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Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Central Visayas Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH013

GLIDE n° [EQ-2013-000134-PHL](#)

Operation update n°2

22 November 2013

Period covered:

5 to 15 November 2013

Appeal target (current):

CHF 5,463,495

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 25 per cent covered. Additional donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the early recovery needs of quake-affected families.

[<Click to go to donor response list or link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This [emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 24 October 2013 for CHF 5,463,496 to assist 10,000 families (50,000 persons) over eight months.
- CHF 499,911 was allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 20 October 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking needs assessments and delivering immediate relief assistance.



Philippine Red Cross has since installed a mobile water purification plant, bladders and water tanks in earthquake-affected areas. Through these water facilities – which were augmented with trucking capacity – PRC has been delivering safe water to a total of 15,100 families. Photo: Brian Kae Enriquez/PRC

Summary

A month since a tragic 7.2 magnitude earthquake shook the island of Bohol in central Philippines, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) relief operations have entered their final stages and detailed assessments that will inform the formulation of the early recovery plan have been undertaken. As of 15 November 2013, PRC had provided safe water to more than 15,100 families, with 7,700 of them also receiving relief items or emergency shelter supplies. The PRC is also supporting some of the affected health facilities to continue delivery of health services while its community health volunteers (CHVs) are undertaking health and hygiene promotion. In addition, PRC social workers are providing psychosocial support to survivors and responders. Implementation of activities under this operation was disrupted briefly during the second week November 2013 due to the Typhoon Haiyan which struck on 8 November 2013. Although the powerful typhoon left thousands of casualties and massive damage in some provinces of central Philippines, its direct brunt spared earthquake survivors. Nevertheless, it diverted the efforts and resources of the humanitarian community as several agencies exited Bohol, causing an impact on the attention to the needs of earthquake survivors.

Specifically through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) emergency appeal operation, PRC has provided 7,757 families with tarpaulins, which equals 77 per cent of the appeal target of 10,000 families. The National Society has also ensured the delivery of non-food items to 6,892 of the targeted 10,000 affected families. The distribution schedule was disrupted by the onslaught of Typhoon Haiyan as field operations were put on hold due to safety concerns. With all planned items already in-country, distributions resumed on 12 November 2013 and are set to be completed within the timeframe set in the appeal.

In undertaking the response thus far, PRC and IFRC have maintained coordination with the authorities, other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian actors. Within the Movement, close coordination has been maintained with German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross who are also supporting various interventions of the PRC. The National Society is also maintaining coordination with the authorities involved in disaster response, including disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial and municipal levels, the Department of Health at the municipal level (for augmentation of damaged health facilities) and the local water districts (for provision of safe water). On its part, IFRC continues to co-lead the emergency shelter cluster, in line with its global commitment to inter-agency coordination. In this regard, IFRC has deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT), which is exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of IFRC operations. The SCT remains in place and is the most active cluster that remains in Bohol after the impact of Typhoon Haiyan.

Contributions to this appeal have been received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners and government partners. Specifically, partners who have contributed to the earthquake response to date are Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. The Japanese government, private donors from Switzerland and the WHO Voluntary Emergency Fund have also contributed to the appeal. On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response.

IFRC would also like to highlight that more funds are urgently needed to enable the National Society to meet the immediate needs of most vulnerable quake-affected families. This is especially important because following detailed assessments – conducted during the first half of November – the early recovery plan of the emergency appeal is set to be revised in the coming days. Based on the assessment findings, shelter interventions will form a bulk part of the plan of action, and this will lead to an increase in the appeal budget. The PRC is concerned that the needs of those affected by the earthquake are not gaining as much attention as they had prior to 8 November 2013 because the efforts and resources of the humanitarian community are now mainly focused on the those affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

The situation

A 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Central Visayas in the Philippines on 15 October 2013, with the epicentre in the municipality of Sagbayan in Bohol island. Described as the strongest earthquake to hit Visayas in more than 20 years, the quake left 222 people dead and 976 injured, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Approximately 3,200 aftershocks have been recorded to date, with 94 of them strong enough to be felt. The damage wrought to houses has been massive. Although some families have started to construct makeshift houses using salvaged materials, the majority of those with damaged houses remain in temporary shelters or are living with host families, sharing resources and facilities.

