Published by:
PECOJON-The Peace and Conflict Journalism Network
Philippines, Inc.

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This humanitarian reporting field guide is made possible under the project Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Program (DEPP) of the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities Network (CDAC) in the Philippines.

FOREWORD

Communication is Aid.

In times of crises well-targeted information can help save and sustain lives.

Over the last decade, the Philippines continue to endure humanitarian crises either brought about by hazards caused by natural events such as typhoons, floodings and earthquakes to calamities brought upon by armed fighting.

In 2008, the country faced its largest displacement of over a million people in Maguindanao when fighting between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Philippine Government (GPH) escalated to war. In 2013, the City of Zamboanga in Western Mindanao suffered the displacement of over a hundred thousand people, most of them, indigenous peoples of the Sama Dilaut tribe and some until now has not yet returned to their homes or will never be. At the time of the making of this handbook, people of Marawi City fled from the city to seek refuge from the hostilities which has caused Marawi to be called “The City of Ruins”.

This handbook hopes to provide journalists, especially local community media practitioners, some guidelines in covering armed conflict and be able to provide affected communities with the right information at the right time. The Community of Practice on Community Engagement in the Philippines looks into this field guide as a contribution to a more-informed media coverage of the landscape of humanitarian response; and a humane, timely, and just treatment of disaster-affected communities.
Não muito, a primeira instinto seria fazer um follow up no último: conta de vítimas, custo da danos, número de feridos, famílias desalojadas, bocas alimentadas, etc. Além de estes usual followups, muito poucos iriam se esforçar para procurar histórias que realmente importam: histórias sobre e de comunidades afetadas por desastres.

Não muito muitos jornalistas veem centros de evacuação como lugares verídicos para histórias. Desconhecido para o mais, centros de evacuação tornam-se um melão de muitos problemas que acometem famílias durante tempos de desastres. Estes problemas tornam-se pontos de controvérsia que levam a conflitos.

É, pois, a função do jornalista destacar estes problemas que são as causas de conflito para que as pessoas em estes comunidades, políticos de governo, e trabalhadores da ajuda humanitária encontre soluções antes que os conflitos se transformem em violência.

Isso não é apenas um livro pequeno diário!
This field guide is a companion booklet to the bigger manuscript, Covering Conflict in Disaster-Affected Communities: A Manual for Journalists. This is meant to guide the journalist who is about to dive into the humanitarian action and disaster response soup.

It should help the novice, as well as the veteran journalist in conceptualizing, producing, and crafting a story behind the headlines and long after the noise has died down.

“I’m the Map” (by Map, from Dora the Explorer)

This field guide is like a physical map that gives directions to where you want to go. Unlike the physical map, this one can be applied to any locality that has just experienced or still experiencing a disaster. It will help you familiarize yourself with the hierarchies and structures that govern a disaster-affected community. Plus, and quite importantly, it will lead you to stories you may have never noticed before.

Storyguide vs. Operational Manual

Although it tries to be as informative, this guide can only cover so much concept that may be fitted in such compact format. I am of the mind never to impose on your journalistic skills, rather I opt to simply aid you in finding stories off the beaten path.

For your personal reference

It is formatted in such a way that it should fit the back pocket of your jeans, or the inside pocket of your jacket. This way, you can carry it along with your pen and notebook, and be an indispensable companion to your forays into the field.

You will also notice that this guide has provided a sample release form. Use this as template to write and secure releases for photos/videos of vulnerable sectors like children and abused women.

Finally, a space at the end is also provided where you can jot down contact details of your network.

Hazards

On average, 22 tropical cyclones enter the Philippines each year, with at least six having significant humanitarian impact.

From 2005 to 2015, a total of 97 storms affected 83 million people and caused nearly 16,000 deaths.
In Mindanao, a protracted conflict situation between Government and various armed groups is ongoing. In 2016 alone, 251,000 people were internally displaced due to armed conflict and violence.

**Types of Hazards**

**Human-induced** – Fire, Marine, Transportation, Civil Disturbance, Armed Conflict

**Geological Hazards** – Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides

**Industrial Accidents** – Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

**Climatic Hazards** – Storms (Including Tropical Cyclones), Floods, Drought, Tornados, Blizzards, Frost

**Environmental Hazards** – Pollution, Deforestation, Desertification, Pest Infestation, Epidemics Of All Types

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**No. of people affected by natural disasters 2010-16 (millions)**

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<td>3.2M</td>
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**How People React During Crisis**

People affected by a crisis react and cope differently. Under intense stress, people may:

- Not fully understand the information they hear
- Quickly forget the information they heard
- Misinterpret the many messages they are getting
- Spread unverified information
- Not attempt a logical approach to decision making
- Follow bad examples of others
- Ignore or disbelieve distressing information
- Assume that the situation may not be as bad as it really is
- Be terrified, anxious, confused, and panicky
- Feel hopeless and helpless
- Behave inappropriately to avoid dangers or threats, which could be harmful to them and other people
- Believe that officials are not doing anything for their welfare or well-being

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Super Typhoon Haiyan
November 08, 2013
Coordination During Emergencies

The Local DRRMCs take the lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of any disaster based on the following criteria:

• The BDC, if a barangay is affected;
• The City/Municipal DRRMCs, if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
• The Provincial DRRMC, if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
• The Regional DRRMC, if two or more provinces are affected; and
• The NDRRMC, if two or more regions are affected.

