



Emergency Shelter, CCCM, Health and Protection support for the Most Vulnerable Populations affected by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in Tacloban

Haiyan impact

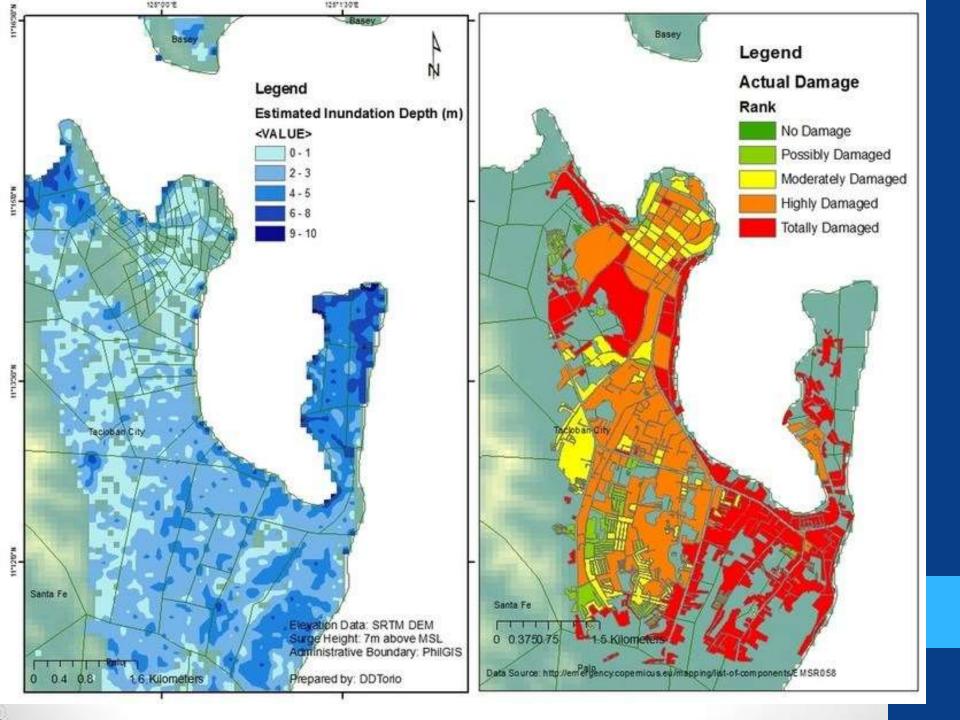
- Strongest storm ever recorded to make landfall
- Winds of up to 315kmh
- Storm surge in Tacloban up to 20ft high
- 6,201 deaths, 1,785 missing
- 28,626 injured
- Over 16 million people affected
- 1.2 million houses damaged or destroyed (more than Haiti Earthquake, 2004 Tsunami)





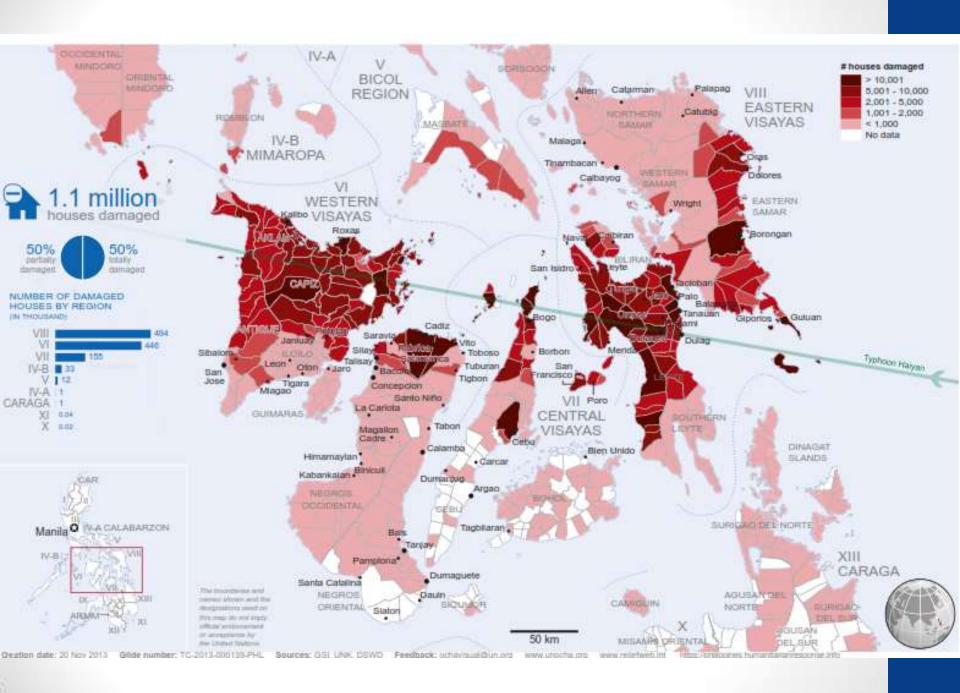






Before and after shots

• http://www.interaksyon.com/article/tacloban-city-before-and-after-supertyphoon-yolanda



IOM initial response

- IOM Philippines was on the ground 2 days after the typhoon, conducting assessments and establishing an operations base to provide immediate relief and assistance
- Immediately mobilised staff from other responses in Philippines and internationally to become a major presence
- Activated emergency distributions and CCCM support within days
- Key player in shelter, CCCM, protection, health, communicating with communities clusters

Objectives







A progression of shelter situation from emergency shelters to temporary recovery to permanent housing.

