



The total number of affected people has since been adjusted to 1.3 million from an initial estimate of 3.2 million as 2 million people from Cebu were first included, but later assessments identified that the island was not affected by the earthquake. According to government assessments and figures from early January, the Bohol earthquake damaged in total 79,217 houses out of which 13,402 are totally destroyed and 65,815 partially damaged. Therefore 367,760 people are being targeted for shelter assistance. This is an increase of 7% compared to the original Action Plan, as at that time only the needs of the 17 most affected municipalities were assessed and included in the target.

The requested funding for the revised BEAP is \$33.8 million compared to \$46.8 million in the original BEAP, as the response has moved to the early recovery phase and the needs for emergency agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, health and livelihood support have been assessed and the request for funding reduced in line with the current outstanding needs.

Although Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda) did not cause significant damage on Bohol, it had a strong impact on the response, as many government and international humanitarian resources were moved from Bohol to address needs caused by Haiyan. Power was also lost in all of Bohol for three weeks. After the typhoon, there was significantly less attention and funding available for the response in Bohol, and the national backstopping of some key government agencies, such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) decreased. The revised BEAP has considered these conditions, and focused on the core priorities of shelter and early recovery agreed by the provincial government.

Local and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are playing a key role in the response, and this is reflected in the revised BEAP, as eight new organizations - out of which two are national NGOs and five are local NGOs - have included projects, and a total of 13 new projects are included that all involve local partners. This reflects the strong advocacy and outreach efforts of cluster coordinators and partners, and the involvement of national and local organizations in programme planning, delivery and coordination. These new projects are all in the Shelter and Early Recovery/Livelihood clusters however the total funding request for these sectors has decreased, as the original requests from ILO and IOM have been reduced. These local NGOs have established capacity in Bohol, and can implement projects quickly if funding can be secured.

The provincial authorities are leading the early recovery effort with effective and direct support from partners. Currently, damaged roads and bridges, power and water systems are being repaired and bridges are being re-enforced to support heavy trucks and machinery. DSWD in cooperation with local government units and the Food Security cluster is completing the third and final cycle of food pack distribution to reach all people in need. The Department of Health provided assorted drugs and medicines, and sent medical/surgical teams to the worst-affected municipalities. Classes resumed after the Christmas holiday season and all students are back in schools, including in temporary learning spaces provided by the Education cluster.

All major roads are clear of debris and there is full access to all affected municipalities; however, there is still debris throughout the communities that is being cleared by Early Recovery and Livelihood cluster members and partners, and recently heavy rains have caused landslides and obscured minor roads.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster is supporting the government to develop a comprehensive strategy for resettlement. Tracking and comprehensive registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in evacuation camps remains a challenge since people move frequently between their damaged houses and tents depending on aftershocks and weather events that affect their houses (i.e. landslides, aftershocks) and tents (i.e. flooding, rain). According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, as of 13 January 2014, 4,617 aftershocks were registered in Bohol with 127 strong enough to be felt. Along with the heavy rains and strong winds from Typhoon Haiyan, Bohol has also been affected by a number of low pressure systems, which have impeded access and slowed rebuilding.

The main challenge related to housing and resettlement has been to finalize and verify the extent of damage in all municipalities. The government has started to verify the detailed list of families with shelter needs and expects to complete the verification process early February. The Shelter cluster and the government have agreed to work with three universities to conduct structural damage assessments of all damaged homes. The other major challenge is ensuring suitable land is available for building shelter for people who were living in hazardous or no-build zones. The CCCM cluster is identifying suitable areas for limited transitional shelter solutions for families coming from hazardous areas and currently living in camps where permanent re-settlement will be delayed due to the lack of suitable relocation land. Damaged health facilities continue to provide services from alternative sites or tents and need repair or reconstruction.

Initially, the revision of the Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (BEAP) was envisioned for the end of November 2013. However, Typhoon Haiyan diverted attention and funds towards the typhoon-affected populations and their urgent emergency needs. In consultation with the provincial government, the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided to revise the BEAP in January to ensure a clear and evidenced based understanding of the ongoing needs of affected people and the capacities available to respond.

The current revision allows the provincial government, local and international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies to consider early recovery needs of the affected people and tailor their project activities accordingly. It is based on detailed joint, programme and project assessments as well as consultations with government and international cluster partners on sector needs. Targeted support of the Bohol humanitarian actors will complement the provincial government's early recovery capacities.

On 10 January, a workshop was held in Tagbilaran City involving over 100 participants from these various partners. Each cluster presented an update on the achievements to date in the response, and the outstanding emergency needs to be addressed over the next three months.

The growing importance of local organizations and national NGOs is reflected in the revised BEAP. This reflects the strong advocacy and outreach efforts of cluster coordinators and partners to include national and local organizations in programme planning and delivery and coordination. Altogether 20 UN agencies, IOM and NGOs and local partners are seeking \$33.8 million in the revised BEAP to implement 32 projects from across 11 sectors (including the coordination sector) for the next three months.

**Table 1. Figures on evacuees, evacuation centres and damaged houses by province in Region VII**

Province	No. of evacuation centres	Displaced people			Total Affected (person)	Houses	
		Inside evacuation centres (person)	Not in evacuation centres (person)	Total		Destroyed	Partially Damaged
Bohol	17	2,681	364,899	367,580	1,255,128	65,815	13,402

Source: Data source: DSWD (Department of Social Works and Development) DROMIC (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre) 12 December 2013

**PHILIPPINES: BOHOL-EARTHQUAKE** (as of 30 JAN 2014) 

# 7.2 BOHOL - PHILIPPINES EARTHQUAKE 2013

Three months after the 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Bohol, there are still major outstanding needs in the areas of Shelter, Early Recovery and Health. Most of the 367,760 people whose homes were damaged or destroyed are still living in their damaged houses, or in tents near their homes, with just 2,681 people remaining in evacuation centres. As aftershocks are still common, shelter assistance is urgently needed to help people get out of unsafe conditions.



**4,617**  
AFTERSHOCKS\*

**127**  
FELT\*

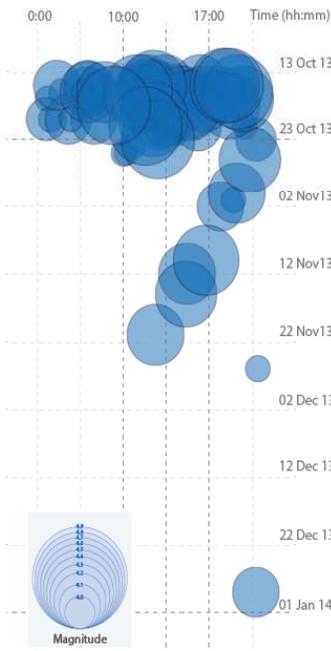
**7**

MODERATE (5 - 5.9)

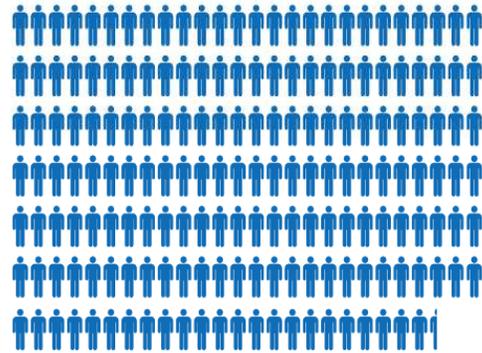
**68**

LIGHT (4-4.9)

