

# Philippines: Bohol Earthquake Action Plan

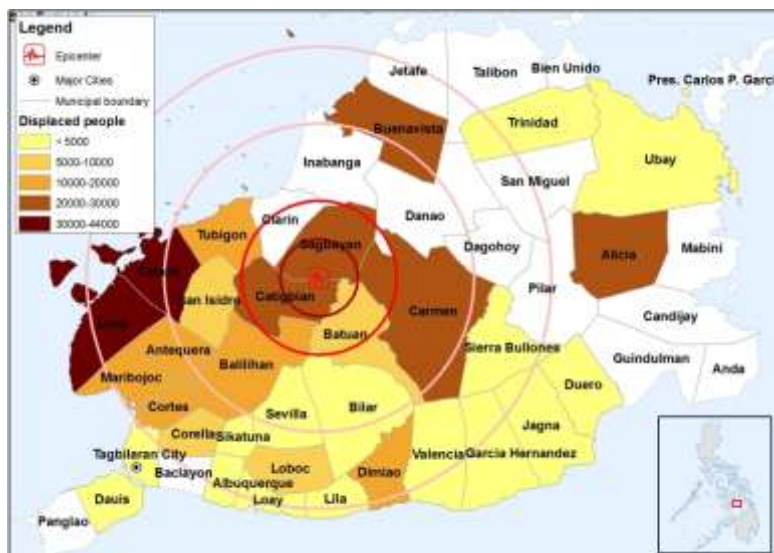
October 2013



This document outlines the humanitarian community's response to the needs arising from the earthquake that struck Bohol. It was issued by the Philippine Humanitarian Country Team in collaboration with partners. Figures are current to 23 October 2013.

## Highlights

- A 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Bohol province in central Philippines on 15 October 2013.
- Over 344,300 people are displaced with 80 per cent living in makeshift shelters built in open spaces near their damaged homes.
- Government identified emergency shelter, early recovery, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, food, logistics and coordination as top priority areas for support.
- This action plan seeks US\$46.8 million to reach 344,300 people over a six-month period until April 2014.
- Successive and simultaneous emergencies since August 2013 have stretched the resources of humanitarian responders. Additional funding is urgently needed for timely aid to reach the right people.



Map showing the extent of displacement in municipalities affected by the earthquake in Bohol province as of 23 October 2013.

Source: PHIVOLCS, GADM, OSM, NDRRMC, HCT-DSWD Assessment team  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**7.2**

Magnitude on the Richter scale

**53,300**

Damaged houses

**2,500**

Aftershocks

**344,300**

People targeted for assistance

**6 months**

Duration from October 2013 to April 2014

**\$46.8**

**million**

Funding requested

## Summary

A major emergency response operation is underway in central Philippines following the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck Bohol island on 15 October 2013 at 8:12 a.m. local time, at a depth of 32 kilometres. The tremor recorded level VII out of X ('destructive' with level X as 'completely devastating') on the Philippine earthquake intensity scale at the epicenter in Sagbayan municipality (population of 20,000 people), and it was felt across the Central Visayas region (population of 6.8 million), according to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). This is the strongest earthquake to hit Bohol in nearly 25 years, possibly caused by a fault line unknown until the disaster.

Municipalities in northwest Bohol were hardest-hit. At least 2,500 aftershocks were recorded since the first powerful earthquake with 64 tremors strong enough to be felt. The epicenter of these aftershocks is gradually moving northwest towards Cebu island, and the tremors measuring levels II to III ('slightly felt' to 'weak') are expected to continue for another two to three weeks.

A total of 195 people died, 651 injured and 12 still missing. The majority of casualties are reported in Bohol, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The death toll could have been far worse if the earthquake struck on a regular weekday and not on a national holiday. Nevertheless, the earthquake caused landslides and extensive damage to housing, hospitals, schools, infrastructure and utilities, with more than 53,300 houses severely damaged or destroyed. The number may still rise once emergency service teams are able to verify the data in all the affected areas.

More than 344,300 people are displaced, of whom 71,400 people (or 20 per cent) are staying in 99 evacuation centres. The rest are living outside their collapsed homes in open spaces, roadsides and gardens or collectively in public spaces close to their homes, afraid that further quakes will bring down buildings. The families are building makeshift shelters from salvaged materials and plastic sheeting. The main humanitarian needs are food, drinking water, tents, hygiene kits, sanitation facilities, sleeping materials, fuel, medicines and medical equipment, and psychosocial support, which the Government, civil society and humanitarian actors are urgently mobilizing. Further, awareness of the warning signs in danger areas due to fissures and soil failure, should be raised among affected families.

