	3	10
Reduced staff due to typhoon	0	1
Severe structural damage due to typhoon	1	13
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)
Client load increased	2	10
Demand for specific services changed	3	10
Facility experiencing difficulty in treating the affected population	2	10
Facility running out of supplies	3	9
Reduced staff due to typhoon	0	1
Severe structural damage due to typhoon	1	9
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)
Client load increased	4	6
Demand for specific services changed	3	7
Facility experiencing difficulty in treating the affected population	4	5
Facility running out of supplies	2	3
Reduced staff due to typhoon	1	3
Severe structural damage due to typhoon	3	6

B.10 Post disaster inventory of medicines and medical commodities.

Tables B.10A through B10C list medicines and medical commodities available in facilities at time of survey

Table B.10A. Number of facilities with available stock (ALL FACILITIES).

Commodity	Region 6	Region 8	All Areas
All facilities	(n=15)	(n=37)	(n=52)
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care			
* Delivery sets (including scissors, forceps)	13	29	42
* Cord clamps	12	27	39
* Suture sets (tissue forceps, scissors, needle holder)	13	29	42
* Sphygmomanometers	14	29	43
* Oxytocin	12	25	37
* Magnesium sulfate	8	17	25
* Calcium gluconate (FOR OVERDOSE OF Mg So4	7	11	18
* IV fluids (crystalloids, plasma-expander)	11	25	36
* Vacuum extractor (for deliveries)	3	1	4
* Manual Vacuum Aspirator syringe / cannulae (MVA)	3	7	10
* Uterine dilators (different sizes)	11	12	23
* Specula (different sizes)	13	23	36
* Currettes, uterine (different sizes)	10	14	24
* Uterine forceps	11	25	36
* Gloves	14	30	44
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care			
* Surgical instruments for Caesarean Section	4	8	12
* Anaesthetics	6	13	19
IV Antibiotics (IV administered)			
* Antibiotics for Severe Infections (e.g Third generation Cephalosporins)	9	12	21
* Metronidazole	9	28	37
* Ampicillin	9	19	28
* Gentamicin	8	16	24
* Benzathine Benzylpenicillin	7	18	25
Family Planning Methods			
* Male condoms	6	17	23
* Implants	0	2	2
* Combine Oral Contraceptive Pills and/or Progesteron Only Pills (Minipill)	11	28	39
* Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	8	20	28
* Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	9	19	28
Sexually Transmitted Infections			
* Benzathine Penicillin	6	13	19
* Doxycycline	11	18	29
* Azithromycin	6	7	13
* Cefixime	5	10	15

* Metronidazole	10	27	37
* Clotrimazole (for vaginal application)	4	5	9
HIV /INFECTION Prevention			
* Gloves (sterile)	11	26	37
* Gloves (examination)	12	27	39
* Disposable syringes and needles	13	26	39
Sterile masks	13	28	41
* Soap	13	32	45
* Safety boxes (for disposal)	15	29	44
* Disinfectants (Chlorine tablets)	11	24	35
* Antiseptics (chlorhexidine, iodine)	13	27	40
* Autoclave (steam sterilizer)	11	19	30
* HIV tests to screen blood for transfusion (if appropriate for the facility level)	0	2	2
Management of Sexual Violence			
* Zidovudine/Lamivudine combined tablets of ARVs	1	0	1
* Zidovudine capsule for children	1	0	1
* Lamivudine tablet for children	1	0	1