Table 1. Effects of Central Visayas earthquake (source: [NDRRMC](#))

Details	Total
Deaths	222
Injured	976
Missing	8
Number of evacuation centres	418
Number of families in evacuation centres (persons)	16,481 (74,603)
Areas affected	Total number of families (persons)
Western Visayas	23 families (99 people)
Central Visayas	671,080 families (3,221,149 people)
Total no. of affected families	671,103 families (3,221,248 people)
Totally damaged houses	14,512
Partially damaged houses	58,490
Total number of damaged houses	73,002

Owing to the effects of the earthquake, electric power failures resulted in related disruption of water supply as there was no pumping capacity. Furthermore, the provincial sanitary office in Bohol advised that some water sources may have been contaminated due to lower ground movement. As such, some alternative water supply solutions were needed to ensure that affected families had access to safe water. While the situation had improved significantly following restoration of electricity days after the quake, the onslaught of Typhoon Haiyan on 8 November 2013 has again aggravated the water supply situation in Bohol. Pumping of water from the reservoirs relies on electrical power supply, but the main source of electricity for Bohol is in the province of Leyte, which was hard hit by Typhoon Haiyan. The disruption of electricity transmission capacity in Leyte has had a secondary impact on earthquake survivors in Bohol as they now have to rely on trucking of water and/or other alternative sources.

The earthquake also resulted in damage to public health facilities, including hospitals, health stations, and rural health units. The situation is most pronounced in the worst-affected municipalities of Loon and Sagbayan, where a shortage of health staff was also noted as many were also affected by the earthquake. Although there has been some improvement in complementing access to health services, and an increased number of consultations for most common health concerns have been reported, unfavourable weather conditions continue to hinder access to the services, in addition to the fact that access to services are still disrupted due to collapsed bridges. PRC continues to augment damaged health facilities by providing temporary facilities, such as Rubb hall tents and advance medical posts, to accommodate the patients.

During the detailed assessment conducted during the first half of November 2013, it was observed that the markets in most of the impacted municipalities have started to function, although not at the same scale as prior to the earthquake. The authorities are urging traders to resume operations. Some traders reported that due to damaged bridges and roads, they are incurring extra charges in transporting goods from the main city to the municipalities, and as a result prices of some essential commodities have increased. There was no reported shortage of essential goods and as such, cash interventions need to be implemented in the coming weeks to give beneficiaries the choice of obtaining items that they need, including consumables.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

During the reporting period, PRC continued to coordinate its response activities and plans with IFRC, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross assigned staff and delegates to support PRC in undertaking a detailed assessment to determine the early recovery needs of earthquake survivors. Over the same period, IFRC, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross held consultations and agreed that they would implement a joint intervention with PRC to be potentially funded by ECHO.

Coordinating with the authorities

PRC continues to maintain strong relations with government authorities involved in the disaster response by participating and collaborating with disaster risk reduction and management councils at the national, provincial, municipal and barangay levels. PRC also continues to coordinate with the Department of Health at the municipal level as regards to the provision of Rubb hall tents and medical tents to augment medical facilities that were severely damaged by the earthquake. Provision of safe water is coordinated with the local water districts, some of which are producing safe water while PRC supports distribution through trucking.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. The HCT clusters activated for this response continue to operate although the frequency of meetings has reduced following Typhoon Haiyan. The occurrence of the typhoon has seen the exodus of several agencies from Bohol – its implication being that the needs of earthquake survivors may not gain as much attention as it had prior to 8 November 2013. PRC and IFRC call on the humanitarian community to not forget the needs of earthquake survivors in Bohol as they roll out massive responses to Typhoon Haiyan.

Shelter cluster coordination

In line with its global commitment to inter-agency coordination, during the reporting period IFRC continued to support in co-leading the emergency shelter cluster. The task is undertaken by a shelter coordination team (SCT), which is exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of IFRC operations. The SCT is represented on the ground by a shelter cluster coordinator who is being provided remote support by a team of information managers and technical coordinators who are in-country supporting the emergency shelter cluster for the Typhoon Haiyan intervention.

Initially, the cluster lead from the authorities was the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). However, following consultations with the Bohol provincial governor's office, the provincial engineer's office has taken the cluster lead role starting 11 November 2013. During the first half of November 2013, the shelter strategy prepared by the cluster was finalized and validated by the local government. Subsequently, in the coming weeks the local government will undertake structural damage assessment targeting all damaged houses to determine their structural integrity. The assessment will help determine which houses are still habitable, which are repairable and which ones need to be demolished. The assessment will also validate the exact numbers of totally or partially damaged houses.