The provinces of Bohol and Cebu declared a state of calamity on 15 October. The economy of Bohol is largely based on agriculture, with tourism playing an increasingly important role. Airports and seaports resumed operations quickly, and by 21 October, access to most municipalities was restored. Telecommunications have also resumed normal service. However, 40 per cent of the households across the province are still without power, which is disrupting access to safe drinking water and the cold chain for medicines. Classes have been suspended at least until 28 October, and education will heavily rely on temporary learning spaces until school buildings are re-established. Structural assessment and clearance of public buildings and residences are urgently needed.

The provincial authorities are leading the relief effort with the support of national government. By the second week of the disaster, search and rescue teams shifted to recovery operations, and the restoration of damaged roads and bridges, power and water systems is ongoing. Having distributed food to meet the immediate needs of the affected people in the hardest-hit areas, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) together with local government units is now on the second cycle of food pack distribution to reach all people in need. Meanwhile, the Department of Health provided assorted drugs and medicines, and sent medical/surgical teams to the worst-affected municipalities. The Philippine Red Cross, non-governmental organizations, charities and volunteers are also delivering assistance.

Despite the efforts, additional response is needed. On 21 October, the NDRRMC Chairperson welcomed international humanitarian assistance earlier offered by the Humanitarian Coordinator on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). This action plan outlines urgent needs; planned actions and funding requirement for this emergency in line with the Government's priorities (see section on Priority Needs and Actions). Fourteen UN agencies, IOM, non-governmental organizations and partners are seeking US\$46.8 million to implement 23 projects across 13 sectors over a three to six month period to deliver aid to 344,300 people. The action plan will be revised towards the end of November 2013 to incorporate more complete and in-depth assessments.

Reconstruction and recovery will take time, and recovery planning is critical at the early stages of the response. Early recovery is reflected in the document, closely tied to priority shelter activities. However, the implementation of longer-term solutions that will take more than six months, such as access to land, housing and property issues, is outside the scope of this action plan.

The Philippines was affected by successive, multiple and simultaneous disasters in recent months. Humanitarian actors are responding to the protracted conflict situation in central Mindanao, the crisis in western Mindanao (September) and widespread flooding caused by the southwest monsoon rains and multiple typhoons (since August). Twenty-one tropical cyclones were recorded this year and more are expected before the typhoon season ends in December. Northeast monsoons prevail in the earthquake-affected areas until December, which will further exacerbate the situation of the affected and vulnerable people.

With resources stretched, the humanitarian agencies are focused on ensuring an effective, needs-based response under the leadership of the Government. HCT's targeted support will complement Government's response capacity. This initial action plan draws on the findings of rapid needs assessments undertaken jointly by the Government and the HCT members as well as by clusters, individual agencies, the Philippine Red Cross and donors. Details of the assessments are available at: <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/assessment-registry/table/locations/bohol>. Additional assessments are ongoing and planned to fill information gaps.

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

Regions/ Provinces	No. of evacuation centres	Displaced people			Total Affected (person)	Total Population	Houses	
		Inside evacuation centres (person)	Not in evacuation centres (person)	Total			Destroyed	Partially Damaged
Bohol	74	65,948	266,025	331,973	1,135,044	1.2 million	52,477	38,484
Cebu	25	5,439	6,888	12,327	1,829,719	2.6 million	15	822
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>71,387</b>	<b>272,913</b>	<b>344,300</b>	<b>2,964,730</b>	<b>3.8 million</b>	<b>52,492</b>	<b>39,306</b>

Source: NDRRMC Sitrep No.17 on Effects of Magnitude 7.2 Sagbayan, Bohol Earthquake, 23 October 2013, 6 a.m.; National Statistics Office, 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## General Coordination

The provincial government of Bohol is leading the overall relief efforts with the support of national authorities. Response coordination is structured around sectors such as infrastructure (logistics and lifelines), social services (emergency shelter, camp management, food, protection) and other areas including health, education, agriculture, environment, security, and trade and industry.

Key humanitarian clusters are active at the provincial level, primarily led by national authorities and co-led by international agencies. These clusters are identifying ways to interact with local authorities, to whom the cluster approach is a new concept, in order to work more effectively together. Advocacy on humanitarian principles, equitable and efficient distribution of aid, two-way communication between the responders and the affected communities are key to ensuring aid is delivered where it is required. The coordination structure will evolve as more responders establish their presence in Bohol and according to the phases of the emergency.