Declaration of State of Calamity

The President may declare a state of calamity upon the recommendation of the NDRRMC. This will trigger a set of actions from the different line agencies based on their mandates: such as price control of basic goods and construction supplies, release of calamity funds, condonation of existing loans, etc.

The President’s declaration may warrant international humanitarian assistance as deemed necessary.

NDRRM Framework

Here you will be introduced at the processes in which government responds to different crises. Different levels or intensities of hazards require variable levels of response.

Know that systems are in place wherein government structures from the bottom up are expected to have prepared for. This means accountability does not just reside on the national government, LGUs down the barangay level are equally, if not immensely liable.

National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP)

The NDRP is the government’s of “multi-hazard” response plan; drafted under the premise of a “worst-case scenario” for each type of disaster.

When is NDRP activated?

The NDRP is activated whenever a hazard is detected.

Following this, the Vice Chair for Response (S-DSWD) activates the National Response Cluster; Chair (S- DND) activates the National Incident Management Team.

At various levels:

• the Regional Response Cluster is activated by the S-DSWD;
• the Regional IMT is activated by the RDRRMC Chair
• Provincial Response Cluster counterparts and Provincial IMT is activated by the governor.
• City and Municipal Level, Response Cluster counterparts and the IMT is activated by the mayor.

STORY EXPLORATIONS

• Hazard and corresponding risk exposure of a subject community
• Level of community’s knowledge and awareness to known hazards
• How people respond to the knowledge of their exposure
• What community leaders do to minimize risks to known hazards
• How people cope with hazards and risks
• Mechanisms in place (or not) to minimize risks
• Missed progress and development opportunities due to low resilience to hazards
Where is NDRP managed?

The NDRRMC Operations Center is located at Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo in Quezon City. During emergencies it becomes the national Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).

The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) maintains the OpCen, which serves as the main Command Center for all National Response Clusters.

At the regional level, the OCD Regional Centers are converted into EOCs during disaster response operations.

At the provincial level, the Provincial Capitol building usually operates as the EOC of the province.

At the City and Municipal Level, respective City/Municipal Halls become the EOCs.

Alert Levels

Alert levels are raised according to the level of readiness to take on a response mission.

**Response Levels**

**Level 1 Agency Response** – in situations where response mobilizations are carried out within the bounds of a concerned agency only.

**Level 2 Cluster Response** – in situations that require inter-agency response within a concerned cluster.

**Level 3 Inter-Cluster Response** – in situations that require either a group of Response Clusters or the entire Response Pillar.

**LEVELS OF DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS:**

The following levels of action shall be used as reference at different levels of response:

**Level 1:** The lowest form of individual and respective organizational planning. It delves with specific organizational arrangements to provide the consequence management services that the organization is mandated to deliver.

**Level 2:** Defines how the lead agency of specific Cluster and its members will work together to achieve its specific objectives. It entails the coordination among Cluster members under the command and control of the lead agency of the Cluster.

**Level 3:** The highest form of preparedness and response planning operations. Under this phase, the Vice Chairperson for Response proved a common strategic planning and operations framework and process to warrant configuration of consequence management operations to all encompassing principles and goals.

**INDICATORS**

**ALERT STATUS: WHITE**

- Daily administrative and operational activities
- Continuous preparedness activities

**ALERT STATUS: BLUE**

- Risk Analysis & Monitoring
- Response Cluster Operations
- Inter-Cluster Operations
- Continued Planning for Response

**ALERT STATUS: RED**

- Response Cluster Operations
- Inter-Cluster Operations
- Continued Planning for Response

**LEVEL 1**

- Agency Preparedness and Response Operations

**LEVEL 2**

- Specific Cluster Preparedness and Response Operations

**LEVEL 3**

- Inter-Cluster Preparedness and Response Operations

**White** – Regular or normal operations, monitoring and reporting;

**Blue** – Stand-by readiness in preparation for a full-scale response operation. At least 50% of human and material resources are made available for duty or deployment.

**Red** – Highest level of readiness in anticipation of an imminent emergency situation, or in response to a sudden onset of disaster. In this condition, all human and material resources are made available for duty and deployment.
Key National Actors

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC)

- Chair – S-DND
- VC for Disaster Preparedness – S-DILG
- VC for Disaster Response – S-DSWD
- VC for Disaster Prevention & Mitigation – S-DOST
- VC for Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery – DG-NEDA

Members

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<td>ExSec</td>
<td>Press Sec</td>
<td>S-DOT</td>
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<td>S-OPAPP</td>
<td>Chair, NCRFW</td>
<td>ExDir, CCC</td>
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<tr>
<td>COS-AFP</td>
<td>C-PNP</td>
<td>SecGen, PNRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pres, LMB</td>
<td>Chair, HUDCC</td>
<td>Pres, ULAP</td>
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<td>Pres, GSIS</td>
<td>Pres, SSS</td>
<td>Pres, PHIC</td>
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<td>Pres, LPP</td>
<td>Pres, LCP</td>
<td>Pres, LMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator of the OCD</td>
<td>Comm, NAPC-VDC</td>
<td>Representatives from 4 CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One (1) representative from the Private Sector</td>
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</table>

The Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (LDRRMC)

- The Local Chief Executives, Chairperson;

Members

- Local Planning and Development Officer
- Head of the LDRRMO
- Head, Local Social Welfare & Development Office
- Head, Local Health Office
- Head, Local Agriculture Office
- Head, Gender and Development Office
- Head, Local Engineering Office
- Head, Local Veterinary Office
- Head, Local Budget Office
- Division Head / Superintendent of Schools, DepEd
- Highest-ranking officer of the AFP assigned in the area
- The Provincial Director/City/ Municipal Chief of the PNP
- The Provincial Director/City/ Municipal Fire Marshall of the BFP
- President of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC)
- The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)
- Four (4) accredited CSOs
- One (1) private sector representative

National Crisis Management (NCM)

The NCM Framework (NCMF) provides for a comprehensive approach in responding to and managing emerging and current human-induced crises.

Human-induced crises - include threats

- From terrorism
- To maritime borders
- Concerning OFWs
- To national security
- To public health
- To the economy
- To energy supply

Emergency response operations start in the Perform Phase; since human induced-hazards usually begin as ordinary police incident, it would take some time to connect bits and pieces of incidents to be declared as terrorism-related incident.
5Ps in Crisis Management

**Predict** – the conduct of horizon scanning for emerging threats and conveying warnings at the strategic, operational and strategic levels.

**Prevent** – preparation of intra- and inter-agency contingency and action plans.

**Prepare** – capability building activities such as equipage, training, inter-agency organization and coordination, and information sharing.

**Perform** – determination of the appropriate level of response, based on needs assessment and availability of resources.

**Post action and assessment** – submission of evaluation reports to the NCM ExeCom, necessary for the early return to normal situation.

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**Phases of a Crisis**

**Pre-disaster**

During this stage, the NDRRMC and leaders of the Response Pillars continuously conduct:

- Emergency Response Preparedness, such as horizon scanning (identification of threats, hazards, and risks)
- Strategic forecasting (guidance for response, minimum preparedness action, prepositioning of resources, contingency planning, activation of Response Clusters and IMT, and the like.)

**During Disaster**

Reports, including the results of RDNA, requests from the affected LGU, or advice from the NCMC-NIMT are used as basis for the activation of the Response Clusters.

**Tiered Response:**

Adheres to the capacity and capability of the LGUs in responding to the needs of their constituents during times of disaster.

**Augmentation of resources** – based on the requests coming from the Regional DRRMCs that determined their diminishing levels of capacity and capability to provide adequate assistance to their respective provinces, cities and municipalities affected by disaster.

**Assumption of response activities** – commence when there is no information coming from and going through the affected areas within 6-12 hours after landfall of the hydro-meteorological disaster.

**Plan assump-ons**

- All government agencies and units have their own respective Disaster Preparedness Plans;
- All LGUs have preparedness activities like prepositioning of key assets and resources;
- The Cluster Approach to response has been cascaded to all levels of government.
Facilities

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – strategically located near transport links
- Information and Communication Facilities for ETC;
- Initial Response Operations Facilities for FNFI, CCCM, and HEALTH Clusters;
- Supply and Storage Facilities for Logistics Cluster;
- Emergency Power and Fuel Station;
- Areas for Co-Location of Local and International Humanitarian Assistance Operation

Deployment orders given by:

- Cluster Leads
- Vice-Chairperson for Response (S-DSWD)
- Chairperson and/or Executive Director NDRRMC
- President of the Philippines

Post-Disaster

This is the period where the NDRRMC through the Vice-Chairperson for Response (S-DSWD) will declare the waning or resolution of crisis.

“In situations of disasters, it is important for the affected communities to know where they can go for help”

STORY EXPLORATIONS

- DRRMC and NDRP primer for the average Filipino audience and how it affects us
- Importance of Disaster preparedness
- Cost of being prepared vis-à-vis cost of lack thereof
- Time, Money, and efforts for relief is time, money, and effort away from infra development
- What, and more importantly why is there Terrorism?
- Post-disaster efforts by government
- Relief capitalism
- Disaster capitalism
- Communities’ roles in counter-terrorism
- Pro-active community activities during and after disaster
- Building resilient communities
- Accountable persons especially in the LGU levels
- When are people accountable?
HUMANITARIAN AID

Much of the work of humanitarian missions complement existing government processes. In addition, these missions provide a system of check and balance and ensures that no sector is left unattended and vulnerable.

Humanitarian Actors

The United Nations system
The task of responding to humanitarian need resides principally with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA)
OCHA provides support for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and is also the focal point for coordination the UN Departments of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Political Affairs (DPA).

UN Cluster System
Under this system/approach, organizations gather according to their focus area.

