



## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Republic of Palau: Typhoon Surigae

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n° 1</b>	<b>MDRPW001</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<b><a href="#">TC-2021-000040-PLW</a></b>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>26 April 2021</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>3 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>31 July 2021</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 309,462</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>18,008 (total population affected by water and power issues)</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>7,288 people / 1,822 households</b>
<b>States affected:</b>	<b>16 States of Republic of Palau (RoP)</b>	<b>States targeted:</b>	<b>16 States of Republic of Palau (RoP)</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> No of volunteers 169 community volunteers, 19 Staffs, 2 newly established branches			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> IFRC and ICRC			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Office, Palau National Weather Services, OMEKESANG, State Governments, Local Community Groups			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Republic of Palau (RoP) is an island country in the western Pacific with a population of 18,008 people (2019), with the majority living on the main island Koror. The other populous islands are Anguar to the south, and Babeldaob and Peleliu to the north, along with the coral atoll Kayangel. In the southwest are Hatohobei and Soronsol. Tropical Disturbance (Invest 94W) centered southeast of Yap and Palau on 13 April, upgraded to a severe Tropical Storm 02W (Typhoon Surigae) on the 14 April 2021, and upgraded into Typhoon Surigae on the 16 April until 17 April. Typhoon Surigae was one of the strongest to form in the northern hemisphere before May and one of the most intense on record. It passed over the north of Palau closest to Kayangel state with up to 136 kilometers per hour sustained wind speeds causing heavy rainfall and swells, power outages, disrupted communication services, water cuts and road blockages from fallen debris, and landslides. All 16 states across the main island and the 5 outer islands have been affected by excessive rain and high winds, which blew roofs off houses and damaged critical water and power infrastructure in Anguar, Peleliu, Kayangel, and Koror. The storm produced large waves 23 meters / 75 feet high during its peak. It is estimated 1,500 homes have been damaged and 150 destroyed along with valuable belongings and farming investments. Only 10 per cent of Palau's land is used for agriculture (2.7 per cent arable, 4.3 per cent crops, and 4.3 per cent pasture). Detailed damage information is still pending, but it is estimated that at least USD 2 million worth of infrastructure was damaged. This number is likely to increase once detailed assessments are completed. The National Emergency Committee (NEC) estimates damage at USD 4.8 million across sectors (health, infrastructure, education, food security, community/residential dwellings, communications and utilities)<sup>1</sup>. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.

<sup>1</sup> Republic of Palau Immediate and Near-term Response Plan: Typhoon Surigae, April 2021.

Around 301 people evacuated to 20 safe shelters, with no lives lost. Although Surigae was not as strong as previous Typhoons Bopha and Haiyam in 2012 and 2013, it has left its population significantly impacted due to its high vulnerability, the compounding economic impacts of COVID-19. Much of the population is also traumatized at the short notice provided to secure belongings and take cover. Authorities note that the typhoon followed an unusual trajectory. Assessments began by community Red Cross Disaster Action Teams (RDATs) in support of the state government immediately once the 'all clear' was given. The full extent of the level of damage in all 16 states is yet to be known however clean-up efforts have begun and are being locally managed at village and state level.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of host National Society response action**

Palau Red Cross Society activated its Emergency Operation Center on 14 April 2021 to ensure coordination and support to the NEC and the PRCS responders (RDATs). The actions undertaken by Palau Red Cross include:

- Activation of 24-hour team to communicate with RDATs on regular weather updates and standard operating procedures.
- RDATs assisting with evacuating vulnerable households to safe shelters.
- Supporting evacuation centres registration and management of the centres.
- Provision of basic needs in Koror.
- Phone desk activated as alternative hotline for National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) and Weather Services.
- Relocating essential household items on standby for evacuees and provision of basic needs to evacuees in Koror.
- Provision of Psychological First Aid to the 300 shelter evacuees within the first 48 hours.
- Testing and activating of satellite phones.
- Publishing field reports on IFRC GO platform and issuing daily situation reports.
- Preparation of assessment forms for Initial Damage Assessment (IDA).
- Mobilizations of trained community RDATs were activated and deployed by NEMO on 17 April to carry out Initial Damage Assessments and distribution to all 16 states in support of their state governments. Assessments have been completed in 14 states. Details are below.

Palau Red Cross Society have Community RDATs and are working with partners to support the IDAs in all states. The total number of mobilized staff and volunteers at headquarters and community is approximately 80-90 (including both males and females) that are working each day to complete assessments at the household level. Stocks of essential household items available in the three preposition containers can cater to less than 100 households and there is a need to top-up items to reach the targeted population. Two branch executives and 16 Red Cross youth representatives will be called upon to provide additional manpower to the operation where necessary. Five vehicles are fully functioning at headquarters to be used for mobilization of RDATs and staffs to field work.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country**

The IFRC support in-country through a Disaster Risk Management delegate hosted in Palau for the North Pacific Sub-delegation that has been advising the National Society Response and a North Pacific National Society Development Delegate remotely providing oversight from the North Pacific Sub-delegation. IFRC Pacific Country Cluster Delegation in Suva, Fiji together with ICRC Pacific Delegation are providing remote technical assistance towards the operation through coordination of updates and information to all regional partners and technical support. IFRC in-country support includes:

- Provision of Early Warning on the weather situation to PRCS via briefings.
- Provision of Guidance to PRCS planning and mobilization.
- Coordination of information to partners both locally based and region.
- Provide guidance on Information Management, Reporting and drafting of the emergency plan of action (EPoA) and budget for the PRCS operational support.

PRCS as an active member of the National Emergency Committee (NEC) will continue to coordinate its efforts under the leadership of the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) in partnership with state governments for further logistical support. The government will continue to provide coordination support in logistics to support PRCS to mobilize its staff and volunteers to the areas affected for assessment and distribution.

The ICRC are supporting the PRCS communications officer in carrying out dissemination of information and communication plans that the National Society is undertaking in this response.