Principal Objective

 To complement the on-going efforts of the Government of the Philippines and the humanitarian communities to deliver holistic emergency assistance to the Yolanda-affected families through relief, recovery and community rehabilitation

Specific Objectives

 To provide improved, safer and healthier living conditions to the most vulnerable families through over-all delivery of aid through enhanced local-level coordination

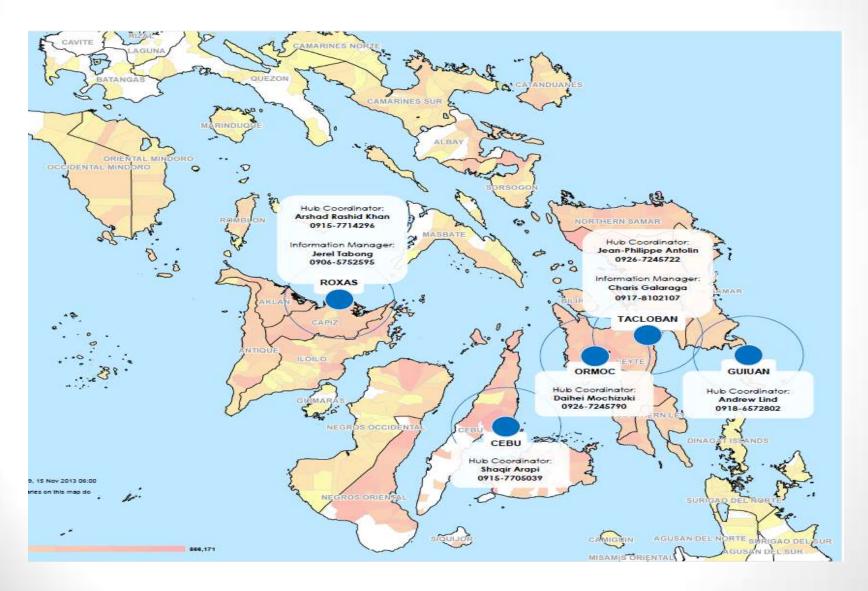


Project Areas 30 municipalities

Province	Municipalities		
Eastern Samar (Guiuan	Hernani		
hub)	Gen. McArthur		
	Salcedo		
	Mercedes		
	Guiuan		
	Marabut		
	Basey		
Leyte (Tacloban hub)	Tacloban City		
	Palo		
	Tanauan		
	Tolosa		
	Dulag		
	Sta Fe		
	Alang-Alang		

Province	Municipalities
Leyte (Ormoc hub)	Ormoc City
	Kanangga
	San Isidro
	Tabango
	Leyte
	Villaba
Capiz, Aklan (Roxas hub)	Roxas City
	Sapian
	Pilar
	Panay
	Cuartero
Aklan (Roxas hub)	Batan
	Libacao
	Altavas
	Banga

IOM Project Hubs



Tacloban Activities



Shelter

- catalyse self-help for the majority of the affected population as they
 move along the recovery process by providing a minimum input which
 will facilitate self-recovery for those back at their place of origin;
- minimize multiple displacements and seek settlement solutions that will enable the provision of durable shelter solutions, whilst ensuring adequate and targeted services remain available for those still residing within in displacement sites;
- promote an integrated response and establish partnerships with other sectors, namely with WASH to enable the complimentarity of shelter and sanitation assistance and Protection to establish a beneficiary selection criteria to target the most vulnerable families, as well as a referral mechanism for the victims of GBV;
- incorporate DRR measures to promote safer living conditions both at shelter and settlement levels.

Shelter

ESK

- Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK)
 - First phase
 - Tarpaulin, tents, fixing kit, evacuation centres

NFI

- Non-food Items (NFI)
 - First phase
 - Hygiene kit, dignity kit, kitchen set, solar lamps

RSK

- Recovery Shelter Kit (RSK)
 - Second phase
 - CGI, tool kits, DRR training, Debris to Shelter





Shelter/NFI Distributions

Emergency Shalter Kit (ESK) Total: 63.443

Non-Food Name (NFI) Total: 38.873

> Recovery Shelter Kit (RSK) Total: 4 181 (20,000 in Payeline)

Legend:

ON Office

- Yolanda Path Line

No, of damaged houses

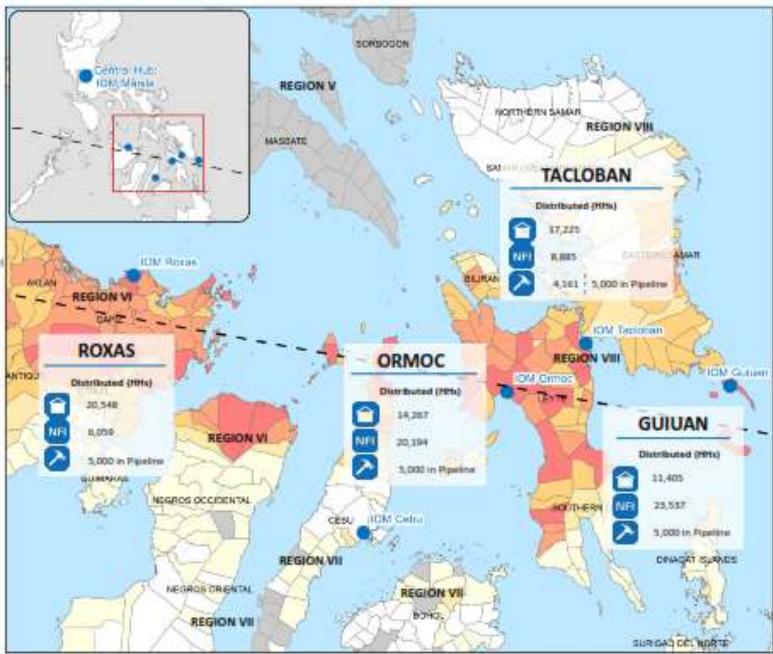
None < 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 5,000 5,001 - 10,000 > 10,000 No three evenileble

Claric Science; CSYME, PCHI Heigh Sciencyse; HE, CO'O Capito; M. Land 2014 pCMg, 15 Jan. 2014 (THYAT); Fyeotobic to communication; HE

0 10 20 10 Niconeses

1 cm = 15 km

Some The booksterius shall repress stemp und the designations used on the map do and highly officeal proportion and or acceptance, by the international Cogernation to Migration.



