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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°1 8 November 2013

Period covered

24 October to 4 November 2013

Appeal target (current):

CHF 5,463,495

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 18 per cent covered in hard pledges and 37 per cent covered in both hard and soft pledges, with more contributions in the pipeline. Additional donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the needs of 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.
- This operation update provides an overview of the situation, general progress made in relief and progress towards preparing a detailed emergency appeal.



Alongside relief distributions that has so far reached more than 4,500 families, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) staff and volunteers work tirelessly to deliver health services to injured individuals. PRC has also set up Rubb halls to accommodate patients as hospitals were severely damaged by the earthquake.

Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

Summary

Three weeks since a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck Central Visayas in the Philippines, emergency operations by the authorities and in-country partners are on-going, focusing on relief. It has been estimated that 3.2 million people have been affected by this disaster. Latest reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) indicate that the earthquake has claimed 222 lives – the majority in Bohol, injured 976 persons, with eight persons reported missing. Up to 73,000 houses have been damaged by the quake. The latest information from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) indicates that there are currently 16,109 families (72,996 persons) living in evacuation centres, while 57,335 families (283,042 persons) are living out of evacuation centres. Many survivors remain apprehensive of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear of aftershocks.

Since the earthquake, people living in evacuation centres have been exposed to harsh weather conditions amidst the rainy season, which is further threatened with the onset of new weather disturbances. Tropical Storm Thirty (local name Wilma) which made landfall in the afternoon of 4 November 2013 over Surigao del Sur, brought stormy weather to 16 areas in the Visayas including Cebu and Bohol. Of greater concern in the latest weather development is Typhoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) which is gaining strength as it moves westward towards the Philippines Area of Responsibility and is making landfall on Friday 8 November 2013.

PRC staff and volunteers were mobilized since the day the earthquake struck and continue to work tirelessly to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected. PRC has deployed additional staff and volunteers from Metro Manila and Cebu chapters to support relief operations in Bohol.

As of 4 November 2013, PRC has distributed non-food packages (blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats and water containers) and shelter materials to more than 4,500 families, with further distributions underway. Up to 15,067 families have received safe water through bladders and tanks installed. With the mobilization of health facilities and personnel to Bohol, PRC has set up medical services and tents to support critical health facilities in Bohol. In addition, PRC has set up 11 welfare desks in hospitals and evacuation centres, where some 2,400 people have been provided with psychosocial support and 200 others received referral services. As of 4 November 2013, up to 5,668 persons in evacuation centres have been reached with basic hygiene promotion sessions, which are on-going.

IFRC's logistics delegate has been on the ground working with PRC logistics officer to facilitate warehousing, acquire additional office space and support transport arrangement. An IFRC field delegate was recruited and deployed immediately to Bohol. IFRC and Partner National Societies with in-country presence – German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – had briefly re-assigned their delegates for Typhoon Bopha recovery operation in Mindanao to Bohol, to augment PRC's delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Some partners have already made pledges to support this operation. The pledges currently being processed are from the Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society/Japanese government, Netherlands Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, as well as the World Health Organization Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF). Once processed, the pledges will place the appeal coverage at approximately 37 per cent. Additional support from partners is of essence to enable PRC to deliver timely assistance to the affected people. On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners who have so far contributed (pledges being processed) their generous donations to this appeal.

The situation

A deadly magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck Central Visayas in the Philippines on the morning of 15 October 2013. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) reported that quake's epicentre was located in the municipality of Sagbayan on Bohol Island, with an approximate depth of 33 kilometres, and is described as the strongest to have hit the Central Visayas islands in more than 20 years. Latest reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) indicate that the earthquake has claimed 222 lives – the majority in Bohol, injured 976 persons, with eight persons reported missing. More than 3,128 aftershocks were recorded, out of which 94 were strong. The provinces of Bohol and Cebu are under a state of calamity.

Three weeks into the disaster, emergency operations by the authorities and in-country partners are on-going, focusing on relief. In response to humanitarian needs resulting from the massive destruction to infrastructure and access, several humanitarian actors have begun carrying out interventions.