- CCCMCluster
  - Lead: UNHCR – for refugees and IDPs during conflicts
  - Lead: IOM – for refugees and IDPs in natural disasters
- Early Recovery: UNDP
- Education: UNICEF/Save the Children Alliance
- Emergency Shelter
  - Lead: UNHCR – for IDPs from conflicts
  - Lead: IFRC – for IDPs from natural disasters
- Telecoms: WFP (it has the extensive logistical capacity including communications)
- Food Security: WFP/FAO
- Health: WHO
- Logistics: WFP
- Nutrition: UNICEF
- Protection: UNHCR
  Protection sub-clusters
  - Child Protection – UNICEF
  - Gender-Based Violence – UNICEF/UNFPA
  - Housing, Land, and Property – UN-HABITAT
  - Mine Action – UNMAS
- WASH: UNICEF

Community of Practice (CoP)
The CoP provides strategic direction and technical support to any field-level working group on community engagement in an event of a major emergency.

Support includes improving two-way communication platforms, feedback avenues, accountability pathways, closing-the-communication-loop mechanisms, and common service partnerships and innovations in the use of various technologies for communicating with the affected communities.

“Communication is Aid”
The CoP on Community Engagement is currently chaired by World Vision Philippines and supported by the UN OCHA. Core Group Meetings are conducted every month and quarterly meetings are organized for the bigger CoP membership.

The CoP coordinates itself in times of response and work together in an environment of collaboration specifically on disaster preparedness to ensure pre-crises information are in place for an efficient and effective disaster response implementation.

STORY EXPLORATIONS

- How Humanitarian actors create a system of check and balance in disaster relief operations
- Coordination among government, UN, and NGOs/CSOs
- Disaster capitalism
- Roles UN, NGOs, and CSOs play in humanitarian action
- Personal satisfaction of people in Humanitarian action
- A culture of caring
- Self-determination, self-dignity, vs. a culture of mendicancy, and relief dependence
Life in Evacuation Camps

When people flee from their home because of war, the safest place to go is as far away as possible from the fighting. Most of the times displaced people do not have anything with them when they run away from armed conflict and often have to walk or run for hours to reach a safe place.

Camp management (or Camp Coordination and Camp Management in a cluster response) is a vital form of humanitarian assistance because it coordinates protection and assistance to the camp population.

Evacuation Center (EC) – temporary shelters that provide immediate refuge within the first 72 hours of an emergency.

Camp – longer-term temporary shelters established as a result of massive structural damages to homes due to severe weather and/or armed conflict.

Camp Set-Up

Camps may be established because of conflict or natural disaster, and they may be planned or self-settled. The camp’s location, size, design and duration of existence are context-specific.

Planned camps are those constructed as part of preparedness efforts of the LGU.

Self-settled camps are those loosely established by disaster populations near or around relief distribution sites.

The location of a camp can significantly impact the residents’ protection and access to assistance, while also affecting decisions about camp closure and phase-out.

Ideal Conditions for Camps

Location & Security

The camp’s location in itself could enhance the protection of the displaced population, or it may jeopardize protection.

Protective factors include host communities with strong ties to the displaced population, the proximity of responsible security forces, and ample resources.

Negative factors include proximity to hostile communities, whether across a border or not; proximity to military or rebel bases, and areas where there are already scant resources.

Access

Sites must be easily accessible in all seasons. This is to ensure the regular provision of relief supplies, a population’s mobility to pursue livelihoods, and access to essential services, such as health care.

Environmental Impact

Sites should never be identified near national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation areas or potentially vulnerable ecosystems, such as lakes, forests, or in watershed catchment zones.

Availability of Resources

The availability of water, fuel wood and construction materials determine a site’s suitability. Short supply can cause conflict.

Size

The recommended minimum surface area per person is 30m², including public space, such as roads and paths, market areas, health care facilities, schools, and administrative buildings.

Camp populations should not exceed 20,000 people. However, large-scale displacement and/or a lack of suitable land may require that camps accommodate more, even if temporarily.
Camp Management

Established essentially to raise the standard of living in the camp, ease the suffering of the residents by providing semblance of normalcy amidst and despite disaster.

The DSWD being PCCM cluster lead, manages and oversees all concerns pertaining to camps. These include:

• Identification of safe, secure, and accessible evacuation centers;
• Collation of accurate data e.g. listing and profiling of affected families and internally displaced persons (IDPs).
• Provision of basic humanitarian needs compliant with SPHERE standards; (See Minimum standards page 54)
• Provide basic medical public health and protection services are available 24/7;
• Ensure that energy source and communication facilities are in place.
• Ensure that ECs are off limits and have designated areas for pet animals and livestock.
• Seek opportunities for recovery, rehabilitation, and developmental tasks in case of prolonged stay.
• Observe and implement Security protocols such as the AFP’s and PNP’s Rules of Engagement (ROE) on Humanitarian Assistance for Disaster Response (HADR).

Camp Closure

Like camp set-up, the closure of a camp is a context-specific process, which can take place for a variety of reasons, and in a diversity of ways or stages— from planned and orderly closure influenced by organized return movements or dwindling donor support, to abrupt and chaotic closure due to security threats or government coercion.

