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PHILIPPINES (MINDANAO)

Humanitarian Action Plan 2013

TYPHOON BOPHA/PABLO RESPONSE –
AN ACTION PLAN FOR RECOVERY

Revision: January 2013



Participants in 2013 Bopha/Pablo Action Plan for Recovery

A ASDSW **C** CEMILARDEF, CRS **F** FAO **H** HelpAge, HopeWW, HFHI, HI **I** ILO, IOM **M** MERLIN, MinHRAC, MMCEAI, MOSEP **O** OCHA, Oxfam GB **P** Plan **S** SC **T** TREES **U** UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF **W** WFP, WHO

Please note that humanitarian plans are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap/>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

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Reference map



1. SUMMARY

Typhoon Bopha, locally known as Pablo, hit the east coast of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines in the early hours of December 4. It was the 16th and most powerful typhoon in the Philippines and the deadliest in the world² in 2012. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), it affected 6.2 million people and left 1,067 people dead, more than 800 people missing, and close to a million people displaced. More than 216,000 houses were damaged, and key public infrastructure and vast tracts of agricultural land decimated. On December 7, the President of the Philippines declared a state of national calamity and accepted the offer of international assistance.

On 5 December, the NDRRMC and the Humanitarian Country Team jointly completed rapid needs assessments in three regions initially identified as most affected regions. The preliminary findings informed the development of the “Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Action Plan for Recovery” (BAP), which was launched as an addendum to the Humanitarian Action Plan 2013. The BAP requested US\$65 million to provide immediate life-saving aid and support to the most-affected communities.³

Clusters, led by the Government, conducted further assessments in the following four weeks, forming the evidence base for this revision. The highest priority humanitarian needs are shelter, early recovery and livelihoods, food security and agriculture, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). President Aquino has stressed the importance of a coordinated and community-driven humanitarian response.

While the Philippines is the third most disaster-prone country in the world, typhoons typically pass to the north of Mindanao; the eastern coastal areas worst hit by Typhoon Bopha had reportedly not experienced such a storm for 100 years. Between November 30 and December 4, strategic emergency preparedness actions—such as early warning, pre-emptive evacuation and pre-positioning of stocks—saved lives. The response to the typhoon is being used to further strengthen disaster risk reduction and the Government is committed to the “build back better”

Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response – An Action Plan for Recovery: Key parameters

Planning and budgeting horizon	To end of June 2013 ¹
Key milestones	First half of 2013: Government-led Post-disaster needs assessment Mid-May: Elections
Target areas	Davao Oriental Compostela Valley Agusan del Sur Surigao del Sur
Affected population	6.2 million people
People targeted	923,000 people
Total funding requested	\$76 million
Funding requested per person targeted	\$82

¹ At 30 June 2013 this will be reviewed and in the case of Food Security and Agriculture, and Livelihoods there is a possibility of extension if evidence is presented of on-going humanitarian needs which will not be met without humanitarian assistance in support of the Government as primary responder.

² Philippine Daily Inquirer, “Pablo was Deadliest Catastrophe in the World in 2012,” 13 January 2013 at <http://globalnation.inquirer.net/61367/pablo-was-deadliest-catastrophe-in-the-world-in-2012>

³ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this action plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

principle which was applied following Tropical Storm Washi (locally known as Sendong) which struck north-eastern Mindanao on 17 December 2011 affecting 624,600 people, leaving more than 1,500 dead, displacing 430,500 people and destroying some 40,000 houses.

The humanitarian community will complement government response efforts by supporting (1) immediate, life-saving assistance to people with assessed needs who have been affected or displaced; (2) transitory and permanent shelter solutions to those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed; (3) early re-establishment of livelihoods with a special focus on agriculture; (4) Government and community capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies; and (5) specific needs of vulnerable groups and people in less accessible areas.

The humanitarian community will adjust its activities as government response planning incorporates the results of the imminent Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). A focus will be placed on community participation and communications, and on advocacy in relation to planning for return and resettlement of the displaced within a human rights framework. Response efforts will take into account cross-cutting issues such as gender and the environment as well as changes in the operational context including, for example, elections in mid-2013.

This action plan reflects a continuing process towards the humanitarian community contributing to government-led preparedness and long-term solutions. A total of \$76 million is requested for 46 projects to deliver an integrated programme of support to government efforts in the first half of 2013 in responding directly to the needs of 923,000 most-affected people.

Philippines (Typhoon Bopha) Humanitarian Dashboard

Crisis Description

In the early hours of 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha, locally known as Pablo, hit the east coast of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines, destroying houses and key public infrastructure and decimating vast tracts of agricultural land.

Most-affected areas:

Provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley (Davao region, RXI) and provinces of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur (Caraga region, RXIII)

Most-affected groups:

IDPs and returnees especially children, women, elderly, and persons with specific needs are welcomed in evacuation centres and remote communities.

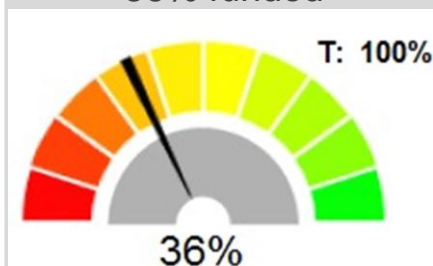
Baseline

Population (NSO 2010)	4,156,653 (RXI) 2,293,480 (RXIII)
GRDP per capita (NSCB 2011)	P 89,552 (RXI) P 44,472 (RXIII)
Poverty Incidence (Popn) (NSCB 2009)	31.3%(RXI) 47.8%(RXIII)
Life expectancy (CIA World Factbook 2012)	69 years (M) 75 years (F)

Funding

REVISED REQUIREMENTS
\$76 million

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
\$76 million
36% funded



Overall Priority Needs

- Emergency and durable shelter solutions.
- Life-saving assistance to people staying inside and outside evacuation centres (food assistance, WASH facilities, psychosocial support, health services, screening for malnutrition and safe learning spaces for affected children)
- Debris clearance and rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure.
- Immediate opportunities for income generation and interim livelihoods, and planning for re-establishment of sustainable permanent livelihoods.
- Reaching less accessible/remote communities.
- Ensuring appropriate response to the most vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and the most vulnerable communities including indigenous communities and those located in geo-hazard areas.
- Development of capacities for response and recovery on the part of Government at all levels, with a view to strengthening disaster risk reduction for future emergencies.