SHELTER & NFI

Distributions

Item	Guiuan	Tacloban	Ormoc	Roxas	Total (HHs)	Pipeline (HHs)	Distributed by	Target (HHs)	Coverage	Gap	
Emergency	11,405	17,225	14,267	20,548 6	63,445 2,426	2.4254 10 log 14	2,426* 19-Jan-14	19 lan 14	70,000	65,871	4,129
Shelter Kit	11,403	17,223	14,207	20,346	03,443	2,420	26* 19-Jan-14	70,000	94%	6%	
NFI	23,537	8,885	20,194	6,059	58,675	944*	16-Jan-14	70,000	59,619	10,381	
									85%	15%	

Shelter Kit Package

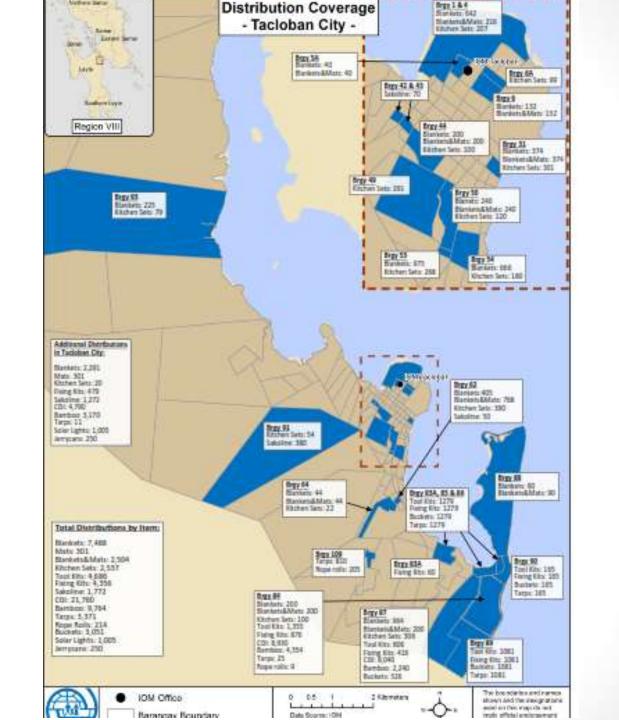
EMERGENCY SHELTER KIT			
			Content
1 Tarp		1 Fixing kit	25m tie wire/ Gi Wire #16 1Kg umbrella nails 1Kg cw nail #2 1Kg cw nail #3 30m of nylon rope/ 10mm
or	AND	1 Tool Kit	1 shovel ponted #2 1 claw hammer 1 crow bar 1 handsaw 18"-20" 1 PVC pail #12 or 12L
2 Sakoline		Poles	6 bamboos 5m x 3 inch dia X* timber poles - can be coconut timber

Shelter Kit Package

RECOVER	RY SH	IELTER KIT	
			Content
		1 Fixing kit	25m tie wire/ Gi Wire #16 1Kg umbrella nails 1Kg cw nail #2 1Kg cw nail #3 30m of nylon rope/ 12mm
10 CGI Sheets	AND	1 Tool Kit	1 shovel ponted #2 1 claw hammer 1 crow bar 1 handsaw 18"-20" 1 PVC pail #12 or 12L
		Poles	6 bamboos 5m x 3 inch dia X timber poles - can be coconut timber

NFI Kit Package

NFI	
1 Kitchen Sets	5 plates 5 spoons 5 forks 1 knife 1 pot 1 frying pan 1 turner 1 laddle
Sleeping Kit	2 mats 3 blankets



NFI Kit Distributions





























CCCM – camp coordination and camp management

- The overall goal of the CCCM Cluster is to improve living conditions of internally displaced persons by facilitating the effective provision of protection and services in camps and camp-like settings, advocate for durable solutions and ensure organized closure and phase-out of camps upon the IDPs' relocation, return, resettlement or local integration.
- IOM and UNHCR are global co-leads of CCCM. In a natural disaster setting, IOM is the designated Cluster Lead Agency for CCCM