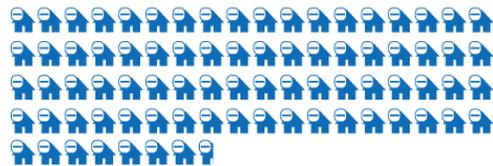
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17-Oct-13 | 07:37
-  **5.4**  
21-Oct-13 | 07:03
-  **5.2**  
21-Oct-13 | 09:12  
01-Nov-13 | 21:58
-  **5.1**  
16-Oct-13 | 10:42  
20-Oct-13 | 04:40
-  **5.0**  
20-Oct-13 | 09:45



**1,255,128** People affected



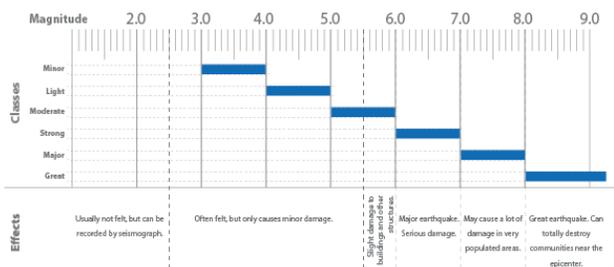
**79,217** Houses damaged/destroyed



**17** Evacuation Camps



**Earthquake Magnitude Scale**



**Sources:**  
DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development  
DROMIC - The Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center  
PHIVOLCS - Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology  
UPSeis - www.geo.mtu.edu

**Legend:**  
 = 7,000  
 = 1,000  
 = 1

\* Aftershocks and Felt information as of 8:00am | 13 January 2014.  
\* Displaced and affected information as of 12 December 2013.

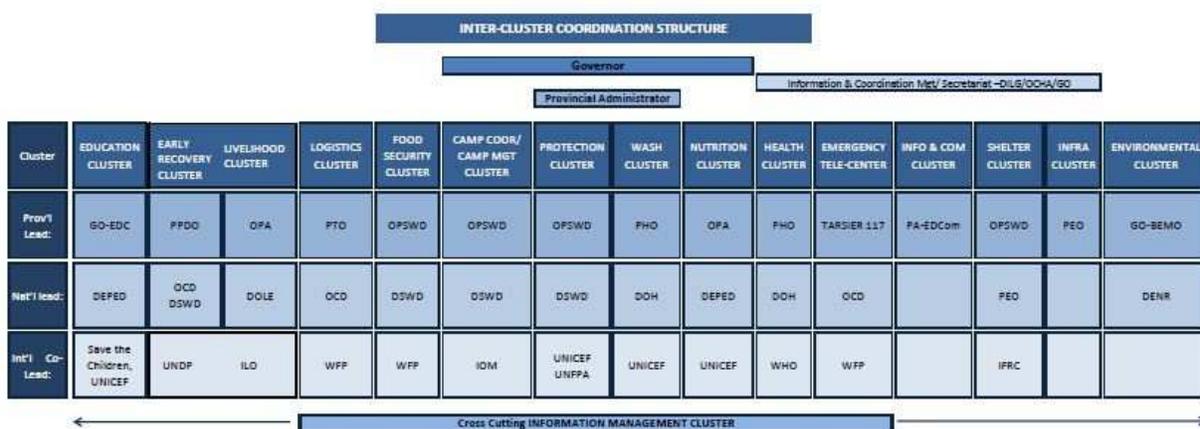
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Creation date: 30 JAN 2014 Feedback: sanjeewa@un.org <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info> [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

## General Coordination

The relationship between the provincial government of Bohol, the leader of the overall early recovery efforts and the humanitarian community to complement those efforts is very positive. Response coordination is now structured around the following clusters: CCCM, Child Protection/Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Early Recovery and Livelihoods, Education, Food Security, Health/Reproductive Health, Nutrition, Shelter and WASH. The government leads each cluster and is supported by an international partner co-lead. Early Recovery and Livelihoods have merged as most actors are working in both sectors. Some clusters, such as WASH and CCCM, have also established coordination mechanisms at the barangay (district) level to ensure full inclusion of all government levels of Bohol in the recovery phase. The CCCM cluster is also working with barangay-level partners to strengthen coordination mechanisms for evacuation camps, housing and resettlement work.

Humanitarian partners have conducted trainings on humanitarian response coordination for local partners and local authorities, to whom the cluster approach is a new concept, in order to work better together. They have also conducted advocacy and training activities on humanitarian principles, equitable and efficient distribution of aid, and the need to consult with and have clear communication with affected communities. Links are being strengthened with development actors, and the coordination structure is evolving in preparation for the end of the humanitarian phase of the response to ensure that activities are connected to longer term plans.

Figure 1. The Bohol inter-cluster coordination structure



Source: Provincial Government of Bohol Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Coordination Structure

## Priority Needs and Action

The HCT and partners on the ground in Bohol have been providing targeted support to complement the government's response. Priority needs as identified at the workshop and agreed by the authorities, the clusters and the overall humanitarian community in Bohol are:

- Shelter and reconstruction efforts of houses
- Permanent resettlement or return to homes of affected and displaced households
- Early recovery and livelihoods, including debris removal, recovery of the local economy, cash-for-work (CFW) programmes
- WASH activities with a focus on provision of sanitary facilities to schools and evacuation camps, sustainable access to clean drinking water, provision of hygiene kits and portable toilets and monitoring of water sources
- Education, including provision of temporary learning spaces and learning kits

Further, the HCT identified health, psychosocial support, CCCM, nutrition, and protection/child protection as critical for humanitarian relief and recovery.



## Shelter

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Since the earthquake, Shelter cluster partners jointly distributed shelter assistance in the form of tarpaulins, tents, tools and equipment to 41,082 families. In addition, 10,415 families received basic non-food items (NFI) such as blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and plastic mats. To cover the gaps a validation assessment is ongoing and 500 tents and 11,876 tarpaulins will be distributed as per current needs. By the end of January, 46,160 families will have been provided with tents/tarpaulins. This assistance was provided by 13 international and local organizations, as well as DSWD. Additional distributions were also made by small local organizations, church groups, schools and universities.

**\$8.8 million**

Funding requirement

The Shelter cluster in cooperation with the government and all partners is working to ensure a well-planned early recovery response by providing the following support:

- Develop advocacy and educational materials such as standard guidelines for the design of progressive core houses, beneficiary selection criteria, repair/retrofit guidelines, debris/demolishing management guidelines.
- Trainings on structural damage assessment, database management on repair and retrofit standards and training of construction workers in cooperation with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority.

To facilitate the shift from emergency shelter to early recovery as declared by the Governor of Bohol and to assist families to progress into this phase, a number of activities need to be completed within the next three months, especially for particularly vulnerable households:

- Transitional housing solutions need to be found for 522 households, who cannot return to their place of origin located in hazard zones. These solutions could potentially include rental grants, temporary and alternative transitional shelter solutions. The Shelter cluster is working with the CCCM cluster on this issue.
- The National Housing Authority is currently planning to provide material support worth Philippine Peso 10,000 (\$231) to households with partially damaged houses as well as to those with completely destroyed homes. This is insufficient for the reconstruction of a destroyed house and top-up grants are required to ensure that families can complete construction.
- Vulnerable households urgently need 4,000 shelter repair kits and 1,500 progressive core shelters, as well as latrines on which shelter partners are currently working together with WASH actors.



## Early Recovery and Livelihood

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Further support is needed in demolishing and clearing rubble of critical public service and governance infrastructure in preparation for repair and construction of these facilities. Debris clearing will use targeted CFW schemes to provide income to affected populations and to spur local economic recovery. Livelihoods of affected population such as labourers and unskilled workers, farmers, fishermen, forestry workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers need support. Livelihood support will help people to focus their available resources on rebuilding their damaged houses, recover lost/damaged productive assets, and meeting other household needs. A much broader and comprehensive livelihoods sector assessment is needed to determine impact of the earthquake and to identify a longer term livelihood recovery and development strategy.