According to the latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) information, up to 73,000 houses have been damaged by the quake, with the majority in Bohol. Of this number 14,500 houses were totally damaged while 58,500 were partially damaged. The latest information from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) indicates that there are currently 16,109 families (72,996 persons) living in evacuation centres, while 57,335 families (283,042 persons) are living out of evacuation centres - in makeshift shelters or staying with friends, relatives and neighbours whose houses withstood the quake. Many survivors remain apprehensive of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear of aftershocks.

Since the earthquake, people living in the present 395 evacuation centres have been exposed to harsh weather conditions amidst the rainy season. According to the WASH cluster, access to safe drinking water in all affected areas is still a challenge and emergency latrines are required in strategic locations to serve people who are not staying the entire day in the evacuation centres. The health cluster reports that the severe damage to the health infrastructure has significant negative impact on routine health care provision and is resulting in an increased risk of disease outbreak. Basic food supplies are provided by local government, DSWD, local NGOs and private individuals, and enable basic daily meals for the affected population.

Meanwhile, the country braces itself for more weather disturbances. Tropical Storm Thirty (local name Wilma) which made landfall in the afternoon of 4 November 2013 over Surigao del Sur, brought stormy weather to 16 areas in the Visayas including Cebu and Bohol. Of greater concern in the latest weather development is Typhoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) which is gaining strength as it moves westward towards the Philippines Area of Responsibility and is expected to make landfall on the afternoon of Friday 8 November.

Since early August, a number of weather related events have affected millions of people and resulted in almost 100 deaths. As some areas still remain flooded, health issues related to the floods are a concern and there are significant recovery needs. PRC continues to provide humanitarian support to communities affected by recent emergencies including the Zamboanga crisis, Typhoons Utor and Nari in Central and Northern Luzon, and flooding in Metro Manila and surrounding provinces.

On Sunday evening of 3 November 2013, another earthquake jolted parts of Mindanao. According to news reports, the magnitude 6 quake, with its epicentre 195 kilometres southwest of Palimbang town in Sultan Kudarat, was felt in Malita, Davao del Sur and Davao City.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

Since the disaster struck, PRC has issued regular updates to Movement partners with in-country presence on the latest developments and response initiatives for the earthquake as well as for major events across the country. The IFRC country office, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross briefly re-assigned their delegates for Typhoon Bopha recovery operation in Mindanao to Bohol, to augment PRC's delivery of humanitarian assistance. The delegates have since returned to their respective duty stations. Complementary support to PRC through bilateral arrangements is underway by German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The Finnish Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society delegates in Manila are on standby to support PRC interventions.

The intervention has also benefited from surge capacity provided by two Partner National Societies which do not have in-country presence. Specifically, British Red Cross has provided two delegates, with one supporting the shelter cluster and the other providing communications support to the operation. The Canadian Red Cross Society has seconded one person, who is currently an information manager for the shelter cluster. Meantime, the Singapore Red Cross is also providing communications surge capacity, with their delegate expected to arrive in the Philippines over the weekend.

Following the launch of IFRC's emergency appeal to mobilize international support on PRC's request, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office continues to facilitate updates on PRC's response activities to Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines, in order to mobilize assistance and support. The planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit of the Asia Pacific zone office has deployed one officer to provide in-country support to the operation. The operations coordinator from the disaster management unit (DMU) is also in-country for monitoring and to support the operation.

Coordinating with the authorities

PRC continues to maintain strong relations with government authorities involved in disaster response, including participating and collaborating with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as well as the provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils.

PRC is coordinating with the Department of Health, particularly the health emergency management staff. PRC also engages with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) offices at

various levels – to ensure that planned activities are well-coordinated. Coordination will also be maintained with respective municipal offices and local government units.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. HCT clusters have been activated for this response, and PRC is participating in relevant cluster meetings, including the shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) cluster. IFRC is the co-lead of the emergency shelter cluster, and in addition supports PRC's coordination efforts by participating in the logistics cluster meetings.

