UNICEF and Partners Response to Date

UNICEF has distributed over 5,500 water kits benefiting over 28,000 people, and has installed 18 water tanks, repaired 8 hand pumps and 4 water systems, benefiting over 14,000 people. In addition, UNICEF has distributed over 5,900 hygiene kits serving over 29,000 people. Emergency and semi-permanent latrines have been constructed for over 8,000 people, while bathing facilities have been constructed for over 2,300 individuals. To date, over 1,600 children have access to safe WASH facilities in schools and temporary learning spaces through the repair and installation of toilets, latrine and hand-washing facilities in 8 schools within six different municipalities.

UNICEF is supporting Child Friendly Spaces in 8 locations in 5 municipalities, benefiting 750 children, and is negotiating to open more in the near future. UNICEF is in partnership discussions to implement a gender based violence and anti-trafficking project that will build local capacity to address violence against women and children, and to monitor and address trafficking at sea ports.

UNICEF has established 12 temporary learning spaces, benefiting over 1,900 children, in six schools in the municipalities of Loon, Antequera and Bailihan.

UNICEF and partners are providing supplementary feeding for 2,449 children over a four month period, identified as underweight in the priority municipalities. UNICEF has also delivered 50 boxes of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist for treatment of severe acute malnutrition cases throughout the 17 hardest-hit municipalities.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

An earthquake, measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit Bohol Island and nearby provinces in Region VII on 15 October. The earthquake killed at least 223 people, injured 159 and displaced over 350,000 people mostly in Bohol, Cebu and Siquijor provinces. The earthquake damaged civil infrastructure such as roads, schools, hospitals and government buildings, largely in 17 municipalities of Bohol. A Government assessment found over 76,700 houses damaged, with 15% of them completely destroyed. At the peak of the crisis, nearly 600 evacuation centres existed in the affected areas.

Many of the displaced have now returned to their home communities. Over 3,000 people remain in 17 evacuation centers in the affected areas. Early recovery activities have begun. A UNDP managed Cash-for-Work project is being implemented in 10 municipalities with the aim of debris-clearing and generating income for the affected population. However, recovery activities remain strained with a limited presence of NGOs throughout Bohol.

Destruction of homes, schools and community facilities has caused severe disruptions to the normal life and safety of children. The capacity of families and communities to protect children has been disrupted, thus exacerbating the vulnerability of children; consequently, risks of trafficking, exploitation and abuse have increased.

Following the earthquake, some 696 schools in Bohol, with a student population of over 270,000, including both elementary (604 elementary schools) and high school (92 high schools) students, were damaged or destroyed. The Department of Education has begun reconstruction of 123 schools in 23 affected municipalities. A number of schools in the municipalities of Calape, Loon and Antequera have been asked to relocate due to the presence of sinkholes in the area. WASH facilities, notably toilets, are still in need of construction and repair in many of the affected schools; as WASH facilities are not covered in the initial phases under the current Department of Education’s school reconstruction plan.

Water supply systems were damaged following the earthquake leaving many with insufficient safe water for basic survival needs across 17 municipalities in Bohol. Following Typhoon Yolanda, on 8 November, electricity throughout the Island of Bohol was cut off, due to damages sustained at the main power plants in Leyte province (where the electrical power supply for Bohol is based). With the absence of electrical power, water pumping systems were non-functional throughout the Island, which forced the government to allocate generators to water pumping stations and to support the cold chain. The main power source was restored in mid-December, restoring electricity supply to almost 100% in Bohol, except for areas with on-going replacement of damaged electric posts. The local water
Reporting period: 9 November 2013 – 12 January 2014

districts, municipal waterworks and barangay waterworks in most affected municipalities are slowly returning to their normal operation but still with limitation on the supply and coverage. Water access is still limited in 16 barangays belonging to 2 islands from Calape and Loon municipalities due to water works system problems. Water trucking is still needed for the island barangays of Calape while the local government is developing a longer term strategy. Open defecation is widely practiced by the population and the risk of disease outbreak is high under such conditions. Several completely damaged barangay health stations remain non-functional, while others are delivering services in temporary structures.

The Typhoon Yolanda emergency response inhibited the overall humanitarian response to the Bohol earthquake, in that many resources were diverted from Bohol to the typhoon affected regions. In addition, many NGOs refocused their humanitarian response on the typhoon affected areas, leaving Bohol with a very limited group of partners for UNICEF to work with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population in Bohol Province and Central Visayas from Bohol Earthquake</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total affected population</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>612,500</td>
<td>637,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children affected (Under 18 years)</td>
<td>525,000</td>
<td>257,250</td>
<td>267,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years</td>
<td>156,250</td>
<td>76,563</td>
<td>79,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>81,250</td>
<td>41,163</td>
<td>40,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total displaced population</td>
<td>364,193</td>
<td>178,455</td>
<td>185,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children displaced</td>
<td>152,961</td>
<td>74,951</td>
<td>78,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination
The provincial authorities are leading the relief effort in Bohol with support from the national government. The Department of Social Welfare and Development is coordinating relief efforts with the Provincial Governors and mayors in Bohol and other provinces in Central Visayas. On 21 October, the Government’s National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council welcomed international humanitarian assistance and the government identified emergency shelter, early recovery, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, food, logistics and coordination as top priority areas for support. The Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (BEAP) was launched on 23 October by the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team, requesting US$46 million to reach 344,300 people over a 6 month period, until April 2014; of this, UNICEF’s appeal component was US$12 million. A Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (BEAP) revision workshop was conducted on 10 January 2014 to assist clusters in the revision process. A revised BEAP will be finalized by end of January 2014.