**\$7.1 million**

Funding requirement

Intervention priorities will be:

- Livelihoods assessment to determine disaster impact and to design early recovery and development strategies and interventions
- Continued rubble and debris clearing through CFW activities in preparation for rehabilitation and reconstruction to provide income to affected people for local economic recovery
- Emergency employment to support repair/construction of public and community infrastructure such as schools and health centres
- Skills training, capacity development and mentoring initiatives to provide alternative livelihood opportunities to revitalize key economic drivers such as agriculture and tourism industry

- Provision of rice, corn and assorted vegetable seeds and sets of garden tools to help restore the agriculture-based livelihoods
- Enhancing community and local government resilience and capacity through disaster risk reduction and management planning that includes emergency management, public awareness and early recovery planning



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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During the initial stage of emergency response, life-saving access to safe water was ensured for about 391,536 people through the installation of 13 water treatment units in eight hard-hit municipalities and water kits were distributed to 65,256 families. The local water districts, municipal waterworks and barangay waterworks in most of the affected municipalities are slowly returning to normal operation capacity; however, with limitations on the supply and coverage.

To address emergency sanitation needs, latrine repair kits were distributed to 5,187 individuals in partnership with the Shelter cluster. In evacuation centres and temporary relocation sites, 8,100 persons were provided with sex-segregated latrines and bathing facilities. To support WASH in schools 1,657 school children benefited from 19 sex-segregated latrines and 48 hand washing facilities. For hygiene promotion, distribution of hygiene kits reached 569,196 people with 1,381 hygiene promotion activities conducted in 13 municipalities for about 48,000 people.

Intervention priorities will be:

- Strengthen WASH in schools and hygiene promotion activities in coordination with the Education cluster
- Repair and restore water sources and establish alternative water sources
- Conduct water quality monitoring activities and assessment
- Provide capacity development for local government units to manage WASH in emergencies and early recovery
- Provide additional sanitation interventions, vector control and solid waste management
- Continue the distribution of latrine repair kits in coordination with the Shelter cluster

**\$3.8 million**

Funding requirement



## Education

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The Bohol earthquake disrupted children's education throughout the island. The damage to education infrastructure and WASH facilities in schools is extensive. Nearly 200,000 pupils, over 2,000 teachers and many day-care centres were affected by the earthquake. School attendance is back to normal with almost 100% attendance. The contractors for building and repairing 673 classrooms are identified. As of now, temporary learning spaces for 839 classrooms were set up in coordination with local education partners and seven schools to be demolished or relocated were assessed and funds are already allocated. 673 of 1,134 demolished classrooms will be rebuilt on time for the next school year starting June 2014.

Intervention priorities will be:

- Providing access to quality education in safe and secure learning environments to affected pre-school and school children through the following:
  - Continue to set up and maintain child-friendly spaces for pre-schoolers and temporary learning spaces for school-aged children
  - Reconstruct totally damaged and repair partially damaged classrooms and day-care centres, including WASH facilities
  - Replace damaged or lost teaching and learning materials
  - Provide psychosocial support for education service providers as well as pre-school and school-aged children
  - Support alternative Early Childhood Care and Development delivery modes

**\$1.8 million**

Funding requirement

- Enhancing the resilience of schools, communities and families to respond to disasters and emergency education needs of all affected children
- Strengthening Education cluster coordination mechanisms, information management, monitoring and advocacy.



## Food Security

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Based on rapid needs assessments and priorities expressed by the government, the Food Security cluster is providing life-saving and early recovery assistance to 300,000 of the most affected people in Bohol. As of January, 50 schools (15,378 pupils) were identified that need emergency school feeding assistance. Food-for-Assets (FFA) activities are ongoing in the municipality of Antequera to support early recovery activities. The finalization of proposals for additional FFA activities are ongoing, benefiting nearly 5,843 participants. Some other programmes have been launched to mitigate short-term hunger, and to contribute to the longer-term restoration of food and nutrition security in the affected areas. Cluster co-leads DSWD and WFP have completed two rounds of food distribution to 60,000 families or 300,000 people and the third round is currently ongoing. Distribution of relief goods so far include: 2,733 food packs, 1,070 bags of rice and 11,136 medical packs (Food & NFI) in late December; 70 folding beds early January 2014; 1,030 food packs and 44 rice bags in mid-January 2014 and 3,827 food packs to affected outlying islands and 2,855 food packs and 177 rice bags to the northern most municipalities.

### \$4 million

Funding requirement

Current intervention priorities are:

- Completion of last round of emergency food assistance through targeted distribution, in coordination with DSWD
- Continuation of school feeding in emergency, together with the Department of Education, which will provide daily nutritious meals to school-going children (15,000 students) so that their education remains uninterrupted and children regain a sense of normality. The first distribution of commodities will be completed by 25 January.
- Implementation of food-for-work activities (5,000 participants) to allow for productivity-enhancing investments in rehabilitation, assets, and livelihoods and cash based activities (4,686 participants) to augment household food security, while the CFW activities will support restoration/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures
- In coordination with DSWD, the cluster will complete one more round of emergency food assistance through targeted distribution.



## Health

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Totally damaged health facilities (one hospital, eight rural health units and accompanying birth facilities, 17 barangay health stations) continue to provide services from alternative sites or tents and need repair or reconstruction. Currently, 30 basic health units are being set up or restored in coordination with local partners. Access to safe water remains limited in many areas as damaged water systems are still unrepaired. Local health staff and facilities have weak capacity to manage an increasing number of mental health cases, especially those needing higher levels of psychiatric care. Essential health services such as mobile teams and provision of and access to temporary health facilities have been restored and an emergency health disease surveillance mechanism was quickly established. The cluster achieved improved immunization coverage for vaccine-preventable diseases across Bohol.

Challenges in funding impede the timely reconstruction of health facilities and comprehensive implementation of a referral system for mental health patients. After initial life-saving interventions, assessments emphasize the continued need to:

- Repair or reconstruct partially/totally damaged public health facilities, hospitals, and birthing centres
- Sustain the delivery of and access to facility-based essential health services including general medical and surgical services, maternal and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, reproductive health
- Strengthen disease outbreak prevention and control

### \$4.9 million

Funding requirement

- Enhance the referral system, with increased emphasis on the provision of mental health services
- Support early recovery planning and implementation

**Reproductive Health:** The reproductive health assessment found that birthing facilities were completely damaged. At present, deliveries are done in private lying-in clinics or alternative spaces (e.g. tents and temporary health facilities). Complex deliveries are referred to the Provincial Hospital in Tagbilaran City. UNFPA in partnership with WHO has set up temporary birthing facilities and distributed reproductive health kits to ensure access of pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) to quality reproductive health services. Ten reproductive health medical missions have been conducted to date reaching 871 PLWs.

