



IEDA Relief

2013 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT – PHILIPPINES

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IEDA RELIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES

Statement from the Head of Mission



IEDA Relief Philippines is one of the most recent country programs of the IEDA Relief. It is our organization's first presence in Asia and thus represents an important milestone in its history. It demands from IEDA a significant shift – a change in not only in cultures and languages but also in development perspectives. With its Asian presence added to its established missions in Africa, the Caribbean and the United States, IEDA can now practically embrace the world and make real its vision of helping communities become more self-sufficient.

Helping build better communities from the ashes and debris left by the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan is no easy feat. In the face of a natural disaster of such catastrophic magnitude – the strongest tropical cyclone in recorded human history – one cannot but ask how the herculean task of rebuilding lives and communities can begin. So much has to be done with limited resources, so many tasks to be done by so few hands available. With almost ten thousand dead and tens of thousands left homeless and with their means of livelihood damaged, starting all over again – the task of recovery and rehabilitation could take years and the people of the Philippines will need help to make it happen.

The work that IEDA Relief has done in the Philippines in the aftermath of conflict and violence has begun to sow seeds of hope among those affected by Typhoon Haiyan. After only five months of operation in the Philippines in 2013 and despite continual challenges and limited funding, we have contributed significantly to the overall post-disaster and early recovery efforts among communities affected by the recent disaster.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, much remains to be done in the Philippines and IEDA Relief remains committed to helping the affected communities recover in the months and years ahead. As survivors of Typhoon Haiyan ourselves, we are very grateful for all the help that the international community has extended to us in our time of greatest need.

-Jude Acidre, Acting Country Director 2013

About the country program

IEDA Relief officially commenced its activities in the Philippines in November 2013 following a team assessment trip in the aftermath of the Typhoon Haiyan, the strongest tropical storm in recorded human history. The damage and destruction left by the typhoon triggered the largest reconstruction effort in the history of the Philippines after the Second World War. In the aftermath of the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan, IEDA Relief positioned itself to provide essential interventions in response to the effects of Typhoon Haiyan and contribute towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected regions. Since November 2013, IEDA Relief has actively participated in CCCM activities in Tacloban, supporting day-

to-day management of evacuation centers and liaising with the government disaster response arm, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, participating in various cluster meetings, and engaging potential partners on multi-cluster interventions.

The goal of IEDA's post-disaster presence and activity is to foster the building of better communities through interventions that would help them go beyond immediate relief and recovery efforts and attain long-term human development. For this reason, all interventions made by IEDA Relief Philippines are made following a careful assessment and study of existing gaps, needs and opportunities. Consistent with its goal to create self-sufficient communities, IEDA Relief intends to engage those living in the affected communities to participate in rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts will result in long-term effective solutions.

IEDA Relief's main country office is located in Manila, while the main hub for our recovery and reconstruction operations can be found in the area hardest-hit by Typhoon Haiyan, the Easter Visayas field office in Tacloban City. Both offices are currently manned by a local staff. IEDA Philippines is also present in two other coordination hubs, Ormoc City on the western side of Leyte province and Guiuan, Eastern Samar.

The Philippine Country Program is IEDA's first country program in the Asia-Pacific region. In the first three months of its existence, it has shown the promise of a strong and vigorous presence not only in the post-Haiyan recovery and rehabilitation in the Philippines but likewise in the rest of the Southeast Asian region.

Operational Context

Over the course of less than 24 hours on November 8th, 2013, Typhoon Haiyan cut a swath of destruction across the central part of the Philippines, severely affecting parts of Eastern Visayas. The typhoon also precipitated a storm surge in the seas around the coastal towns of Eastern and Western Samar and Leyte, in particular the city of Tacloban, which led to grave loss of life and massive damage to property. It was one of the strongest storms ever recorded with wind speeds of more than 300 km/h and storm surges of over four meters.