People in need

OVERALL CASELOAD

6.2 million people
affected

1.1 million people
needing assistance

923,000 people
targeted by
humanitarian
partners

Source: NDRRMC

Source: DSWD DROMIC, 7Jan2013

KEY FIGURES

835,934 people
Displaced outside
evacuation centres

7,524 people
Inside evacuation
centres

71,409
Totally damaged
houses

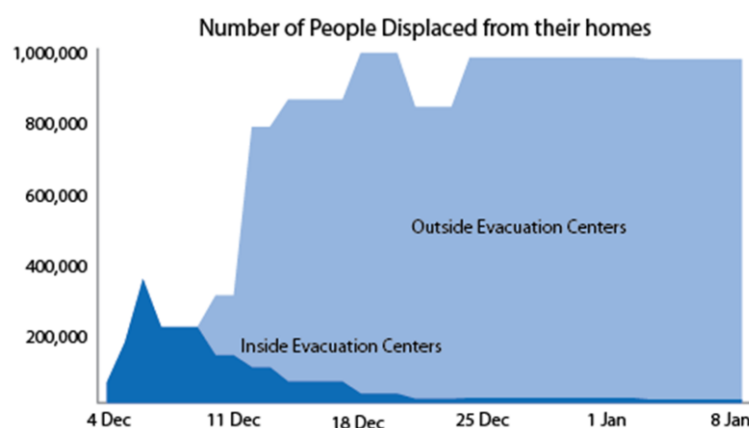
Source: DSWD DROMIC 07Jan2013

Key Figures

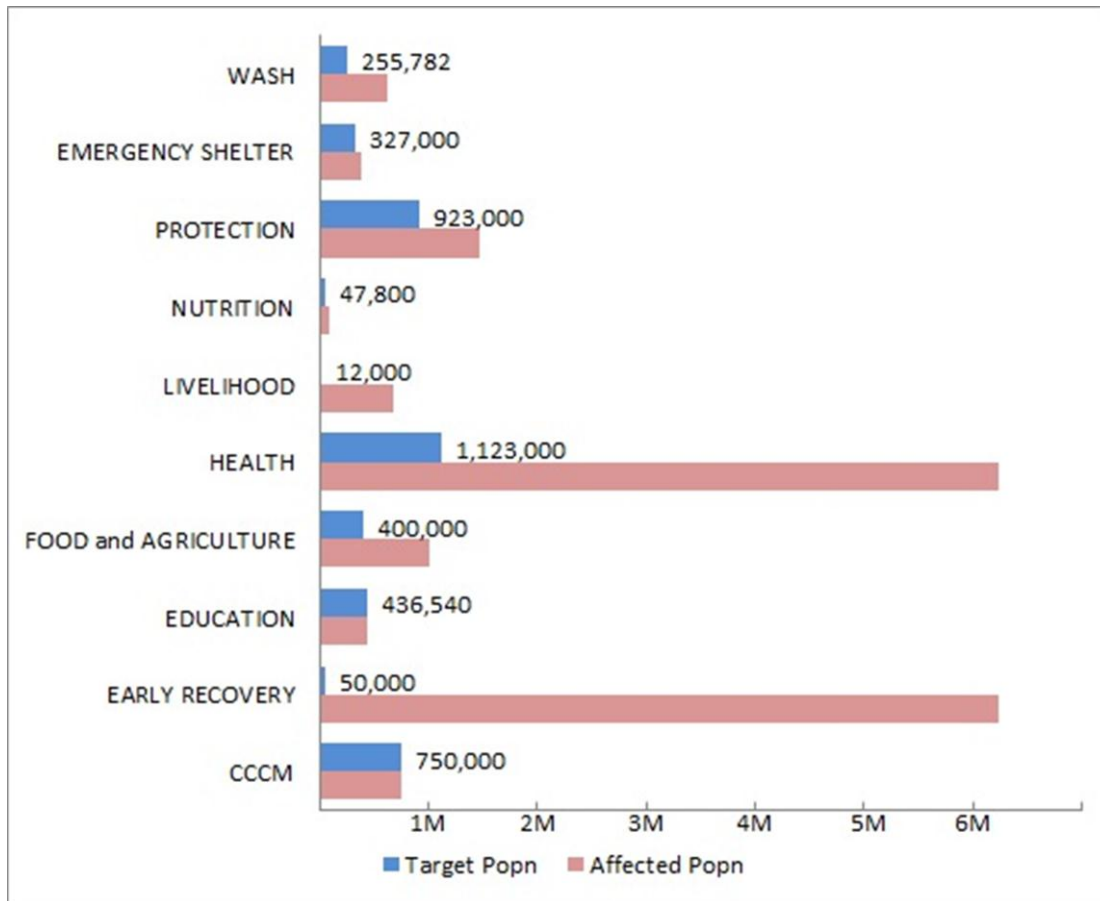
1,067 people
Reported dead

\$830 million
Estimated cost of damages
(infrastructure/agriculture)

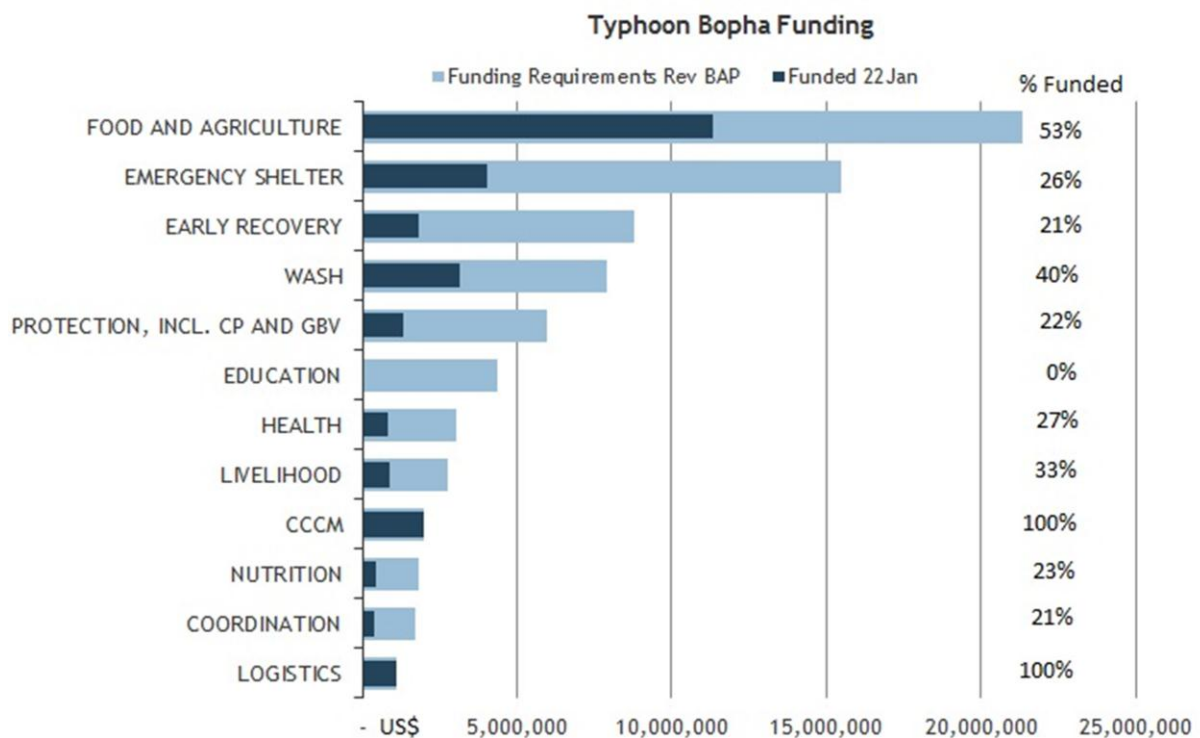
Source: NDRRMC/DSWD DROMIC



Number of people affected and targeted by cluster



Typhoon Bopha Response Plan Funding Status



Summary Tables: Requirements and funding to date, by cluster and organization

Table I: Requirements and funding to date per cluster

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery as of 22 January 2013					
Cluster	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
CCCM	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	100%	-
COORDINATION	1,710,211	365,100	1,345,111	21%	494,805
EARLY RECOVERY	8,796,822	1,807,444	6,989,378	21%	-
EDUCATION	4,375,696	-	4,375,696	0%	-
EMERGENCY SHELTER	15,496,210	4,022,799	11,473,411	26%	-
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	21,346,009	11,358,816	9,987,193	53%	4,000,000
HEALTH	3,045,369	817,368	2,228,001	27%	-
LIVELIHOOD	2,760,575	899,479	1,861,096	33%	-
LOGISTICS	1,100,000	1,096,790	3,210	100%	-
NUTRITION	1,838,750	424,610	1,414,140	23%	-
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV	5,967,960	1,317,886	4,650,074	22%	-
WASH	7,264,935	3,152,793	4,112,142	43%	-
Grand Total	75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805

Table II. Requirements and funding to date by priority level

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery as of 22 January 2013					
Priority	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
A - VERY HIGH	70,944,554	26,857,890	44,086,664	38%	4,494,805
B - HIGH	4,757,983	405,195	4,352,788	9%	-
Grand Total	75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 January 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table III: Requirements and funding to date per organization

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery as of 22 January 2013					
Organization	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
ASDSW	821,500	-	821,500	0%	-
CEMILARDEF	105,000	-	105,000	0%	-
CRS	3,425,700	-	3,425,700	0%	-
FAO	3,146,503	-	3,146,503	0%	-
HelpAge International	713,215	-	713,215	0%	-
HFHI	5,491,860	1,008,065	4,483,795	18%	-
HI	325,290	302,419	22,871	93%	-
Hopeww	80,388	-	80,388	0%	-
ILO	2,055,095	899,479	1,155,616	44%	-
IOM	5,730,000	3,706,473	2,023,527	65%	-
MERLIN	390,000	-	390,000	0%	-
MinHRAC	150,000	-	150,000	0%	-
MMCEAI	49,500	-	49,500	0%	-
MOSEP	256,000	-	256,000	0%	-
OCHA	1,510,211	365,100	1,145,111	24%	494,805
OXFAM GB	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-
Plan	2,292,787	1,308,261	984,526	57%	-
SC	2,503,150	-	2,503,150	0%	-
TREES	296,822	-	296,822	0%	-
UNDP	8,500,000	1,807,444	6,692,556	21%	-
UNFPA	737,695	313,724	423,971	43%	-
UNHCR	1,831,695	499,992	1,331,703	27%	-
UNICEF	12,977,000	3,765,492	9,211,508	29%	-
WFP	20,713,126	12,680,216	8,032,910	61%	4,000,000
WHO	1,350,000	606,420	743,580	45%	-
Grand Total	75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 January 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Timeline