Current intervention priorities include the need to:

- Conduct of reproductive health medical missions to provide prenatal, natal and post-natal care including family planning and STI/HIV/AIDS services to affected pregnant and lactating women
- Conduct of health information sessions to raise awareness of women, adolescents and men about reproductive health especially safe motherhood and family planning
- Distribution of dignity and hygiene kits to meet the special hygiene needs of PLWs and other women of reproductive age
- Restoration and equipping of damaged birthing facilities in partnership with MERLIN and the training of health service providers in Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care and Family Planning Competency Based Training to reinforce the capacities of the local health system to sustain reproductive health interventions



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

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Immediately after the earthquake, 99 evacuation centres were opened to support 367,580 displaced people. After three months, only 17 evacuation centres remain open in 6 municipalities with 608 IDP families (about 2,681 people). The majority of these IDP families cannot return to their places of origin since the government has declared their places as danger zones or no-build zones. CCCM supported the government to define and establish norms for evacuation camps and activated and supported the registration of IDPs through the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards of DSWD. A total of 285 local leaders (barangay captains and officers, community leaders) have been trained on CCCM/support to IDPs and evacuees. A comprehensive survey of the needs and conditions of IDPs, called the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been conducted and updated three times, with the next DTM scheduled for mid-February.

Intervention priorities will be:

- Continuing support and referrals for the 608 families in open evacuation camps
- Support for identification of safe sites for transition shelter and resettlement areas with proper site planning for the prolonged displacements
- Rolling out bi-monthly DTM to surface the needs and gaps for the remaining CCCM caseload until durable solutions are found

**\$920,000**

Funding requirement



## Nutrition

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An assessment carried out prior to the earthquake in early 2013 found that 52,600 children under five years old were underweight in the 17 municipalities most affected by the earthquake. Of these children, 460 children (0.87%) were identified as severely underweight and 2,666 (5.06%) as moderately underweight.

A rapid nutrition assessment conducted a week after the earthquake in more than 600 evacuation centres revealed no Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 11 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases from 940 children under five. Contrary to these results, a follow up nutrition assessment integrated with immunizations one and a half months after the earthquake screened 12,800 children under five and found 1,180 (9.24%) had MAM and 330 (2.58%) had SAM. With Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 11.82% and aggravating factors that include damaged

**\$1 million**

Funding requirement

and destroyed water supply and sanitation systems, and health facilities, the situation of acute malnutrition in Bohol reached emergency threshold (8-15% GAM).

The deteriorating nutrition situation in the 17 municipalities most affected by the earthquake was not unexpected as acute malnutrition evolves slowly in emergency affected populations. This requires a strengthened and well-resourced intervention. Out of \$2 million requested in the original BEAP, only 23.3% (\$466,249) was received which is insufficient to provide an effective nutrition response in the affected areas. UNICEF has supported government partners with capacity building and supplies which included therapeutic feeding supplies and micronutrients. UNICEF also provided 50 boxes of ready-to-use food reaching 2,500 MAM affected children and 28 boxes of therapeutic milk for SAM children. Currently, a training of trainers for municipality officials on a series of trainings including outpatient/inpatient therapeutic program and community health workers is ongoing. Trainings for over 50 officials on food processing and nutritional management were already conducted. Cluster partners conducted assessments of health facilities and a comprehensive malnutrition screening. Distribution of nutrition awareness materials is ongoing. To reverse the GAM trend, intensified infant and young child feeding and care intervention requires urgent strengthening and scaling up through NGOs and civil society organization partners in addition to the government partners in the 17 municipalities. This is possible if the requested funds are received so that the planned activities can be implemented.

The following actions are urgently needed:

- Establishing community management of acute malnutrition with all partners in coordination with other clusters
- Conducting regular anthropometric measurements of all 6-59 months children to screen for MAM and SAM
- Treatment of SAM and MAM patients in the priority municipalities with monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Conduct vitamin A supplementation, deworming and measles vaccinations for children 6-59 months and distribution of iron folic acid to pregnant and lactating women
- Strengthening infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling to lactating women in terms of advocacy, information, education and communication (IEC) and incorporation in the health centres
- Strengthening of the Nutrition cluster with policy making and advocacy activities
- Capacity building in CMAM, IYCF and Nutrition in Emergencies at all levels of stakeholders in Bohol



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**Child Protection:** Destruction of homes, schools and community facilities severely disrupted the safety environment and the capacity of families and community mechanisms to protect children, thus further exacerbating their vulnerability. Risks of trafficking, exploitation and abuse have increased. The initial response of creating child friendly spaces and providing psychosocial support, alongside the training of officials and caregivers on supporting the psychosocial recovery of children, as well as recognizing and responding to violence against children and women is being scaled up and extended to harder to reach areas as well as port towns. Almost 700 service providers/health officials, 264 teachers and 372 parents have so far been trained in psychosocial support reaching over 900 children that have been attending child friendly space programmes and 2,900 children have received other psychosocial support. Fifteen child friendly spaces have been set up across Bohol with more in planning. The cluster is currently undertaking assessments and mapping to determine the municipalities' capacities and needs for further technical training.

Intervention priorities will be:

- Set up and maintain child friendly spaces and provide psychosocial support and emergency preparedness planning for children and families
- Facilitate family tracing and reunification and referral pathways
- Disseminate information on prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation, violence and child trafficking
- Support the emergency needs of the local protection authorities to be able to deliver services
- Strengthen Local Councils for the Protection of Children, and Anti-Trafficking Task Forces
- Strengthen convergence of the working group and GBV Sub-Cluster with other humanitarian clusters

**\$830,000**

Funding requirement

- Orient social workers, camp managers, service providers, law enforcers, humanitarian workers, volunteers on the code of conduct in humanitarian work
- Support the emergency needs of children and adults living with disabilities and other highly vulnerable populations

**Gender-Based Violence:** The initial GBV rapid assessment reported many cases of trauma among women and children. Security is a concern at night as there are no roving police patrols. Lack of livelihood and productive employment make women and girls vulnerable to casual sex and trafficking. To date, the GBV Sub-Cluster has mobilized 78 social workers who provided psychosocial counselling and support to traumatized women. Around 51 officials have been oriented on the GBV referral pathways. In partnership with the SSsP Missionary Sisters, Inc. – Women Interacting for New Growth and Services (WINGS), UNFPA is currently promoting GBV prevention and response and supporting anti-trafficking initiatives.

The GBV Sub-Cluster is focused on the implementation of the following interventions:

- Provision of psychosocial support services to traumatized women.
- Conduct of GBV information sessions to raise awareness about GBV and women's rights
- Establishment of women friendly spaces where GBV counselling and information sessions can be conducted
- Community-surveillance of GBV cases with rescue and accompaniment
- Strengthening of the Local Committee against Trafficking and Violence against Women and Children at the provincial and municipal levels for sustainability in addressing the protection concerns of women and children through training
- Improvement in the medical management of cases of sexual violence
- Mainstreaming of gender and GBV prevention in the CCCM, shelter, livelihood and early recovery clusters.



## Logistics

Contact Information: Praveen Agrawal ([praveen.agrawal@wfp.org](mailto:praveen.agrawal@wfp.org); +63-2-750-2561)

**\$320,000**

Funding requirement

Despite the destruction and damage to buildings, homes and government facilities, and some damage to roads and bridges, the earthquake did not cause significant transportation constraints. Major roads were cleared quickly, and trucks and transportation equipment are available. The major logistics need and activity has been to handle the transport/repacking assistance for the rice distribution of the National Food Authority and transportation to the DSWD repacking centres. Five Mobile Storage Units (MSU) were set up in Bohol. This includes one MSU at the Cultural Center in Tagbilaran (for DSWD), one MSU at Camp Bernido (WFP repacking warehouse and HQ of WFP) and 2 MSUs in Tubigon for DSWD. As of 02 December 2013, WFP made available its MSU at Tagbilaran Airport to UNDP and UNICEF as a temporary storage area for their items to be used for early recovery and WASH programmes.

The remaining logistics priority is to provide logistical support to implement the third and final round of food distributions to affected people.