Table B.10B. Number of CHOs/RHUs with available stock

Commodity	Region 6 (n=7)	Region 8 (n=16)
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Delivery sets (including scissors, forceps)	6	11
* Cord clamps	5	13
* Suture sets (tissue forceps, scissors, needle holder)	6	13
* Sphygmomanometers	7	13
* Oxytocin	5	11
* Magnesium sulfate	3	9
* Calcium gluconate (FOR OVERDOSE OF Mg So4	3	4
* IV fluids (crystalloids, plasma-expander)	5	11
* Vacuum extractor (for deliveries)	2	0
* Manual Vacuum Aspirator syringe / cannulae (MVA)	2	1
* Uterine dilators (different sizes)	5	4
* Specula (different sizes)	6	11
* Currettes, uterine (different sizes)	4	6
* Uterine forceps	5	12
* Gloves	7	15
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Surgical instruments for Caesarean Section	0	1
* Anaesthetics	1	4
IV Antibiotics (IVadministered)		
* Antibiotics for Severe Infections (e.g Third generation Cephalosporins)	4	3
* Metronidazole	5	12
* Ampicillin	4	7
* Gentamicin	3	6
* BenzathineBenzylpenicillin	3	7
Family Planning Methods		
* Male condoms	4	8
* Implants	0	0
* Combine Oral Contraceptive Pills and/orProgestogenOnly Pills (Minipill)	7	13
* Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	6	11
* Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	6	10
Sexually Transmitted Infections		
* Benzathine Penicillin	3	5
* Doxycycline	7	11
* Azithromycin	3	5
* Cefixime	2	5
* Metronidazole	6	13
* Clotrimazole (for vaginal application)	2	1
HIV /INFECTION Prevention		
* Gloves (sterile)	6	11
* Gloves (examination)	7	11
* Disposable syringes and needles	7	12
Sterile masks	6	13

* Soap	6	14
* Safety boxes (for disposal)	7	13
* Disinfectants (Chlorine tablets)	5	12
* Antiseptics (chlorhexidine, iodine)	6	13
* Autoclave (steam sterilizer)	5	9
* HIV tests to screen blood for transfusion (if appropriate for the facility level)	0	0
Management of Sexual Violence		
* Zidovudine/Lamivudine combined tablets of ARVs	1	0
* Zidovudine capsule for children	1	0
* Lamivudine tablet for children	1	0

Table B.10C. Number of BIRTHING CENTERS with available stock.

Commodity	Region 6 (n=4)	Region 8 (n=13)
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Delivery sets (including scissors, forceps)	3	10
* Cord clamps	3	7
* Suture sets (tissue forceps, scissors, needle holder)	3	8
* Sphygmomanometers	3	8
* Oxytocin	3	6
* Magnesium sulfate	1	1
* Calcium gluconate (FOR OVERDOSE OF Mg So4	1	1
* IV fluids (crystalloids, plasma-expander)	2	7
* Vacuum extractor (for deliveries)	0	0
* Manual Vacuum Aspirator syringe / cannulae (MVA)	0	1
* Uterine dilators (different sizes)	2	2
* Specula (different sizes)	3	4
* Currettes, uterine (different sizes)	2	3
* Uterine forceps	2	7
* Gloves	3	8
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Surgical instruments for Caesarean Section	0	1
* Anaesthetics	1	2
IV Antibiotics (IVadministered)		
* Antibiotics for Severe Infections (e.g Third generation Cephalosporins)	1	2
* Metronidazole	0	8
* Ampicillin	1	4
* Gentamicin	1	3
* BenzathineBenzylpenicillin	1	3
Family Planning Methods		
* Male condoms	0	4
* Implants	0	1
* Combine Oral Contraceptive Pills and/orProgestogenOnly Pills (Minipill)	1	8
* Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	1	6
* Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	1	3

Sexually Transmitted Infections		
*Benzathine Penicillin	1	2
* Doxycycline	0	1
* Azithromycin	0	1
* Cefixime	0	2
* Metronidazole	0	7
* Clotrimazole (for vaginal application)	0	1
HIV /INFECTION Prevention		
* Gloves (sterile)	1	8
* Gloves (examination)	1	9
* Disposable syringes and needles	2	7
Sterile masks	3	8
* Soap	3	11
* Safety boxes (for disposal)	4	9
* Disinfectants (Chlorine tablets)	2	6
* Antiseptics (chlorhexidine, iodine)	3	6
* Autoclave (steam sterilizer)	2	3
* HIV tests to screen blood for transfusion (if appropriate for the facility level)	0	0
Management of Sexual Violence		
* Zidovudine/Lamivudine combined tablets of ARVs	0	0
* Zidovudine capsule for children	0	0
* Lamivudine tablet for children	0	0

Table B.10D. Number of HOSPITALS with available stock.

