

A NOTE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CASE STUDY: TROPICAL STORM WASHI

Many emergencies in the Philippines are due to natural disasters. While UNHCR will respond to conflict-induced forced displacement in Mindanao, it will, resources permitting, respond with caution in cases where a natural disaster is the cause of displacement. It will most likely provide limited humanitarian support and assist communities that are also affected by conflict. This approach was effective in the response to the recent floods caused by Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong) in late 2011 and in early 2012.

A major concern of UNHCR during this crisis was that many of the communities affected by the floods were also conflict-affected communities that had experienced repeated displacement over the years. UNHCR found that their already weakened coping strategies were further stressed in the wake of the floods. Additionally, these communities live predominantly in remote locations and have traditionally not received adequate state support. In the context of the emergency response, humanitarian interventions were not reaching these communities and UNHCR was one of the few agencies, and often the first and only, to provide support to them despite security concerns and difficulties in access.

In addition to distributing 90 metric tons of protection kits to 80,000 individuals in remote and conflict-affected communities that were also affected by the storm, UNHCR extended existing protection activities including free mobile birth registration, protection monitoring, and strengthening and stabilising activities through the implementation of QIPs to these communities.

Its protection interventions provided greater access to these communities, reduced some of the tensions that were building up due to the lack of assistance provided by other agencies, and will hopefully continue to strengthen and support their efforts in rebuilding their lives after the destruction of the storm.