## Priority Needs and Actions

The HCT will provide targeted support to complement Government's response capacity and address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the Bohol earthquake. Priority needs as articulated by the national disaster management authority are:

- Coordination
- Emergency shelter, including tents
- Early recovery, including debris removal, rehabilitation of public building and demolition of condemned structures
- WASH with a focus on sustainable access to clean drinking water, provision of hygiene kits, and portable toilets
- Education, including temporary learning spaces
- Food
- Logistics, with mobile storage units, warehousing and transport assistance

The HCT also identified health, psychosocial support, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), nutrition, protection, livelihoods and agriculture as critical for the humanitarian relief and recovery.



### Emergency Shelter

Contact Information: Patrick Elliott ([patrick.elliott@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.elliott@ifrc.org); +63-908-401-1218)

Currently over 53,000 houses are reported severely damaged or destroyed. Families live in the open, under cramped, hastily built makeshift structures from thin used tarps and other salvaged materials that provide inadequate shelter. Shelter materials are scarce as businesses remain closed due to damage.

**\$9.7 million**  
Funding requirement

The shelter cluster deployed the REACH assessment team to support the government in order to determine the specific shelter needs of men and women of different ages and with different vulnerabilities. The cluster will focus on immediate life-saving shelter interventions.

- 35,000 families will be provided with plastic sheeting or tents, some tools and fixtures and basic non-food items (NFI). This should provide adequate shelter through the imminent rainy season - at least three months. Longer term solutions will also be required.
- To complement the government's contribution of Philippine peso 5,000 (\$116) for a damaged house and Php10,000 (\$231) for a destroyed house, the cluster also targets 5,000 vulnerable families for transitional shelter.
- Damage assessment for housing safety, technical assistance and training to women and men will be provided in implementing safer earthquake resistant building practices.



### Early Recovery

Contact Information: Toshihiro Tanaka ([toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org](mailto:toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org); +63-2-901-0236)

As of 21 October, initial reports indicate extensive damage to housing, and most of the basic service infrastructures such as health centres, hospitals and schools have either collapsed or their structural integrity compromised rendering them unsafe for use. The

**\$5.1 million**  
Funding requirement

same is true with governance infrastructures such as municipal and barangay halls, markets and gymnasiums. Substantial response is expected to last several years. The following actions are immediately required:

- Clear rubble and debris through cash-for-work activities; reduce health risks while providing income to affected people and stimulating the local economy
- Provide comprehensive debris management support to local government units including recovery of recyclable materials and safe final disposal of both earthquake and domestic wastes
- Support the construction/repair of community service infrastructures
- Enhance community resilience through mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management into early recovery interventions to reduce vulnerability and sense of insecurity; promote unity and community self-help



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi ([thozumi@unicef.org](mailto:thozumi@unicef.org); +63-2-901-0124)

**\$8 million**  
Funding requirement

Damage to the water sources; pipelines, pumping stations and the electricity supply, all affect the availability of drinking water. Several water treatment units were deployed but not all needs are covered. Most families obtain water from hand pumps and springs but quality is doubtful and the water is likely to be contaminated. Some water trucks are available but insufficient to cover all evacuation centres, let alone the displaced people. Water tanks and household water containers are needed for safe storage. Meanwhile, toilets are damaged and clogged due to the lack of water. Open defecation is rampant and should be addressed. Displaced families do not have access to hygiene items like soap and women have no access to sanitary napkins.

The risk of disease outbreak is great under such conditions. Vulnerable groups, like women and children, are at highest risk of morbidity and mortality. WASH needs should also be addressed in temporary relocation sites, temporary hospitals and learning spaces, and child friendly spaces. The following urgent actions are required:

- WASH Cluster coordination
- Monitor WASH access and undertake water quality surveillance
- Install mobile water treatment units, water bladders and water points, and drainage from WASH facilities
- Rehabilitate water source and supply systems
- Distribute water and hygiene kits
- Construct gender-segregated emergency latrines and bathing facilities with operations and maintenance and waste disposal
- Conduct hygiene promotion sessions
- Manage solid waste



## Education

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi ([thozumi@unicef.org](mailto:thozumi@unicef.org); +63-2-901-0124)

**\$2.5 million**  
Funding requirement

The Bohol Earthquake disrupted children's education throughout the Central Visayas region. The worst-hit were schools in Sagbayan close to the epicenter. Classes were suspended, and pre-schoolers and school children, and their families suffered severe stress. The province of Bohol alone accounts for 206,394 elementary and 69,461 high school children, covering 80 per cent (873) of the schools. The damage to education infrastructure is extensive. Children should go back to school as soon as possible so that they can begin a process of fast recovery and normalization. The Education Cluster will:

- Set up temporary learning spaces to restore children's learning environment and bring back the rhythm of schooling, which is crucial to their psychological well-being and sense of future direction
- Replace damaged or lost teaching and learning materials
- Enhance disaster risk reduction-related knowledge, skills and system on the part of the school, families and the community



## Food Security

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

Based on rapid needs assessments and priorities expressed by the Government, the Food Security Cluster aims to provide life-saving and early recovery assistance to 100,000 worst-affected people in Bohol. Three programme modalities will be launched to mitigate short-term hunger but also to contribute to the longer-term restoration of food and nutrition security in the affected areas.