Arrangements for residents prior to camp closure

• Return to the area of origin
• Integration into the area of displacement
• Resettlement to a third location
  (neither the area of origin nor of displacement)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>No./person</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Camp Area</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Open Space</td>
<td>30-45 m² / person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Covered Space</td>
<td>3.5 m² / person</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Living Area</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latrines</td>
<td>1 per 20-50 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin Area</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reception/Transit Area</td>
<td>1 per 50 people (3:1 female to male)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Centre</td>
<td>1 per camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding Centre</td>
<td>1 per camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Point</td>
<td>4 per camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrines</td>
<td>1 per 30 girls and 1 per 60 boys</td>
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STORY EXPLORATIONS

• Primary concern of camps and evacuation centers
• Issues faced by residents in camp settings
• Camp conditions
• Camp protocols
• Successes and failures in camp settings
• Cost of maintaining camps
• Social, Psychological, and Cultural impacts to populations esp. children inside camps
• Semblances of normalcy in camps
A Safe Environment
While all hell breaks loose on ground zero, displaced populations need a secure, neutral, and conflict-free area where they can temporarily ride the ongoing crisis.

Displaced Populations
Whilst basic human rights apply to all persons regardless of their legal status, some rights apply differently to nationals and non-nationals.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
IDPs are people who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters; and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Refugees
A refugee is any person who is outside his or her country of nationality, or if stateless, outside his or her country of habitual residence, and is unable to return there owing to: a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion; and, serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity, or freedom.

Persons
Stateless persons are those who are not considered to be nationals of any State. In many circumstances, stateless persons have no legal status in the country in which they are habitually resident and are without effective national protection.

Vulnerable sectors
• Children
• Youth
• Women
• Older persons
• Persons affected by sickness, disability, or trauma

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on gender differences between males and females. The term SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) is also used to define these acts of violence.

Examples of GBV
• Sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse, and forced prostitution
• Domestic violence
• Trafficking
• Forced/early marriage
• Rape
• Harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honor killings, burning of brides for dowry or other family disputes, and widow inheritance.

While gender-based violence is usually targeted at women and girls, boys and men may also be victims of GBV. GBV can occur within the family or community, and is perpetrated by persons in positions of power, including at times by police, guards, armed forces, armed groups, UN peacekeepers, humanitarian aid workers, and media practitioners.

Consequences of GBV
• Acute or chronic physical injury
• Unwanted pregnancy
• Sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS
• Urinary tract infections and fistulas
• Reproductive health problems
• Emotional and psychological trauma
• Stigmatisation, rejection, isolation, and depression
• Increased gender discrimination
• Sometimes death

In camps, gender-based violence (GBV) remains the most common crime. Examples are rape and sexual assault, abuse or humiliation, sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution and sex in exchange for aid.
Factors Contributing to GBV
Unequal gender relations and discrimination are the root causes of GBV.

Other factors:
- Flight and displacement, as a consequence of war and conflicts
- Female camp residents have not been individually registered
- Breakdown of community safety mechanisms
- Service delivery mechanisms are poor
- Inadequate distribution of food and non-food items
- Competition for the meager resources found in and around camps
- Disruption of social structures (e.g. men’s loss of traditional roles)
- Rapid changes in cultural traditions
- Poverty
- Frustration due to lack of productive work, decent or well-paid labour,
  Alcohol and drug abuse
- Lack of respect for human rights.

Persons with specific needs
Persons with specific needs may be more vulnerable to deprivation, harm, exploitation, abuse, and violation than other people in a community.

Children in General
All children – as defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, persons who are below the age of 18 – need special care and attention to ensure that their physical, psychological, social, and developmental needs are met.
- Unaccompanied and separated children
- Children formerly associated with armed forces or groups
- Child heads of household
- Out-of-school and unemployed youth

Women with Specific Needs
Not all women in the camp are at risk, and certain categories of men may also face particular risks (for instance those with disabilities may risk exclusion by the community).

- Unaccompanied single women
- Single female-headed households
- Widows
- Women and girls who were associated with armed forces or groups
- Survivors of GBV

Older Persons
The WHO defines “older person” as an individual above the age of 60.

Challenges facing older persons
- Difficulty in accessing food and non-food items, water, and health services
- Decreased mobility.
- Special dietary needs
- Risk of being robbed or assaulted.

Groups with heightened risk
- Older women
- Unaccompanied older persons
- Grandparent-headed households,
- Older persons with health or mobility problems
- Older persons who have limited mental or physical capacity or limited literacy.

The Sick and Persons with Disabilities
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) defines: “those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

Difficulties faced by PWDs
- Accessing humanitarian assistance, including access to appropriate housing and communal services
- Increased exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Children may also have problems in accessing educational opportunities, may face abuse or isolation at home, or discriminatory treatment by the community.
- Women may face double discrimination due to their gender roles.
- Ostracism and discrimination against persons living with HIV.
**Camp Security and Staff safety**
Camps will generally be expected by refugees and IDPs as a safe haven where they will be protected and assisted. Naturally, this is what camps are designated to provide and a goal to which all stakeholders – including the displaced themselves – should work hard for.