Commodity	Region 6 (n=4)	Region 8 (n=8)
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Delivery sets (including scissors, forceps)	4	8
* Cord clamps	4	7
* Suture sets (tissue forceps, scissors, needle holder)	4	8
* Sphygmomanometers	4	8
* Oxytocin	4	8
* Magnesium sulfate	4	7
* Calcium gluconate (FOR OVERDOSE OF Mg So4	3	6
* IV fluids (crystalloids, plasma-expander)	4	7
* Vacuum extractor (for deliveries)	1	1
* Manual Vacuum Aspirator syringe / cannulae (MVA)	1	5
* Uterine dilators (different sizes)	4	6
* Specula (different sizes)	4	8
* Currettes, uterine (different sizes)	4	5
* Uterine forceps	4	6
* Gloves	4	7
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care		
* Surgical instruments for Caesarean Section	4	6
* Anaesthetics	4	7
IV Antibiotics (IVadministered)		
* Antibiotics for Severe Infections (e.g Third generation Cephalosporins)	4	7
* Metronidazole	4	8
* Ampicillin	4	8
* Gentamicin	4	7
* BenzathineBenzylpenicillin	3	8
Family Planning Methods		
* Male condoms	2	5
* Implants	0	1
* Combine Oral Contraceptive Pills and/orProgestogenOnly Pills (Minipill)	3	7
* Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA, Depo Provera)	1	3
* Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs, IUDs)	2	6
Sexually Transmitted Infections		
* Benzathine Penicillin	2	6
* Doxycycline	4	6
* Azithromycin	3	1
* Cefixime	3	3
* Metronidazole	4	7
* Clotrimazole (for vaginal application)	2	3
HIV /INFECTION Prevention		
* Gloves (sterile)	4	7
* Gloves (examination)	4	7
* Disposable syringes and needles	4	7
Sterile masks	4	7

* Soap	4	7
* Safety boxes (for disposal)	4	7
* Disinfectants (Chlorine tablets)	4	6
* Antiseptics (chlorhexidine, iodine)	4	8
* Autoclave (steam sterilizer)	4	7
* HIV tests to screen blood for transfusion (if appropriate for the facility level)	0	2
Management of Sexual Violence		
* Zidovudine/Lamivudine combined tablets of ARVs	0	0
* Zidovudine capsule for children	0	0
* Lamivudine tablet for children	0	0

B.11 Facility attendance by sex and age, pre-and post Yolanda

Only 10 facilities in Region 6 and 7 in Region 8 had pre-Yolanda (October 2013) attendance records that were sex and age stratified. Some of these data were not readily available and had to be calculated by the OPS field staff from facility records (Table B.11A). These data should be interpreted with caution as time references vary by facility and some only kept attendance records for certain types of services.

Table B.11A. Sex and age distribution of clients pre-Yolanda in ALL FACILITIES BY REGION (with complete data; n=17). Presented as percentage (mean of 17 facilities) of total facility attendance.

Age groups	Region 6 (n=10)		Region 8 (n=7)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 15 years	16.4	19.8	11.9	15.2
15 – 19 years	5.3	3.8	7.6	3.7
20 – 24 years	7.1	4.7	10.3	4.1
25 – 49 years	12.4	8.0	17.5	9.6
50 – 64 years old	6.3	5.7	6.4	6.0
65 years or older	4.9	5.6	4.0	3.6
Total	52.4	47.6	57.7	42.2

Only 8 facilities in Region 6 and 10 in Region 8 had post-Yolanda attendance records that were sex and age stratified (Table B.11B).

Table B.11B. Sex and age distribution of clients post-Yolanda in ALL FACILITIES BY REGION (with complete data; n=18). Presented as percentage (mean of 18 facilities) of total facility attendance.

Age groups	Region 6 (n=8)		Region 8 (n=10)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 15 years	18.6	20.7	17.7	18.2
15 – 19 years	3.4	2.8	6.0	4.0
20 – 24 years	4.9	2.7	6.8	2.9
25 – 49 years	14.0	8.7	14.8	8.0
50 – 64 years old	6.8	5.6	7.5	5.5
65 years or older	5.4	6.3	4.1	4.4
Total	53.1	46.8	56.9	43.0

Of the 17 facilities with pre-Yolanda stratified data, 4 were not able to provide post-Yolanda data. Of the 18 facilities with post-Yolanda data, 5 did not have complete pre-Yolanda data.

Region 8 had the most number of facilities which reported having their records either washed out or damaged in the typhoon.

Table B.11C presents total female and male attendance data from facilities with available data.