An estimated 12.2 million people (2.6 million families) were reported to have been affected by the disaster, with more than 90 percent of those affected in Regions VI (Western Visayas), VII (Central Visayas), and VIII (Eastern Visayas). As of December 12, 2013, there were 5,982 reported fatalities; more than 80 percent were from the three Leyte towns of Tacloban, Palo, and Tanauan. A further 27,022 people were reported injured, with 1,779 persons still missing. About 4.4 million people (930,000 families) were displaced, with 400,000 people housed in more than 1,500 evacuation centers. As of December 12, 2013 the number of displaced had declined to just over four (4) million persons (869,742 families), of which about 93,814 people (21,669 families) were reported to be located in 384 evacuation centers.¹ A total of 1,192,091 houses are reported damaged, of which 593,785 are reported to have incurred more than 50 percent damage. The total damage and loss from typhoon Haiyan was initially estimated at PHP 571.1 billion (USD \$12.9 billion). The impact of the strongest typhoon in recorded history was most heavily felt

¹ Rehabilitation Assistance to Yolanda" (RAY), December 2013.

by the economic and social sectors, which together sustained nearly 93 percent of the total damage and loss.

Project Activities

IEDA Relief's operations started in late 2013, yet the organization was able to realize significant gains. In addition to a series of assessments that IEDA Relief conducted among affected people living in evacuation centers within Tacloban City, the organization also facilitated camp management and camp coordination activities. Additionally, the organization was able to forge partnerships and to plan several large projects to be completed in early 2014.

Activities completed in 2013

- i. **Needs assessments:** The extensive damage caused by Typhoon Haiyan increased the vulnerability levels of different affected communities in the region. This created the need to constantly assess and monitor protection needs during the transition and even in the post-disaster phase of the crisis. The Philippine Protection Cluster – Eastern Visayas Coordination Hub saw the importance of conducting a needs assessment and monitoring initiative in the Tacloban Hub, which covers a total of 29 municipalities in eastern Leyte and Western Samar, in order to get a general overview of the protection status in these areas. The UNHCR, Help Age International, CFSI and IEDA Relief cooperated with each other in order to maximize their combined resources, with the UNHCR mainly providing the logistical support to realize the project. The coordination role was vested with IEDA Relief, whose strategic office location was conducive to this responsibility.
- ii. **CCCM in evacuation centers in Tacloban:** Several evacuation centers were set up in Tacloban City, Tanauan, Palo, Basey and other municipalities to serve as emergency shelter sites for IDPs. The coordination and management of these evacuation centers became a pressing concern during the post-disaster phase. In cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), IEDA Relief conducted Basic Camp Coordination and Camp Management Training on 26 November 2013 at the UN-OCHA Operations Center in Tacloban City.



IEDA Relief founder and CEO Phil Maanulwa with the local IEDA Relief staff during the assessment of areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013

Soon after, trained camp managers were assigned to the biggest evacuation centers in the city - Tacloban City Astrodome, Rizal Central School, San Fernando Central School and Kapangi-an Central School as well as secondary evacuation centers such as the Leyte Normal University

Dormitory Complex, Avon Building, Sto Nino SPED Center, and Panalaron Central School. The deployed IEDA Relief camp managers focused on identifying gaps in the management of evacuation centers and augment CCCM efforts by IOM and DSWD. In addition to standard camp management activities, the camp managers also spearheaded protection monitoring activities, facilitated group discussions with IDPs in evacuation camps, created WASH committees and conducted clean-up drive activities.