## Coordination

Contact Information: OCHA Head of Office, David Carden ([carden@un.org](mailto:carden@un.org); +63-2-901-0265), OCHA Head of Bohol Sub- Office, Jock Paul ([paul11@un.org](mailto:paul11@un.org); +63 917 858 2151)

**\$450,000**

Funding requirement

In the first three months following the earthquake, international actors have adjusted their cluster-specific activities to complement existing local response mechanisms. An excellent relationship with the provincial government and inter-sectoral coordination were established to jointly assess needs, to implement and monitor activities. There is also strong coordination and communication between clusters, and between the humanitarian actors and the provincial government. Haiyan-affected areas have adopted Bohol's inter-cluster coordination system as a good practice.

- Upon the Government’s request, the HCT has supported the authorities to bring together local actors and the international community in the Bohol cluster system.
- At the Bohol level, the cluster system has been established with a government lead and an international co-lead.
- The HCT advocates for principled humanitarian action and shares relevant best practices.
- Information products such as situation reports, Who-does-What-Where and thematic maps, contact lists, meeting schedules and a needs assessment registry are continuously updated to support partners with tools for swift decision-making and planning.

As the response enters the early recovery phase and development actors are increasingly engaged with shelter, WASH and health activities, coordination structures will be strengthened with government development actors. The humanitarian community will continue to coordinate with the chamber of commerce and private sector partners on strengthening livelihood activities and ensuring projects are connected to longer term plans.

## Funding

**Table 2. Total funding per donor to projects listed in the Appeal**

Philippines - Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 4 February 2014

Donor	Funding (\$)	Donor
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,997,324	33.0%
Japan	4,200,000	27.7%
European Commission	2,343,750	15.5%
United Kingdom	1,312,622	8.7%
Australia	1,042,753	6.9%
New Zealand	412,541	2.7%
Sweden	385,327	2.5%
Korea, Republic of	300,000	2.0%
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	90,000	0.6%
Spain	54,274	0.4%
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,289	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,140,883</b>	<b>100%</b>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 4 February 2014. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).



## Annex I: Requirements and funding per cluster and organization

**Table I: Requirements and funding per cluster**

Philippines - Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 4 February 2014

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D=B-C	E=C/B
Agriculture	900,001	-	-	-	0%
CCCM	800,000	919,889	761,220	158,669	83%
Coordination	450,000	450,000	385,327	64,673	86%
Early Recovery and Livelihood	9,553,515	7,127,875	890,000	6,237,875	12%
Education	2,500,000	1,772,857	466,519	1,306,338	26%
Emergency Shelter	9,716,450	8,772,503	2,844,201	5,928,302	32%
Food Security	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,680,975	319,025	92%
Health	6,839,000	4,865,000	998,607	3,866,393	21%
Logistics	1,000,000	318,702	200,000	118,702	63%
Nutrition	2,000,000	1,000,000	466,749	533,251	47%
Protection	1,000,000	827,113	538,377	288,736	65%
WASH	8,000,000	3,775,000	3,908,908	(133,908)	104%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,758,966</b>	<b>33,828,939</b>	<b>15,140,883</b>	<b>18,688,056</b>	<b>44.8%</b>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 4 February 2014. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org))

**Table II: Requirements and funding per organization**

Philippines - Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 4 February 2014

Appealing organization	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D=B-C	E=C/B
ADRA	500,000	-	-	-	0%
BCCI	-	90,910	-	90,910	0%
BEDRN	-	592,700	-	592,700	0%
BLDF	-	31,875	-	31,875	0%
Concern, Inc.	-	221,699	-	221,699	0%
CRS	2,379,887	500,000	-	500,000	0%
FAO	900,001	-	-	-	0%
HFHI	1,622,750	950,783	-	950,783	0%
HI	-	157,113	-	157,113	0%
IDEA	-	100,446	-	100,446	0%
ILO	4,423,515	2,949,011	90,000	2,859,011	3%
IOM	5,800,000	5,419,889	3,605,421	1,814,468	67%
OCHA	450,000	450,000	385,327	64,673	86%
PROCESS-Bohol	-	102,272	-	102,272	0%
SC	820,178	820,178	495,853	324,325	60%
UNDP	5,130,000	3,985,682	800,000	3,185,682	20%
UNFPA	2,300,000	1,180,000	297,090	882,910	25%
UNICEF	12,179,822	6,042,679	4,786,311	1,256,368	79%
WFP	5,000,000	4,318,702	3,880,975	437,727	90%
WHO	4,539,000	3,915,000	799,906	3,115,094	20%
WV Philippines	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%
WVI	713,813	-	-	-	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,758,966</b>	<b>33,828,939</b>	<b>15,140,883</b>	<b>18,688,056</b>	<b>45%</b>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 4 February 2014. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org)).

## Annex II: List of projects

**Table III: List of appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each**

Philippines - Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 4 February 2014

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)
<b>Agriculture</b>							
PHI-13/A/59978/R/123	WITHDRAWN: Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of earthquake-affected households in Bohol Province	FAO	900,001	-	-	-	0%
<b>Sub total for Agriculture</b>			<b>900,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>CCCM</b>							
PHI-13/CSS/60013/R/298	CCCM and Emergency Shelter Support for Affected Populations in the Bohol Earthquake (WITHDRAWN/NOT APPEALING)	IOM	800,000	919,889	761,220	158,669	83%
<b>Sub total for CCCM</b>			<b>800,000</b>	<b>919,889</b>	<b>761,220</b>	<b>158,669</b>	<b>83%</b>
<b>Coordination</b>							
PHI-13/CSS/59992/R/119	Strengthening humanitarian coordination and advocacy in earthquake-affected areas in Central Visayas, Philippines	OCHA	450,000	450,000	385,327	64,673	86%
<b>Sub total for Coordination</b>			<b>450,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>385,327</b>	<b>64,673</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Early Recovery and Livelihood</b>							
PHI-13/ER/59970/R/776	Time Critical Debris Management in Areas Hardest Hit by the Bohol Earthquake	UNDP	5,130,000	3,841,928	800,000	3,041,928	21%
PHI-13/ER/60033/R/5104	Community-based Emergency Employment and Reconstruction project in Bohol province	ILO	4,423,515	2,949,011	90,000	2,859,011	3%
PHI-13/ER/66882/R/16511	Intensification of Lipak, Amakan and Nipa Product Development and Packaging to the areas hardest hit by the Bohol Earthquake (i-LAND)	BCCI	-	45,455	-	45,455	0%
PHI-13/ER/66886/R/16511	Livelihood for Identified Families of Malnourished Children in Earthquake-Affected Communities (LIFE)	BCCI	-	45,455	-	45,455	0%
PHI-13/ER/66888/R/776	Livelihood Impact Assessment	UNDP	-	20,000	-	20,000	0%
PHI-13/ER/66890/R/776	Restoration of Livelihood for Affected Weaving Communities	UNDP	-	78,300	-	78,300	0%
PHI-13/ER/66893/R/776	Livelihoods support through restoration of food production of affected farmers and fisherfolks	UNDP	-	45,454	-	45,454	0%
PHI-13/ER/66896/R/16512	Livelihoods assistance through Debris Management and Repair of Ecotourism Facilities	PROCESS-Bohol	-	102,272	-	102,272	0%