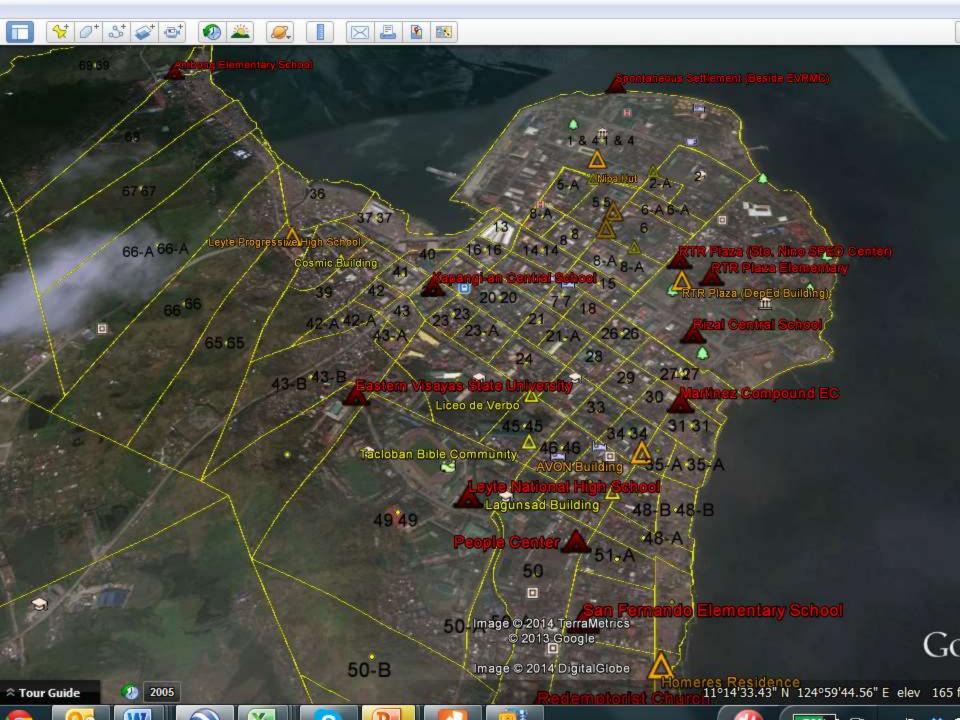


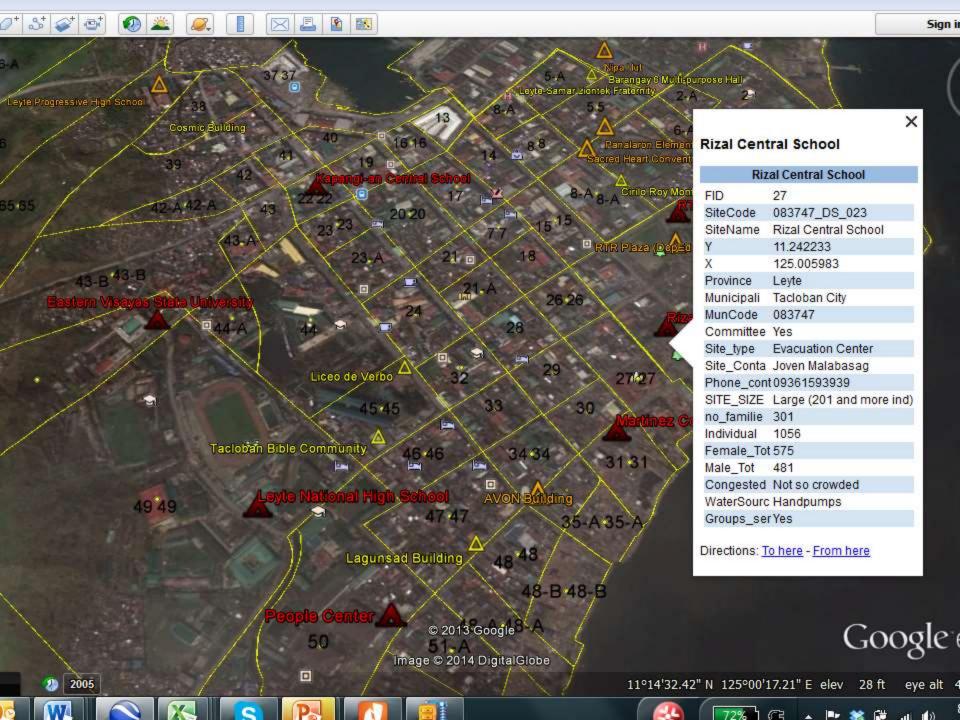
CCCM – current global clusters

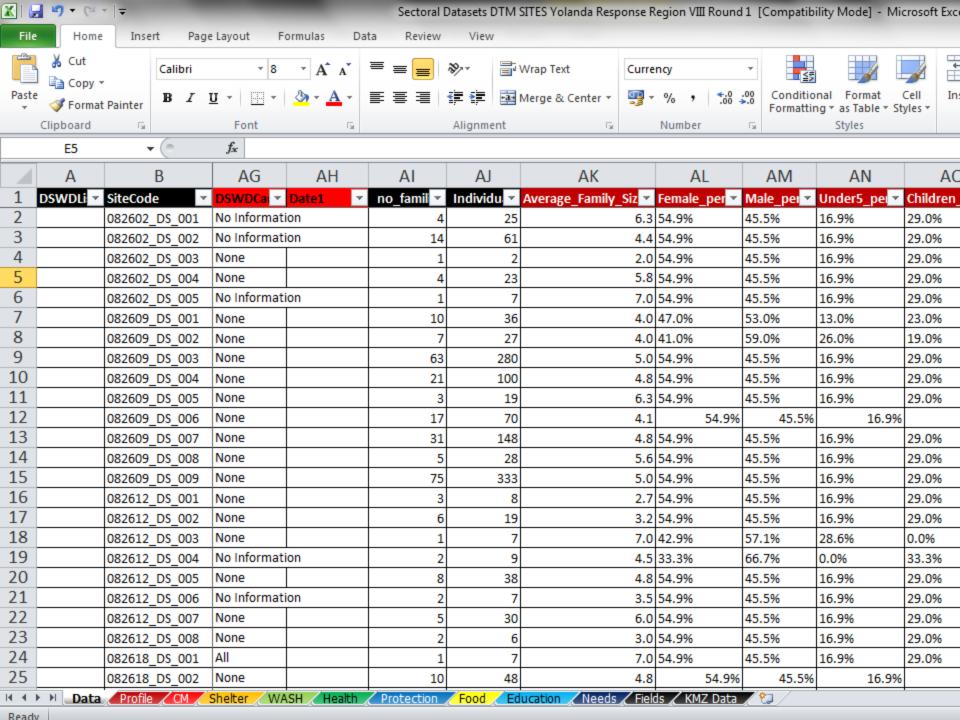


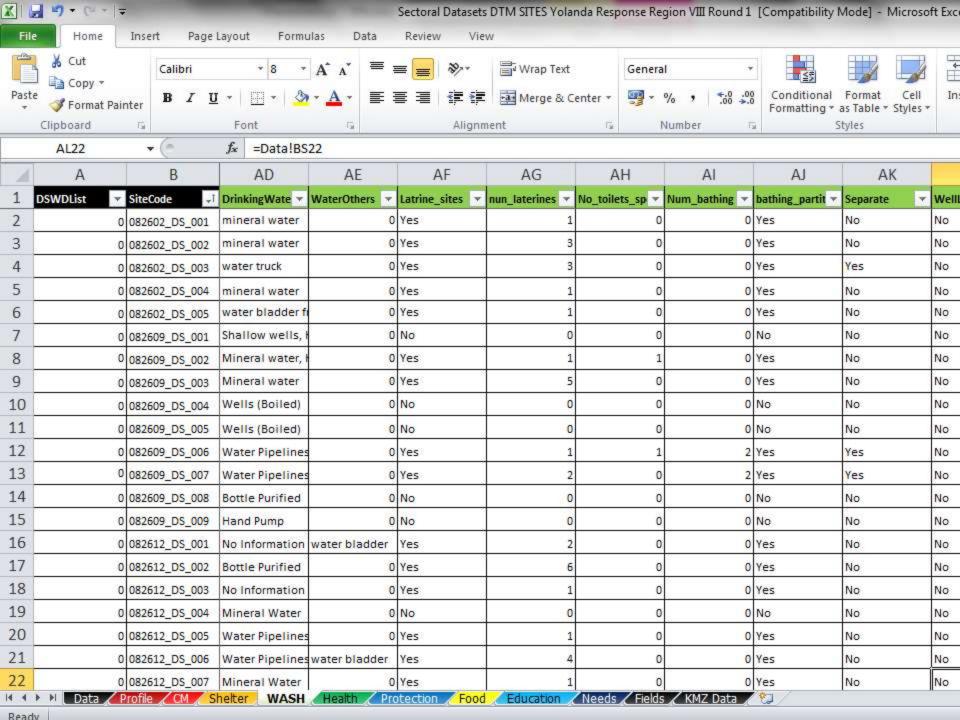
DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix)

- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is:
 - Information management tool used by the CCCM Cluster
 - Gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas where they have temporarily settled.