Clean-up activity organized by IEDA Relief in one of the evacuation camps in Tacloban as part of its camp management activities

Impact

Highlights of IEDA Relief's work in 2013 include:

- Facilitating focused group discussions with IDPs, which provided an opportunity for household leaders to ensure proper communication and organization within the evacuation center
- Assisting DSWD camp managers in carrying out conflict resolution among IDPs and between IDPs and the school officials regarding the proper implementation of the evacuation center's rules
- Monitoring IDPs with psychological or mental conditions living within the evacuation camp, which led IEDA Relief to report one SGBV case of incestuous rape of a 15 year old girl
- Providing WASH facilities at the People Center evacuation camp, including a bathing and cooking area, built by the IDPs themselves with construction materials provided by IEDA Relief.
- Spearheading the conceptualization, creation and implementation of the Community Management Information System, a comprehensive database on the status and profile of IDPs in key evacuation centers in Tacloban City - Tacloban City Astrodome, Rizal Central School, San Fernando Central School, Kapangi-an Central School and People Center (data gathering due to be completed in January 2014, data analysis to be completed in February 2014)

Number of beneficiaries

In our camp management activities alone, IEDA Relief served **5439 IDPs** in Tacloban City. IEDA Relief camp managers conducted interviews to **945 heads of households**, which contributed to the CMIS database. The WASH facility provided at the People Center Evacuation Center served **more than 200 households**.

Activities planned for 2014

- i. **Psychological First Aid (PFA) Activities:** Given the trauma suffered by entire communities in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan, The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) decided to conduct PFA activities in ten municipalities in the province of Leyte and selected IEDA Relief as a partner for this program. Beginning in 2014, **Psychological First Aid Trainings** will be conducted by the University of the Philippines Visayas Tacloban College (UPVTC) at the IEDA Eastern Visayas Regional Office, Tacloban City. In each town, IEDA Relief will provide PFA counseling about 60 women in women-friendly space after which they are given a free haircut, manicure and pedicure courtesy of the UNFPA. Thus, the organization will help individuals in different affected communities to cope with the fear, anxiety and any other traumatic emotions and/or experiences as a result of the severe devastation Typhoon Haiyan brought to their lives through focused interpersonal discussions and counseling.
- ii. **Protection Monitoring:** Following the field assessments and monitoring activities, a total of ten municipalities will be further assessed with regard to needs and challenges in 2014. These municipalities will be targeted due to their position within the top fifty vulnerable towns and/or cities out of the 173 local government units affected by the typhoon. Actual number of key people and commoners whose concerns were properly considered and accounted into the assessment and monitoring were estimated to be more than 800 respondents. IEDA Relief will work with the Protection Cluster spearheaded by the UNHCR to collect survey data, conduct interviews and contribute to subsequent interventions.
- iii. **Sports therapy for psychosocial support, relief and community development:** Sports have proven to be a powerful tool for social change, providing relief and community recreation. The main objective of this activity is to build the capacity of local participants to use sports to provide psychosocial support, relief and community development –

Stories from the field: Jerome

We had referred our concerns inside the camp to many other agencies and/or INGOs visiting and asking us details. So, we told them our needs for washing, bathing and cooking area! However, the response had been quite slow for reasons that we honestly didn't totally understand. The fact is we really needed it at the soonest possible time, to avoid or minimize further problems, but the dilemma remained for quite a time while the persons responsible seemed to be running around the bush.

But, when the IEDA Relief Mobile Camp Managers came to assess our evacuation, they found those problems themselves. So what they did is coordinate with the daily camp managers and discuss possible solutions to respond to our concerns. Then, in few days' time, they were already calling for meetings and talking with us to work out things to our benefit. They gave us with their full material supports to provide practically inexpensive but effective solutions.

Thus, in two weeks' time, with our volunteer and manpower support, IEDA Relief was able to provide us the washing, bathing and cooking area we need. They were even able to encourage the other evacuees to observe proper waste management and responsible community-life in emergency settings, to create a significantly better environment within our evacuation center.

- Jerome Espino, IDP leader of the People Center Evacuation Center

thereby creating local resources for the use of sports therapy. Thus, in cooperation with the Sports Management Council of the Philippines (SportPhil) and University of the Philippines – Diliman College of Human Kinetics through its Center for Community Recreation, IEDA Relief Philippines plans to conduct a seminar in early 2014 to emphasize the value of community recreation through sports.