**\$4 million**  
Funding requirement

- Together with DSWD, the cluster will immediately provide vital emergency food assistance through targeted distribution (100,000 people)
- School feeding in emergency will be implemented, 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 normalcy
- As the earthquake devastated household, agricultural and horticultural assets, the cluster will undertake food-for-work activities (10,000 participants) to allow for productivity-enhancing investments in rehabilitation, assets, and livelihoods



## Logistics

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

The earthquake caused significant damage to public buildings, warehouses, ports, electric power distribution system and road infrastructure. As the humanitarian community scales up its relief response in order to address the request from the Philippine Government for life-saving and life-sustaining relief items, there is a need for immediate provision of logistics support to the government and wider humanitarian community.

**\$1 Million**  
Funding requirement

The cluster will provide logistics support through the four main activities: (1) logistics coordination; (2) warehousing; (3) transport; (4) provision of logistics equipment.

Two mobile logistics hubs with staff will be deployed to Tagbilaran and Tubigon as main entry points of province of Bohol. One mobile storage unit will be established at Tagbilaran City Airport to facilitate transit and consolidation of humanitarian relief items in close coordination with the Office of Civil Defense, DSWD and HCT. Tactical logistics support will be availed to the Government including prioritized clusters through the provision of ad hoc transport services. Local transport companies will be hired in Bohol and Cebu for the forward movement of the relief cargo to areas within Bohol in need of assistance.



## Health

Contact Information: Dr. Julie Hall ([hallju@wpro.who.in](mailto:hallju@wpro.who.in); +63-2-528-9761); Reproductive Health: Sew Lun Ah Sue ([ahsue@unfpa.org](mailto:ahsue@unfpa.org); +63-2-901-0302)

Many health facilities sustained severe damage, disrupting the delivery of essential health services. Partial assessments reported 136 health facilities damaged, of which 111 were partially damaged and 25 totally destroyed. More than 344,700 displaced people need essential health services. There is a large vulnerable elderly population (i.e. chronic health conditions). Assessments are showing the following priorities:

**\$6.8 million**  
Funding requirement

- Increase provision and access to essential health services (i.e. medical/surgical consultations, reproductive health, mental health, psychosocial support, health promotion, immunization)
- Strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak control
- Strengthen referral system from community health facilities to higher levels of care
- Provide support to systematic immunization for vaccine preventable disease outbreaks
- Establish temporary health facilities/ services and/or repair/rehabilitate damaged health facilities
- Provide support to information management and to the coordination of the health sector response

**Reproductive health** assessment found that: birthing facilities were completely damaged, deliveries performed in makeshift tents. Temporary hospitals needed as complex deliveries referred to Tagbilaran city; emergency obstetric equipment installed to avoid a rise in maternal deaths. The Bohol Governor requested UNFPA to help affected

pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and other women of reproductive age (WRAs) in the province; WHO and the Philippine Red Cross to set-up temporary hospitals; UNFPA to provide reproductive health (RH) kits for normal delivery caesarian operation and blood transfusion. Each kit can serve a population of 30,000.

- Conduct RH medical missions to give women access to RH information and services
- Deploy mobile medical team to provide prenatal, natal and post-natal care to PLWs and family planning and sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS services to WRAs and men. Target is 10,000 women/men of which 3,000 are PLWs
- Distribute hygiene kits
- Build capacity of the local health service providers to sustain RH interventions and provide RH equipment to reconstructed rural health units and birthing facilities



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Contact Information: Marco Boasso ([mboasso@iom.int](mailto:mboasso@iom.int); +63-2-230-1777)

The Joint Rapid Needs Assessment undertaken by DSWD and several members of the HCT emphasize that the majority of the immediate caseload for assistance is staying in open spaces of the evacuation centres due to trauma, immediate threat of falling debris from damaged structures and ongoing aftershocks. Based on the 2010 Census, the Bohol population ratio is almost equal for women and men. CCCM cluster co-lead is assisting the Government with the activation of the CCCM Cluster. The urgent needs identified by the cluster are:

**\$800,000**

Funding requirement

- Displacement Tracking Matrix report for displaced people in private lots and public evacuation spaces (e.g. open school grounds, plaza). This report will be regularly shared with humanitarian actors.
- CCCM training of local camp managers addressing two types of evacuation spaces – public and private open spaces, and internally displaced persons (IDP) settlement planning in coordination with the Shelter Cluster
- 92,500 displaced people provided with camp management information and support activities
- Humanitarian communications including appropriate information on disaster risk response of the humanitarian actors, counter-trafficking issues and supportive psychosocial communication and information on problems for the affected communities



## Nutrition

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi ([thozumi@unicef.org](mailto:thozumi@unicef.org); +63-2-901-0124)

An estimated 50,000 children under the age of five years, 13,300 pregnant women and 22,900 lactating women were displaced. With primary health care and WASH facilities damaged, and family support systems and livelihood activities disrupted, an estimated 1,200 children of 6-23 months are at risk of severe acute malnutrition, 3,000 children at risk of moderate acute malnutrition and 4,200 at risk of global acute malnutrition, 3,300 pregnant women and 4,100 lactating women, respectively, at risk of malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies. A nutrition response is urgently needed to ensure that the nutrition status among the affected people do not deteriorate beyond pre-emergency prevalence. The Nutrition Cluster will:

**\$2 million**

Funding requirement

- Conduct immediate Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and measles vaccinations for children 6 to 59 months; iron folic acid to pregnant and lactating women
- Strengthen the protection and promotion of breastfeeding in emergencies
- Strengthen infant and young child feeding counseling to lactating women
- Establish community management of acute malnutrition



## Protection

Contact Information: Protection: Bernard Kerblat ([kerblat@unhcr.org](mailto:kerblat@unhcr.org); +63-2-818-5121); Child Protection: Tomoo Hozumi ([thozumi@unicef.org](mailto:thozumi@unicef.org); +63-2-901-0124); Gender-based Violence: Sew Lun Ah Sue ([ahsue@unfpa.org](mailto:ahsue@unfpa.org); +63-2-901-0302)

**Child Protection:** Destruction of homes, schools and community facilities has caused severe disruptions to the normal life and safety of children in the area affected by Bohol

**\$1 million**

Funding requirement

Earthquake. The capacity of families protecting children and community mechanisms was disrupted, thus exacerbating the vulnerability of children. Risks of trafficking, exploitation and abuse have increased. The following actions are urgently needed:

- Conduct a Child Protection Rapid Assessment
- Set up child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support
- Facilitate family tracing and reunification and referral pathways
- Information dissemination on prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation, violence, child trafficking
- Strengthen local councils for the protection of children, and Anti-Trafficking Task Forces
- Strengthen convergence of Child Protection Working Group and GBV sub-Cluster with other humanitarian clusters
- Orientation of social workers, camp managers, service providers, law enforcers, humanitarian workers, volunteers on the code of conduct in humanitarian work

**Gender-Based Violence:** The GBV rapid assessment reports many cases of trauma among women and children but none for GBV. Most of the evacuation sites lack latrines and bathing facilities. Security is a concern at night as there are no roving police patrols. Lack of livelihood and productive employment can make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking. The SGBV sub-Cluster will:

- Closely work with the CCCM to address protection concerns, and work with the Shelter, Livelihood and Early Recovery Clusters to ensure that gender perspectives and GBV prevention are mainstreamed in their programmes
- Provide psychosocial support services to women traumatized by the disaster
- Establish women-friendly spaces (WFS) where temporary shelters will be built
- Orient camp managers on GBV prevention measures and conduct GBV information sessions in WFS
- Strengthen 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



## Livelihood

Contact Information: Jeff Johnson ([johnsonj@ilo.org](mailto:johnsonj@ilo.org); +63-2-580-9919)

Critical public infrastructure such as schools and health centres will require debris clearing while using labor-based technologies that will infuse and retain available funds inside the community. The Livelihood cluster aims to provide at least 22,256 - or 10 per cent of the total families affected in Bohol - with emergency employment activities. Rapid livelihood assessment indicates that laborers and unskilled workers, farmers, fishermen, forestry workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers need immediate employment and livelihood support. The following actions are urgently needed:

- Emergency employment to support debris clearing, reconstruction of public infrastructures such as schools and health centres, and construction of temporary shelter and support facilities
- Skills training, capacity development and mentoring initiatives to provide alternative livelihood opportunities and ensure the sustainability of these interventions in the medium to long term to revitalize key economic drivers such as agriculture and tourism industry
- Provide workers with social benefits, protective gears, equipment and tools