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
<b>Sub total for Early Recovery and Livelihood</b>			<b>9,553,515</b>	<b>7,127,875</b>	<b>890,000</b>	<b>6,237,875</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Education</b>							
PHI-13/E/59976/6079	Response to Education Needs of Children Affected by the Bohol Earthquake	SC	620,178	620,178	-	620,178	0%
PHI-13/E/59989/R/124	Bohol Earthquake: Providing life-sustaining psychosocial support and education in emergency response to affected preschoolers and school children in worst-hit municipalities	UNICEF	1,879,822	1,152,679	466,519	686,160	40%
<b>Sub total for Education</b>			<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>1,772,857</b>	<b>466,519</b>	<b>1,306,338</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>							
PHI-13/S-NF/59972/R/5146	Bohol Earthquake Transitional Shelter Response	CRS	2,187,500	500,000	-	500,000	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/59973/R/5146	WITHDRAWN: Bohol Earthquake Emergency Shelter Response	CRS	192,387	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/59974/R/7250	WITHDRAWN: ReBuild Bohol	HFHI	1,622,750	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/59979/R/8502	WITHDRAWN: Central Visayas Earthquake Emergency and Recovery Response	WVI	713,813	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/59991/R/6579	WITHDRAWN: Emergency Shelter for Earthquake Response in Bohol	ADRA	500,000	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/60003/R/298	Emergency and Transitional Shelter for Affected Populations in the Bohol Earthquake (revised title to reflect current gaps)	IOM	4,500,000	4,500,000	2,844,201	1,655,799	63%
PHI-13/S-NF/66464/R/16307	WITHDRAWN: Bohol Earthquake: Moving Forward through Rebuilding and Recovery	BEDRN	-	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/66491/R/13183	Progressive Core shelter and Repair Assistance	WV Philippines	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/66604/R/16489	Building Earthquake and Typhoon Resistant Core Houses by Deaf Workers	IDEA	-	100,446	-	100,446	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/66680/R/16490	Community-Based Shelter Assistance Project for the Homeless	BLDF	-	31,875	-	31,875	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/66816/R/16496	7.2 Bohol Earthquake Shelter Project (7.2 BEST Project)	Concern, Inc.	-	221,699	-	221,699	0%
PHI-13/S-NF/66819/R/16307	Bohol Earthquake: Moving Forward through Rebuilding and Recovery	BEDRN	-	467,700	-	467,700	0%

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
PHI-13/S-NF/66850/R/7250	Re-Build Bohol Project:-The Project aims to assist the earthquake affected areas in the province of Bohol through several disaster interventions. The project is a proposed partnership of the national government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Local Government Unit (LGU) of various towns in Bohol, Relief and Recovery Agencies, Corporate donors and partners and Habitat for Humanity Philippines (HFHP).	HFHI	-	950,783	-	950,783	0%
<b>Sub total for Emergency Shelter</b>			<b>9,716,450</b>	<b>8,772,503</b>	<b>2,844,201</b>	<b>5,928,302</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Food Security</b>							
PHI-13/F/59987/R/561	Life-saving and early recovery food assistance to the people affected by Bohol earthquake	WFP	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,680,975	319,025	92%
<b>Sub total for Food Security</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>3,680,975</b>	<b>319,025</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Health</b>							
PHI-13/H/60010/R/122	Provision of emergency mental health services to earthquake affected populations	WHO	4,539,000	3,739,000	799,906	2,939,094	21%
PHI-13/H/60011/R/298	WITHDRAWN: Enhancing Access to Emergency Health Care, Referral Services and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Earthquake affected IDPs in Evacuation Centers and Displacement Sites in Bohol	IOM	500,000	-	-	-	0%
PHI-13/H/60041/R/1171	Access to Reproductive Health Services for the IDPs of the Bohol Earthquake	UNFPA	1,800,000	950,000	198,701	751,299	21%
PHI-13/H/67062/R/122	Ensuring access to mental health services for earthquake-affected populations	WHO	-	176,000	-	176,000	0%
<b>Sub total for Health</b>			<b>6,839,000</b>	<b>4,865,000</b>	<b>998,607</b>	<b>3,866,393</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Logistics</b>							
PHI-13/CSS/60005/R/561	Logistics Augmentation in support of the Government of the Philippines response to earthquake in Bohol	WFP	1,000,000	318,702	200,000	118,702	63%
<b>Sub total for Logistics</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>318,702</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>118,702</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>							
PHI-13/H/60027/R/124	Bohol Earthquake: Life-saving nutrition response to children 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women affected by Bohol earthquake emergency	UNICEF	2,000,000	1,000,000	466,749	533,251	47%
<b>Sub total for Nutrition</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>466,749</b>	<b>533,251</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Protection</b>							

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/60001/R/124	Strengthening the Protective Environment for Children Affected by natural disaster/displacement in Bohol Province and Cebu city	UNICEF	500,000	440,000	439,988	12	100%
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/60044/R/1171	GBV Interventions for Affected Women and Girls in the Bohol Earthquake	UNFPA	500,000	230,000	98,389	131,611	43%
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/66485/R/5349	Inclusive Early Recovery of People with Disabilities and other Vulnerable Groups after Bohol Earthquake	HI	-	157,113	-	157,113	0%
<b>Sub total for Protection</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>827,113</b>	<b>538,377</b>	<b>288,736</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>WASH</b>							
PHI-13/WS/59983/6079	WASH in Emergency services and supplies provision to disaster affected children and families	SC	200,000	200,000	495,853	(295,853)	248%
PHI-13/WS/59985/R/124	Ensuring WASH services for Earthquake Affected Populations in Bohol	UNICEF	7,800,000	3,450,000	3,413,055	36,945	99%
PHI-13/WS/66496/R/16307	Bohol Earthquake: Moving Forward through Early Recovery	BEDRN	-	125,000	-	125,000	0%
<b>Sub total for WASH</b>			<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>3,775,000</b>	<b>3,908,908</b>	<b>(133,908)</b>	<b>104%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>46,758,966</b>	<b>33,828,939</b>	<b>15,140,883</b>	<b>18,688,056</b>	<b>45%</b>

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## Annex III: Agency overviews