Meantime, following the conclusion of an assessment led by REACH¹, an interim report was prepared and shared with all partners. Through established technical working groups, the SCT has helped to develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials – which have been agreed with and distributed among all partners – on technical aspects such as fixing of tarpaulins, minimum standards for progressive shelter solutions, demolishing and debris management. Some of the topics that are still being discussed by technical working groups include beneficiary selection criteria and minimum standards for repair of houses.

The SCT continues to work closely with other clusters in addressing inter-cluster issues. These include the early recovery cluster in the development of IEC materials relating to demolishing, debris management, minimum standards for progressive shelter solutions, beneficiary selection criteria and standards for housing repair, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster on the provision of sanitation facilities linked to shelter, and the camp coordination and management cluster on intermediate shelter solutions for families that are still staying in evacuation centres.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC continues its response in delivering humanitarian assistance to those affected by the earthquake in Bohol. As of 15 November 2013, the National Society had provided safe water to more than 15,100 families, with 7,757 of them also receiving relief items or emergency shelter supplies. The National Society is also supporting some affected health facilities to continue delivery of health services while its community health volunteers (CHVs) are undertaking health and hygiene promotion. In addition, PRC social workers are providing psychosocial support to survivors and responders. Implementation of activities under this operation was disrupted briefly during the second week November 2013 due to the threat of Typhoon Haiyan. The onslaught of Haiyan affected the distribution schedule as activities were put on hold due to safety concerns. However, with all relief items planned under this operation already in-country, relief distributions have resumed and are set to be completed during December 2013.

During the first half of November 2013, detailed assessments were conducted to determine the early recovery needs of affected families. The plan of the emergency appeal is set to be revised in the coming days in line with assessment findings, and shelter interventions will form a bulk part of the appeal budget. As a consequence, there will be an increase in the appeal budget. On behalf of PRC, the IFRC would like to highlight that more funds are urgently needed to enable the PRC to meet the early recovery needs of most vulnerable quake-affected families. The National Society is concerned that at the moment, the needs of earthquake survivors are not gaining as much attention as they had prior to 8 November 2013 because the efforts and resources of the humanitarian community have mostly focused on the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan.

¹ See www.reach-initiative.org

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (non-food items)	
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of 10,000 affected families (50,000 people) are met within two months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 1.1: Affected families have access to non-food items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families. Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) for household-level water storage to 10,000 families. Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families Conduct a post-distribution survey. Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

A month after the earthquake, PRC has distributed non-food items to 6,892 of the targeted 10,000 affected families. The non-food items (NFI) provided included blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans, although not all have been provided in matching quantities as their availability in preparedness stocks varied. Distributions continue.

Table 1: Families provided with NFI (as of 15 November 2013)

Municipality	No. of families served
Buenavista	802
Calape	1,092
Catigbian	300
Clarin	806
Inabanga	690
Loon	1,219
Sagbayan	282
San Isidro	346
Tubigon	1,355
Total	6,892

Challenge

Additional NFIs (mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans) to complete the packages partially distributed and to reach the remaining 3,108 families, arrived in Manila during the second week of November and are currently being dispatched to Bohol via sea for distribution to families in need. The relief items were initially scheduled to be shipped during the third week of November 2013 but they did not leave Manila when scheduled due to the effects of Typhoon Haiyan. The items are now set to arrive in Bohol during the last week of November 2013. Distributions will be completed by mid-December, in line with the timeframe set in the appeal.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of 10,000 earthquake-affected families are met within two months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families displaced by the earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify volunteers and staff to support the operations and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols. Identify and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and provide fixing materials such as nails, wire and rope. • Distribute tarpaulins (two pieces per family) to 10,000 families. • Distribute tents (one per family) to 2,000 families. • Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.
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Progress

Under this operation, PRC and IFRC aim to provide urgent emergency shelter assistance to complement that already provided by the local authorities and other humanitarian actors. A month after the earthquake, 7,757 families have received tarpaulins, which is equal to 77 per cent of the appeal target of 10,000 families. Provision of tarpaulins will be completed by Friday 22 November 2013. It is worthwhile to note that, according to inter-cluster reports, the assistance provided under this operation covers more than 60 per cent of the emergency shelter assistance provided by all actors in the earthquake-affected area as of 15 November 2013.