**\$4.4 million**  
Funding requirement



## Agriculture

Contact Information: Aristeo Portugal ([Aristeo.Portugal@fao.org](mailto:Aristeo.Portugal@fao.org); +63-2-901-0353)

Initial reports from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform indicate that crop losses were minimal as farmers had already harvested most of their crops. However, agricultural infrastructure, particularly irrigation and post-harvest facilities, are affected. It is critical that vulnerable farmers receive agricultural inputs for the upcoming cropping season beginning in December so they can continue their livelihood activities and focus their available resources on rebuilding their damaged houses, recovering lost/damaged productive assets, and meeting other household needs. Priority interventions of the Agriculture Cluster include:

**\$900,000**  
Funding requirement

- Ensure that rice, corn and assorted vegetable seeds and sets of garden tools are distributed to help restore the agriculture-based livelihoods of approximately 17,500 households, ensuring that the cycle of subsistence farming is not disrupted



## Coordination

Contact Information: David Carden ([carden@un.org](mailto:carden@un.org); +63-2-901-0265)

**\$450,000**

Funding requirement

The response to this earthquake requires a concerted action by numerous actors across multiple sectors. Following the usual practice in the Philippines, international actors are organizing themselves to complement existing local response mechanisms. Coordination with authorities at all levels (national, provincial to municipal) and inter-sectoral coordination among all partners are critical to ensure that all actors work better together to assess needs, plan, secure funds, implement and monitor activities.

- Upon Government's request, HCT will support the authorities to orient local actors on the cluster system.
- At the same time, HCT will advocate for principled humanitarian action and share 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 produced to support partners with the tools for swift decision-making and planning.
- Take initiatives to improve a two-way communication between the humanitarian community and the affected people.



## Emergency Telecommunications

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

A Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) team deployed from Bangkok on 18 October to provide telecommunication support in the disaster affected areas. The team set up internet connection and humanitarian calling operations in the worst-hit municipalities of Loon, Maribojoc and Sagbayan. TSF also provided humanitarian calling operations throughout Bohol within the first few days. TSF completed its operation on 22 October as electricity was restored and telecommunication network was fully operational in Bohol. Overall, TSF provided means of communications to 600,000 families affected by the disaster.

## Funding

**Multi-lateral assistance:** The United States allocated \$50,000 of emergency response funds to provide NFIs to earthquake-affected communities through Plan International. USAID also provided logistical assistance to DSWD through WFP. On 19 October, the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) allocated Swiss francs 499,911 (\$1.7 million) to support the Philippine Red Cross deliver immediate assistance to 10,000 families for three months. Further, the IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 24 October seeking CHF5.4 million (\$6.1 million) to enable the Philippine Red Cross to scale up its response.

**Bilateral assistance:** On 17 October, the Republic of Korea contributed \$300,000 for recovery work in the earthquake-struck areas. The Taiwanese Government donated \$100,000 to support relief and rehabilitation work on 18 October.

To All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS – <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by emailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org).



## Annex I: Requirements per cluster and agency

Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 24 October 2013

Cluster	Requirements (\$)
Agriculture	900,001
Camp coordination and camp management	800,000
Coordination	450,000
Early recovery	5,130,000
Education	2,500,000
Emergency shelter	9,716,450
Food security	4,000,000
Health	6,839,000
Livelihood	4,423,515
Logistics	1,000,000
Nutrition	2,000,000
Protection	1,000,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,758,966</b>

Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (October 2013 - April 2014)  
as of 24 October 2013

Appealing organization	Requirements (\$)
ADRA	500,000
CRS	2,379,887
FAO	900,001
HFHI	1,622,750
ILO	4,423,515
IOM	5,800,000
OCHA	450,000
SC	820,178
UNDP	5,130,000
UNFPA	2,300,000
UNICEF	12,179,822
WFP	5,000,000
WHO	4,539,000
WVI	713,813
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,758,966</b>

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 24 October 2013. 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


Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)
<b>Agriculture</b>			
PHI-13/A/59978/123	Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of earthquake-affected households in Bohol Province	FAO	900,001
<b>Sub-total for Agriculture</b>			<b>900,001</b>
<b>CCCM</b>			
PHI-13/CSS/60013/298	CCCM and Emergency Shelter Support for Affected Populations in the Bohol Earthquake	IOM	800,000
<b>Sub-total for CCCM</b>			<b>800,000</b>
<b>Coordination</b>			
PHI-13/CSS/59992/119	Strengthening humanitarian coordination and advocacy in earthquake-affected areas in Central Visayas, Philippines	OCHA	450,000
<b>Sub-total for Coordination</b>			<b>450,000</b>
<b>Early Recovery</b>			
PHI-13/ER/59970/776	Time Critical Debris Management in Areas Hardest Hit by the Bohol Earthquake	UNDP	5,130,000
<b>Sub-total for Early Recovery</b>			<b>5,130,000</b>
<b>Education</b>			
PHI-13/E/59976/6079	Response to Education Needs of Children Affected by the Bohol Earthquake	SC	620,178
PHI-13/E/59989/124	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
<b>Sub-total for Education</b>			<b>2,500,000</b>
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>			
PHI-13/S-NF/59972/5146	Bohol Earthquake Transitional Shelter Response	CRS	2,187,500
PHI-13/S-NF/59973/5146	Bohol Earthquake Emergency Shelter Response	CRS	192,387
PHI-13/S-NF/59974/7250	Rebuild Bohol	HFHI	1,622,750
PHI-13/S-NF/59979/8502	Central Visayas Earthquake Emergency and Recovery Response	WVI	713,813
PHI-13/S-NF/59991/6579	Emergency Shelter for Earthquake Response in Bohol	ADRA	500,000
PHI-13/S-NF/60003/298	Emergency Shelter for Affected Populations in the Bohol Earthquake	IOM	4,500,000
<b>Sub-total for Emergency Shelter</b>			<b>9,716,450</b>
<b>Food Security</b>			
PHI-13/F/59987/561	Life-saving and early recovery food assistance to the people affected by Bohol earthquake	WFP	4,000,000
<b>Sub-total for Food Security</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Health</b>			
PHI-13/H/60010/122	Provision of emergency health services to earthquake affected populations	WHO	4,539,000
PHI-13/H/60011/298	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
PHI-13/H/60041/1171	Access to Reproductive Health Services for the IDPs of the Bohol Earthquake	UNFPA	1,800,000
<b>Sub-total for Health</b>			<b>6,839,000</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>			
PHI-13/A/60033/5104	Community-based Emergency Employment and Reconstruction project in Bohol province	ILO	4,423,515



Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)
<b>Sub-total for Livelihood</b>			<b>4,423,515</b>
<b>Logistics</b>			
PHI-13/CSS/60005/561	Logistics Augmentation in support of the Government of the Philippines response to earthquake in Bohol	WFP	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total for Logistics</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>			
PHI-13/H/60027/124	Bohol Earthquake: Life-saving nutrition response to children 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women affected by Bohol earthquake emergency	UNICEF	2,000,000
<b>Sub-total for Nutrition</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Protection, including Child Protection and SGBV</b>			
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/60001/124	Strengthening the Protective Environment for Children Affected by natural disaster/displacement in Bohol Province and Cebu city	UNICEF	500,000
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/60044/1171	GBV Interventions for Affected Women and Girls in the Bohol Earthquake	UNFPA	500,000
<b>Sub-total for Protection, including Child Protection and SGBV</b>			<b>1,000,000</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
PHI-13/WS/59985/124	Ensuring WASH services for Earthquake Affected Populations in Bohol	UNICEF	7,800,000
<b>Sub-total for WASH</b>			<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total: US\$</b>			<b>46,758,966</b>