<b>Name</b>	<b>Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF International)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Global: Madrid, Spain	
<b>Website</b>	www.actionagainsthunger.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Mr. Javad Amoozegar, Country Director in Philippine; Mission,jamoozegar@ph.acfspain.org; Mr. Rasul Abdullah, WASH Coordinator,rabdullah@ph.acfspain.org; Miss Norsalam G. Bago, WASH-DRR Head of Program in Emergency Response,nbago@ph.acfspain.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	WASH	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Emergency WASH Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Bohol	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children and women access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene;</li> <li>2. Children and women access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, and sanitary, and are user friendly and gender appropriate;</li> <li>3. Children and women receive critical WASH related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhea;</li> <li>4. Children access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces;</li> <li>5. Local Government Officials and Community Leaders increased capacity on WASH and DRR Planning</li> </ol>	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	ACF International Office in Bohol – WASH Head of Program, Hygiene Promoter Officer, WASH Engineer, Logistics and Admin	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Bohol Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry (BCCI)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	NIA Compound, Dao District, Tagbilaran City, BOHOL 6300 PHILIPPINES	
<b>Website</b>	www.boholchamber.com / www.facebook.com/boholchamber	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Atty. Emmanuel A.D. Tumanda , manstumanda@gmail.com	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Atty. Emmanuel A.D. Tumanda ~ manstumanda@gmail.com	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter, Livelihood, Early Response, Logistics	
<b>Objectives</b>	The Chamber is an empowered community of development partner representing the business/private sector committed to the sustainable advancement of the economic, political and social stature of the province of Bohol.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Bohol Evangelical Disaster Response Network (BEDRN)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Tagbilaran City, Bohol, Philippines	
<b>Website</b>	www.facebook.com/pages/Bohol-Evangelical-Disaster-Response-Network-BEDRN	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Ramon Einstein Acuna – Chairman, Board of Trustees; hopeavenue.phils@gmail.com Steve Palaca – Secretary, Board of Trustees; Jennifer June Ong – Treasurer, Board of Trustees	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Ramon Einstein Acuna – Chairman, Board of Trustees;,+63-38- 510-1037	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter cluster, WASH cluster, Health cluster	
<b>Objectives</b>	Ensuring long-term rehabilitation and rebuilding of houses with provision of basic home facilities including WASH, relief goods distribution, medical missions and facilitation of communication and coordination to specific communities in Bohol.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	500 network pastors in the province serves as ground coordinators, Rapid Assessment Team (RAT), Cluster Representatives, and Admin Support	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Bohol Local Development Foundation, Inc. (BLDF)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Balay Kahayag Retreat House and Training Center; Upper Laya, Baclayon, Bohol	
<b>Website</b>	www.pdmsplus.com; https://www.facebook.com/boholquakeassistance	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Nestor M. Pestelos, President; +63-0917 304 1450; npestelos@gmail.com	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Nestor M. Pestelos, President; +63-0917 304 1450; npestelos@gmail.com	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter, Livelihood, WASH	
<b>Objectives</b>	<u>Vision:</u> Local communities in control of their development. <u>Mission:</u> -Help build strong local communities; Assist the poor fight poverty; Promote social justice through equitable development. <u>Objective:</u> To develop and disseminate effective participatory methodologies in involving local communities in poverty-focused development planning and implementation.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Bohol Quake Assistance Fund Drive; Community-Based Shelter Assistance Project ; BQA Support Team	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Baltimore (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	www.crs.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Jennifer Holst, Public Donor Liaison, Jennifer.holst@crs.org, +1-410-9517394	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Joseph Curry, Country Representative, josephcurry@crs.org, +63-917544-4277	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	WASH, Shelter	
<b>Objective</b>	CRS approaches its emergency response programming through a framework of saving lives, supporting livelihoods and strengthening civil society. From the very beginning of a disaster, CRS works with the affected community with the ultimate goal of moving from relief to reconstruction. CRS adheres to international standards to the greatest extent possible in all of its emergency work to ensure that disaster-affected people are at least able to meet their basic right to live a life with dignity. CRS works directly with affected communities and local partners to help restore and strengthen their pre-disaster capacities.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila; field offices in Davao, Tagum, Cateel and recently established in Tagbilaran. Total staff of 98 national staff and 4 international staff.	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Center for Emergency Aid and Rehabilitation, Inc. (CONCERN, Inc.) and Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	CECI Main: 3000, Omer-Lavallée, Montréal (Québec), Canada CONCERN, INC. Main: St. Jude Village, City of San Fernando, Pampanga Field Offices: 1. Tubigon: Barangay Putohan c/o Toraya residence 2. Cebu City: No.6 Torralba St. Lahug	
<b>Website</b>	http://concerninc.wix.com/cnc and http://www.ceci.ca/en/	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Eugene T. Orejas concern.inc@gmail.com and Dilip Chinnakonda dilipc@ceci.ca	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Eugene T. Orejas concern.inc@gmail.com	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter	
<b>Objective</b>	CONCERN envisions resilient communities by increasing their capacities and reducing their vulnerabilities. CONCERN is providing food and non food items, shelter, livelihood for women, farmers and fishers, WASH and Disaster preparedness in Bohol, Cebu and Leyte. CONCERN is the secretariat of the Oplan Sagip Bayan (OSB) and the newly formed Visayas Disaster Response Network (VDRN)  The mission of CECI is to combat poverty and exclusion. To this end, CECI builds the development capacities of disadvantaged communities. We support peace building, human rights, and equity initiatives. We mobilize resources and promote exchanges of knowledge.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Bohol, Cebu and Leyte Team	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b>	

<b>Headquarters</b>	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome (Italy)	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Dominique Burgeon, TCE Director, Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Aristeo Portugal, Assistant FAO Representative (Programme), aristeo.portugal@fao.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Agriculture	
<b>Objective</b>	Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila, field offices (39 national staff members, of which 7 national staff are in Cotabato City)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Habitat for Humanity International</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Habitat for Humanity Philippines	
<b>Website</b>	www.habitat.org.ph	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Charlie Ayco, charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph (independent)	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Charlie Ayco, charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph, +62-905-2547645	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter , WASH	
<b>Objective</b>	Habitat for Humanity Philippines (HFHP) is a non-profit, non-stock, and non-government organization upholding its objectives to provide durable shelter, advocate for affordable housing and support sustainable and transformational development by promoting dignity and hope through the teachings of Jesus. With its work, HFHP is committed to supporting the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Bohol: Vince P. Delector, Jr. – Project Manager, "Re-Build Bohol" Project; Habitat for Humanity Philippines, 3f Paseo 111 Building, Paseo de Roxas corner Legazpi Streets, Makati City, Metro Manila Philippines: Tel. (+632) 846-2177	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Handicap International</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Lyon (France)	
<b>Website</b>	www.handicap-international.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Laura Giani, Desk Officer; lgiani@handicap-international.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Edith van Wijngaarden , Program Director, program_director@handicapinternational.ph, 09279449677	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Protection	
<b>Objective</b>	HI through its Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points (DVFP) approach aims to adequately identify and respond to the needs (medical, rehabilitation, social, educational, economic etc.) of the beneficiaries by liaising them with the relevant public and private networks and services – that were disrupted due to the disaster. In addition, HI is engaged in the work of mainstreaming disability into emergency responses and preparedness and advocates for delivery of accessible and adequate humanitarian aid.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila; Field Offices in Davao City, Baras and recently Roxas and Tacloban. Total staff: (29) national staff and (3) International staff, development division, plus mobile emergency response Division	

<b>Name</b>	<b>IDEA Philippines</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Dao Diamond, Tagbilaran, Bohol	
<b>Website</b>	www.ideadeaf.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Rhonda Hillabush – Rhonda@ideadeaf.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Rhonda Hillabush - Rhonda@ideadeaf.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter, WASH	
<b>Objective</b>	IDEA envisions a society in which the deaf in the Philippines enjoy social and economic equality, exchanging isolation for community, servitude for self-reliance. Our mission is to foster self-reliance by providing academic, vocational, physical, spiritual, and economic opportunities for deaf children, adults, and families. IDEA Philippines and our deaf construction crew are currently providing core homes and rebuilding materials for families in Bohol and Leyte.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Bohol Shelter Relief and Deaf Support Team	
<b>Name</b>	<b>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	http://www.ilo.org/ph	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Lawrence Jeff Johnson, johnsonl@ilo.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Early Recovery and Livelihoods	
<b>Objective</b>	The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO Country Office for the Philippines strives with partners to achieve decent and productive work for all. After a major national disaster or other crisis, ILO CO Manila through its Employment Investment Intensive Programme (EIIP) aims to address quick recovery of jobs and livelihoods affected through short-term, cash-for-work schemes, cash transfer mechanisms and community based livelihood recovery initiatives.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	It has approximately 50 staff with 6 local staff working on EIIP related programmes in response to Tropical Storm Washi in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, Typhoon Pablo in Davao Oriental and the Zamboanga conflict in Zamboanga City.	
<b>Name</b>	<b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	www.iom.int	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Carol San Miguel, Donor Relations Division, drd@iom.int	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Marco Boasso, Chief of Mission, mboasso@iom.int	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	CCCM, Food Security and NFI, Shelter	
<b>Objective</b>	IOM, as global cluster lead in the IASC CCCM for natural disasters, promotes durable solutions for internally displaced persons communities and local authorities within a migration crisis operations framework. Our approach integrates gender and rights-based orientation, climate-smart risk reduction objectives including migration as adaptation strategy. In the Philippines, IOM is the co-lead agency for emergency shelter.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country office: Manila, sub/field offices in Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, Tagum, Cateel (400 international + national staff for the Mission and the Global Manila Administrative Center, of which 11 national staff are in Zamboanga City, and 2 national staff in Bohol)	