But unfortunately, camps can also create an environment of lawlessness, attract violence and crime, or be attacked by armed forces or groups. **Breakdown of Law and Order**

As in any community, the smooth running of a camp depends on the mutual respect of the community’s members and their willingness to address conflicts and disputes in ways acceptable and adhered to by the community at large.

**Factors that contribute to breakdown (of law and order)**
- The displaced person’s traumatic experiences, anxiety, and high levels of stress associated with displacement.
- In combination with poverty, lack of education, and limited livelihood opportunities
- A breakdown of social norms and values
- Unmet needs

**STORY EXPLORATIONS**
- Participation of residents in camp processes and procedures
- Life after camp
- Long-term psychological impacts to children, if any
- Best practices in camp conditions
- Best examples of camp (structures)
- Attitudes and Systemic Conditions that could create conflict

**STORY EXPLORATIONS**
- Protocols regarding safety and security in camps
- Protocols regarding prevention of GBV
- Protocols regarding safety and security of Vulnerable sectors in camps
- Discrimination and exploitations in camps
- Systems in place for orderly execution of camp processes
- Protocols regarding health and hygiene
- Systemic support for concerns like work, income, self-sufficiency needs, etc.
**Information Saves Lives**

Disaster-affected communities are at the centre of our understanding of humanitarian crisis response. We need to focus on them and what they say about their own needs and solutions, and not only on what aid is being delivered.

**Why Information is Crucial**

Before the crisis takes place, people need to know how to best prepare for a potential disaster.

During the crisis, so they can make the best decisions for the safety and wellbeing of themselves and their families.

After the initial crisis passes, so they can find out how to rebuild their lives and communities.

Communities need to tell their own stories, to say what they need and what they think, in their own voice. This affirms the dignity of those affected, promotes accountability for aid efforts on the ground, and can mobilize effective support from audiences outside the crisis area. Understanding local dynamics is therefore key. Furthermore, some of the best stories are those of community resilience.

You as journalist, have a crucial role in all of these processes.

**The Crises Triangle**

The news media have become a major humanitarian actor in their own right, helping to frame the context within which government policy is formulated and humanitarian action is mounted. This interaction is called the crisis triangle.

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**The CNN Factor**

The CNN factor is a term used to suggest a causal link between news media coverage and subsequent changes in policy and disaster relief by government and humanitarian agencies.

The news media are widely believed to exercise pressures on government policymakers, both directly and through the information provided to the public. Similarly, the media are widely thought to influence the work of humanitarian organizations. Media success in putting crises into the living rooms of potential donors and in augmenting the resources that aid groups have at their disposal is widely acknowledged.

**Ferreting out the Truth**

This section enumerates the myriad forms of information that clutters the news landscape. It is your duty as journalist to actively seek the truth.

**Propaganda**

Any message or information that aims to perpetuate and fortify the position of a specific ideology.

- Use of selective stories that come over as wide covering and objective
- Use of Partial facts, or historical context
- Reinforcing reasons and motivations to act.
- Narrow sources or "experts" to provide insights in to the situation.
- Demonizing the "enemy"
- Using a narrow range of discourse

All propaganda must be so popular and on such an intellectual level, that even the most stupid of those towards whom it is directed will understand it... Through clever and constant application of propaganda, people can be made to see paradise as hell, and also the other way around, to consider the most wretched sort of life as paradise. - Adolf Hitler
**Propaganda Strategies**

- Incompleteness
- Inaccuracy
- Driving the agenda
- Milking the story (maximizing media coverage of a particular issue by the careful use of briefings, leaking bits of information to different media outlets, allowing journalists to piece the story together, and drive the story up the news agenda)
- Exploiting the notion that we want to believe the best of ourselves
- Perception Management (by using PR firms)
- Reinforcing existing attitudes
- Simple, repetitious, and emotional phrases (e.g. war on terror, axis of evil, weapons of mass destruction, shock and awe, war of liberation, etc)
- Partial information

**Rumors**

Rumor is a type of informal social communications, along with myths, legends, and current humor. Rumors can be viewed as stories that seem rational but that are steeped into speculation, in connection with a certain

Rumors can be used to disrupt the efforts of communication, civil affairs, or humanitarian action and disaster relief.

**Spin**

Is a generic term for strategic political communication that attempts to frame or re-frame an event or a statement in a way that is politically profitable for one side and detrimental to the other.

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**Feedback Loop**

Though the journalist’s role is to ferret out the truth, it shouldn’t end there.

The media’s relationship to the audience or to its greater public follows an endless cycle.

Every time you report, the impact of your story becomes a layer of memory or shared experience with the audience.

Over time, your own personal biases become layer upon layer of memories and/or shared experiences. This becomes the basis for audience’s action or attitude that is consistent with your own set of biases.

Thus, each time you depict Mindanao as a war-torn place, people who hear this type of news and, although may not have been to Mindanao, would naturally think that Mindanao is a chaotic place.