Table B.11C. Number of females and males served pre- and post-Yolanda BY FACILITY BY REGION (with available data). Presented as Mean (\pm SD)

	Region 6		Region 8	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
CHOs/RHUs				
Number of females	(n=7) 279.8 (\pm 231.2)	(n=6) 289.0(\pm 250.5)	(n=8) 333.5 (\pm 387.8)	(n=9) 193.7(\pm 185.5)
Number of males	(n=6) 286.8 (\pm 256.1)	(n=5) 287.4 (\pm 183.8)	(n=8) 156.5 (\pm 171.9)	(n=8) 254.9(\pm 324.4)
Total	(n=7) 525.7 (\pm 486.9)	(n=6) 528.5 (\pm 448.8)	(n=9) 508.9 (\pm 472.6)	(n=13) 3226.5(\pm 8771.0)
BIRTHING CENTERS				
Number of females	(n=3) 60.0 (\pm 48.7)	(n=2) 52.5 (\pm 71.4)	(n=9) 56.0(\pm 43.8)	(n=6) 43.8 (\pm 38.4)
Number of males	(n=2) 64.5 (\pm 37.5)	(n=1) 34	(n=7) 35.4 (\pm 43.0)	(n=4) 52.0(\pm 43.6)
Total	(n=4) 980.0(\pm 1755.5)	(n=4) 1512.8(\pm 2047.8)	(n=9) 83.6(\pm 81.7)	(n=6) 78.5 (\pm 81.1)
HOSPITALS				
Number of females	(n=3) 356.0 (\pm 200.3)	(n=3) 302.7 (\pm 187.4)	(n=6) 251.2(\pm 189.9)	(n=4) 456.0(\pm 226.5)
Number of males	(n=3) 306.3 (\pm 151.9)	(n=3) 230.0 (\pm 88.8)	(n=5) 138.4 (\pm 96.2)	(n=4) 460.0(\pm 445.2)
Total	(n=4) 862.8 (\pm 485.1)	(n=4) 825.0(\pm 625.9)	(n=6) 366.5 (\pm 271.9)	(n=5) 795.0(\pm 593.8)

B.12 Staffing

Table B.12A presents the types of health personnel reported to be working in the facility at time of survey. Region 8 appears to have fewer manpower compared to Region 6, with the exception of having more BHWs in its birthing centers.

Table B.12B lists specific RH cases and health personnel authorized to handle such cases in the facility.

Table B.13C identifies service areas where facility staff require refresher training.

Table B.12A. Staff categories working in facilities. BY FACILITY BY REGION. Presented as mean (\pm SD).

Staff categories	Region 6	Region 8
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)
Midwife	12.0 (\pm 8.8)	8.2 (\pm 8.0)
Nurse	7.3 (\pm 4.1)	5.3 (\pm 3.7)
Doctor (General Practitioner)	2.0 (\pm 1.8)	1.5 (\pm 1.8)
Obstetrician or ob/gynaecologist	0.1 (\pm 0.4)	0.1 (\pm 0.2)
Anesthesiologist	0	0
Pharmacist	0.3 (\pm 0.5)	0.1 (\pm 0.5)
Barangay Health Worker (BHW)	98.6(\pm 124.0)	70.1(\pm 83.1)
Dentist	0.6 (\pm 1.1)	0.3 (\pm 0.5)
Sanitary Inspectors	1.4 (\pm 1.8)	0.3 (\pm 0.6)
Medical Technologists	0.7 (\pm 0.8)	0.3 (\pm 0.5)
Nurse Aides	1.4 (\pm 2.4)	0.6 (\pm 2.5)
TOTAL PAID STAFF	124.1 (\pm 119.6)	61.5 (\pm 81.3)
TOTAL VOLUNTEER STAFF	0.4(\pm 0.8)	37 0(\pm 83.4)
TOTAL STAFF	124.6 (\pm 119.6)	98.5 (\pm 111.2)
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)
Midwife	6.2 (\pm 7.4)	2.7 (\pm 3.1)
Nurse	3.2 (\pm 4.6)	2.5 (\pm 3.0)
Doctor (General Practitioner)	2.5 (\pm 3.1)	0.8 (\pm 0.4)
Obstetrician or ob/gynaecologist	0.2 (\pm 3.1)	0.2 (\pm 0.4)
Anesthesiologist	0	0