With the support of USAID, through American Red Cross, there is funding allocated to this operation through the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation – Pacific office to support the provision of essential household items and volunteers and logistics cost of the operation. Specifically, the support will cover 2,500 tarpaulins, 2,225 kitchen sets and accompanying volunteer and logistics costs. This will complement the household items being supported through this DREF and contribute to the targeting of the most affected (Category 1 & 2 households – see damage level classification below). PRCS is also collaborating with UN Women on support for hygiene kits for remainder of communities on Koror island to mitigate health and hygiene risks. In addition, PRCS is working with UNICEF on procuring household water testing kits for the outer islands given their high risk of water issues.

#### Overview of other actors' actions in country

The NEC has been coordinating information to the public on the weather conditions, sending more than 15 detailed special weather statements and key messages on preparedness and response. NEC has also been providing critical coordination of essential services and state level support to assessments. The Palau government has undertaken the below actions in the table below.

Community engagement activities have been carried out through radio announcements, press releases, and Governor's consultations through the NEC secretariat NEMO. Community feedback, complaints and inquiries are coming through the Palau Red Cross Society & NEMO hotlines. For the calls that are coming through Palau Red Cross Society, call logs and referrals are recorded and reported in the Daily Situation Reports to all partners. Where urgent, referrals to agencies are being done through the NEC and Director level.

Sector	Response to date
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up/activated MOH Emergency Operations Center.</li> <li>Activated Surge Capacity Protocol at the BNH Emergency Room.</li> </ul>
Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BPW received reports on road blockages due to fallen trees, debris, and land- slides.</li> <li>Continuous operations on road clearing.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School closures</li> <li>Prepared schools as evacuation shelters.</li> </ul>
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEC/NEMO and Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS) provided emergency water to Kayangel State.</li> <li>PRCS and MOE provided food to individuals in schools and other community centers.</li> </ul>
Community/ Residential Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEC deployed boats carrying bottled water and household relief supplies to Kayangel State.</li> <li>NEC deployed boats to Kayangel State to assess restoration of utilities and communications.</li> </ul>
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous operations by PNCC in the restoration of services.</li> <li>PNCC deployed to Kayangel State to assess and restore communications services.</li> </ul>
Utilities (electricity & water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPUC conducted pro-longed operations to restore services throughout the country prioritizing water services first.</li> <li>PPUC continued extensive clearing of obstructions of power-lines and other fallen electricity equipment to expedite restoration of services.</li> </ul>
Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IDAs were initiated by the NEC for all sectors to carry out.</li> </ul>

In the wake of the Typhoon Surigae, power was off causing NEMOs phone lines along with the rest of the population's landline phones to be disrupted diverting all calls to Palau Red Cross Society manual landline phone desk and forcing the NEC EOC to split in two having the Press Secretariat under the Office of the President based at the Presidential Satellite office to deal with all announcements, and Weather and NEMO to be based at the Palau National Weather Services office in Airai. Runners and HF Radio and Cell Network were used to communicate messages and urgent matters between the hotline at PRCS, Airai EOC and Meyuns EOC.

Under the coordination of the NEC, communication with community members and community leaders is being done on matters of public concerns and provision of information on how the relief efforts are occurring across respective agencies.

Assessment information will continue to be presented to NEC and shared with PRCS, local and International Partners and the 16 state governments. Coordination will remain ongoing with partners supporting the affected communities to coordinate an effective response.

The priority for the government efforts is to get infrastructure working again.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Initial needs in the wake of Typhoon Surigae have been evacuation, shelter management of more than 300 evacuees in 20 evacuation shelters across the RoP, provision of essential household and emergency shelter items, and psychosocial first aid.

The PRCS IDA has yet to be fully compiled, as assessments are still coming in from Koror which is the most populous island. The estimated impact is 1,500 houses to be partially damaged and 125 houses to be destroyed. Another 2,400 houses or more have had disrupted water and electricity. See below, analysis of assessments completed in affected areas.

Reports of damage to people's farms and properties poses a threat on the health and livelihoods of the people not only in the outlying six states of the republic but also the ten states on the big island of Babeldaob. Reports from Kayangel indicate that rainwater systems were inundated and are no longer safe for drinking, and power is still out, as the electricity equipment has been inundated and rendered inoperable, therefore they are dependent on imported water. Mosquitoes and vector borne illnesses are also a concern in the areas where electricity is not yet restored.

Initial Damage Assessment information is based on the PRCS IDA level of damage categories, 0, 1 and 2; Category 0 being households with no damages to their dwellings but are at risk of water access issues, hygiene risks and water-borne diseases, Category 1 with partial damages to their dwellings, and Category 2 being destroyed. The initial situation overview of damage to community level assets is still being collated, and sectorial assessments are not yet available from the sector lead agencies of the NEC. Despite efforts for early warning, people had little time to secure their properties and carry out necessary household readiness actions.

The government is prioritizing the restoration of water and electricity, communication services and developing a strategy for capital infrastructure rebuilding; setting up transitional shelter for those whose homes were destroyed and support for relief items, as well as supporting community clean-up of debris and waste management. Much vegetation and agriculture has been destroyed across the 16 states, and the RoP expects food security to be a major problem. Replanting of fast-growing crops (vegetables and root crops), rebuilding livestock (poultry and pigs farms), and repair of aquaculture are necessary. Government assessment is yet to be received to determine percentage of damage on both vegetables and root crops and livestock.

Based on the preliminary needs assessment, the government priorities, and PRCS capacities, the National Society has set priority activities to focus on shelter and household items, health including psychosocial first aid (PFA) and water provision and hygiene, and a cash and voucher assistance (CVA) pilot to cover basic needs.

The IDA indicates the level of damage per households below across the 16 states. The highlighted households are being supported by PRCS and its partners.