2012

- 30 November: Government of the Philippines initiate preparedness measures such as early warnings, pre-emptive evacuation, establishment of evacuation centres, pre-positioning relief items and alerting response personnel.
- 3 December: National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meet to discuss preparedness. Decision made to pre-deploy United Nations Disaster and Assessment (UNDAC) team.
- 4 December: Typhoon Bopha makes landfall in Davao Oriental province in eastern Mindanao with a Category 5 status and moves across Region XI, CARAGA and Region X during the day. The UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) writes to the Government offering support.
- 5 December: The RC/HC meets the President of the Philippines and reiterates the offer of international assistance.
- 5 December: Government of the Philippines, supported by the HCT, commences joint rapid damage and needs assessments in Mindanao.
- 5-12 December: Cluster-specific assessments commence.
- 7 December: Typhoon Bopha exits the Philippine Area of Responsibility. The President and the RC/HC visit the worst affected areas to see first-hand the situation on the ground. The President declares state of national calamity, and accepts offer of international assistance.
- 8 December: Rapid needs assessment reports released.
- 9 December: NDRRMC-HCT meeting in Davao to discuss humanitarian response efforts.
- 10 December: Bopha Action Plan for Recovery (BAP) launched in Davao City by the Secretary of Social Welfare and Development and the RC/HC, requesting \$65 million.
- 12 December: UNDAC established humanitarian hubs in Nabunturan, Compostela Valley and Trento, Agusan del Sur.
- 12 December: Briefing of BAP to the Member States in Geneva by the Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, and the RC/HC.
- 13 December: The RC/HC briefs Member States in Manila.
- 21 December: Inter-Cluster planning meeting at which a decision is made as to the timeframes and modalities for the BAP Revision and agreement is reached to hold a strategic planning workshop.
- 27 December: The Emergency Relief Coordinator approves \$10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).
- 28 December: Strategic planning workshop including participants from Government and the humanitarian community, lays the foundations for the BAP Revision.

2013

- 3 January: Tropical Storm Auring passes across northern Mindanao, bringing further rain to typhoon-affected areas.
- 4 January: Fortnightly inter-cluster coordination meeting begins to be held in Davao City, chaired by the Director of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region XI.
- 5 January: Coordination hub for Government, national and international partners established in Cateel to serve Boston, Cateel and Baganga municipalities, with office space functional and accommodation facilities under construction.
- 8 January: Cluster follow-up needs assessments are completed.
- 15-16 January: Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, and acting RC/HC lead a donor mission to the affected areas.
- 25 January: Launch of the BAP Revision is scheduled to take place in Manila.

2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS

2.1 Eastern Mindanao

Eastern Mindanao is a lush, mineral-rich land combining low-lying coastal areas and mountainous forest areas inland. Encompassing the Davao and CARAGA regions, eastern Mindanao is home to 6.9 million people.⁴ Both mountain and coastal communities rely heavily on agriculture; approximately 80% of households in the region rely on subsistence farming of basic commodities such as bananas, coconuts, durian, rice, cacao, coffee, palm oil and rubber. Unlike other coastal areas in Mindanao, fishing is relatively uncommon due to a deep ocean trench a few miles offshore, which causes the seas to be too rough for small fishing vessels.

As the region is rich in natural resources, there are significant mining and logging operations in the area. Heavy rains can trigger landslides, as was seen in Compostela Valley province during Typhoon Bopha. Compostela Valley is also home to five indigenous communities: the Mansaka, Mandaya, Dibabawon, Mangguangan and Manobo, referred to collectively as the Lumad.

Prior to the typhoon, Davao Oriental and Agusan del Sur provinces were already recognised as 2 of the 15 poorest provinces in the Philippines.⁵ Food insecurity in eastern Mindanao is of a medium to high level.⁶ Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley have acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting) at or above the national average, with acute malnutrition as high as 9.3%, classifying the baseline nutrition situation as risky.⁷ The affected regions also have staggering number of children engaged in hazardous labour with 114,000 children in Region XI and 90,000 in Region XIII.⁸

Davao and CARAGA regions are also affected by operations of the New People's Army (NPA), a rural-based guerrilla force, which is part of the National Democratic Front (NDF) that encompasses the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). NPA activities are considered by some to be extortion for personal gain, and by others as 'revolutionary taxes.' According to the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, NPA has 4,111 members. Recent efforts to revive peace talks have failed due to unmet demands for detained NPA "consultants" to be released. A ceasefire between the NPA and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) expired after a month on 15 January 2013 and the position thereafter remains unclear.

**Average yearly
income in Davao
region \$2,438 and
CARAGA region
\$2,167**

National Statistical Coordination
Board, 2009 data

⁴ 2010 Census: Davao region has 4,468,563 people and CARAGA region has 2,429,224 people.

⁵ National Statistical Coordination Board, 2009 data.

⁶ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) map produced by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) in late November 2012.

⁷ National Nutrition Survey, 2011.

⁸ National Statistics Office and International Labour Organization, 2011 Survey on Children.

2.2 Typhoon Bopha

Typhoon Bopha, locally known as Pablo, hit the east coast of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines on 4 December 2012 at 4:45 a.m. With accumulated rainfall of 500 mm per 24 hours and wind strength of 175 km per hour, Typhoon Bopha had twice the rainfall and three times the wind strength of Tropical Storm Washi, which struck northern Mindanao in December 2011, claiming more than 1,500 lives and affecting more than half a million people. Over the course of three days, Bopha moved westwards from Davao Oriental across Mindanao, then crossed Negros Oriental and Palawan regions.

“Nothing is impossible to those who are willing to unite, to work for solutions, and to act towards consensus”

President Benigno S. Aquino III

According to the NDRRMC, on 7 December, a state of national calamity was declared by the President of the Philippines and by 25 December, 50 provinces, municipalities and cities across the five affected regions, namely Regions IV-B, VII, X, XI and XIII, declared a state of calamity.

Eastern Mindanao bore the brunt of the Typhoon, and four provinces in Davao region were most affected: Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental in Davao region and, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur in CARAGA region. Humanitarian activities are focused on the worst affected areas where support is needed for government response.

2.3 Consequences

According to the NDRRMC⁹ and clusters:

- Some 6.2 million people have been affected by the typhoon; as at 25 December some 13,940 people were being provided assistance inside and 959,267 outside evacuation centres.
- Despite extensive preparedness efforts by the Government and by communities, which clearly saved lives, some 1,067 people are reported dead and a further 834 people missing, as at 25 December.
- Over 216,817 houses have been damaged or destroyed.
- Initial estimates to damages to infrastructure, including roads, bridges, public structures, schools, health facilities, and flood control, amount to \$186 million.
- Power is gradually being restored to the 21 municipalities that experienced outages, and most areas are still experiencing water supply interruptions.
- About 400,000 individuals are targeted by humanitarian partners for food assistance in the worst affected areas.
- Widespread loss of livelihoods due to the decimation of vast tracts of agricultural land.

⁹ National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Sitrep no. 38, 25 December 2012.

- Debris clearing and clean-up have been identified as immediate concerns to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and to provide opportunities for short term income generation for some of the worst-affected families.
- Classes have reopened on 14 January; schools are no longer being used as evacuation centres.

2.4 Preparedness and Bopha Action Plan

Typhoon Bopha's arrival on 4 December was just a fortnight prior to the planned launch date of the Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for 2013, which focused on conflict-affected areas in central Mindanao. On 10 December, the United Nations and humanitarian partners launched the BAP at the same time as the HAP 2013. The BAP requested \$65 million for 27 projects to provide immediate life-saving aid and support to 481,000 of the worst-affected people over three to six months.