- iv. **Livelihood Skills Enhancement and Empowerment Program (LSEEP):** The poor are the most vulnerable during disasters. In Eastern Visayas, poverty incidence has been constantly increasing even before the onset of the disaster. Over one million of affected families joined the ranks of the poor owing to the typhoon. Using the 2012 data, poverty incidence for Eastern Visayas in 2013 is projected to increase at 24.25% considering the number of poor families of 2012² and the number of Haiyan-affected families³. The lack of employment opportunities following Typhoon Haiyan is one of the major factors contributing to the increasing poverty of the region and its snail-paced economic growth. Aside from loss of livelihood, other problems such as health, housing, inflation, etc. also hinder the families leading then to slow phase of recovery. Most of these poor families were in the province of Leyte, the heavily disaster-affected are that recorded the highest number of affected families at 43.71% (441,588). With this challenge in view, the DSWD Sustainable Livelihood Program Division selected IEDA Relief as the operational partner for the pilot implementation of a Livelihood Skills and Enhancement and Empowerment Program to be conducted in 2014 in the transitional shelter areas in Tacloban City. This program is the Philippine Government's main intervention in the recovery phase. Each beneficiary shall undergo skills trainings under a food for training scheme and livelihood starter kit. IEDA Relief Philippines will spearhead the social preparation of the program beneficiaries and augment the implementation staff organized by the DSWD. It is hoped that after this pilot implementation, DSWD and IEDA Relief will send a team to additional places within Eastern Visayas to deliver the same comprehensive livelihood program in an effort to provide immediate alternative or supplemental sources of income for affected individuals and their dependents.

Partnerships and program funding

In line with the UN cluster system, IEDA Relief Philippines is an active member of the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, the Protection Cluster, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster, the Shelter Cluster and the Communication with Communities Cluster. In carrying out its various programs, activities and projects, IEDA Relief Philippines has established several formal and informal partnership arrangements with various stakeholders working the post-Haiyan rehabilitation and reconstruction. To date, our team in the Philippines has worked with the following agencies and organizations:

- **International Organization for Migration (IOM):** Under an informal working partnership, IEDA Relief and IOM worked to train local camp managers and shared camp management best practices. IEDA Relief also provided various types of support to existing camp management efforts.

² PSA-NSA VIII, 2012.

³ DSWD VIII, 2012.

- **United National Population Fund (UNFPA)** – Under an informal operational partnership, UNFPA selected IEDA Relief to conduct psychological first aid (PFA) interventions for women in ten municipalities in Leyte affected by Typhoon Haiyan. IEDA Relief provided trained PFA counselors to provide the PFA counseling component of the program.



Interview of IDPs living in the evacuation camps being conducted in preparation for the Community-based Monitoring Information System

- **Sport Management Council of the Philippines (SportPhil)**: A private consortium of sport management stakeholders in the country, SportPhil partnered with IEDA Relief in conducting training workshops on the use of sports for psychological and social relief and community development. An initial training workshop conducted by sport science experts from the University of Tennessee (USA) was a product of this partnership, and under this partnership IEDA Relief expects to host additional workshops, facilitate rehabilitation of sports facilities and obtain sports equipment donations.

- **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**: In line with its commitment under the Protection Cluster and in its role as the implementation coordinator for the Protection Needs Assessment and Monitoring Initiative (PNAMI), UNHCR provided operational support to IEDA Relief in the Philippines in terms of capacity building for protection monitoring, office equipment and use of an additional vehicle for the duration of the PNAMI implementation.



CCCM activities assessment in one of the evacuation camps in Tacloban City

- **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)** – As one of the key government agencies working on the post-Haiyan reconstruction and rehabilitation, DSWD through its Sustainable Livelihood Division (SLD) designated IEDA Relief as a co-partner in the implementation of the Livelihood Skills Enhancement and Empowerment Program which is a key initiative of the Philippines government’s recovery and rehabilitation plan. The initial implementation of the project will cover about 3,000 displaced households presently living in temporary shelters in Tacloban City.