States	Category 0 - no household damage but water issues and health concerns	Category 1 Damaged household	Category 2 Destroyed household	Total households assessed
Aimeliik	59	30	4	93
Airai*	156	53	9	218
Angaur (Outer Island)	35	13	0	48
Hatohobei (Outer Island)	6	0	0	6
Kayangel (Outer Island)	11	14	2	27
Koror*	836	558	53	1,447
Melekeok	54	31	3	88
Ngaraard	97	32	12	141
Ngarchelong	117	22	3	142
Ngardmau	34	55	3	92

States	Category 0 - no household damage but water issues and health concerns	Category 1 Damaged household	Category 2 Destroyed household	Total households assessed
Ngatpang	26	23	3	52
Ngchesar	55	1	0	56
Ngeremlengui	0	8	2	10
Ngiwal	50	30	1	81
Peleliu (Outer Island)	103	36	1	140
Sonsorol (Outer Island)	17	0	0	17
Total households	1,597	906	96	2,658
Total including estimated damage once assessment data completed	2,400 including additional 50% households from Koror & Airai likely once assessments completed	1,500 including additional 50% households from Koror & Airai likely once assessments completed	150 including additional 50% households from Koror & Airai likely once assessments completed	4,050 including additional impacted households likely once assessments completed
<b>Population to be targeted</b>	<b>172 households on outer islands for WASH and Health</b>	<b>1,500 households for shelter, WASH and Health</b>	<b>150 households for shelter, WASH, Health and Basic Needs</b>	<b>1,822 households targeted with some form of assistance</b>

\*Koror & Airai data are still being compiled as of 23 April 2021. It is expected that there is an additional 50% of the households in these states that are damaged or destroyed.

### Targeting

In the aftermath of Typhoon Surigae, PRCS's strategy is to support Palau's remote island states namely Kayangel, Angaur, Peleliu, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei first due to their remoteness and limited access to essential services (power and water) due to infrastructure damages. This remoteness creates additional health and hygiene issues as these islands are reliant on water provision. 142 households (710 people) on the outer islands will be supported with water and basic hygiene and PFA (if required). In addition, PRCS and its partners will support 1,500 households (7,500 people) in category 1 damage and 150 households (750 people) in category 2 damage with shelter and household items, health and WASH risks. The most impacted – the 150 households (category 2) that have had their home destroyed will be supported with multipurpose grants.

The following is an estimated breakdown of the demographics from the IDA (assessed as of 22 April 2021). Gender and disability considerations will be part of the response targeting (gender ratio based on 2020 statistics), specifically support will be provided to the 705 people assessed to have a disability as a priority.

Demographic	# people assessed as of 23 April	Estimated % of target group	Estimated # female	Estimated # male
Young Children (under 5 years)	200	2%	88	112
Children (5-17yrs)	1,911	19%	845	1,066
Adults (Over 18 yrs)	7,078	70%	3,132	3,946
Elderly (>65 yrs)	908	8%	402	506
<b>Total # of people assessed</b>	<b>10,097</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>5,630</b>
<i>People with disabilities</i>	705	7%	312	393

\*Estimate of 5 people per household according to PRCS assessments, 3.6 people per household according to 2014 HIES, RoP Report. For targeting calculations 4/HH is used as this aligns closer to current population estimates.

## Scenario planning

The following scenarios will support the response strategy to mitigate risks:

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Detailed Damage and Needs Assessments confirm more significant damage to households and livelihoods than IDA, and the response required from PRCS exceeds the resources that are available through the DREF	The humanitarian impact of this situation would be medium.	Advocate and expand the operation under a declaration of State of Emergency with the addition of early recovery activities over a longer period. Request a second allocation from DREF to spread out the operation and support more immediate response activities; mobilization of additional partner resources. and mobilization of funds for basic support to affected communities for recovery for examples, community projects and other cash and livelihood options.
Insufficient pre-positioned relief items on in RoP, and time to get relief items to RoP too long, and therefore needs unmet	The humanitarian impact of this could be high	Local procurement and cash and voucher assistance to meet needs where the markets are sufficient. Additional pre-positioning to mitigate in the future
Continued poor weather and high seas delay support to outer islands	The humanitarian impact of this could be medium	Coordinate with RoP on alternative transportation means to access outer islands
Long delays in repairing water infrastructure	The humanitarian impact of this could be high	Coordinate with Water Authority and partners on possible rainwater harvesting solutions as a back-up solution, given the outlook for RoP shows slightly higher than average rainfall for coming three months.

## Operation risk assessment

The following are three additional risks that could affect the operational effectiveness:

- The potential for a COVID-19 case identified either at the border control or community transmission. Currently, the risk of this is moderate and will be mitigated by continued IFRC support through the COVID-19 operation. As of 21 April 2021, there are no suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Palau. Since 17 April 2020, 1,249 travellers were quarantined. Currently, there are 47 individuals in quarantine and 14 in self-monitoring. Total of 4,590 COVID-19 tests have been done and all results returned negative. Palau Red Cross Society has been implementing activities through its Headquarters in Koror mobilizing close to 110 staff and volunteers, engaging in the dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and key messages on COVID-19 preventions and response, distribution of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable population and coordination of delivery to the quarantine sites for repatriated passengers from overseas. PRCS also continued its efforts in risk communication and in managing community feedback through the hotline and social media. PRCS has ramped up its institutional preparedness with the establishment of the emergency operation centre and establishment of state contact personnel's. IEC material for COVID-19 information, tutorials for the proper wearing of masks, handwashing, and etiquettes of coughing and sneezing have also been disseminated.
- Another Typhoon or Tropical Disturbance stronger than that of Typhoon Surigae affecting the RoP. PCRS and IFRC will continue to monitor the weather situation and plan further responses as required to mitigate this risk
- PRCS not able to support community needs due to the poor coordination and capacity from lead agencies. The coordination in-country has been quite good, and therefore the chance of this is low.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

The DREF operation is going to reach:

- 1,822 households that are at risk due to poor access to water and high risk of vector-borne diseases will be supported with hygiene kits and awareness and psychological first aid to reduce the health issues.
- 1,650 (out of the 1,822) households that have been damaged or destroyed (1,500 and 150 households respectively) will be supported with shelter and essential household items

- 150 households that have had their home destroyed will be supported with a multipurpose grant to support basic needs, while transitional shelter and long-term solutions are sought in collaboration with government and partners.