The process of revising the BAP started on 28 December based on developments in the humanitarian context and updated needs assessments undertaken by clusters. A half-day workshop was held in Davao City, Mindanao bringing together government officials, UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to discuss and agree on the strategic framework for the revision. The strategic objectives of the BAP were as follows.

Strategic objectives of the initial BAP

In support of the Government's response effort, the Humanitarian Country Team will provide urgent and time-critical humanitarian assistance by:

1. Providing immediate life-saving assistance to people with assessed needs who have been affected or displaced.
2. Providing transitory and permanent shelter solutions to those who lost their homes.
3. Supporting the early re-establishment of livelihoods with a special focus on agriculture.

This document revises the BAP, and the updated strategic objectives are in 3.4 below.

2.5 Funding to date

The BAP which originally requested \$65 million is 42% funded with a total of \$27.3 million in commitments and contributions, according to the Financial Tracking Service. 37% of the funding was provided by the CERF (\$10 million).

Logistics, CCM and Livelihood are fully funded (100%) while Food and Agriculture (54%) and WASH (53%) are the only other clusters to have received more than 50% funding. At the other end of the scale, Education has not received any funding to date, while the low levels of funding for Nutrition (17%) and Protection (23%) are also concerning.

The United States, Japan and Australia are the leading contributors to the BAP, accounting for 42% of the total funding to date.

In addition to the funding to the BAP, the overall humanitarian response to this typhoon has received an additional \$15 million in contributions and pledges, bringing the total humanitarian

funding for the typhoon response to \$42 million. Key donors include Australia, Canada, European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. (See Annex IV for details of funding to date.)

2.6 Response to date

On 30 November, the Government of the Philippines initiated preparedness measures by issuing early warning signals, establishing evacuation centres, pre-positioning relief items and by alerting response personnel. By 3 December, the day prior to the typhoon making landfall, some 972 evacuation centres were readied, and 81 personnel, 12 vehicles, 60 seacraft and 35 aircraft were pre-positioned. The humanitarian community likewise mobilised preparedness measures including pre-deployment of a 12-member UNDAC team,¹⁰ an assessment of inventory (including pre-positioned items funded by donors to facilitate rapid response) and identification of surge staff to deploy as needed.

The UNDAC deployment lasted three weeks, with the first team members arriving in Manila on 2 December. The team supported the Government and the HCT with inter-agency needs assessments of the affected areas, on-going information management efforts during preparedness and response phase, and the establishment of coordination mechanisms, including the cluster system, as required. The mission was unique in a sense that the pre-deployment enabled a rapid scaling up of preparedness activities for an imminent large-scale disaster. The surge capacity raised the HCT's readiness to deploy needs assessment capacity to multiple locations, as needed. This was particularly appreciated as the course of the direction of the typhoon was unpredictable, yet the strength and size indicated that there was little doubt that it would have significant humanitarian impact in multiple provinces should it make landfall.

In addition to already operational clusters, the Government activated the Logistics Cluster to coordinate the humanitarian response in the most affected areas. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) decided to establish an operation centre in Davao City and field command posts in Trento in Agusan del Sur, and Nabunturan in Compostela Valley, to cover the 12 worst-affected municipalities in Davao and CARAGA regions. At the request of the Government, humanitarian partners have provided support to the NDRRMC with information management, including mapping.

On 9 December in Davao City, DSWD Secretary chaired a humanitarian meeting with the RC/HC for government representatives, civil society, national and international NGOs, bilateral aid agencies and UN agencies to jointly plan respective cluster response. The Secretary briefed on the principles of response stressed by the President: the importance of strengthening coordination; the equitable distribution of relief where 'no one is left behind'; a community-driven response; and meeting minimum standards. It was also stressed that communicating with affected communities and information management are essential.

Since Typhoon Bopha struck the Philippines, the Government has been coordinating the response in the most affected areas of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur.¹¹ The cluster system has been rolled out at regional and provincial levels

¹⁰ UNDAC is part of the international emergency response system for sudden-onset emergencies, which was created in 1993 and is managed by OCHA Geneva. UNDAC teams can deploy at short notice (12-48 hours) anywhere in the world to help the UN and governments of disaster-affected countries during the first phase of a sudden-onset emergency. They are provided free of charge to the disaster-affected country, and deployed upon the request of the RC/HC and/or the affected government.

¹¹ For a discussion of the government response strategy see 3.2 below.

and steps are being taken to do likewise in municipalities on needs basis and as required by the circumstances. This is significant given that most governments in typhoon-affected areas have little previous experience in disasters be they natural or man-made.

A number of positive achievements may be reported. According to the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report of 25 December, almost one million food packs have been distributed throughout the affected areas. At least 176,600 people have benefited from cash-for-work (CFW) initiatives geared towards clearing debris as well as rehabilitating public infrastructure and rebuilding homes. While significant gaps remain in the provision of shelter, a total of approximately 35,000 emergency shelter kits have been distributed from international actors and 83 bunkhouses are under construction. In addition, some 35,000 family water kits and hygiene kits have been distributed to stricken families.

Pre-positioning makes a difference

Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma in September and October 2009, Typhoons Nalgae and Nesat in October 2011 and Tropical Storm Washi in December 2011: one key lesson learnt from past emergency responses in the Philippines was the critical need to mobilize and pre-position essential life-saving food and non-food items that could be cost-effectively purchased and immediately dispatched in the event of a major calamity. Accordingly, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster decided to establish an in-country contingency food stock comprising 200 metric tons of fortified high energy biscuits and a stock of 1,500 metric tons of rice in order to respond flexibly to any emergency at any given time.

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster secured resources to pre-position 1,017 metric tons of disaster contingency stock of rice at the onset of the 2012 typhoon season. In addition, the Cluster had fostered an agreement with the National Food Authority (NFA) to be able to withdraw the contingency stock from virtually any NFA depot in the country so that food is promptly delivered to where it is needed within 24-48 hours of a request from the government in a cost-effective way.

These preparedness measures proved invaluable during the Typhoon Bopha response. Having utilized the entire disaster contingency stock, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster is now negotiating replenishment.

2.7 Current situation

More than a month after Typhoon Bopha made landfall in eastern Mindanao, gaps in humanitarian assistance remain. According to DSWD, the number of the affected population by the typhoon continues to grow. On 3 January, there were 13,940 people being provided assistance inside evacuation centres and 959,267 staying outside of evacuation centres according to the NDRRMC. All of the 42 evacuation centres that remain open are in Compostela Valley, as of 13 January. This is largely because in the coastal areas, there are insufficient buildings left standing which can serve as evacuation centres, and only the most vulnerable people such as the elderly and single/female-headed households were staying in them in the initial weeks of the disaster. Now most people in east coast areas are staying at or near the site ruins of their former homes, or the damaged remnants of them, using storm debris and tarpaulins for shelter. Of the evacuation centres that do exist, several are in school buildings.

For current humanitarian needs see 2.9 below.

2.8 Needs assessment

The original BAP was based on preliminary findings of rapid needs assessments. The pre-emptively deployed UNDAC team plus surge teams including from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, provided direct support to the Government and HCT on joint rapid needs assessments and information management during the preparedness and response phase, and the establishment of humanitarian coordination mechanisms in affected areas.

On 5 December, the NDRRMC and the HCT completed rapid needs assessments in three regions initially identified as the most affected: Davao, Northern Mindanao and CARAGA. The methodology was largely observations and key informant interviews. The assessments indicated a dire need for food, water, shelter, medicines, hygiene items, non-food items, such as generators, and protection.



Rapid needs assessments being undertaken in New Bataan municipality, Compostela Valley. Photo: OCHA, December 2012.

At the time, access constraints and communication difficulties arising from fallen power lines, damaged and destroyed roads and bridges, storm debris and landslides and disrupted flights and telecommunications hampered the ability to capture a complete picture of the Typhoon's impact and to initiate the response in some areas. This was particularly the case in remote rural villages (barangays) in Compostela Valley, which remains an issue in mid-January.

On 17 December, the HCT decided at a meeting in Manila that, rather than conduct a later joint multi-cluster initial rapid needs assessment, clusters would proceed to coordinate needs assessments within clusters and conduct further needs assessments in collaboration with other clusters where needed.