Since it commenced operations in November 2013, the IEDA Relief continues to position itself with potential funding partners. At the moment, IEDA Relief Philippines continues to rely on its internal core funding.

Challenges, gaps, & proposed activities for future intervention

As a new country program, IEDA Relief has faced several immediate challenges in the Philippines:

- **Increase IEDA Relief's profile and network** in the local community of international and local humanitarian agencies and organizations: having established a stable presence in the country is a substantial step in the right direction and has helped the organization to establish a positive track record. However, given IEDA Relief's recent arrival in the Philippines and the extensive local presence of (I)NGOs even prior to Typhoon Haiyan, the benchmark for what international humanitarian agencies can and must deliver is relatively high. Strengthening IEDA Relief's local network among international and local stakeholders working in the post-Haiyan recovery and reconstruction will enable the country program to access possible additional resources in terms of skills, knowledge and funds. It will also allow the organization to communicate more effectively to the international humanitarian community its accomplishments and challenges in the Philippines.
- **Obtain additional funding** from local and/or international partners: IEDA Relief faces significant 'barriers to entry' when it comes to obtaining funding in order to provide services and programs of the desired scope and quality. The relatively weak response to the UN funding appeal for the Haiyan Strategic Response Plan means that limited funding exists to support programs in the Philippines, and the large number of organizations in the Philippines creates a competitive funding environment.
- **Increase local technical capacity:** as the organization continues to expand its involvement in the post-Haiyan recovery and rehabilitation, there is an increasing need for more specific technical skills to undertake and implement programs. For this reason, the country program management is also focused on acquiring and improving these skills by identifying opportunities for workshops and trainings provided by other humanitarian agencies working in the country.

In line with its role in the post-Haiyan recovery and rehabilitation, IEDA Relief proposes the following interventions, all with an integrated application of the generally accepted projects Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) principles on programs:

- **Early recovery and livelihood:** A debilitating consequence of the damage caused by Typhoon Haiyan is the loss of livelihood and other sources of income especially those dependent on agriculture and the trade sector in some of the poorest provinces in the country. Data in 2012 show that the average household income in the severely affected provinces was only 75 percent of the national average. Over 50 percent of the household incomes in the affected provinces are largely dependent on agricultural incomes and remittances. With the damage caused and the loss of income, affected families are likely to experience other non-income effects of rising poverty and vulnerability that include food insecurity and worsening nutrition; disruption to education and loss of human capital; out migration; increased child labor and other exploitative labor

practices; and increased levels of indebtedness. Of particular concern are women or young persons who are heads of households especially those who belong to various levels of vulnerability. While emergency and short-term income support has been set in place to help address immediate household needs for basic necessities, there will be a need for more stable and sustainable interventions that would help households to progressively regain and rebuild their sources of income. Therefore, skills empowerment programs that would help boost available manpower skills and equip households with new marketable skills, especially those that will be essential to the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort. This type of program will stimulate the emergence of new entrepreneurs and small enterprises that will not only provide additional income for individual households but also generate new jobs, complementing existing industries and agricultural activities to create a more divergent economic structure and thereby more resilient communities. Likewise, the proposed interventions include capacity-building for local government units as well as the local private sector to facilitate and support jobs creation and other employment generation efforts.

- **Food security and agriculture:** Agriculture was severely affected by Typhoon Haiyan. A total area of about 600,000 hectares of agricultural land was affected and an estimated 1.1 million MT of crops have been lost, of which 80 percent was reported to be in Region VIII. In addition, losses were reported for livestock, agricultural equipment, post-production facilities and fishing vessels and equipment losses, as well as damage to irrigation systems, and rural infrastructure. According to the reconstruction plan presented by the Philippine Government, the Reconstruction Assistance to Haiyan (RAY), total damage to the agriculture sector, based on partial reports, is estimated at PHP 31,130 million, including damage (production losses) to crops, fisheries and livestock of PHP27,070 million and damage to infrastructure of PHP 4,058 million, including irrigation systems and other facilities.