- DTM has been rolled out in over 30 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, The Democratic Republic of Congo and The Philippines in previous emergency responses.



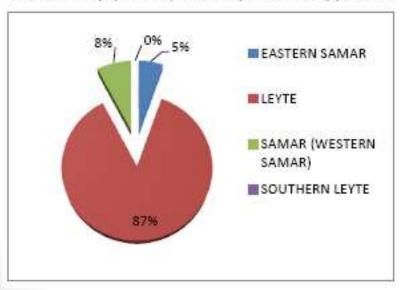


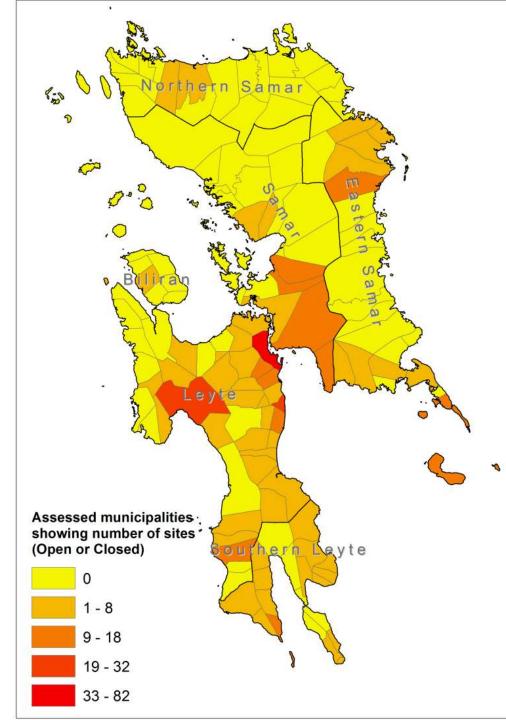




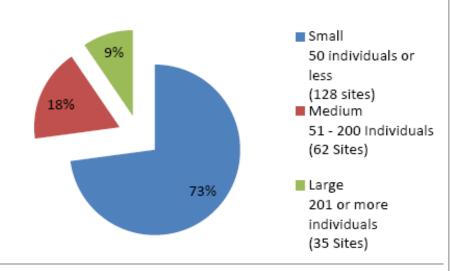
Province	Population in displacement sites (individuals)	
EASTERN SAMAR	1,858	
LEYTE	30,008	
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	2,651	
SOUTHERN LEYTE	5	
NORTHERN SAMAR	-	
BILIRAN	-	
Total	34,522	

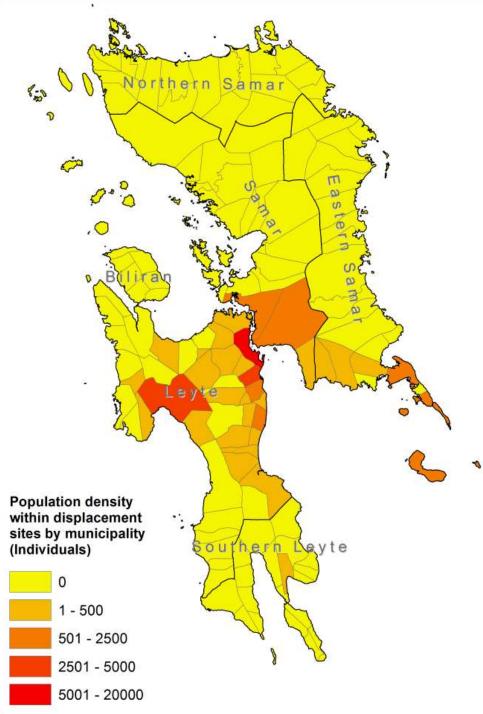
Chart 1: IDP population (individuals) in IDP sites by province