Pharmacist	0	0
Barangay Health Worker (BHW)	14.2 (\pm 28.5)	26.3 (\pm 34.6)
Dentist	0	0.2 (\pm 0.4)
Sanitary Inspectors	0	0
Medical Technologists	0	0
Nurse Aides	1.8 (\pm 3.5)	0
TOTAL PAID STAFF	12.5 (\pm 11.6)	42.1 (\pm 73.5)
TOTAL VOLUNTEER STAFF	15.8 (\pm 27.6)	1.4 (\pm 3.4)
TOTAL STAFF	28.2 (\pm 24.2)	43.5 (\pm 75.8)
Hospitals	(n=4)	(n=8)
Midwife	3.0 (\pm 2.9)	2.6 (\pm 1.7)
Nurse	212.8(\pm 195.0)	50.8(\pm 86.0)
Doctor (General Practitioner)	7.2 (\pm 3.5)	3.9(\pm 4.6)
Obstetrician or ob/gynaecologist	3.2 (\pm 3.3)	4.0 (\pm 4.9)
Anesthesiologist	2.8 (\pm 3.6)	2.1 (\pm 3.3)
Pharmacist	5.0 (\pm 2.7)	2.5 (\pm 2.4)
Barangay Health Worker (BHW)	0	0
Dentist	0.2 (\pm 0.5)	0.5 (\pm 1.4)
Sanitary Inspectors	0	0
Medical Technologists	1.2 (\pm 2.5)	1.2 (\pm 2.0)
Nurse Aides	14.0 (\pm 8.0)	4.5 (\pm 8.8)
TOTAL PAID STAFF	174.8(\pm 141.0)	72.6 (\pm 102.5)
TOTAL VOLUNTEER STAFF	82.8(\pm 81.8)	0.9 (\pm 2.1)
TOTAL STAFF	257.5 (\pm 216.5)	73.5 (\pm 102.5)

Table B.12B. Staff categories authorized to manage RH cases. BY FACILITY (**REGION 6**).
Presented as number of facilities authorizing corresponding practitioner.

RH CASES	Doctors	Midwives	Nurses	Others
CHOs/RHUs (n=7)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	3	4	3	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	5	3	2	0
Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	6	4	3	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	3	3	1	0
Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	5	2	1	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	6	2	2	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)	6	5	5	1
BIRTHING CENTERS (n=4)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	1	0	0	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	1	1	0	0
Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	1	1	0	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	2	1	1	0
Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	2	0	1	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	2	0	0	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)				
HOSPITALS (n=4)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	2	1	1	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	4	1	2	0

Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	4	1	2	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	4	1	1	0
Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	3	1	1	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	4	1	2	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)	4	2	3	0

Table B.12C. Staff categories authorized to manage RH cases. BY FACILITY (**REGION 8**). Presented as number of facilities authorizing corresponding practitioner.

RH CASES	Doctors	Midwives	Nurses	Others
CHOs/RHUs (n=16)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	2	2	2	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	9	1	1	0
Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	11	7	6	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	10	3	3	0
Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	6	2	2	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	8	2	2	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)	14	13	13	3
BIRTHING CENTERS (n=11)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	2	3	2	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	4	2	1	0
Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	4	3	2	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	4	1	1	0

Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	4	1	1	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	3	1	1	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)	5	6	5	1
HOSPITALS (n=8)				
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	5	1	1	0
Management of Preeclampsia/ Eclampsia	8	1	1	0
Management of PPH (POST PARTUM HEM)	8	2	2	0
Management of Post- Partum Sepsis	8	2	3	0
Clinical Care of Survivors of Sexual Violence	6	1	1	0
Syndromic Management of STIs	6	0	0	0
Standard precautions (infection prevention)	8	3	6	1

Table B.12D. Areas where facility staff needs refresher training. BY FACILITY BY REGION.
Presented as number of facilities indicating they need training.

Staff categories	Region 6	Region 8
CHOs/RHUs	(n=7)	(n=16)
Post-abortion care and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)	4	10
Assisted delivery (Vacuum Extraction)	3	7
Management of eclampsia/post-partum hemorrhage/ post- partum sepsis	5	11
Clinical Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence	5	12
Syndromic Management of STIs	7	12
Standard Precautions (Infection Prevention)	7	15
About birthing clinics	1	
Permanent FP methods	1	
Latest trends	2	
Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care		1
Delivery		1
FP in general		2
FP: implants		2
FP: IUD insertion		1
Mental health, stress debriefing, psychosocial trainings		2
Adolescent programs		1
EPI cold chain		1
Birthing Centers	(n=4)	(n=13)
Post-abortion care and manual	1	5