UNICEF is working with the Government’s National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Office of Civil Defence, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Health, Department of Education and local authorities in Bohol as part of the interagency response. The cluster system, led by the Government, has been activated. UNICEF co-leads with the government, the clusters on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition, Education (with Save the Children) and Child Protection Area of Responsibility for this emergency.

UNICEF Actions to date

Nutrition
A nutritional assessment for pre-school children was conducted in Bohol in the first quarter of 2013, and found that out of 52,639 children assessed, 3,126 children were found to be underweight; 460 of these children were found to be severely underweight. Six weeks after the earthquake nutritional assessments of children under 5 were conducted in the 17 most affected municipalities. Out of 12,801 children screened, 1,183 children were classified as having moderate acute malnutrition and 330 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF delivered 500 Mid-upper Arm Circumference tapes to the Provincial Health Office, and has height boards and weighing scales on the way to support further assessments. UNICEF has also delivered 50 boxes, with an additional 500 boxes ordered, of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist for treatment of
SAM cases throughout the 17 hardest-hit municipalities.

UNICEF and partners are providing supplementary feeding for 2,449 children (identified as underweight) over a four month period in the priority municipalities. The office of the Provincial Agriculturist, in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, distributed vegetable seedlings to 1,500 families identified with underweight children, and fish fingerlings (Tilapia) to 12 families with malnourished children in six of the hardest-hit municipalities.

**Child Protection**

The Child Protection sub-cluster aims to reach 9,500 children and 300 women in need of protection, structured play and psychosocial support. UNICEF is supporting Child Friendly Spaces in 8 locations in 5 municipalities, benefiting 750 children, and is negotiating to open more in the near future. In total, Child Friendly Spaces are operational in 14 locations with a variety of psychosocial support activities being provided by both Save the Children in Loon, Maribojoc and Antequerra, and by Community and Family Services International in Getafe, Inabanga, Carmen, Calape, and Loon.

Through cluster agencies, to date, over 1,300 parents, service providers, officials and teachers have received training on psychosocial first aid in order to support children’s recovery. In addition, 51 officials from four barangays have been trained on referral pathways.

Reports indicate 13 cases of violence against women and children in five municipalities. These cases are being addressed through existing government services but have highlighted gaps in local structures and identified entry points for targeting training and support.

UNICEF, together with UNFPA, held a three-day child protection in emergencies and gender based violence training covering the eleven municipalities of Maribojoc, Sagbayan, Tubigon, Catigbian, Talibon, Balilihan, Carmen, Danao, Jetafe, Alicia, Clarin, and the City of Tagbilaran. Forty-five municipal officials were trained on key issues of Child Protection in Emergencies, including Child Friendly Spaces and psychosocial support as well as on gender-based violence, Woman Friendly Spaces, sex trafficking and children’s rights.

UNICEF is in partnership discussions to implement a gender-based violence and anti-trafficking project that will build local capacity to address violence against women and children, and to monitor and address trafficking at sea ports.

Partners form the Child Protection Working group held focus group discussions with 45 children aged 15-17 years, to determine children’s views on child protection issues facing them. Additional focus group discussions are planned for the near future and will contribute to further analysis on children’s needs in Bohol.

**WASH**

UNICEF has distributed over 5,500 water kits benefitting over 28,000 people, and has installed 18 water tanks, repaired 8 hand pumps and 4 water systems, benefiting over 14,000 people. In addition, UNICEF has distributed over 5,900 hygiene kits serving over 29,000 people. Emergency and semi-permanent latrines have been constructed for over 8,000 people, while bathing facilities have been constructed for over 2,300 individuals.

To date, over 2,600 children have access to safe WASH facilities in schools and temporary learning spaces through the repair and installation of toilets, latrine and hand-washing facilities in 8 schools within the municipalities of Maribojoc, Tubigon, Calape, Sagbayan, Clarin and Inabanga. UNICEF has plans for the construction and repair of WASH facilities in at least 31 more schools over the next few months.

UNICEF and cluster partners have distributed over 15,000 hygiene kits, over 10,000 water kits and 454 latrine repair kits since the start of the emergency. Cluster partners have constructed 586 communal emergency/semi-permanent latrines, installed 257 bladder tanks and tap stands, and conducted 1,381 hygiene promotion activities in 12 different barangays, which have reached 80,000 people. In addition, 13 water treatment units were delivered to 8 municipalities, which will provide 100,000 people with clean water.

UNICEF and cluster partners have trained 39 Municipal WASH focal persons from 35 municipalities, as well as trained 60 sanitary inspectors, on WASH in emergencies. The topics covered in the training included: water supply, sanitation,
hygiene promotion and WASH planning in Emergencies. The WASH Cluster is carrying out a campaign to promote open-defecation-free barangays and latrine construction in the municipalities of Hambungan Tungod, Inabanga, Ubojan, Tubigon, Canapnapan and Corella.

Education
UNICEF has established 12 temporary learning spaces, benefiting over 1,900 children, in six schools in the municipalities of Loon, Antequera and Bailihan. The Department of Education has reported that attendance figures for schools in the new-year are considered normal, with a rate between 93 and 100%.

WFP has planned to re-establish school feeding programmes, with an initial target of 50 schools, benefiting over 15,000 students across 13 municipalities. Orientation briefings on the school feeding programme are planned for next week throughout the 13 targeted municipalities.

Funding
As part of an inter-agency appeal, UNICEF Philippines is requesting US$12,179,822 for the Bohol response to meet the immediate needs of children and women throughout the affected areas.

UNICEF’s total appeal to support crisis-affected children and women across the Philippines, including those impacted by Typhoon Haiyan, the Bohol Earthquake, Central Mindanao and the Zamboanga conflict is now US $144,629,816 million.

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