Shelter cluster coordination

In meeting its shelter cluster leadership commitment in the Philippines, IFRC has mobilized a shelter coordination team (SCT) to support the coordination of the shelter response. The global shelter cluster regional focal point for Asia Pacific arrived in the Philippines on 18 October to support ongoing assessments, and the IFRC country office is co-leading the SCT with the government DSWD. The focal point is currently acting as the shelter cluster coordinator for this response, leading a team that includes a technical coordinator (seconded by UNHCR), a two-person REACH¹ team including an assessment coordinator and a database expert, and an information manager (seconded by Canadian Red Cross Society). The SCT is working closely with DSWD and other cluster partners in organizing an inter-agency detailed shelter assessment and developing an initial shelter response and advocacy strategy, technical guidelines and standards for a coherent and effective shelter response of the humanitarian agencies, as well as supporting the resource mobilization efforts through international fundraising mechanisms. The SCT will work closely with other clusters, and in particular, early recovery, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), and WASH clusters, in addressing inter-cluster issues of common concern, and maximizing the impact of the available resources deployed to support a coordinated and integrated response.

The REACH assessment will be issued next week and give all agencies a good understanding of what the damage has been and the community needs.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC staff and volunteers were mobilized since the day the earthquake struck and continue to work tirelessly to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected. In the immediate aftermath of the quake, PRC had served hot ready-to-eat meals to more than 4,000 people, and distributed food packages to more than 1,500 families. PRC with IFRC support had also conducted rapid assessments to provide a clearer picture of the quake's impact, which contributes to the formulation of assistance for response with a focus on the province of Bohol.

Two weeks on from the earthquake, tarpaulins and non-food items for 10,000 families arrived in Bohol and distribution is underway. PRC has deployed staff and volunteers from Metro Manila and Cebu chapters to support relief operations in Bohol, in addition to the teams deployed earlier from chapters in Luzon. The teams focus on relief operations as well as detailed assessments, with personnel assigned for specific sectors, including health, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, logistics and camp management. Meanwhile, revalidation of beneficiaries in the most affected municipalities is on-going.

As of 4 November 2013, PRC has distributed non-food packages (blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and water containers) to 3,849 families. The National Society is moving forward efforts in providing emergency shelter in view of the rainy season and impending threat of new weather systems, which will leave displaced families further exposed to harsh weather elements. More than 4,506 families have been provided with tarpaulins, with further distributions underway.

Up to 15,607 families have so far received safe water through four bladders and tanks installed in the most affected municipalities of Bohol, namely Sagbayan, Tubigon, Clarin, Buenavista and Inabanga.

Alongside the mobilization of PRC health staff and volunteers who work tirelessly to deliver health services to injured individuals, PRC has also set up Rubb halls to accommodate patients as hospitals were severely damaged by the earthquake. At least 11 welfare desks have been set up in hospitals and evacuation centres, where over 2,400 people have been provided with psychosocial support and 200 others have received referral services. In view of the need for disease prevention, on-going

¹ See www.reach-initiative.org

hygiene promotion sessions have reached 5,668 persons living in evacuation centres as on 4 November 2013 - 2,098 persons in the municipality of Loon and 3,570 persons in the municipality of Tubigon.

IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) has dispatched 13,800 jerry cans (10 litres) and 13,300 mosquito nets to Manila by air freight and these were received on 4 November 2013. Additional requests for two water bladders, two Rubb halls, 500 tents, 10,000 tarpaulins, 10,000 mosquito nets and 7,000 hygiene kits have been made and these will be dispatched by sea by next week. IFRC is also supporting the Bohol chapter of PRC in hiring vehicles and trucks to facilitate movement of staff and supplies in the field. IFRC's logistics delegate has been on the ground working with PRC logistics officer to facilitate warehousing, acquire additional office space and support transport arrangement.

An IFRC field delegate was recruited and deployed immediately to Bohol. IFRC and Partner National Societies with in-country presence – German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – had re-assigned their delegates for Typhoon Bopha recovery operation in Mindanao to Bohol, to augment PRC's delivery of humanitarian assistance. The delegates have since returned to their respective duty stations.