Table 1: Families provided with tarpaulins (as of 15 November 2013)

Municipality	No. of families served
Buonavista	802
Calape	1,092
Catigbian	300
Clarin	806
Inabanga	690
Loon	2,084
Sagbayan	282
San Isidro	346
Tubigon	1,355
Total	7,757

Challenge

During the second week of November, distribution of tarpaulins was stopped because of the approaching Typhoon Haiyan, which was projected to affect Bohol, among other areas. Families that had already been provided with tarpaulins were also advised to uninstall them. This was a precautionary measure to prevent potential injury, loss of lives and damage due to cyclone-force winds from the typhoon. Families that were in makeshift structures or habitations made of light materials had to evacuate pre-emptively prior to Haiyan's landfall. Fortunately, the impact of Typhoon Haiyan on Bohol was not as severe as in other areas, and temporary shelters have now been re-established. Subsequently, the remaining distributions are being done and will be completed by the end of November 2013.

Health and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 3: Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 10,000 affected families reduced within eight months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 3.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority infectious diseases in affected communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns • Mobilize 10,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages, and conduct activities to promote health.

<p>Output 3.2: Affected health facilities supported to continue delivery of preventive, curative health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy medical tents and Rubb halls to affected areas • Install medical tents and Rubb halls to augment damaged health facilities • Mobilize and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to support health facilities, and manage/implement community health services • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels • Demobilize medical tents and Rubb halls, and ship them back to main warehouses
<p>Output 3.3: Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/retrain psychosocial support providers • Provide psychosocial support for up to 5,000 affected community members and responders involved in the operation • Monitor and report on activities

Progress

To support health facilities in immediately resuming/continuing the delivery of preventive and curative health services, PRC had set up Rubb hall tents and medical tents to help accommodate patients next to medical facilities that were severely damaged by the earthquake. The PRC Rubb hall installed at the grounds of Congressman Natalio Castillo Memorial Hospital in the municipality of Loon (which had incurred severe damages), enabled the said health facility to immediately continue treatment of patients as well as attend to referred cases.

The advance medical post continues to augment the 25-bed community hospital in the municipality of Maribojoc, which was also damaged by the quake. The temporary pneumatic tent is operated in close coordination with the municipal health office and caters for an average of eight in-patient cases, and slightly more than 20 outpatients.

The PRC continued to conduct health and hygiene promotion activities in order to prevent the occurrence of diseases, particularly among populations which were rendered homeless and had moved to evacuation centres. This activity is being done using two approaches: in the first, hygiene promotion is done as a focused, stand-alone activity while in the second approach it is linked with distribution of hygiene kits. At least 7,000 families have been reached by community health volunteers (CHVs) to date. These include 3,701 families that have so far received hygiene kits. In undertaking health and hygiene promotion, CHVs use flipcharts, flash cards and distribute leaflets containing detailed information on general hygiene and common diseases.

Table 1: Families provided with hygiene kits (as of 15 November 2013)

Municipality	No. of families served
Buenvista	802
Catigbian	300
Inabanga	249
Loon	728
Sagbayan	282
San Isidro	310
Tubigon	1,030
Total	3,701

Challenge

During the second week of November all temporary (tented) medical facilities were uninstalled because of the approaching Typhoon Haiyan, which was projected to affect Bohol, among other areas. This was a precautionary measure to prevent potential injury, loss of lives and damage due to cyclone-force winds. In this regard, the tents/posts installed in the municipalities of Loon and Maribojoc were removed. They were, however, re-installed on 11 November after the threat of the typhoon had been cleared. There was also a lack of health volunteers to conduct hygiene promotion when Typhoon Haiyan came as the staff and volunteers deployed to Bohol were pulled out and sent to Cebu. Those who were left in Bohol continue to recruit and train volunteers to resume hygiene-related activities, specifically in preparation for the conduct of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions in quake-affected communities.

Access to safe water continues to be uncertain considering that water systems in large parts of the province is dependent on power, which used to be provided by the province of Leyte - one of the typhoon's worst-affected areas.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome 4: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 4.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy water distribution capacity including trucks, tanks, bladders and tap stands to affected areas • Setup of temporary water storage points in affected communities • Distribute clean water, including through trucking, to 5,000 families in affected communities • Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow up monitoring on use of distributed items • Demobilize the distribution capacity and ship them back to main warehouses
Output 4.2: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within two months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on non-food items)</i> • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on non-food items)</i> • Conduct a post-distribution survey

Progress

Owing to the effects of the earthquake, electric power disruptions resulted in related disruption of water supply as there was no pumping capacity. To ensure that affected families had access to safe water, PRC installed water purification units, tanks and bladders in the affected municipalities of Buenavista, Clarin, Inabanga, Sagbayan and Tubigon. Specifically, PRC installed a mobile water purification plant, 5,000-litre water bladders, 10,000-litre water bladders, and 10,000-litre, 11,000-litre and 45,000-litre water tanks. Through these water facilities – which were augmented with trucking capacity – PRC has been delivering safe water to a total of 15,100 families. Provision of water is being done in close coordination with the local water districts.