In line with the goal to “build back better”, interventions to rehabilitate the agricultural sector present an opportunity not only to repair the damage caused by Typhoon Haiyan but also to address existing challenges and gaps. It is important to note, for example, that an overwhelming majority of farmers and fishermen live below the poverty line. Most of them also use less efficient and therefore less productive farming and fishing methods and techniques. Therefore, interventions that focus on the reinforced mentoring and training for farmers as well as the distribution of farm inputs such as seeds, tools and equipment, when and where needed is crucial to the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort. These new farming skills, coupled with entrepreneurial development trainings could empower local farmers in achieving higher farm productivity and therefore a significantly increased income for their families. Providing additional means of livelihood for the families of farmers and fishermen will not only ensure food security and increase individual household income but will also diversify existing farming activities, resulting in more robust agricultural activities. In rehabilitating local agriculture, widening the access to modern farming facilities and equipment with the support of agribusiness and agro-entrepreneurship is also crucial to recover lost productivity and enable farmers to integrate more modern farming methods and practices and allow them to achieve significantly higher farm productivity.

- **Education:** The education sector, particularly in Eastern Visayas, was severely damaged by Typhoon Haiyan. There were about 4,357 elementary schools, 888 secondary schools, 350 colleges and universities and 631 technical-vocation schools with a total enrollment of 1,167,466 students at the elementary level, 498,220 at the secondary level, 141,033 in colleges and universities, and 25,745 in technical-vocational schools as of June 2013. Most schools in the elementary and secondary levels are government schools while most colleges and universities as well as technical-vocational schools are privately owned. The total damage was estimated at PHP 21, 679, 700,000, with damage to public school infrastructure at PHP11.4 billion. Aside from the destruction caused to school infrastructure, the typhoon also damaged school equipment and facilities such as school infrastructure, computers, learning materials as well as technical-vocation tools and equipment, amounting to a total estimate of PHP 2.68 billion. About 5,898 classrooms were fully damaged and 14,508 partially damaged in 2,905 public elementary and 470 public secondary schools in the most affected areas.

Before the typhoon, access to education was already a concern in Eastern Visayas. Actual attendance in secondary schools as well as achievement scores in the National Assessment Test already fell respectively at 11.79% and 19.75% below the targets set for 2010, with a significant dropout rate in elementary and secondary schools as well. The damage caused to the education sector could further hamper the capacity of schools to deliver quality education and limit the access of students especially those belonging to vulnerable sectors. The reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives following typhoon Haiyan should not only involve efforts to restore damaged school infrastructure and equipment, but should serve as an opportunity to introduce significant improvements to increase access to, and quality of, learning and instruction. Likewise, considering the experience of using schools as emergency evacuation camps during the typhoon, it is important to consider strengthening the capability of teachers and students to participate in post-disaster response activities.

- **Shelter:** In the aftermath of typhoon Haiyan, nearly 30 percent (4.4 million) of the total population of 16 million in the 14 most affected provinces were displaced. A significant number of houses that were damaged by the typhoon belonged to informal settlers who lived in makeshift houses along the coast or the rural poor living in remote areas. The loss of homes and assets has caused the displacement of several thousands of families who are now temporarily sheltered in evacuation camps or temporary houses. The poor living conditions in these evacuation centers suggest the lack of adequate physical protection and may further mitigate the vulnerability of those affected by the typhoon. Providing material assistance or non-food assets for displaced individuals or those with damaged home is a key intervention in restoring shelters. Examples include the distribution of galvanized iron sheets, plywood, lumber, nails and other construction materials and equipment, with an emphasis on local material and modern building technology where appropriate. Creating business enterprises that focus on the production of *nipa*, bamboo and other indigenous housing materials could be a potential alternative source of livelihood for resettled households or even for those families with damaged homes. By providing cheaper and locally available housing materials, these enterprises would make it easy for affected households to reconstruct damaged homes. It is very important that a proper assessment of the resettlement site be made and that disaster-prone areas should be avoided. In this regard, coordination with