vacuum aspiration (MVA)		
Assisted delivery (Vacuum Extraction)	1	6
Management of eclampsia/post-partum hemorrhage/ post- partum sepsis	1	5
Clinical Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence	2	4
Syndromic Management of STIs	2	4
Standard Precautions (Infection Prevention)	3	8
Pregnancy danger signs	1	
Basic life support	1	
Latest trends	1	
Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care		1
FP in general		2
IMCI		2
Hospitals	(n=4)	
Post-abortion care and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)	2	3
Assisted delivery (Vacuum Extraction)	2	2
Management of eclampsia/post-partum hemorrhage/ post- partum sepsis	1	6
Clinical Management of Survivors of Sexual Violence	3	4
Syndromic Management of STIs	3	3
Standard Precautions (Infection Prevention)	3	4

Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care	1	
Basic life support	1	
FP: IUD insertion	1	
Aseptic technique	1	
Suturing	1	
Patient transfers	1	
Values re-orientation	1	
Child protection		1
Infection control		1
Customer care		1
Sexually transmitted infections		1
Values re-orientation		1

B.13 OTHER FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

B.13A Facilities with Youth Centers

Six facilities reported having Youth Centers available in their catchment areas:

- Capiz:
 - Roxas City (Gov't) Birthing Center
 - Roxas City CHO
- Iloilo:
 - Concepcion RHU
- Aklan:
 - Kalibo Provincial Hospital
- Leyte:
 - Ormoc CHO
 - EVRMC (Tacloban)

EVRMC, the Kalibo Provincial Hospital and the Concepcion RH provide reproductive health information and services. The Roxas City CHO only provides RH information. Those not providing services refer the youth to CHOs/RHUs, Barangay Health Centers or to the DSWD.

B.13B Information, Education and Counseling (IEC) Materials

Table B.13B. Types of IEC Materials observed or reported to be in facilities (ALL FACILITIES BY REGION). Presented as number of facilities with IEC materials.

TOPICS	Region 6 (n=15)	Region 8 (n=37)
GBV	6	8
HIV	9	19
FP	14	33
MNCHN	13	32
ASRH	7	13

Adequate infection prevention procedures during patient care were reported or observed in 42 of the 52 facilities. Posters on infection prevention were observed in 35 facilities.

B.13C Status of supplies storage in facilities

Table B.13C. Descriptions of storage facilities. Presented as number of facilities with given status.

TOPICS	Region 6 (n=15)	Region 8 (n=37)
SUPPLIES STORED IN A DEDICATED STORAGE ROOM	11	15
ARE SUPPLIES STORED IN A COOL OR AIR CONDITIONED ROOM	9	5
SUPPLIES STORED IN CUPBOARD	8	10
SUPPLIES STORED ON THE FLOOR	5	13
A THERMOMETER PRESENT IN STORAGE ROOM	4	11
STORAGE ROOM WELL AERATED	6	7

B.13D Philhealth accreditation

The majority (46) of the facilities surveyed have Philhealth accreditation. The 6 not accredited are birthing centers which reported to be in the process of applying for accreditation.

B.13E Maintenance and operating budget

Eleven of the 15 facilities in Region 6 and 19 of the 37 Region 8 facilities reported having a maintenance and operating budget.

C. SUMMARY

The devastation caused by Super Typhoon Yolanda was evident in all of the 52 facilities assessed in this survey but in varying intensities. The differences in service provision vulnerability between Regions 6 and 8 were quite apparent. Compared to Region 6, a higher proportion of facilities in Region 8 reported severe structural damage, and increased client load. Consequently, these facilities are experiencing the burden of increased service demands and are running low on supplies. Travel to the most affected barangays is a bigger challenge in Region 8 given the distance to facilities and poor accessibility. Almost all utilities have been restored in Region 6; while in Region 8, 16 of the 37 facilities had no electricity, and 10 had no access to clean water at survey time. . Region 8 also appears to have fewer manpower compared to Region 6 which could be a problem given the increase in number of clients served. A higher proportion of Region 8 facilities also acknowledged the need for refresher training particularly in FP methods.

Properly documenting service profile changes before and after Yolanda was difficult in most areas particularly in Region 8 where records were damaged or washed out. The ongoing relief operations proved both beneficial (in terms of providing immediate rehabilitation assistance to the facility) and disadvantageous (given the added tasks of coordinating with and assisting relief workers while continuing to provide regular services).