See above totals in IDA table that have been assessed using the below damage criteria.

Damage Category	Damage description	Sector support to be provided	Details of sector support
Damage Level 0	No damage to occupied housing but health & WASH risks present in the community	Psychological support and Hygiene promotion	Hygiene kit, PFA
Damage Level 1	Partially damaged occupied housing & WASH risks present in the community	Essential household items, Psychological support and Hygiene promotion	Hygiene kit, PFA, tarps, lantern, bucket, blanket, jerry can*
Damage Level 2	Destroyed occupied housing & kitchen with health & WASH risks present in the community	Shelter and essential household items Psychological support and Hygiene promotion	Hygiene kit, PFA, tarps, lantern, bucket, blanket, jerry can, shelter tool kit, and kitchen set

The operational strategy is based on PRCS staff and volunteers supported by the RDATs:

- Supporting local governments preventative evacuations from the high-risk areas and management of evacuation centres through registration, provision of security and basic needs to evacuees.
- Assistance to NEMO, Bureau of Public Safety and Weather Services through Hotline phone desk activation when landline services to these key agencies were disrupted
- Conducting rapid needs assessment to determine the development of the operational strategy
- Establishing a 24-hour IM team to collate and analyse the raw data from Community Initial Data Assessments
- Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items to prioritising Cat 1 and Cat 2 house damages in 5 outline states (Kayangel, Peleliu, Angaur, Hatohobei, and Sonsoroli) followed by Cat 2 in all other states. Due to the limited pre-positioned items available and the timeframe for logistics supply chain, the operation will complement the distribution of essential household items with cash voucher assistance (CVA) to complement its essential household items distribution, especially within the main island states where access to market is still functional. Further details of this assistance are being discussed and are detailed below.

The operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and in-depth assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme, and an ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) measures, with a focus on disability inclusive development and mobilisation of women responders in communities.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessments will be integrated with an in-depth assessment of cash feasibility and a market assessment, as well as feedback mechanisms.
- A review of the support provided through the DREF; and the “no regrets” approach to activating the tool to assess its impact on the timeliness and of the response.

### Logistics and supply chain management

Logistics activities will aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation’s requirements and aligned to IFRC’s logistics standards, processes and procedures.

PRCS has one truck, one Tacoma truck, two vans and one minivan in the Headquarters that can be utilised to support operations. Sourcing of additional transport and temporary sites for distribution in the outline states will be required on a need’s basis. PRCS voluntary logistics team that handles the stock movement and finance team that takes care of the procurement for the response. Additional logistics technical support will be provided remotely by the CCD Pacific Logistics Senior Officer based in Fiji to assist and refine the logistics operational plan and ongoing support needs. IFRC GHS&SCM AP will also provide technical support to PRCS and IFRC CCD as required. The Australian Red Cross is also providing fund to increase the logistic support on this operation.

PRCS has prepositioned relief supplies in three containers at the Palau Community College compound. PRCS volunteers have been trained in basic logistics processes to facilitate and track the transport of pre-positioned essential household items to distribution sites. The PRCS pre-positioned stocks were intended to meet the needs of up to 100 households. The main inter-island transport routes are from Koror Island in Medallai (where the capital is situated) to other parts of the country via sea air and road with regular schedules to most locations twice a week (except only once a month to the far southern Outline states). The international airport is operational, with three operational flights on Tuesday and Wednesdays and Thursdays, with Wednesday flights bringing in cargo. Local transportation infrastructures are functional. Pre-Typhoon Stock Count as of 5 April 2021 included:

Shelter Tool Kits	Tarpaulins	Kitchen Sets	Buckets	Blankets	Jerry Cans	Hygiene Kit	Lanterns	Batteries	Shaving Kit	Mosquito Coils
60	309	61	100	470	381	0	99	0	1051	0

Rapid local procurement for essential household items was initially planned, but after a rapid market assessment from the DRM Delegate in-country, it is determined that due to limited supplies and very high cost of items, we will need to source standard Red Cross essential household items from IFRC and Red Cross partner National Societies internationally. This will maintain consistency and quality standards but is also the only affordable option. PRCS will utilise the existing essential household items pre-positioned in Palau (stocktake above). Rapid procurement either from IFRC or a partner National Society will need to occur immediately to support initial distributions (this will also include the required replenishment of distributed essential household items above to ease in shipping efficiency). *It is estimated that sea freight through the IFRC GHS&SCM Asia-Pacific department warehouse in KL to Koror will take minimum 60-75 days by sea (port to port), which is not an option. IFRC will be looking for sea options from Taiwan or Philippines, or flight from Taiwan, Philippines, or the United States in order to meet the immediate needs of the affected.*

The following are the items that will be procured locally and what is needed to be source internationally:

Items	WASH and health items to distribute to category 0 172 households	WASH, health and household items to be distributed to category 1 1500 households	WASH, health, shelter and household items to be distributed to category 2 150 households	total items required	Locally procured or internationally sourced
Shelter Tool Kits			150	150	International
Tarpaulins		3,000	300	3,300 <sup>2</sup>	International
Kitchen Sets		0	150	150	International
Buckets	172	1,500	150	1,822	International;
Blankets		1,000 <sup>3</sup>	750	1,750	International
Jerry Cans	344	3,000	300	3,644	International
Hygiene Kit	172	1,500	150	1,822	Local
Lanterns		0	150	150	International
Batteries		0	150	150	Local
Mosquito Coils	344	3,000	300	3,644	Local
IEC Materials	172	1,500	150	1,822	Local

### Cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

IFRC will provide technical support in piloting a market assessment and cash feasibility in the typhoon affected communities. This will identify the impact of the disaster in the markets and physical and economic access of households to these markets and confirm the availability of shelter and household items. IFRC will work together with the PRCS in developing the standardization of grant values for the necessary items. The delivery mechanisms will be explored during the assessment to select the best possible option based on the local context of the affected communities. Currently the plan is to provide 500 USD to 150 Level 2 Category damaged households. The grant value is an estimation of the average monthly expense in Palau since no data is currently available. Koror is the main city on the island and has the greatest access to markets. It will be a one-off distribution. Since this is a pilot for PRCS, learning will be captured and will be used to further enhance the CVA of the National Society and shared with the other National Societies in the region beginning to invest in this modality. PRCS will be supported by the IFRC cash delegate in Fiji.