These sectorial needs assessments commenced on 5 December and ran until 8 January. The methodology varied by cluster – see Annex I for details. A food security, nutrition and livelihood survey was conducted jointly by some clusters taking part and also sharing costs.¹²

2.9 Priority needs

As far as life-saving needs are concerned, aside from the deaths directly resulting from the typhoon, there have not been deaths from disease or malnutrition. However, sustained humanitarian response is needed if this situation is to be maintained, particularly in circumstances

¹² The survey was conducted in the four provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur during 5-11 January in randomly selected barangays and households. Some 860 households and 73 communities have been interviewed encompassing 40 municipalities. The survey focused on access to assistance received thus far, household demographics, expenditures, food consumption, housing (shelter) and amenities, livelihood (agriculture and its damage, sources of livelihood); sources of food, coping methods, nutrition, status and accessibility to services: wash, health, roads, market, schools; household desires and priorities for intervention by agencies. The data is still being analysed, however, preliminary results have guided the preparation of the needs analyses section of the BAP. A full survey report will be ready towards the end of January.

where affected communities are living amongst storm debris and sewage, and there is limited access to potable water and health services.

The priority humanitarian needs **overall** are:

- Emergency and durable shelter solutions, including resolution of house, land and property issues including the intended Government declaration of “no build” zones and identification of resettlement sites.
- Immediate opportunities and equitable access to income generation and interim livelihoods (such as through food-for-work or FFW and CFW depending on market conditions), and planning for re-establishment of permanent livelihoods.
- Debris clearance and safe disposal, and rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure.
- Life-saving assistance to people staying inside and outside evacuation centres, including food assistance, WASH facilities, psychosocial support, health services including reproductive health information and services,, screening for malnutrition and safe learning spaces for affected children.
- Reaching less accessible communities such as remote hinterland barangays and ensuring all affected families, in urban and rural areas, are able to access services through being informed of assistance available and having appropriate documentation and access cards.
- Ensuring appropriate response to and prioritizing the most vulnerable groups including women, children, adolescents, elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers, people with disabilities, and the most vulnerable communities including indigenous communities and those located in geo-hazard areas.

Priority needs **by sector** are as follows.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

At the height of the disaster, an estimated 150,000 families (750,000 people) were counted residing in the 1,150 evacuation centres.¹³ According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)¹⁴ and daily monitoring of IOM’s Municipal Coordinators, the displaced communities come from the most affected municipalities of Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur provinces. They are residing in schools, local government buildings, health centres, tent cities, transitional sites, spontaneous settlements and on the sites of their former homes.¹⁵ Some families who have pitched makeshift shelters on the roadside have been transferred to tents and bunkhouses while waiting for permanent shelter solutions.¹⁶ The number of families in similar situations in remote hinterland barangays is not yet fully known due to accessibility constraints. In a situation such as this, where displaced people are in a variety of evacuation centres and camp-like situations, and movements are fluid, there is a crucial need for on-going and regular displacement tracking, including those in spontaneous settlements or self-settled camps. It is essential to work from a clear picture of the types of displaced people, and their options for return or resettlement. The following diagramme depicts the specific typologies of displaced households intended for shelter solutions planning.

¹³ DSWD, Disaster Response Operations Monitoring & Information Centre (DROMIC) Report, 2 January 2013.









¹⁴ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report. 14 December 2012.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report. 1 January, 2013.

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Note: The arrows do not connote linear movement for all IDPs but just providing general direction of movement towards durable solution.

		Migration / Host Family (return when possible)	Evacuation Centers (Collective centers e.g. schools, stadiums,...)	Tent Cities ⁱⁱ (spontaneous settlements or semi-planned)	Transitional Relocation Sites ⁱ (Planned Camps with Upgraded Services)	Resettlement Sites ⁱ	Return ^{iv}	
Groups More Likely to Face Extended Displacement	Vulnerable Households (with pre-existing vulnerabilities)	Possible at any stage	 1	 2 ⁱⁱⁱ	Durable solution  3		If livelihoods present	
	Land Squatters / Agricultural Workers / Caretakers							
	Home Owners / Land Renter (with damaged / destroyed houses)				 Durable solution ^v			
	In “No-Build” Zones							
	Land is Gone	Possible at any stage	 1	 2 ⁱⁱⁱ	Durable solution  3		Not possible	
	House is Destroyed		 Not Recommended ^{iv}					
	House is Fine / Repairable but is included within the zone							

i. Investment will be have longest lasting impacts in permanent location sites if they are established as viable communities with access to livelihoods and services.

ii. Tent camps should be avoided as they use significant resources with limited long term impacts.

iii. Secondary displacement should be avoided wherever possible.

iv. Until durable solutions are found, people should be encouraged to use available housing, stay with host families or build emergency shelters at place of origin if they wish to do so.

v. Return sites must be safe from natural hazards such as landslides and be close to the place of origin and livelihoods.

In some instances, displaced families are unlikely to return home in the near future due to the destruction of their homes and devastation of livelihood resources. Families who were previously situated in the “no build” zones will be prohibited to return and inhabit in their former communities. These families need timely assistance as well as durable solutions in the face of protracted displacement.

Given the exposure of displaced people to protection and security risks, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities and the elderly in insecure shelters, camp coordination and camp management is essential. There is a need to support the current efforts of the government in delivering camp coordination and camp management support, particularly displacement sites which are neither evacuation centres nor bunkhouses. Initial DTM data shows greater humanitarian needs on the part of families in spontaneous settlements, since they were established without site planning or the coordinated and prioritized provision of WASH and other basic facilities. To improve living conditions of IDPs by ensuring provision of protection and services in camps and camp-like settlements, camp organising efforts are essential.¹⁷

To minimise the length of time families remain displaced and advocate for camp closure, the cluster will employ the IDP Settlement Planning as a basis for camp closure, returns and relocation processes. Local government assessments, conduct of focus group and household level discussions in camps show that the main concern of IDPs is where they will go when they leave the evacuation centre, and where and how they will rebuild their homes and their lives.¹⁸ For the use of clusters, local government units (LGUs), Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils and other stakeholders, IDP Settlement Plans will include a database on the residential lot ownership (title owner, tenant, renter, caretaker and squatter) and shelter ownership status (structure owner, renter and sharer). IDPs are categorised into families with partially damaged houses on safe zones (for Shelter Repair Kits), families with totally damaged houses on safe zones (for Full Shelter Repair Kits) and families from “no build” zones (for bunkhouses).



Coordination

In the month since disaster onset, there has been a significant influx of UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and Red Cross Movement organizations to affected areas in eastern Mindanao.¹⁹ The disaster has affected multiple regions and triggered government action from the national to the municipal level including efforts to roll out the cluster approach. Accordingly, there is a **need to ensure coordinated humanitarian response** to provide better and more effective support to the Government in its efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs and minimise gaps and overlaps. In this regard, humanitarian coordination hubs have been established in Davao City, Nabunturan, Trento and Cateel to complement government coordination efforts. The Logistics Cluster assisted setup of the hubs with pre-positioned warehouses and fully-equipped office and accommodation containers.

¹⁷ Affected families who are living in makeshift shelters on the sites of their former homes are also exposed to similar protection and security risks, and require assistance, including provision of WASH and other basic services to that improve living conditions.

¹⁸ IOM Municipal Coordinators Report, 4 January 2013.

¹⁹ At least 19 international and local organizations are working in Baganga.

Clusters are the primary source of coordinated action, being led by Government and co-led by humanitarian partners. **The inter-cluster coordination** will continue to address strategic and cross-cutting issues and promote information sharing through **information products such as situation reports, maps** and 3Ws showing which organisations are doing what and where. Additionally, **civil-military coordination** is critical, given the key role the military has in the Philippines disaster response structure, including conducting search and rescue/retrieval, medical missions, providing logistical support for relief items and establishing incident command posts as requested by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.

As with all humanitarian operations, policy issues arise. The Coordination sector aims to address **overall policy issues on behalf of the humanitarian community**. This includes raising awareness on humanitarian principles, e.g. principles of impartiality and neutrality, advocating for gender and environment sensitive programming, and ensuring continued humanitarian access. Coordination will also strengthen linkages between humanitarian and recovery/development programmes including with the government's PDNA process.

Finally, it is essential to provide clear and timely information to the affected people. The population affected by Bopha had little community preparedness or resilience prior to the disaster and it resulted in psychological shock and anxiety. A lack of information on available and forthcoming relief assistance can lead to social instability and increased protection issues. The response is also taking place in a challenging security environment with the presence of armed groups and influential local political actors who may see relief operations as politically motivated. Failing to communicate on the principled dimension of humanitarian action can increase the security risk to humanitarian personnel on the ground.