<b>Name</b>	<b>MERLIN</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	London (UK)	
<b>Website</b>	www.merlin.org.uk	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Gabor Beszterczey	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Dr. Karen Culver, Philippine Country Director	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Health (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support), Nutrition	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide basic primary emergency curative and preventative health care, mental health and psychosocial support services	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	1 country office in Makati City, field offices in Davao Oriental and in Zamboanga City (2 international, 9 national staff in Zamboanga City and 18 in Mati City, Davao Oriental, and 4 national staff in country office). A roster of medical professionals is awaiting deployment to Bohol.	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Plan International</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Plan International Inc.	
<b>Website</b>	Country Office - Philippines: Makati City International Headquarter: Woking, London	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	www.plan-international.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Carin van der Hor, Country Director	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	WASH, Shelter, Protection (Child Protection sub-cluster working group)	
<b>Objective</b>	All children are free from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence and from harm due to disasters and climate risks	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office: Makati City; 5 Program Units (Mindoro, Masbate, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Western Samar, Southern Leyte); Visayas Support Center in Tacloban City; Davao Support Center in Davao City; Field Offices for Disaster/Emergency Response Projects in Baganga, Davao Oriental, Tagum City, General Santos City, Tagbilaran City; At present there are 7 staff in Tagbilaran; Plan staff – total of 360	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Shelter Box</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Cornwall, UK	
<b>Website</b>	www.shelterbox.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Shelter Box; International, Unit 1A, Water- Ma-Trout, Helston City, Cornwall, TR13 0LW, UK	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Sonny Ongkiko - Shelter Box Response Manager, Philippines Disaster Relief, joseongkiko@yahoo.com, +63 917 3232361, shelterboxphilippines@gmail.com	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter, Food Security and NFI	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Sonny Ongkiko	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Save the Children</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	St Vincent House, 30 Orange Street, London, WC2H 7HH, UK +44 (0)20 3272 0300; info@savethechildren.org	
<b>Website</b>	www.savethechildren.net	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Jasmine Whitbread	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Makati: Edward Olney, Country Director, ned.olney@savethechildren.org, +63-(0)9176337721; Bohol: Humabon Marollano, Program Coordinator, bong.marollano@savethechildren.org, +63-(0)933 454 1570, +63-(0)998 988 6990	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Education, WASH, Child Protection	
<b>Objective</b>	Save the Children is the world's leading independent organization for children, working in 120 countries. We fight for childrens' rights and help them fulfill their potential. We work together with our partners to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives. Save the Children provides both humanitarian and long-term support. In Bohol, we focus on education, child protection and WASH.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office: 3F Midland Bldg., 1040 EDSA, Magallanes Village, Makati, Philippines. Field offices in the cities of Tagbilaran, Makati, Koronadal, Zamboanga, Tagum, Tacloban, Ormoc and Estancia municipality. Total number of staff is more than 400, 12 of whom are in Tagbilaran City.	

<b>Name</b>	<b>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	www.unicef.org / www.unicef.org/nutritioncluster	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Josephine Ippe, Global Nutrition Coordinator, jippe@unicef.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Tomoo Hozumi, thozumi@unicef.org Timothy Grieve, Chief of WASH, tgrieve@unicef.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Education, Nutrition, Child Protection, WASH	
<b>Objective</b>	Girls, boys, women and men have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. UNICEF provides support for essential services and interventions to protect children and prevent their exposures to exploitation, abuse and violence.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office WASH section (1) International Staff – Chief WASH; (1) WASH Specialist; (1) WASH Officer (1) National WASH Cluster Coordinator	
<b>Name</b>	<b>UN Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	www.undp.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>		
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Toshihiro Tanaka, Country Director, toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Early Recovery / Livelihoods	
<b>Objective</b>		
<b>Presence, staff</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (US), Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	www.unocha.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Özgül Özcan, Desk Officer New York, ozcan@un.org	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	David Carden, Head of Office Manila/Philippines, carden@un.org; Jock Paul, Head of Sub—office Bohol, paul11@un.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Coordination	
<b>Objective</b>	OCHA mobilizes humanitarian assistance for all in need. OCHA delivers its mandate through coordination, policy development, advocacy, information management and humanitarian financing.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila, field offices / hubs in Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, Tacloban City, Ormoc City, Guiuan, Roxas City, Cebu City, Tagbilaran (18 international and 31 national staff members, of which 2 international and 4 national staff are in the new office in Bohol)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>UN Population Fund (UNFPA)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	www.unfpa.org.ph	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Ugochi Daniels, Chief, Humanitarian and Fragile Context Branch	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	UNFPA Representative, Klaus Beck, beck@unfpa.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	SGBV Sub-cluster under the Protection Cluster Reproductive Health Working Group under the Health Cluster	
<b>Objective</b>	In times of crisis, recovery and beyond, UNFPA is committed to focus our efforts towards delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person’s potential is fulfilled.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila, humanitarian field offices / hubs in Cotabato City and Zamboanga City and regular field offices in 10 provinces and Davao City. The core Humanitarian Team has 8 staff. Surge capacity consists of 5 Country Office staff and 5 regular field staff.	

<b>Name</b>	<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Rome, Italy	
<b>Website</b>	www.wfp.org	
<b>HQ Contact</b>		
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Praveen Agrawal, Representative and Country Director, Praveen.agrawal@wfp.org	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Food Security	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide life-saving and early recovery food assistance to earthquake affected households and ensure rapid delivery of life-saving items to the affected population as prioritized by the Government and Humanitarian Country Team	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country Office in Manila, sub-offices in Cotabato City, Iligan, Davao, Zamboanga (soon in Bohol); total staff 141 (11 international; 130 national)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b>	 <b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Headquarters</b>	Geneva, Switzerland	
<b>Website</b>	www.wpro.who.int/philippines	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Cintia Diaz-Herrera, diazherrerac@who.int	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Dr Gerrie Medina, +63- 9088 633 163; medinag@wpro.who.int	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Health	
<b>Objective</b>	To support Member States and local health authorities to lead a coordinated and effective health sector response together with the national and international community, in order to save lives, minimize adverse health effects and preserve dignity, with specific attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Country office in Manila (12 international staff, 38 national staff), field offices in Cotabato City (3 national staff) and Zamboanga City (4 national staff), regional office support (5 international staff)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>World Vision Philippines</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Global headquarter: London, UK; World Vision Philippines: 389 Quezon Avenue corner West 6th St. West Triangle, Quezon City 1104; (+63-2) 3747618 to 28   Fax: (+63-2) 3747661	
<b>Website</b>	www.worldvision.org.ph	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Josaias Dela Cruz	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Florelyn Tiu, bebeth_tiu@wvi.org; (632) 374-7618 to 28 or (63) 917-8179911	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter ( with livelihood and DRM integration)	
<b>Objective</b>	World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organization dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. The ministry started in 1950 and has since expanded to 100 countries helping the government and communities in reaching out to the most vulnerable especially the children. World Vision being a child focused organization seeks to respond to the needs of the children ensuring that they are educated for life, in good health, cared for, protected and participating and experience the love of God and their neighbors.	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	National office in Quezon City, with field offices in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Total staff is more than 500 with international staff support.	