As well as providing safe water, under this operation, PRC is distributing hygiene-related items, specifically hygiene kits and jerry cans, to affected families. Distribution of these items is done as part of the NFI package and as of 15 November 2013, a total of 3,701 families across seven municipalities had received hygiene kits.

Table 1: Families provided with hygiene kits (as of 15 November 2013)

Municipality	No. of families served
Buenavista	802
Catigbian	300
Inabanga	249
Loon	728
Sagbayan	282
San Isidro	310
Tubigon	1,030
Total	3,701

Challenges

As of early November 2013, the local district water authorities in almost all affected municipalities had restored the supply of potable water. Furthermore, respective municipal sanitary offices conducted chlorination in their

water reservoirs following advice by the provincial sanitary office that some water sources may have been contaminated due to the movement in the lower grounds. However, the occurrence of Typhoon Haiyan had aggravated the water supply situation since water reservoirs cannot function without electrical power supply. The main source of electricity for Bohol is the province of Leyte, which was hard hit by Haiyan. The disruption of electricity supply in Bohol has had a secondary impact on earthquake survivors as they now have to rely on trucking and/or other sources being supported by various humanitarian actors, including PRC. In Sagbayan, for instance, as the water reservoir relies on electricity for pumping, supply to the whole municipality has been disrupted. As such, PRC has had to continue providing water in the most affected areas.

Distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans was not at par with provision of sleeping materials. This was because at the time the quake struck, there were insufficient quantities in-country. As such, additional hygiene kits and jerry cans had to be mobilized from the IFRC zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and these arrived in Manila during the second week of November 2013. They were scheduled to be shipped to Bohol during the third week of November 2013. Typhoon Haiyan, which lashed central Philippines with devastating effects on 8 November 2103, caused some delay as vessels were not permitted to sail within days before and after its landfall. The hygiene kits and jerry cans are currently being dispatched to Bohol and are expected to arrive during the last week of November 2013. Distributions will then be completed by mid-December, in line with the timeframe set in the appeal.

Early recovery	
Outcome 5: Affected households supported to restore access to essential household items and assets within eight months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 5.1: Essential household support provided via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a more detailed assessment including basic market research to establish prices of essential household items, identify and map suppliers and recommend potential suppliers to beneficiaries. • Orientate communities on conditions to be eligible for household support. • Organize participatory community sessions to select 5,000 families (25,000 persons) to receive assistance. • Assist selected families in preparing proposals for household support based on eligible items and agreed purchase costs. • Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 5,000 families. • Provide selected families with cash grants or vouchers up to a value of PHP 15,000 (approximately CHF 315), through cash remittance provider or pre-identified suppliers to replace essential household items. • Undertake post disbursement monitoring to verify supported families have obtained the essential items of agreed quality and price as per their proposals.
Output 5.2: Environmental sanitation improved and income generating opportunities provided to the affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment and detailed revalidation to identify families that need support in clearing rubble of their collapsed houses. • Identify and mobilize community members from 5,000 families to participate in clearing of rubble in affected communities. • Provide immediate income opportunities for 5,000 families who participate in cash-for-work activities. • Coordinate with local authorities in ensuring collection and proper disposal of rubble that cannot be recycled.

Progress

During the reporting period, PRC – supported by IFRC, German Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross – undertook a detailed assessment to determine the early recovery needs of earthquake survivors. The team assessed 30 barangays across the ten municipalities (Buenavista, Inabanga, Sagbayan, Clarin, Tubigon, San Isidro, Antequera, Loon, Carmen, and Maribojoc) which were pre-selected based on secondary data analysis as well as based on updates from the local PRC teams. In summary, more than 80 per cent of the respondents consulted via key informant interviews and focus group discussions indicated that the priority early recovery assistance needed is rebuilding or repairing damaged houses. Based on the assessment findings, the early

recovery component of this operation will be adjusted in the revised emergency appeal which is now set to be issued during the last week of November 2013. Shelter interventions will form a bulk part of the appeal budget.