Nowadays journalists use “conflict” to refer to “war.” However, conflict seen from the perspective of humanitarian action, and does not escalate into violence, is a process that could lead to mutual understanding and respect between and among conflicting parties. As conflict brings about change, it is therefore imperative that the journalist understands and recognizes conflict in various settings in order to write accordingly.
Conflict & Violence
It is very important to recognize that conflict and violence are not the same. In the parlance of conflict reconciliation, conflict is a natural process that society or individuals go through. It is inevitable in a diverse community. However, violence is only an approach to address conflict and thereby can be avoided if parties decide to take non-violent action most often starting with the openness to dialogue as an option to resolve the conflict.

"Conflict is never the same as violence. Violence is an approach to resolve conflict. There are many other ways to address conflict."

Causes of Conflict
• Resources are scarce and not shared fairly
• There is little or no communication between conflict groups
• The groups have incorrect ideas or beliefs about each other
• Unresolved grievances from the past exist
• Uneven distribution of power

Violence
Consists of actions, words, attitudes, structures or systems that cause physical, psychological, social or environmental damage, and/or prevent people from reaching their full human potential.

Direct / Physical Violence
• Killing, Beating, Intimidation, Torture

Cultural Violence
• Hate Speech
• Xenophobia
• Myths and Legends of War Heroes
• Religious Justification for War
• Gender Discrimination

Structural Violence
• Institutionalized Racism or Sexism
• Colonialism
• Extreme exploitation
• Poverty
• Corruption and Nepotism
• Structural segregation
Conflict Sensitive Journalism

Media should enable communication and participation for all; give voice and make everyone listen in social and/or democratic processes; and, take responsibility for the impact of their report.

Through excellent journalism, the media should report stories that help to reduce conflict by providing points for discourse in a dialogue between and among stakeholders in conflict.

Role of Media in Conflict

Journalists are not directly involved in the conflicts they cover; they are simply objective reporters of events; the media plays a key role in every conflict, dramatically influencing events on the ground. Other functions include:

- Channelling information
- Educating
- Confidence-building
- Correcting misperceptions
- Making the other side human
- Identifying underlying interests
- Emotional outlet
- Framing the conflict
- Face-saving, consensus building
- Solution-building
- Encouraging a balance of power

The CSJ Framework

Foundation
- Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom
- Free and Unlimited access of information

Pillars
- Truth –Seeking
- Accuracy
- Relevance
- Presentations that make readers understand

Roof
- Democracy
- Human Rights
- Peace

Tools for Conflict Sensitive Journalism

Timeline

A graphic that shows events plotted against a particular line.

Use this when people disagree about events, or don’t know each other’s history as a way of helping people to accept their own perspective as only part of the ‘truth.’

This tool will tell you that the conflict (or violence) observed is not a random event, but that it exists as a continuation of history.
**Mapping**

A technique used to represent a story graphically, placing the actors in relation both to the problem and to each other.

**Impact Map**

Indicate where the disaster has hit hardest. You may include estimates of destroyed buildings or damaged agricultural fields. Also include infrastructure that has survived, such as hospitals, schools, community centers, offices, and government buildings, and so on.

**Conflict Map**

Map where the conflict is taking place, fill in details such as: actors, dynamics, the action taking place, and what kinds of precautions need to be taken operating in or near these areas.

**Cooperation Map**

Mark areas where communities have collaborated especially well in helping one another survive. You can include communities that have received help from outside the disaster zone, (e.g., from citizens in the capital city); anecdotes of communities that have overcome serious obstacles (e.g. repairing a bridge washed away by flood; providing shelter for a large number of displaced).

This is a means to generate anecdotes and, possibly, locate some potential stories.

**'Who’s Helping?’ Map**

Mark areas where aid is being received, whether from government or from international, national, or local NGOs (including UN agencies and so forth). Business charities or foundations, religious charities, national multilateral, or even militant organizations can also be included here.

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**The Onion**

A way of analyzing what different parties to a conflict are saying.

Use this to move beyond the public position of each party and understand each party's positions, interests and needs, and to find the common ground between groups that are in conflict.

Use this to categorize (into Positions, Interests, and Needs) what the parties are saying.

Positions – What they say they want.

Interests – What they want, (really?)

Needs – What they actually need.

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**The ABC Triangle**

An analysis of factors related to attitudes, behaviors, and contexts for each of the parties in conflict. This assumes that the conflict perceived by major stakeholders is just the tip of the iceberg, and that below the surface provides more clues about the true nature of conflict.

**Attitude** – mindset or worldview intrinsic to each person. Inward process.

**Behavior** – overt actions or series of actions that are manifested and observable.

**Context** – past experiences that led to specific behaviour. Both inward and outward.
Journalism Practice

Be Prepared
Sometimes the media become a drain of the meager resources of government and relief organizations that are intended for disaster-affected communities and their own staff.

Do not over-extend your welcome.
A disaster coverage is not a party where you will always get free meals, refreshments, and bottomless cups of coffee.

Bring your own baon
This is a no-brainer. Disaster-affected communities have scarce resource, especially after a massive flood where groceries are inundated and transportation links.