Early Recovery

Typhoon-affected areas are littered with storm debris and material brought by landslides and floods that followed. In the low lying farmlands of Compostela Valley, debris composed of mud, fallen trees, rocks and boulders covers swathes of low lying farmlands, making land cultivation for farmers difficult. In towns, residents are exposed to injury and disease from mixed debris including twisted and partly rusted corrugated iron sheets, household items containing chemicals, biodegradable waste and faeces as well as rubbish accumulated in the past month due to the lack of waste collection. Debris on roads has also negatively impacted the ability to reach affected communities with humanitarian assistance, and debris in waterways exacerbates on-going challenges arising from three low pressure areas in the past month which have brought heavy rains and flooding to some of the worst-affected areas. **Debris clearance and cleaning operations are a priority humanitarian need.**



Typhoon-affected people are provided tools and equipment for debris clearance through CFW. Photo: UNDP, January 2013

Debris clearance is not simply a matter of collection and disposal – **local communities and Government need comprehensive debris management programmes** to make use of debris

such as logs and boulders and other recyclable materials. Meanwhile community members whose farms and small businesses have been lost desperately need some means of income, and accordingly CFW programmes need to be expanded across the affected areas as a means of early recovery. There is urgent need to activate the Ecological Solid Waste Management Boards of the LGUs so that the debris clearing and clean-up operations can be contextualised in the longer term plans of Government together with sustainable and safe treatment of solid waste and hazardous waste. Further, because of the heavy damage to infrastructure facilities, there is need to restore lifelines, critical community infrastructures and shelters. To rebuild community social life and lead to longer and sustained recovery, **local structures of governance need to be strengthened**. This includes increasing capacities for disaster risk reduction and resiliency to adapt to the consequences of climate change, of which Typhoon Bopha is one. Having updated contingency plans for natural hazards is also necessary.



Education

Latest validated Department of Education (DepEd) reports show that a total of 473 schools in the four hardest hit provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur were damaged by Typhoon Bopha, of which a total of 2,402 classrooms were destroyed (1,656 in Davao region and 746 in CARAGA region). This has led to the displacement of some 104,066 school children, of which 99,907 are in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces. There were also 177 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centres that were damaged or destroyed affecting about 43,056 pre-schoolers. In Baganga, all of the 39 day care centres were battered to the ground. The extensive **need for repair and reconstruction of educational infrastructure** including WASH facilities cannot be overemphasised. **Damaged or lost learning materials likewise need to be replaced**. About 49 classrooms in 11 schools are still being used as evacuation centres.

Quality educational support is a priority humanitarian intervention as affirmed by the UN General Assembly Resolution on the right of education in emergency situations.²⁰ Quality education saves lives by providing protection from dangers and exploitation of a crisis environment. The stress of a natural disaster, loss of property, displacement and economic and social vulnerability is likely to impact children's education and psychosocial wellbeing. The lack of normalcy can have a profound effect on children. An emergency situation is often unfamiliar and can place children in a hostile environment. The tragic situation experienced by both **education workers and learners require psychosocial care and support**, for which local response capacity is insufficient. Education in Emergencies (EiE) cum psychosocial activities in a healthy, protective and safe environment both for teachers and children promote a



Typhoon-affected people children take part in psychosocial service.
Photo: UNICEF, January 2013.

²⁰ A/RES/64/290, 27 July 2010. <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4c6241bb2.html>

life-saving mechanism. Hence, training more teachers and community volunteers in the conduct of EiE with psychosocial support services (PSS) implies a sustainable investment in ensuring the promotion of bringing back normalcy to teachers and most especially, with the lives of the children. A more coordinated and comprehensive PSS approach has to be in place and pursued in collaboration with other clusters including the Child Protection sub-cluster and the government cluster on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS).

It is particularly noted that communication is by definition a two way process, and this project will also ensure that communities are able to ask questions, comment and feedback on the assistance provided. Finally, the coming together of children in safe healthy environments, where they can play, resume learning and access health and nutrition services, can help to mitigate risky situations and be life sustaining for children. This calls for inter-sector collaboration of Education, Child Protection, WASH and Food and Nutrition Clusters and sectors. Schools can offer life-saving support (e.g. providing routine in the daily lives of children and families, information on handwashing, safe water sources, PSS centres and life skills) and be an entry point for the provision of other essential support.



Food Security and Agriculture

Pre-typhoon food supply to eastern Mindanao was mostly external, so food chains have been only temporarily impacted, and one month following disaster onset, the marketing channels appear to be returning, except in the more remote municipalities along the east coast.

However, food insecurity is of priority concern due to the severe damage to agricultural lands. Pre-typhoon livelihoods in eastern Mindanao are comprised chiefly of subsistence agriculture and small livestock and poultry rearing, augmented with income from various labour opportunities. It is a mixed food economy, with households growing some of their food and purchasing the rest from well-functioning markets. Typhoon Bopha turned this picture upside down overnight, destroying crops, livestock and poultry, seriously reducing other income streams, interrupting market supply chains, limiting food supplies and destroying the livelihoods of many of the one million families affected and in need of food assistance.

According to the food security, nutrition and livelihood survey conducted jointly by relevant clusters in the four provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur in early January, damage to agriculture has been extensive, with rice, corn, cassava, banana and coconut taking the brunt. As much as 80% of the maize/corn crops of the surveyed households was affected, followed by coconut (73%), banana (72%), rice (72%) and cassava (61%). Similarly, the average loss on fishing boats was 70%, followed by poultry (59%), livestock (57%), farm machineries (47%), irrigation facilities (45%) and post-harvest facilities (42%).

As a result, the number of households listing agricultural production among their top three livelihood activities has fallen by one-third on average, and by as much as one-half in the worst affected areas of Davao Oriental. The net contribution of various forms of wage and salary income has fallen, tumbling in importance by more than half in the worst-affected areas of Compostela Valley. A majority of areas have shown significant increases in households' reliance upon 'other,' minor livelihood activities, such as debris cleaning, child-care, accepting laundry, taking boarders, domestic work, etc.

Households across the affected area are applying various coping mechanisms to address the sudden loss of agricultural production, jobs and income. The most frequently applied coping

responses are reliance upon less preferred, less expensive food, reducing expenditures on other living costs, accepting food from friends and relatives, borrowing money and spending down savings. In the worst-hit areas of Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur, one fifth of families have reported reducing the number or portion of meals in order to get by.

However, these coping strategies are not sufficient. Food consumption scoring has identified significant numbers of households with poor or borderline food security. The worst-hit areas of Compostela Valley showed the greatest breadth and depth of food insecurity, followed by Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur and eastern Davao Oriental. (These results reflect the contribution of food aid distributions at the time of the survey.) People in the hardest-hit areas of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental presently rely on relief food assistance for two thirds of their consumption. This is in sharp contrast to all other affected areas, where two thirds or more of food consumption comes from the non-relief sources.

Households across all areas cited access to food, shelter and income as their most pressing problems, and as their highest priorities for immediate intervention. Households prioritized food and shelter at a rate of two to one over the next closest priority. For households in the worst-affected areas of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, these concerns were higher still. Income and livelihood issues occupied the next level of concern, followed by health, WASH and education. Household in the worst-affected areas of Davao Oriental were unique in prioritizing shelter above food or income.

The importance of the commercial banana and coconut industry to the food security livelihoods of the people in this region cannot be understated. While cereal crops (rice, maize) can be replanted almost immediately and will begin to restore normality to one part of the household livelihood picture within 3-4 months, restoring the subsistence contribution of bananas and coconuts, as well as the extensive wage labour opportunities associated with their commercial production and processing, will require significant investment and be counted in years, not months.

The shock to food security systems from Typhoon Bopha is widespread and comprehensive. It impacts all classes, and all sectors. Subsistence and commercial activities alike have been brought to a standstill. In the immediate term, food security strategy must focus on ensuring adequate food consumption and income support to allow people to get on with the most pressing needs of recovery. Providing agricultural inputs and technical support for the next rice and maize crop are also key objectives, followed by assistance with the restoration of assets associated with household banana and coconut production, fishing and other traditional (or substitute) livelihoods. The medium-term restoration of food security in this region will depend greatly upon households' abilities to find alternative income generation activities to replace, at least temporarily, the traditional income opportunities lost until banana and coconut production can be restored. Some of these opportunities should come in the way of the casual labour required.