### Communications

<sup>2</sup> USAID funding will cover purchase of 2500 items, 800 covered by DREF funding

<sup>3</sup> Less blankets planned for as assumption that many of category 1 homes will not require full distributions – assumption is that 500 households in category 1 will require 2 blankets (i.e. 100 blankets) plus the 150 fully destroyed houses will receive 5 blankets/ household (750 blankets). Total required is 1750.

PRCS communications team will effectively communicate and profile the disaster relief activities of Red Cross to key public audiences, including via news media and social media in a timely manner. PRCS staff and volunteers across the country are coordinating with their communications team to profile their work via social media and digital channels. PRCS will work with IFRC communications officers in Suva and the Asia Pacific Office to produce high quality communications content including photos, video and news stories for use across IFRC and PRCS digital channels including social media. Mobile messaging groups (via Whatsapp and Facebook Messenger) are in operation linking PRCSs emergency operations centre, Board members, deployed assessment teams, PRCS and IFRC communications focal persons to share real-time information and data from responders. This will be supported by:

- Deploying communications personnel to document relief and recovery activities.
- Provision of daily situation reports to inform partners with the progress of the response.

The ICRC Delegation based in Suva Fiji is providing financial support to the PRCS Communications Officer throughout the duration of this response and technical advice will be provided from the Communications Manager in the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation remotely.

### **Security**

The National Society's security framework will apply to PRCS staff and volunteers throughout. All PRCS staff and community Red Cross Disaster Action Teams (RDATs) are encouraged and will be supported to complete IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses.

Where the presence of personnel under IFRC Security responsibility is approved, the IFRC security framework, including the IFRC Philippines country Security Regulations and contingency plans are applicable to those personnel. All IFRC personnel must complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses before deployment. An area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for the operational area; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented as required. This will include security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for Field travel and availability of safety equipment and this may have to updated for epidemic considerations.

. Coordination with the ICRC will be observed through regular information-sharing.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

The above will be monitored by PRCS with technical support from the IFRC North Pacific Sub-Delegation DRM Delegate in country. Technical support will also be provided by the IFRC Pacific Country Cluster Delegation across health, WASH, logistics, shelter, DRM, CVA, NSD, PMER, etc. where relevant. A post-distribution monitoring will be conducted, as well as a lesson learned review to inform the Operations Final Report and ongoing PRCS preparedness for effective response.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 6,600 people / 1,650 households**

Male: 3,680

Female: 2,920

**Requirements (CHF): 157,837**

**Needs analysis:** Based on the initial damage assessment, several states were significantly affected in the aftermath of Typhoon Surigae. It is estimated that 1,500 homes are damaged and 150 destroyed. Shelter needs anticipated for the PRCS to meet are:

- Shelter Evacuees registration and evacuation centre support to 20 centres (approximately 300 people).
- Distribution of basic essential household items needed damaged and destroyed households.
- Support RoP government in planning for transitional housing supports and plan for rebuilding.

Currently no other agencies are supporting with shelter or relief items in-country. The government has requested PRCS to support in this area.

**Risk analysis:** The number of emergency shelter and essential household items prepositioned by the National Society according to the pre-typhoon stock count can cater less than 100 households. This will be complimented by rapid international sourcing/procurement.

A transitional housing strategy will need to be developed as well as long-term solutions. price will support the government in this planning, and further needs discussed as the operation evolves.

**Population to be assisted:** The following population will be assisted:

- 150 households will receive shelter supports (category 2).
- 1,500 households will receive tarps and household items support (category 1).

Due to the remoteness of the outlying islands - Kayangel, Angaur, Peleliu, Soronsol, and Hatohebei - are the priority to receive the shelter tool kits, kitchen sets and household items that are currently in country. An initial distribution has occurred in Kayangel, and a subsequent was planned for Anguar, but has been delayed due to rough seas. The remaining households that have had their homes partially damaged (category 1) or destroyed (category 2) on the main island's states will be supported once additional relief items are available to be distributed.

Damage Category	Shelter supports to be provided	Sector support to be provided
Damage Level 0	No damage to occupied housing but health & WASH risks present in the community	No supports needed
Damage Level 1	Partially damaged occupied housing & WASH risks present in the community	2 tarps, 1 lantern, blankets (depending on damage level)
Damage Level 2	Destroyed occupied housing & kitchen with health & WASH risks present in the community	2 tarps, 1 lantern, 5 blankets, 1 shelter tool kit, and 1 kitchen set

**Programme standards:** All activities are planned based on SPHERE standards and current CVA guidelines and comply with CEA standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance. (Target: 1,650 households)																
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of people/households provided with emergency shelter items, materials and/or tools to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions. (Target: 1,650 households)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x	x														
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x	x														
AP005	Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items to the affected population. This includes tarps, shelter support, kitchen sets and blankets (this activity is conducted through bilateral financial support from USAID – see section A for details)		x	x	x													
AP005	Post Distribution monitoring in coordination with other sectors								x	x								
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive. (Target: 1,625 households)																
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP006	Technical support for use of emergency shelter and essential household items assistance, including distribution of IEC materials.		x	x														
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention		x	x														



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 600 people / 150 households

Male: 335

Female: 265

Requirements (CHF): 73,694

**Needs analysis:** 150 households have had their homes destroyed. It is anticipated that they will stay with family in the short to medium term while transitional housing solutions are sought, and long-term rebuilding supported. Given the high cost of living in Palau it is deemed necessary to support the affected households with an unconditional multipurpose grant to offset expenses.