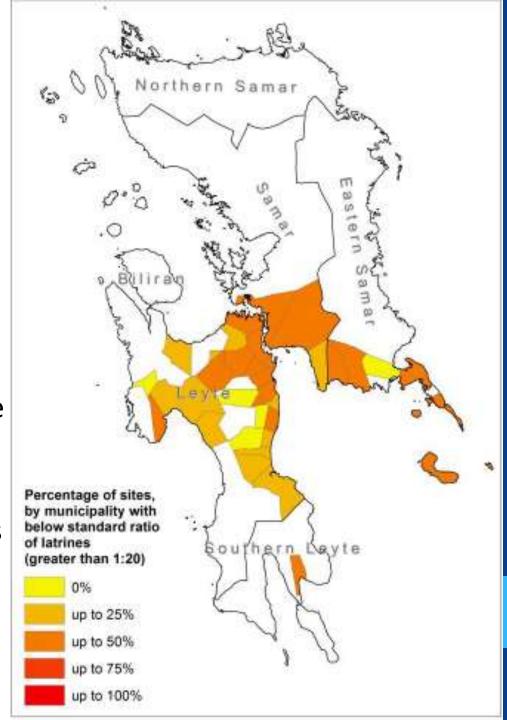
Crowding





WASH

- Of the 225 sites open, 81% (182 sites) have latrines onsite.
 - However, of the 182 sites, 44% have a ratio of more than 20 individuals per latrine.
- In Leyte, the province with the largest numbers of displacement sites, 36% of all sites are below emergency standards (i.e. ratio of persons per latrine is greater than 20).



DTM - ROUND 1 DECEMBER 2, 2013 - FLAGS FOR PRIORITY SITES PER SECTOR

Data Field Name	Section	Description				
Site_Flagged	PROFILE	Sum of all flags in all section				
EMI, Flog. I	CAMP MANAGEMENT	Sites where there's no committee and the population is more than 100 individuals				
CML Plug 2	CAMP MANAGEMENT	Sites using school's classrooms				
CM. Flog. 5	CAMP MANAGEMENT	Sites with no distribution of DSWD card				
CM: Flags	CAMP MANAGEMENT	Sum of all flags in this section				
Shelter_Flag_1	SHELTER	Crowded sites where population is more than 100 individuals				
Shelter Flag 2	SHELTER	Crowded sites using school's classroom				
Shelter_Flag_3	SHELTER	Crowded sites where population is more than 100 individuals and not safe from natural hazard				
Shelter Flag 4	SHELTER	Sites with no safe site cooking area where population is more than 100 individuals				
Shelter_Flags	SHELTER	Sum of all flags in this section				
WASH_Flog_1	WASH	Sites with complains over drinking water where population is more than 100 individuals				
WASH Flog 2	WASH	Sites with off-site water source where population is more than 100 individuals				
WASH Flag 3	WASH	Sites with latrine's ratio over 1:50				
WASH Flag 4	WASH	Sites with drainage problems where population is more than 100 individuals				
WASH_Flog_5	WASH	Sites with no separate and well lit toilet				
WASH_Flogs	WASH	Sum of all flags in this section				
Health Flag	HEALTH	Sites with no health service, no referral system, no DoH SPEED, with population of more than 100 individuals, and more than 3 types of reported health issues				
Protection Flag 1	PROTECTION	Sites with reported incidents and no 24 hours protection				
Protection_Flag_2	PROTECTION	Sites with no 24 hours protection and with population of more than 100 individuals				
Protection_Flags	PROTECTION	Sum of all flags in this section				





Camp Management Support

Camp Management Training

• DSWD camp managers, Barangay-level displacement focal points

Camp Management Support Staff

 Priority displacement sites supported by presence of camp management support staff

Site Upgrades and Improvements

Privacy partitions, cooking counters, bathing cubicles

Alternative Transitional Sites

• Improved living conditions for prolonged displacement

Advocacy for durable solutions

• Free, informed and dignified return, resettlement or integration











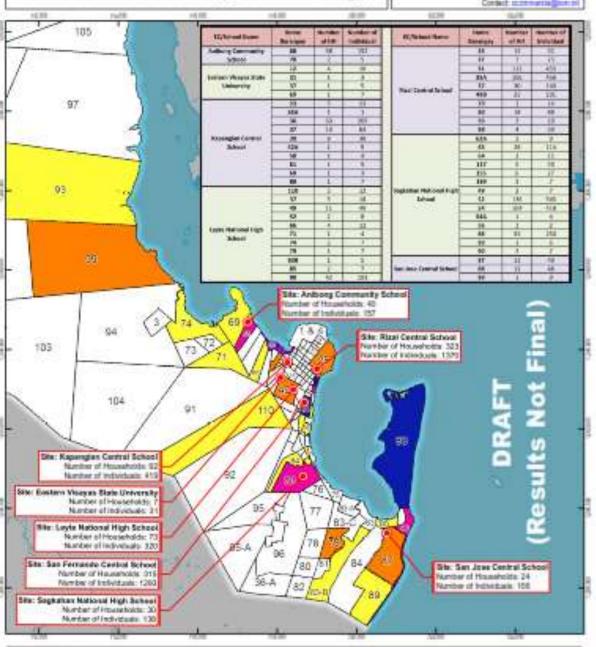






IDPs in Schools Functioning as Evacuation Centers (Tacloban City)