Health

Typhoon Bopha **totally or partially damaged health facilities** including hospitals, Rural Health Units (RHUs) and Barangay Health Stations (BHSs), particularly those in the six worst-hit municipalities of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces. A Department of Health (DOH) report of 3 January 2013 indicated that some facilities such as Cateel District Hospital and Baganga RHU have been partially repaired and are now functional though not to full capacity,

other facilities remain in need of repair. In Davao Oriental province structural damage needs to be addressed in 2 of 5 hospitals (1 complete, 1 partial), 4 of 11 RHUs (2 complete, 2 partial) and 54 of 112 BHS (49 complete, 5 partial); and in Compostela Valley there are 4 out of 4 hospitals (4 partial), 6 of 11 RHUs (2 complete, 4 partial) and 92 of 257 BHS (9 complete, 83 partial) in need of attention.²¹

One month following the emergency onset some 1.1 million individuals, including at least 163,000 children under-five years of age, are suffering from sub-optimal health service delivery due to non-functional health facilities. As staffs in hospitals, RHUs and BHSs have also been affected by the typhoon, there **are reduced numbers of providers for primary and specialised health care, including reproductive health services**. At present, there are a large number of local and international organisations wishing to provide mobile health services. Close **coordination is needed to ensure an equitable dispersal of mobile medical and health services** in the worst-affected areas, and local health authorities need support to achieve this.

As of January 2013, mobile medical services continue to provide primary care to communities in areas without functional health facilities, although less accessible communities remain underserved. Acute respiratory infection, fever, acute watery diarrhoea, skin diseases, open wounds and bruises are the most common health issues. Suspect measles and leptospirosis cases have also been reported and investigated, and in response local health authorities have started mass immunisation for measles for children below 15 years, accompanied by amplified information and education activities. Additionally, as the worst-hit areas have little prior experience of tropical storms and typhoons, and as the scale of death and destruction has been so great, **affected people are emotionally distressed**. In New Bataan, for example, children and even some adults start to cry at the first sign of rain.

Despite the fact that emergency disease surveillance remains weak at the community level, suspected cases have been promptly responded to and there have not been outbreaks of deadly diseases to date. To preserve this status, disease surveillance needs to be constantly maintained.

Reproductive Health

The reduction in functional health facilities and service providers has compounded already poor reproductive health in the region where facility-based deliveries are below 50%, unmet need for family planning is at 50%, with fertility among young people posting the most significant increase. Hence, there is a particular **need for mobile medical and health teams to reach vulnerable groups** with prenatal and postnatal services, family planning for women with higher risks and those desiring to space their pregnancies, There is an equally urgent demand for the provision of hygiene and dignity kits to meet the unique needs of women and girls in emergencies, as well as preventive and educational initiatives to maintain the sexual and reproductive health of young people.



Livelihoods

Typhoon Bopha decimated vast tracts of agricultural land including plantations of banana, coconut, rubber and palm oil, with the hardest hit areas in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur provinces. In some areas, virtually all government and

²¹ Department of Health HEARS Report of 3 January 2013.

private infrastructures was either totally or partially damaged. The estimated cost of damage to infrastructures and agriculture is shown in the table below.²²

Estimated cost of damage to infrastructures and agriculture (\$ million)

	Agriculture				Infrastructure			
	Crops ²³	Livestock	Fisheries	Total	Roads, bridges, etc.	Schools	Other	Total
All affected areas	644	18	1.3	663	80	31	77.5	189
Davao Region	590	17	0.682	608	70	31	57	158
Davao Oriental	111	4.9	0	116	44	16	10	70
Compostela Valley	292	2.6	0.183	295	18	15	26	59
CARAGA Region	3.7	0.036	0.432	4.1	1.9	0.204	7.6	9.7
Agusan del Sur	3.3	0.036	0.006	3.3	0.605	0	3.2	3.8
Surigao del Sur	0.075	0	0.123	0.198	0.787	0	2.6	3.3

It will take time for typhoon-affected communities to return to a position where their fields yield a viable livelihood, and in the meantime there is a need to seek alternative sources of immediate income. At the same time there is a clear need for labour in affected areas, such as in debris clean-up, de-clogging of drainage lines and waterways, gathering and milling of fallen trees for lumber, and the construction, repair and restoration of community and agriculture infrastructures and facilities. There is also vast need to reforest and replant the areas affected, which will create employment. For affected people to be involved in this work, there is a need to provide them with relevant skills and equipment.



Milling of fallen trees can provide short-term income for families who lost their livelihoods as a result of the typhoon. Photo: UNHCR, January 2013.



Logistics

There is a continued **need in warehousing and transport of large volume of relief items** within the country and from abroad to the storm-affected areas. The Logistics Cluster's assessment of the logistical needs of both government and the humanitarian community working in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces highlighted the need for effective logistics coordination in the field and the necessary provision of additional logistics services and equipment including mobile storage units, electric generators and pre-fabricated offices to augment the efforts of the Government and other clusters.

²² NDRRMC Situation Report 38, 25 December 2012.

²³ Includes rice, corn, bananas, coconut, vegetables, coffee, cacao and rubber.



Nutrition

Even before Typhoon Bopha, the prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting) in the worst-affected regions are at or above the national average,²⁴ with acute malnutrition, as high as 9.3%²⁵ at municipal level, classifying baseline nutrition situation as risky.

Area	Underweight (Weight-for-Age)	Stunted (Height-for-Age)	Wasted (Weight-for-Height)
National	20.2	33.6	7.3
Davao Region	20.2	35.2	7.2
Davao Oriental	29.0	49.7	6.3
Baganga	N/A	N/A	9.3
Boston	N/A	N/A	6.8
Cateel	N/A	N/A	5.9
Compostela Valley	22.9	37.3	2.8
CARAGA Region	23.0	37.3	8.6
Agusan del Sur	19.2	27.8	5.9
Surigao del Sur	22.3	37.0	7.6

Nutrition assessment and rapid screening of more than 2,000 girls and boys under-five by DOH in the most affected municipalities during the first two weeks following emergency onset did not reveal any alarming trend of acute malnutrition (in terms of incidence, gender differences, etc.).²⁶ However, as of 27 December 2012, almost 70 cases of acute malnutrition have already been identified in the small areas reached by nutrition screening. Gender differences are not apparent as of the reporting date.

Incidence of acute malnutrition is expected to increase further because of continuing requirements for food aid, the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children, and the magnitude of damage to primary health care services. A similar pattern was seen following Tropical Storm Washi a year ago, where a 50% increase in acute malnutrition was detected weeks after the onset of the disaster.²⁷ A major gap in the assessments is for the barangays in harder to reach areas that may also be the gap areas in provision of relief goods, food aid, and mobile clinic services. This necessitates both the continuation of nutrition surveillance and scaling-up of surveillance to cover the worst-affected barangays in inaccessible areas where the risk may be even higher for deterioration of nutritional status.

In addition, access to life-saving management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition should be ensured to reduce the high risk of dying in severely malnourished children (at least 30% if untreated). The initial multi-cluster assessment showed that none of the affected areas have existing capacity for standard treatment of acute malnutrition. Current efforts by cluster partners

²⁴ 2011 Update of the National Nutrition Survey.

²⁵ Operation Timbang data for 2012, Provincial Nutrition Council of Davao Oriental.

²⁶ Rapid Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Assessment by Region XI and supporting teams (7 - 27 December 2012).

²⁷ Nutrition cluster reports, TS Sendong (December 2012 - March 2013).

are only reaching a limited number of areas due to the wide dispersion of the affected families. Scaling up of these interventions is urgently needed in the coming weeks.

Feeding practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding for infants up to six months is a critical underlying factor in preventing malnutrition and death in infants and young children and a globally recognised life-saving intervention. Initial rapid needs assessments show that while about 60% of mothers are exclusively breastfeeding, around 35% are doing mixed feeding (with other milk) and around 5% are not breastfeeding. **Supporting the return to exclusive breastfeeding and re-establishment of breastfeeding are priority needs**, addressed by community-based support groups and support structures (i.e. breastfeeding areas in women-friendly spaces) in existing camps. Vital to this is to ensure that the harmful distribution of artificial milk products is monitored and prevented.