**Risk analysis:** The cost of living in Palau is very expensive, estimated at 1.41 times more expensive than the world average. Palau is ranked 56 out of 197 countries for cost of living. Rent and utilities are estimated to be 1200 USD, and an average household food expenses for a month is 1125 USD<sup>4</sup>. It is assumed that the prices of basic items will increase further as a result of the typhoon.

**Population to be assisted:** the targeted population is the 150 households that have been most affected by the typhoon, whose homes have been destroyed. The support will be provided for one month. Further discussions on targeting and approach will be determined in coordination with the RoP government.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** This is a pilot for PRCS and will be guided by the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation CVA Delegate with direct support by the in-country IFRC DRM Delegate. CVA guidelines, policies and procedures will be followed, as well as appropriate community engagement. Details of CEA to be determined with PRCS and RoP government.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods										targeted households restore and strengthen their livelihoods. (Target: Yes)							
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs										# of households receiving grant to support basic needs for one month (Target: 150)							
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Market assessment and cash feasibility analysis		x	x	x	x												
AP081	Preparedness actions for CVA pilot in Koror		x	x	x	x												
AP081	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions.						x	x										
AP081	Post Distribution monitoring								x	x								

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary estimates from <https://livingcost.org/cost/palau>



**Health**

**People targeted: 7,288 people / 1,822 households**

Male: 4,063

Female: 3,225

**Requirements (CHF): 20,043**

**Needs analysis:** The destruction of homes, disruption to power and water, damage to farms and crops will inevitably impact the health of those affected households and communities. The initial assessments identified the lack of access to clean, drinkable water as a significant factor. This, along with the loss of sanitation will increase the chances of a water borne or vector borne disease outbreak. The increase in stagnant water lying around households and the community will further increase risk for a vector borne disease outbreak. The area of psychosocial support was identified as a need, especially in those households where houses were destroyed.

**Risk analysis:** Limited access to healthcare is a reality in Palau due to the remoteness of some of their islands and states. There is only one hospital, in the capital Koror. The population in all other states have access only to a community health centre, staffed by a nurse. This lack of access to secondary and tertiary healthcare provides added risk to the health of the affected populations post disaster.

There is no community transmission of COVID-19 at this time in Palau, although the ever-present risk of the pandemic and the possibilities remain. Palau continues to receive international arrivals who enter the country through quarantine facilities, with the potential this brings for the virus at some time entering the community. It is promising that 49% of the population are fully vaccinated as of 21 April 2021.<sup>5</sup>

However, this of course means half of the population remain unvaccinated and would be vulnerable if Covid-19 were to enter the community.

**Population to be assisted:** Those residing on the remote islands will be the key target population to be assisted with vector control due to water access issue and PFA where needed. Communities and households most affected by water & sanitation loss, home damage or with greatest pre-existing vulnerability will be priority groups on the main island. The specific population targeted is:

- 7,288 people / 1,822 households with epidemic prevention
- 600 people / 150 households will be targeted for PFA as they have been the most impacted, although all affected households will be screened and referred to PSS where needed.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere and COVID-19 standards

<b>P&amp;B Output</b>	<b>Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>	<i># of households assessed for health needs. (Target: 1,822 household)</i>
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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.palauhealth.org/2019nCoV\\_SitRep/MOH-COVID-19%20Situation%20Report.pdf](http://www.palauhealth.org/2019nCoV_SitRep/MOH-COVID-19%20Situation%20Report.pdf)

Code	Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented	# of mosquito coils distributed to vulnerable household, (Target: 1,822 households)																	
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP016	Distribution of mosquito coils, health messaging including COVID-19 prevention messages.	x	x																
AP016	Provide health assessment needs to 4,050 households in the communities affected.	x	x																
AP016	Mobilize volunteers for refresher on vector control and support community clean-up	x	x	x	x														

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of people reached by psychological first aid. (Target: 600 people)																	
		# of volunteers refresher trained in PFA. (Target: 50 volunteers)																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Refresher training for volunteers in psychological first aid support	x	x	x															
AP023	Provide PFA to people affected by the crisis/disaster						x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP023	Provide PFA to staff and volunteers	x		x															



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 7,288 people / 1,822 households

Male: 4,063

Female: 3,225

Requirements (CHF): 37,383

**Needs analysis:** Typhoon Surigae has caused widespread damage to water and sanitation infrastructure which has restricted community access to healthy living environments, especially on the island of Kayangel, where access to clean drinking water has been impacted by loss of power to water pumping stations, inundated equipment and contamination of water resources. PPUC has prioritised restoration of electricity supply to restore water access. According to the World Bank, 100% of households have access to safe water source and the majority to safe sanitation. Based on the information from the [National Integrated Water Resource Management](#) All households usually have access to safe sanitation, with approximately 47% connected to wastewater treatment plants 41% using septic tanks and the balance using “other means”.

Rainwater harvesting is a traditional water source in Palau as either a backup source or main drinking water source in the South West islands. Ongoing water access risks

are the focus of SPC's (Pacific Community) upcoming project 'Managing Coastal Aquifers' in Peleliu, Anguar and Kayangel. IFRC CCD is collaborating with SPC on this initiative, with the intention to have volunteers trained to do community and household monitoring of water resources (quality and quantity). The project just completed its inception workshop and roll-out should align well with supporting recovery and longer-term management of water resources for the affected communities.

The government is prioritizing getting infrastructure re-established and supporting longer-term water needs. In addition, there are other agencies in-country that have experience and are currently assessing and developing recovery efforts/ PRCS will re-evaluate needs in this sector in the coming month.

**Risk analysis:** Palau [Ministry of Health](#) reported reduced access to water, sanitation and hygiene resources and water quality, which has increased the risk of water-borne diseases, with historical gastroenteritis outbreaks indicating existing resource/behaviour risks. Due to this risk, PRCS has been distributing a hygiene kit to each household as they complete their house-to-house initial damage assessment. This is complimented with two mosquito coils to reduce the likelihood of vector borne diseases, as malaria is an identified high risk.

As PPUC work to restore access to safe water, quantity and quality risks will remain high. PRCS can address these risks with pre-positioned items (100 buckets, and 381 jerry cans) and household storage messaging.