Six EDSchool

187 THE 196 199 LIE 199











VISIT TO THE THREE SITES WITH BUNK HOUSE WITH TACLOBAN CITY ON 20TH DEC TECHNICAL CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall adherence to standards of design and construction

All the DPWH commissioned bunkhouses being developed in Tacloban (and we
understand in all locations) are non-compliant in many respects with internationally
recognised standards and best practice as set down in Sphere standards (see details
below). The designs and layouts shared by DSWD with CCCM and Shelter a few







Alternative Transitional Shelter (ATS)















Health

Ensure migrants' health rights

Avoid disparities in health status and access



Reduce excess mortality and morbidity

Minimize negative impact of the migration process

Health – Migration Health Department

- Migration Health Assessments
 - Health screening for prospective migrants
- Health Promotion for Migrants
 - Migrant friendly health systems
- Health for Migrants in Crisis
 - Emergency Health Support for IDPs, refugees, and migrants
- Migration and HIV
 - Cross cutting, and stand alone
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
 - Global expertise on socio-cultural impacts of human movement



HIV and Mobility



Migration Health Assessments

 Health screening for prospective migrants

Health **Promotion for** Migrants

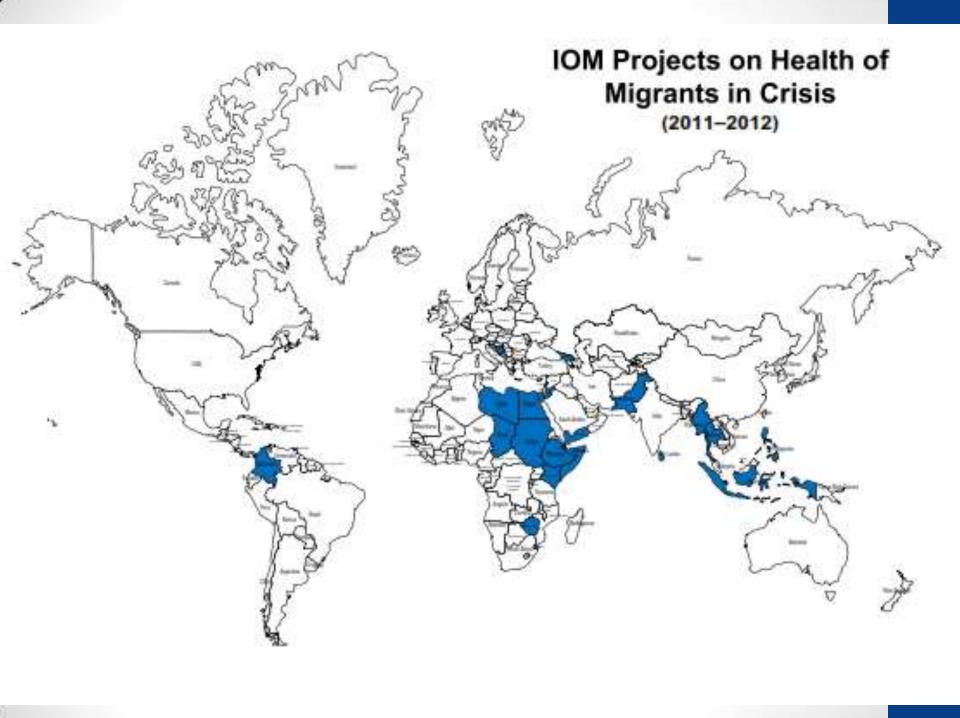
 Migrant friendly Health System

Health for Migrants in Crisis

 Emergency Health Response for migrants, IDPs and refugees



Mental Heath and Psychosocial Support



Health
Referrals and
assisted
discharge

Rebuilding migrant friendly health systems

Public health impacts of displacement

Health Cluster, Ministries of Health, WHO, CCCM

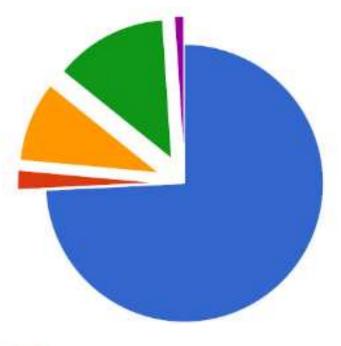
Mental Health and Psychosocial

Environmental health (CCCM)

Provision of direct health services

	Typhoon	Effects	Consequence	Response	IOM's recovery approach	
Health System	2880 health facilities damaged or destroyed	Decreased availability	Increased health risks + Compounded impacts of ill-health and disease — Disproportionate health impacts for IDPs, vulnerable families and host communities		TREAT, REBUILD Operational support to DOH health facilities	Creating safe and healthy conditions for return and revitalising the health system
	Widespread disruption to health system	Decreased access			LINK Two-way referral systems	
Public Health	3.4 million displaced	crowding, hygiene, communicable disease		mpounded pacts of ill- Existing health lealth and facilities have	PREVENT Addressing public health consequences of displacement	
	27,022 injuries, disruption to long term treatments	Compound vulnerability				
	6000 deaths, 1.14 million homes damaged or destroyed	Increased emotional distress and mental illness		health impacts for IDPs, vulnerable continues, publ families and host communities increase over tire.	As displacement continues, public health risks will increase over time	MIND Community based psychosocial support

Support to DOH Health Facilities



Outpatient Consultations	3982
■ Diagnostic Workup	120
Maternal and Child Health	501
Vaccinations	707
Medical Referrals	56



TOTAL:

5366

Supporting Health referrals

- Case identification through medical outreach and nurses in evacuation centres
- Support to returns from hospital and displacement sites by linking with shelter, NFI and community health services