Meanwhile, detailed assessments are underway in coordination with partners and other humanitarian actors on the ground to inform the plan of action and a revision of this preliminary emergency appeal.

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.

PRC had initiated the provision of relief items alongside the first response. As of 4 November, up to 3,849 families have received non-food packages comprising blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and water containers (*see table 1 below for a breakdown of non-food items and hygiene kits by geographical area*). Additional items are being transported to the affected municipalities, and further distribution of relief items will continue to meet immediate needs of those most affected who have little or no access to basic necessities while the markets recover from the disrupted supply and selling of goods.

Table 1: PRC distribution of relief non-food items in Bohol as of 4-November 2013 (number of families)

Municipality	Non-food items	Hygiene kits
Loon	1,367	903
Sagbayan	117	117
Tubigon	1,014	673
Buenavista	802	802

Catigbian	300	300
Inabanga	249	249
Grand Total	3,849	3,044

Revalidation of beneficiaries in the most affected municipalities, where further distribution of relief items will continue, is ongoing. Prior to undertaking distributions, Red Cross volunteers and staff select beneficiaries using PRC's set criteria. Geographically, the operation has targeted the most affected localities based on the request for support from PRC chapters in Bohol and Cebu. The distribution targets the most affected families, i.e. those that lack capacity to recoup household items, especially those staying in evacuation centres. Priority is given to families without income, or families that have not received any substantial assistance from the government or other organizations, low-income families headed by women (especially widows), low-income families headed by persons with disabilities, low-income families with young children or elderly members, and low-income families of other socially vulnerable groups.

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. 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.

Alongside with beneficiary registration and distribution protocols based on PRC's beneficiary selection criteria, as of 4 November, PRC has distributed tarpaulins to 4,506 families in Bohol (see *table 2 below*). In addition, among the additional supplies that were dispatched from the IFRC zone logistics unit, 500 tents are on the way via sea freight. Once received, the tents will be installed to provide medium-term shelter to selected families whose houses collapsed.

Table 2: PRC distribution of emergency shelter material in Bohol as of 4 November 2013 (number of families)

Municipality	Tarpaulins
Loon	2,008
Sagbayan	117
Tubigon	1,030
Buenavista	802
Catigbian	300
Inabanga	249
Grand Total	4,506

The procurement of fixing materials and tools has been initiated. However, the markets in Tagbilaran City in Bohol do not hold large stocks and will require time to source materials from other areas.

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
<p>Output 3.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population.</p>	<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.

Alongside the mobilization of PRC health staff and volunteers who work tirelessly to deliver health services to injured individuals, PRC has also set up Rubb halls and medical tents to accommodate patients as hospitals were severely damaged by the earthquake. To support critical health facilities, a Rubb hall has been set up as a hospital extension in the Gov. Celestino Galleres Memorial Hospital Tagbilaran City, and advance medical posts to reinforce hospital services were set up in the Cong. Natalio Castillo Memorial Hospital in the municipality of Loon, and in the Community Hospital in the municipality of Maribojoc. At least 11 welfare desks have been set up in hospitals and evacuation centres, where over 2,400 people have been provided with psychosocial support and 200 others have received referral services.

In order to protect health and prevent the occurrence of outbreaks of diseases, including water and vector-borne diseases, there is also the need to promote safe water and food handling, and to provide hygienic items to reinforce practice. Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted during the relief operation and are on-going. As at 4 November 2013, up to 5,668 persons living in evacuation centres have been reached - 2,098 persons in the municipality of Loon and 3,570 persons in the municipality of Tubigon.

With regard to the on-going provision of community health services to augment disrupted health services, two additional Rubb halls have been dispatched from the IFRC zone logistics unit.

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). (See also Outcome 1 on non-food items). • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). (See also Outcome 1 on non-food items). • Conduct a post-distribution survey.