the local government unit is of vital importance. It is also crucial to consider living conditions of those living in temporary shelter communities, for example by supplementing construction programs with the distribution of sanitary and hygiene kits to internally displaced women in these shelters.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Typhoon Haiyan damaged water utilities and other sanitation facilities in affected areas. Many of these facilities were immediately restored and repaired and most communities have regained their potable water supply. Nonetheless, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) remain an important concern in temporary shelter communities. Access to safe water and sanitary toilets was an important concern even before Typhoon Haiyan struck Eastern Visayas. In 2009 the proportion of households with access to safe water was only 86%, while the proportion of households with access to sanitary toilets was much lower at 74.64%. Additionally, the lack of appropriate washing facilities and access to potable water remains a challenge in most government schools. The post-Haiyan reconstruction effort can serve as an opportunity to WASH problems. A participatory and community-based approach to the production, distribution and maintenance of sanitary toilets could help integrate safe sanitation practices into rural communities who do not have access to sanitary toilets. Another strategy along this line is to construct community-based purification and filtration facilities for potable water. Engaging communities in the conceptualization, implementation and assessment of these projects through a community-driven development mechanism will significantly ensure its efficiency and effectiveness as well as deliver a more focused impact on the community.
- **Nutrition:** Poor health and nutrition conditions, including stunting, obesity and micro-nutritional deficiencies have been observed in areas affected by typhoon Haiyan, particularly among vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Even before the typhoon, malnutrition was already a serious problem, in most cases aggravated by poverty and poor access to affordable food supply. Nutrition teaching can effectively solve malnutrition and nutrient deficiencies among school children. Providing school-based nutrition education, using local food products and food preparation practices, can be an effective tool in combatting childhood malnutrition alongside supplemental food programs for school children and mothers.
- **Protection:** The post-disaster response following Typhoon Haiyan revealed critical gaps in the disaster response strategies implemented in affected communities, including a failure to meet the specific needs of women and children. Thus, it is important to increase awareness among local government units as well as other disaster response stakeholders on the need for protection monitoring. Training disaster response teams on reporting protection incidents can be valuable in addressing protection issues that often occur in disaster response interventions. It is also important to integrate gender sensitivity into disaster response planning and management in order to ensure that gender considerations are mainstreamed into the creation and implementation of disaster response plans. Most protection incidents following a disaster involve SGBV, so it is crucial to heighten awareness on SGBV protection especially among women and children. An advocacy campaign can effectively prevent the occurrence of these incidents and thus minimize the prevalence of SGBV incidents.

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management:** The post-Haiyan disaster response showed the need to increase and upgrade the capacity of local government units and other disaster response stakeholders. It is very important that disaster response stakeholders are capable of undertaking disaster response interventions, especially coordination and management of evacuation centers. Local government units should be able to provide a safe, secure and dignified place for displaced persons to live in and to provide an efficient and timely coordination of camp services. Local government units should also ensure the social preparation of internally displaced persons as they transition to permanent relocation sites. They should be ready to anticipate problems and constraints and propose contingency plans. Sound camp coordination and camp management mechanisms should likewise be integrated into disaster response plans.

Recommendations

In order to maintain, expand and improve its programs in the Philippines, IEDA Relief recommends the following:

- Identify and secure funding from both local and international funding partners;
- Move towards strengthening organizational structure as well as adopting formal administrative processes;
- Improve on existing monitoring and assessment mechanisms;
- Increasingly provide opportunities for continuing professional development as well as increased capacity building
- Clarify IEDA Relief's objectives and future direction in the Philippines and use effective external communication to share these with local and international partners

The Philippines country team

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