Mental Health and Psychosocial Support



- Community based Psychosocial First Aid
- Capacity building of DOH and community leaders in mental health and psychosocial support

Addressing public health consequences of displacement



 Linking displacement sites with health facilities

 EC based nurses for case monitoring, referral and health education

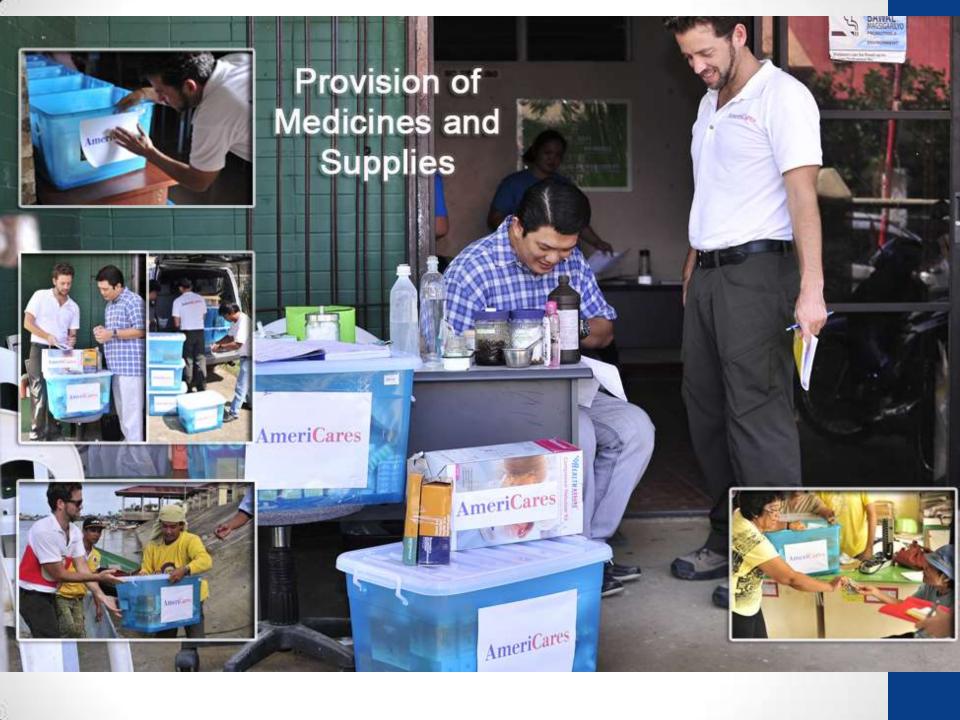
 Environmental health in displacement sites











Protection

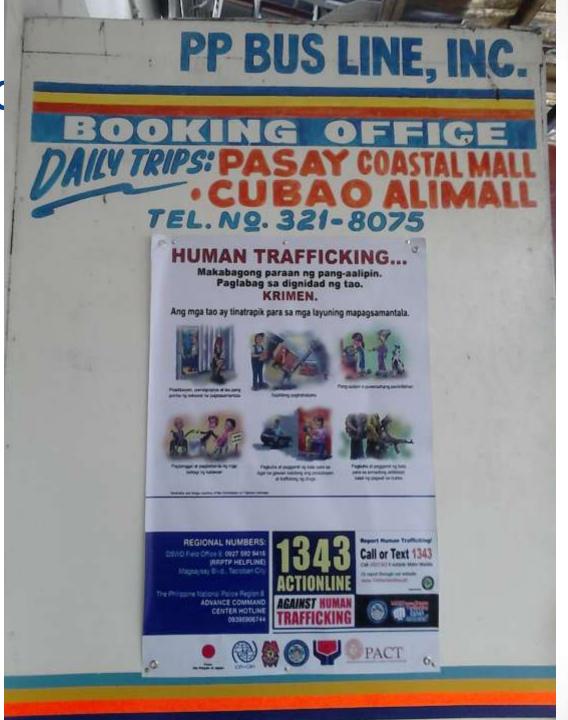
- Migration Outflow Desks (MOD)
- Counter Trafficking
 - Support government efforts in countering human trafficking through prevention and capacity building
- Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
 - Minimise risks of GBV and ensure multi-sectoral response through survivor-centred services
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)







Protec



Communicating with communities









Coordination - external

- Government
 - DSWD \rightarrow PSWD \rightarrow MSWD \rightarrow CSWD
 - LGUs
 - DoH
- Clusters
 - CCCM Cluster Co-Lead at all hubs and nationally
 - Shelter Cluster co-lead Guiuan, Ormoc
 - Protection Cluster
 - Health Cluster
 - WASH cluster
 - Education cluster
 - Early recovery cluster

Coordination - internal



Challenges

- Coordination multiple levels of government
- Weather
- Political aspects
- Urban population
- Scaling up of activities to address massive needs
- Complexity of durable solutions
 - "no-build zones"
 - Housing, land and proprty

Future

- Recovery Shelter → permanent shelter
- Camp management support → capacity development
- Health assistance health system recovery
- Protection inputs → strengthening protective environment
- Communication → participatory empowerment
- Displacement → Safe, Healthy, Dignified Solutions

Site visit tomorrow

- 0630 Breakfast at hotel
- 0730 hotel check out and prepare for field visit
- 0800 depart for Astrodome
- 0830 depart for Astrodome evacuation centre
- 0900 depart for Barangay 84/87
- 0945 depart for Barangay 49
- 1045 return to office
- 1100 depart for Guiuan

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FOR TYPHOON YOLANDA-AFFECTED POPULATIONS





DSWD

A PROJECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) SUPPORTED BY:





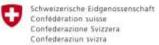












Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC





Thank you