PRC has provided up to 15,067 families in Bohol with safe water through water purification (from the water purification units deployed from Manila and other chapters in the region) and distribution systems installed in the most affected municipalities of Sagbayan, Tubigon, Clarin, Buenavista and Inabanga. Details of water distribution as at 4 November 2013 are summarized in the table below:

Table 2: PRC distribution of safe water in Bohol

Municipality	Operation start date/type of water unit/ capacity in litres per day (lpd)	Volume distributed (up to 4-Nov 2013)	Number of persons served
Tubigon	21-Oct / 2 units T11 tank / 16,000 lpd	192,000 litres	16,000
Sagbayan	28-Oct / T45 pillow bladder/ 10,000 lpd	70,000 litres	23,334
Clarin	28-Oct / 2 bladder stations / 10,000 lpd	70,000 litres	23,334
Buenavista	29-Oct / 1 bladder station / 5,000 lpd	30,000 litres	10,000
Inabanga	3-Nov / 1 unit T11 tank / 8,000 lpd	8,000 litres	2,667
	TOTAL		75,335 (15,067 families)

To further support PRC's water distribution capacity, two water bladders were dispatched from IFRC's zone logistics unit.

Early recovery	
Outcome 5: Affected households supported to restore access to essential household items and assets within eight months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned

<p>Output 5.1: Essential household support provided via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers</p>	<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.
<p>Output 5.2: Environmental sanitation improved and income generating opportunities provided to the affected communities</p>	<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.

Assessments have been initiated and information will be provided in the next operational update.

National society service delivery capacity development	
Outcome 6: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Output 6.1: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training and equipment</p>	<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.
<p>Output 6.2: PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened with the provision of additional equipment.</p>	<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.

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 programme officer to the affected area to provide technical support to the PRC. Partner national societies with in-country presence – German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – also re-assigned their delegates for Typhoon Bopha recovery operation in Mindanao to Bohol, to augment PRC's delivery of humanitarian assistance. The delegates have returned to their work stations after helping to set up the relief distribution pipeline. These delegates and technical staff of IFRC and partners are providing coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers participating in the implementation of activities under this operation, especially at the chapter level. To further maximize this resource with the exchange of experience and knowledge, staff and volunteers from Metro Manila and Cebu chapters were deployed to provide on-site support. The deployment of some of these staff and volunteers has been covered by funds mobilized under this appeal.

Additional supplies to strengthen PRC's capacity for timely and effective disaster response are being dispatched from IFRC's ZLU. These include two water bladders and two Rubb halls which will be immediately deployed to support the provision of health services as well as water distribution in the affected areas in Bohol.

Logistics

The IFRC's in country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and three logistics officers – has facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted PRC in organizing transportation of items to affected areas. The team has initiated the local procurement for some of the items for immediate requirement as well as to replenish stocks.

IFRC's logistics delegate has been on the ground working with PRC logistics officer to facilitate warehousing, acquire additional office space and support transport arrangements. IFRC is also supporting the chapter in hiring vehicles and trucks to facilitate movement of staff and supplies in the field.

Meanwhile, donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who wish to cover tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, Rubb halls, water bladder tanks and collapsible jerry cans through in-kind donations should coordinate with the [ZLU](#) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A mobilization table is available [here](#).

IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) has dispatched 13,800 jerry cans (10 litres) and 13,300 mosquito nets to Manila by air freight and these were received on 4 November 2013. Additional requests for two water bladders, two Rubb halls, 500 tents, 10,000 tarpaulins, 10,000 mosquito nets and 7,000 hygiene kits have been made and ZLU is preparing to dispatch these by sea by next week

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 has since traveled to Bohol to gather stories for the ongoing Red Cross response. More stories, photo galleries and videos are in the pipeline.

Beneficiary communications

To ensure that relief and recovery efforts are carried out in partnership with the people affected by the earthquake, IFRC has initiated discussions with PRC to engage and deploy a beneficiary communications officer in Bohol. The office will support the establishment of beneficiary communication channels, which are necessary to carry important two-way communications and proceed to collect and coordinate feedback from beneficiaries during the relief phase. Specific support will include setting up suggestion/feedback boxes in different municipalities, and installation of hotlines through which beneficiaries can provide feedback or complains.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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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.