Water access on the outer islands is a key priority given that the water provision equipment on the outer islands of Anguar, Peleliu and Kayangel have been damaged. Water provision equipment in Koror is also damaged, but it is assumed that it will be the first to be repaired (as it is the main island).

During PRCS' 2020 WASH workshop, staff and RDAT volunteers constructed emergency handwashing stations from easily accessed materials which may be disseminated to the affected communities along with key messaging and IEC materials. This will be discussed in possible revised operational plan once other actors' response plans are developed.

Access to safe sanitation has been severely reduced which presents both health and protection risks for the affected communities. As restoration of sanitation facilities to pre-cyclone levels will require efforts well into the recovery phase, PRCS has the capacity to potentially address these gaps through facilitating construction of universal-access emergency sanitation in consultation with the local Government authorities. During PRCS' 2020 WASH workshop, staff and RDAT volunteers constructed emergency handwashing stations from easily accessed materials which may be disseminated to the affected communities along with key messaging and IEC materials. This will be considered in the coming weeks in coordination with government officials and potentially included in a revised operation.

During the aforementioned WASH workshop, PRCS confirmed that chemical water treatment using the Clorox brand bleach (5.2% sodium hypochlorite) as a locally appropriate household treatment method (and an option to assess for this response). Provision of this will be discussed with UNICEF and other partners on the ground to support. PathoScreen brand water quality field 24-hour pathogen positive/negative tests are used in Palau and could be used by RDAT volunteers to validate the effectiveness of the PPUC and community water supply restoration response. This will also be discussed with partners on the ground for implementation by other agencies or in a revised operational plan.

**Population to be assisted:** The following will be assisted:

- 7,288 people / 1,822 households will be assisted with hygiene support and water collection and storage containers (outer islands 172 households; 1500 households from category 1; and 150 households from category 2).
- 688 people / 172 households on the outer islands will be assisted with water provision alongside the US Coast Guard (category 1 and 2 levels of damage).

Based on the PRCS pre-typhoon stock count, there are no pre-positioned hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits, however the key items have been readily accessible in local markets. PRCS plans to continue to purchase hygiene kits and provide one to each house alongside two mosquito coils to the outer islands households, and the households categorized as category 1 & 2 to reduce risks. This is being further supported by UN Women to the additional houses outside of the DREF targeting in efforts to reduce future hygiene risks.

Water distribution to the outer islands is being supported in tanks by the US Coast Guard. PRCS is providing volunteer support for this. Kayangel was provided with a first shipment. Further distribution is planned that PRCS will continue to support with volunteers.

As mentioned above, IFRC and PRCS will explore additional activities required for water testing, handwashing stations, sanitation and further water needs in the coming weeks and months.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** All activities are planned based on SPHERE standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context (Target: 1,822 households)																
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared (Target: 3)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP026	Coordinate with other water and sanitation actors on target group needs and appropriate response.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# Households provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) Target: 1,822 households																
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Distribute water collection buckets, jerry cans and water in targeted communities.		x	x	x	x	x											
AP026	Support PPUC/Ministry of Health to monitor water quality and safety practices in affected communities		x	x	x													
AP026	Coordinate with PPUC/MoH on support to conduct household surveys and water quality tests (Pathos) using PRCS volunteers							x		x		x		x				

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	# households reached with hygiene promotion activities Target: 4,050 households																	
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct assessment on hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.	x																	
AP030	Print IEC materials	x																	
AP030	Conduct hygiene awareness	x	x	x	x														

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (essential household items) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	# households reached with hygiene-related goods Target: 4,050 households (outer islands)																	
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene essential household items, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.	x																	
AP030	Scope, assemble and distribute hygiene kits, sufficient for 1 month	x	x	x	x														
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.	x																	
AP030	Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.	x																	
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and water relief items and user's satisfaction through Post-distribution monitoring	x	x	x	x														



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 7,288 people / 1,822 households

Male: 4,063

Female: 3,225

Requirements (CHF): 0

**Needs analysis:** Based on lessons learnt from other operations, men, women and children experience disaster differently, with women and children usually staying longer in evacuation centres and taking on the burden of household clean up. A large proportion of the households being targeted by PRCS fall under Category 1 therefore having suffered partial damages to their homes and insufficient power supply which will place these families and particularly women and children, at greater risk of sexual and

gender-based violence. The identified households under the IDA are at high risk in this respect of heightened protection issues, with the support from IFRC CCD, PRCS will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups in providing messages relating to protection, gender and inclusion while gaining a better understanding of individuals and groups based on their specific needs, risks, and concerns. PRCS will ensure to address issues such as accessibility of services for people with disabilities, adequate lighting, privacy, separate bathing areas and latrines for men and women and safe spaces for children to play. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed to further informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be fostered to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach and Minimum Standards on PGI.

**Risk analysis:** Emergencies exacerbate existing gender inequalities, and the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against children, and other protection issues due to displacement and other disaster impacts. There is no PGI budget as it has been integrated into the sectoral activities

**Population to be assisted:** Initially the focus will be on 300 people displaced in evacuation centres that are being managed by PRCS. On a broader aspect, PRCS will work with its targeted communities in integrating PGI into other respective sector activities.