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

## Annex III: Agency overviews

<b>Name</b>	<b>Adventist Development and Relief Agency Philippines (ADRA) Foundation Inc.</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Philippines	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.adra.ph">www.adra.ph</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Cindy Bankhead, Program/Country Director, <a href="mailto:cindy@adra.ph">cindy@adra.ph</a> , +63 917 586 7106	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Jelome Manalu and Moises Musico	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter and NFI	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	PO Box 25 JP Rizal, Sabutan; Silang, Cavite Philippines 4118	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Baltimore (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.crs.org">www.crs.org</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Jennifer Holst, Public Donor Liaison, <a href="mailto:Jennifer.holst@crs.org">Jennifer.holst@crs.org</a> , +1-410-9517394	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Joseph Curry, Country Representative, <a href="mailto:josephcurry@crs.org">josephcurry@crs.org</a> , +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>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, <a href="mailto:Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org">Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Aristeo Portugal, Assistant FAO Representative (Programme), <a href="mailto:aristeo.portugal@fao.org">aristeo.portugal@fao.org</a>	
<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>	<a href="http://www.habitat.org.ph">www.habitat.org.ph</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Charlie Ayco, <a href="mailto:charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph">charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph</a> (independent)	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Charlie Ayco, <a href="mailto:charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph">charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph</a> , +62-905-2547645	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	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>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Geneva (Switzerland)	 International Labour Organization
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/ph">http://www.ilo.org/ph</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Lawrence Jeff Johnson, <a href="mailto:johnsonl@ilo.org">johnsonl@ilo.org</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Livelihood	
<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>	<a href="http://www.iom.int">www.iom.int</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Carol San Miguel, Donor Relations Division, <a href="mailto:drd@iom.int">drd@iom.int</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Marco Boasso, Chief of Mission, <a href="mailto:mboasso@iom.int">mboasso@iom.int</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	CCCM, 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 in Manila, sub/field offices in Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, Tagum and Cateel (400 international and national staff for the Mission and the Global Manila Administrative Center, of which 11 national staff currently in Zamboanga City, and 2 national staff in Bohol)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>MERLIN</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	London (UK)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.merlin.org.uk">www.merlin.org.uk</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Gabor Beszterczey	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Karen Culver	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Health, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	
<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>Shelter Box</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	(UK)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.shelterbox.org">www.shelterbox.org</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Shelter Box; International, Unit 1A, Water- Ma-Trout, Helston City, Cornwall, TR13 OLW, UK	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Sonny Ongkiko - Shelter Box Response Manager, Philippines Disaster Relief, <a href="mailto:joseongkiko@yahoo.com">joseongkiko@yahoo.com</a> , +63 917 3232361, <a href="mailto:shelterboxphilippines@gmail.com">shelterboxphilippines@gmail.com</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Shelter tents and NFI	
<b>Presence, staff</b>	Sonny Ongkiko	
<b>Name</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a> / <a href="http://www.unicef.org/nutritioncluster">www.unicef.org/nutritioncluster</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Josephine Ippe, Global Nutrition Coordinator, <a href="mailto:jippe@unicef.org">jippe@unicef.org</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Tomoo Hozumi, <a href="mailto:thozumi@unicef.org">thozumi@unicef.org</a> Timothy Grieve, Chief of WASH, <a href="mailto:tgrieve@unicef.org">tgrieve@unicef.org</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Education, Nutrition, Child Protection, WASH	
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls, boys, women and men have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.</li> <li>UNICEF support for essential services and interventions to protect children and prevent their exposures to exploitation, abuse and violence.</li> </ul>	
<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>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Toshihiro Tanaka, Country Director, <a href="mailto:toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org">toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Early Recovery	
<b>Objective</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.unocha.org">www.unocha.org</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Özgül Özcan, Desk Officer, <a href="mailto:ozcan@un.org">ozcan@un.org</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	David Carden, Head of Office, <a href="mailto:carden@un.org">carden@un.org</a>	
<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 (7 international and 17 national staff members, of which 2 international and 4 national staff are in the new office in Bohol)	
<b>Name</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</b>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	New York (USA)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org.ph">www.unfpa.org.ph</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Ugochi Daniels, Chief, Humanitarian and Fragile Context Branch	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Genevieve Ah Sue, Representative, a.i., <a href="mailto:ahsue@unfpa.org">ahsue@unfpa.org</a>	
<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>	<a href="http://www.wfp.org">www.wfp.org</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Praveen Agrawal, Representative and Country Director, <a href="mailto:Praveen.agrawal@wfp.org">Praveen.agrawal@wfp.org</a>	
<b>Clusters / Sectors</b>	Food Security. Logistics	
<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>Headquarters</b>	Geneva (Switzerland)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.wpro.who.int/philippines">www.wpro.who.int/philippines</a>	
<b>HQ Contact</b>	Cintia Diaz-Herrera, <a href="mailto:diazherrera@who.int">diazherrera@who.int</a>	
<b>Philippines Contact</b>	Dr Julie Lyn Hall, WHO Representative, <a href="mailto:hallju@wpro.who.int">hallju@wpro.who.int</a>	
<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)	

Name	World Vision Philippines	
Headquarters	World Vision Philippines	
Website	<a href="http://www.worldvision.org.ph">www.worldvision.org.ph</a>	
Philippines Contact	Ernie Macabenta, Associate Director for Operations, Visayas, <a href="mailto:Ernie_Macabenta@wvi.org">Ernie_Macabenta@wvi.org</a>	
Clusters / Sectors	Shelter and NFI	
Presence, staff	Florelyn "Bebeth" Tiu, +639178179911, <a href="mailto:bebeth_tiu@wvi.org">bebeth_tiu@wvi.org</a> 389 Quezon Avenue, 1104 Quezon City, Philippines	