National society service delivery capacity development

Outcome 6: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 6.1: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Bohol chapter of PRC with essential office equipment • Undertake renovations and improvement of the Bohol chapter office • Volunteer development • Vehicle for Bohol chapter of PRC • Technical skills training for staff and volunteers • Developing the finance management and logistics capacity of Bohol chapter • Rotation of teams from other chapters to participate in the response as their preparedness for potential response to earthquake scenarios in their respective provinces
Output 6.2: PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened with the provision of additional equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure two water bladders • Procure two Rubb halls • Procure equipment and kits for two land search and rescue teams • Provide land search and rescue training for the Bohol chapter of PRC

Progress

Within days of the earthquake, an IFRC field delegate was recruited and deployed immediately to Bohol. The IFRC country office has also deployed its logistics delegate, the water and sanitation and shelter engineer and the field officer to the affected area to provide technical support to the PRC. Likewise, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross re-assigned their delegates to augment PRC's delivery of humanitarian assistance and detailed assessments. The personnel of IFRC and partner national societies are helping to provide coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers participating in the implementation of activities under this operation.

To support the Bohol chapter in implementation of activities under this operation, teams from other chapters in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were deployed to cover specific quake-affected municipalities in Bohol. Their participation was, in part, to ensure that they gained actual preparedness to respond to potential earthquake scenarios in their respective provinces. The volunteers deployed were all insured under the PRC local scheme.

Challenge

Following the devastating effects of Typhoon Haiyan on 8 November 2103, PRC has had to re-assign some key personnel from this operation. The transfer of personnel is likely to leave a significant gap in the proper continuity of planned activities. To ensure that activities under this operation do not get hampered, over the coming weeks the IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross will intensify skills transfer by having their delegates and technical staff provide coaching to the new personnel assigned by PRC to the operation. At the same time, the Bohol chapter will be supported to bolster its staffing, programme oversight, finance management and logistics management capacity.

Logistics

In the immediate aftermath of the quake, the IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and three logistics officers – facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted PRC in organizing transportation of the items to areas affected. The IFRC logistics delegate deployed to Bohol and supported PRC in securing warehousing, office space and transport capacity, including hiring vehicles and trucks to facilitate movement of staff and supplies in the field. The team also initiated the local procurement of blankets and sleeping mats, which form part of the NFI package.

Further logistics support has been provided by the IFRC ZLU, which dispatched jerry cans (10 litres) and mosquito nets to Manila via air, to ensure that the items arrived during the second week of November. The ZLU has also coordinated with partners who wished to provide items included in the mobilization table and as a result,

the Australian Red Cross provided three water bladders with tap stands and 1,800 pieces of collapsible jerry cans.

One month after the earthquake, donations to cover items procured locally or mobilized via the ZLU are still needed. Donors who wish to cover items that have been procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash. It is worthwhile to note that the number of tents required for this operation will be reduced from 2,000 to 500 in the revised appeal to be issued by the end of November 2013. For status of donations, please coordinate with the [ZLU](#) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Public communications

A press release was sent out to international media the same day the preliminary emergency appeal was launched. Several local and international news sources mentioned the launch. A story titled '[Appeal launched for international assistance to meet needs following earthquake in Bohol](#)' was issued on IFRC's public website (www.ifrc.org) with images uploaded on the IFRC photo library (Cumulus) and IFRC [Flickr](#) account. Prior to this, a story entitled '[Philippines: Aftershocks traumatize survivors of Bohol earthquake](#)' was also published on the IFRC website. An emergency communications delegate seconded by British Red Cross arrived in country on 31 October and traveled to Bohol to gather stories for the ongoing Red Cross response and has since published stories such as '[Mounting health concerns in the aftermath of the Bohol earthquake as hospitals destroyed](#)' and '[Emergency supplies reach thousands of families hit by Bohol earthquake](#)'.

Beneficiary communications

PRC continues to ensure that relief and recovery efforts are carried out in partnership with the people affected by the earthquake, by accessing the preferred communication channels of the affected communities to disseminate important life-saving information as well as allowing feedback mechanism and two-way communication system.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Philippine Red Cross (phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857):**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary-General; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- **IFRC Philippines country office, Manila (phone +63 2 336 8622):**
 - Bernd Schell, Country Representative; email: bernd.schell@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, Operations Manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok (phone +66 2661 8201):**
 - Anne Leclerc, Head of Regional Office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
 - Al Panico, Head of Operations; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
 - Christine Strater, Operations Coordinator, email: christine.strater@ifrc.org; (mobile: +6012 2130 149)
 - Florent Chané, Zone Logistics Coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, Communications Manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Nate Rabe, Resource Management and Relationship Management Coordinator; email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER); email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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- **[Return](#) to the title page**
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.