Journalism Practice
Bring crackers, energy bars, and drinking water. These should tide you over during times when you are nowhere near your next meal.

Setup your own remote office
EOCs are intended for disaster response activities. Computers, facsimile machines, photocopiers, telephones and internet are setup to make government coordination efficient and timely. These are not for your convenience so you could beat your deadlines.

Bring extra batteries
Electronic gadgets make covering disasters no longer as daunting as before. However, if you intend to bring all your gadgets, be sure to also bring extra batteries.

Arrange for your own transport
This is never a problem for local journalists or those with local counterparts. To others, they tag along transports originally intended for relief and rescue missions.
Arrange your own transportation by hiring tricycle drivers, or habal-habal for a day. You not only help yourself, you also help the community recover economically from the disaster they are in.

What not to Write (under pain of death or lost reputation)

Points where journalism fails
Decontextualizing violence: focusing on the irrational without looking at the reasons for unresolved conflicts and polarization.
Dualism: reducing the number of parties in a conflict to two, when often more are involved.
Manicheanism: portraying one side as “good” and demonizing the other as “evil.”
Armageddon: presenting violence as inevitable, omitting alternatives.
Focusing on individual acts of violence while avoiding structural causes, like poverty, government neglect, and military or police repression.
Confusion: focusing only on the conflict arena (i.e., the battlefield or location of violent incidents) but not on the forces and factors that influence the violence.
Excluding and omitting the bereaved, thus never explaining why there are acts of revenge and spirals of violence.
Failure to explore the causes of escalation and the impact of media coverage itself.
Failure to explore the goals of outside interventionists, especially big powers.
Failure to explore peace proposals and offer images of peaceful outcomes.
Confusing cease-fires and negotiations with actual peace.
Omitting reconciliation: conflicts tend to reemerge if attention is not paid to efforts to heal fractured societies. When news about attempts to resolve conflicts are absent, fatalism is reinforced. That can help engender even more violence, when people have no images or information about possible peaceful outcomes and the promise of healing.

Yellow journalism, or the yellow press
A type of journalism that presents little or no legitimate well-researched news and instead uses eye-catching headlines to sell more newspapers.
Techniques include

• Exaggerations of news events,
• Scandal-mongering or sensationalism. Characteris-cs
• Scare headlines in huge print, often of minor news
• Lavish use of pictures, or imaginary drawings
• Use of faked interviews, misleading headlines, pseudoscience, and a parade of false learning from so-called experts
• Emphasis on full-color Sunday supplements, usually with comic strips
• Dramatic sympathy with the “underdog” against the system.

“There is a way to facilitate peace, without losing journalism”

What not to Photograph or Video-Record (under pain of death or loss of job)

• Women & Minors (or children) in their birthday suit
• Women & Minors (or children) in all depictions of abuse, torture, or extreme suffering
• Naked, Charred, bloated, and/or floating bodies
• Bodies that depict extreme cases of trauma or serious injury that fall in the realm of “gore”
• All forms of mutilation
• Children and minors involved in crimes, illegal activities, and/or activities detrimental to their reputation and good name, such as but not limited to prostitution, gambling, drinking, smoking, theft, vagrancy, drug use and/or trafficking,
• Children combatants (faces should not be recognizable)
• Children engaged in violent acts such as torture, homicide, or cruelty to other children, animals, etc.

CSJ for Breaking News (for reporters and ENG/SNG crews)

Breaking news are bragging rights of TV and radio reporters on the field. Oftentimes, in the excitement of out-scooping the other network, CSJ principles are tucked in the back seat and base instincts take over.

Here are some helpful tips to keep you on track:

• Always bear in mind the impact of your report
• Write down your report (I know you know)
• Use exact language
• Report only information that you yourself has personally verified
• There is no shame in revealing that you are in a safe area, away from dangers and or threats
• Avoid generalizations (kababaihan, kalalakihan, etc.)
• In human-induced crises, avoid reporting law enforcement tactics, positions, and movements
• Do not release names of victims until families are duly informed
• During interviews (taped or live), NEVER start with a question like “Anong nararamdaman mo?” It simply reflects your lack of sensitivity and utter ignorance of the situation.
Sample Release Form

[Note: before asking to sign, read, translate, and explain in a language that will be understood by your subject and his/her guardian; such that the subject and/or guardian comprehends the implication of the waiver.]

Photo/Video Release Form

I, ______________________________________________ (Please print),
grant permission to_____________________________________________
(Name of Agency / Photographer / Videographer) irrevocable and
unrestricted right to reproduce the video/photographs taken of me,
or members of my family for the purpose of publication, promotion,
ilustration, advertising or trade in any manner or in any medium.

Furthermore. I grant permission to use my statements that were given
during an interview, with or without my name for the same purpose
without restriction. I hereby release the above-named agency/
photographer / videographer and their representatives for all claims and
liabilities relating to said images and video; and I waive my right to
any compensation.

I acknowledge that I am □ over the age of 18. □ the legal guardian of

Name (s): ______________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________

Signature ___________________________ Date: ____________________
Address: ____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________
COMMUNICATION IS AID