**Program standards/benchmarks:** The operation will seek to follow IFRC's Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies, Child Protection Policy & PSEA Policy.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.									Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? Target: Yes								
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.									# of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. (Target: 1)								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.		x															
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning.		x															
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards).		x															
AP031	Provide PGI refresher training/orientation for staff and volunteers.			x														
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to forms of violence especially against children.									# No of established child friendly spaces Target: all evacuation centres								
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include child protection		x															

AP033	Supporting other agencies to establish child-friendly spaces and community-based child protection activities, including educational ones	x																	
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## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 50,179

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>	<i>NS is supported to lead the planned operation. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	<b>S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i>Current staff and volunteers are appropriately supported to conduct activities safely. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured		x															
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Provide psychosocial support referrals to volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>	<i>NS has sufficient support services to manage the operation. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	NS have adequately maintained vehicles and fuel		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP042	NS has adequate operations management support (HR)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP042	NS has sufficient administrative supports to operate		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

P&B Output Code	<b>S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>NS is supported by IFRC and ICRC to start-up and implement the operations. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	<b>S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.</b>	<i>Adequate technical remote support is provided to the NS. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Provide remote support where necessary		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B	<b>S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<i>NS complies with DREF procedures. (Target: Yes)</i>																

Output Code	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied		x															
AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making		x			x				x								
AP084	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have they information they need about the response		x			x				x								
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	<b>S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>									<i>Communication products are created on how the RCM is meeting the needs of the affected and advocates for acting on remaining gaps. (Target: Yes)</i>								
	<b>S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>									<i>The operation has good visibility on social media and with local communities. (Target: Yes)</i>								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP053	NS produces communications on the operation supported by IFRC and ICRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	<b>S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>									<i>NS is supported by the in-country delegate to conduct a lessons learned workshop. Target: 150 volunteers and 30 staffs.</i>								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Conduct lesson learned workshop.												x	x				

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss  
Francs (CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRPW001 - REPUBLIC OF PALAU - TYPHOON SURIGAE

24/4/2021

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	16,307
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,307
Teaching Materials	3,625
Utensils & Tools	18,101
Other Supplies & Services	66,436
Cash Disbursement	67,125
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>187,900</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	9,040
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,845
Logistics Services	6,534
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>25,418</b>
National Society Staff	3,907
Volunteers	49,185
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>53,091</b>
Workshops & Training	5,818
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>5,818</b>
Information & Public Relations	448
Office Costs	2,506
Communications	1,074
Financial Charges	895
Other General Expenses	13,425
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>18,348</b>
DIRECT COSTS	290,574
INDIRECT COSTS	18,887
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>309,462</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:



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**For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- Audrey See Tho, acting PMER manager; email: [audrey.seetho@ifrc.org](mailto:audrey.seetho@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.

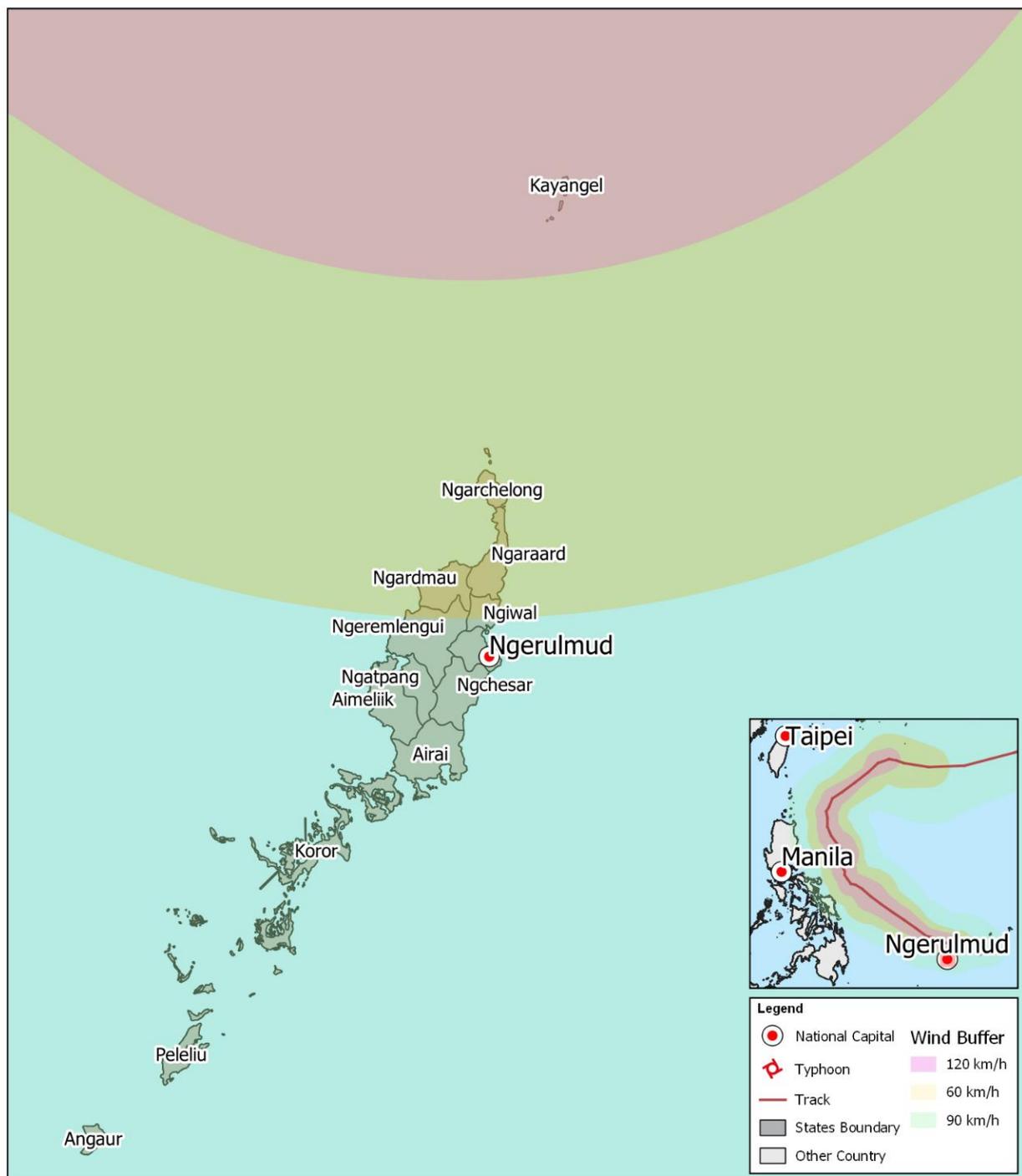


Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.



# Republic of Palau: Typhoon Surigae Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

24 April 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, IGRC, IFRC, GDACS-JRC (23 April 2020)