Targeted nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women through targeted rations and access to routine micronutrient supplementation is also needed because of the lack of specific targeting for these women in the distribution of general rations and other forms of food aid. Baseline coverage of micronutrient supplementation in the affected areas is reportedly high (>90% for Vitamin A and deworming), but emergency supplementation covered only 40% of children reached by mobile clinic services, lowering coverage even further. This should be maintained and scaled up to further reduce risk of mortality in girls and boys (Vitamin A, deworming).and deterioration of nutritional status in women (Iron-Folic acid).

The Nutrition Cluster and the Food Security and Agriculture Clusters coordinate closely in the implementation of programmes that aim to prevent acute malnutrition of children. Children are provided with ready-to-use supplementary food (Plumpy Doz).



Protection

There is a need to ensure equitable and geographically-balanced humanitarian assistance. Imbalances have been observed in distribution of family access cards which are critical in enabling affected families to access short and long-term humanitarian assistance, and in reaching pockets of remotely-located and difficult-to-access communities, especially those of indigenous peoples' whose fragility from cyclic displacements and threats caused by conflict between the NPA and the Government of the Philippines has now been exacerbated by natural disaster.²⁸ Remote communities in many instances are also deprived of information on available humanitarian and post-emergency rehabilitation assistance and services.²⁹

House, land and property issues are complex and sensitive protection concerns which require close examination and agreement on a common approach among humanitarian agencies. Typhoon-affected areas include geo-hazard areas, indigenous peoples' ancestral domain, privately owned industrial land and land leased or informally used for mining and logging. Land grabbing is an existing common practice and typhoon-affected indigenous communities are concerned that their remaining land may be forcibly taken for development activities³⁰ or their ancestral lands be declared "no build" zones or geo-hazard areas.

As a result of the typhoon many people lost civil documents such as birth and marriage certificates. On the other hand many indigenous peoples have never been issued such

²⁸ Consultation Meeting with the indigenous People Organisations in Davao on 17 December 2012.

²⁹ Protection monitoring in municipality of Sta. Josefa on 29 December 2012.

³⁰ Community consultations in confidential locations.

certificates, as well as attestation of tribal marriage certificates which ensure their protection, including women and children. Given that such civil documents are necessary for typhoon-affected families to access basic government services including social welfare programmes, and humanitarian assistance to complement government response will be for a limited time period, there is an immediate need to facilitate issuance of civil documentation to typhoon-affected people.

Child Protection

The most vulnerable typhoon-affected children need the most support. This **includes children who are separated from their parents** who may have died, been medically evacuated or left in search of food or work; children whose homes have been damaged or destroyed who are living without access to adequate shelter, lighting and privacy; and children with disabilities.

Children need psychosocial support in order to return to their normal rhythm of development and recover from their experiences during the typhoon, as seen by signs of distress and withdrawal during seasonal rains and winds in the worst-hit areas.



Specific attention is needed for typhoon-affected vulnerable people. Photo: UNHCR, January 2013.

Typhoon Bopha has exacerbated pre-existing child protection threats. In several of the most affected municipalities, over four in ten families live in poverty,³¹ and in Davao region 17.3% of boys and 12.8% of girls of school age were out of school even before the typhoon.³² An estimated 10.4% of children in affected areas were engaged in **child labour** before the typhoon, in particular in agricultural sectors.³³ With the severe loss of livelihoods, this number is likely to increase, and more children – especially adolescent boys and girls – are likely to become involved in the worst forms of child labour as they migrate to cities and take risks to support their families. The NPA and AFP are the principal armed entities operating in the area and both have been reported to use boys and girls in the armed agenda.³⁴ Davao and CARAGA regions are also known points of origin for trafficking and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation. Of trafficking

cases reported in CARAGA between 2004 and 2009, 46% of survivors were under the age of 18-35, with girls aged 10-14 being the most vulnerable.³⁵ Indigenous children are among the

³¹ This includes Baganga, Cateel, Caraga, Laak, Montevista and New Bataan. Indeed Caraga and Laak municipalities have poverty incidence of over 50%. National Statistics Office Small Areas Poverty Incidence 2009, http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/2009_SAE/2009_sae_final.pdf.

³² Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS), Out-Of-School-Children Global Initiative – Philippine Study, 2012.

³³ The NSO-ILO 2011 Survey on Children reports that 18.9% of children have worked for at least one hour in the past year, and that 55% of these (or 10.4% of the total) were involved in child labour. According to the same survey, agriculture accounts for the highest percentage of children in child labour.

³⁴ UN Secretary-General Report on Children and Armed Conflict A/65/820–S/2011/250, 2012.

³⁵ Regional Inter-Agency Coalition Against Trafficking (RIACAT), Region XIII.

³⁶ ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes), 'Sex Trafficking of Children in the Philippines', 2009.

poorest, most disadvantaged children in the affected areas.³⁷ They often live in isolated areas which are conflict-affected and lack basic services.

Typhoon Bopha has undermined local structures for preventing and responding to child protection issues, as key personnel have themselves been affected or have been pre-occupied with other relief efforts.³⁸ These local community child protection structures require support to be functional, and to address specific emergency concerns such as family separation and psychosocial support. This Child Protection Working Group will pay particular attention to meeting the information and communications needs of isolated communities, indigenous populations and marginalized groups, to ensure they are aware of the services to which they are entitled and how to access them and are able to participate fully in the response.

Gender-Based Violence

Typhoon Bopha has similarly **exacerbated the vulnerability of women and girls** to various forms of protection risks. In many cases women have emerged as sole providers for their families, while men leave the affected areas to search for employment elsewhere. With disruption of social safety nets traditionally relied on for support, women may have to adopt unconventional strategies to provide food and basic necessities for their families. Absence of access to livelihood options and cash or food for work programmes can further expose women and girls to sexual exploitation, illegal recruitment and trafficking.

Limited privacy for women and girls, and the shortage of well-let and segregated latrines and bathing facilities pose serious protection concerns that include the risk of trafficking and abuse. The unique hygiene needs of women and girls that prevail throughout the emergency also require a specialized response that prevents gender-based violence. Women and girls also require psychosocial interventions that assist them in their return to normalcy and help to build on inherent resilience.³⁹

Access to and availability **of multi-sectorial gender-based violence (GBV) response services** (medical, legal, psychosocial, security and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to the remote location of many of the affected areas. While most incidents go unreported due to lack of reliable and confidential services, some of the Philippines National Police operated Women and Children Protection Desks from the affected areas are already receiving reports of domestic violence in affected areas. In order to effectively prevent and respond to the various forms of GBV, there is strong need to raise community awareness on GBV prevention and response, including positive engagement of men and boys.



Typhoon Bopha severely affected shelter, with high winds, floods and landslides particularly in the coastal and highland areas. As the Shelter Cluster is led by DSWD, the cluster prefers to use DSWD figures rather than the national consolidated figures issued by the NDRRMC. According to DSWD, of the total 64,954 totally destroyed houses, 47,041 are from Davao Region, while

³⁷ Racelis, Mary, 'Cultural Citizenship for indigenous Filipino Children: Emerging Issues for Programs, Policy, Research, and Action', Ateneo de Manila University, 2008.

³⁸ Examples include Baganga, Cateel and Boston in Davao Oriental province.

³⁹ The majority of affected women require psychological support interventions which aim to reinforce normalcy and resilience, and thereby reduce the likelihood of developing moderate mental health disorders. However a small proportion (1% on top of an estimated 1-2% baseline) needs medical and psychiatric care for acute stress-related mental disorders.

17,913 are located in CARAGA Region.⁴⁰ Partially damaged houses for Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces alone are 39,605 houses, while the number for CARAGA region stands at 25,206.⁴¹ In total, 98% of surveyed houses were destroyed or damaged. 72% were classified as Category 5 (completely destroyed house) while 21% of the houses were classified as Category 4 (significantly damaged and uninhabitable but could be repaired), meaning that 93% of all surveyed households were considered uninhabitable.



Destruction of housing in Cateel municipality, Davao Oriental province.
Photo: Jennifer Hardy, Catholic Relief Services, January 2013.

Assessments undertaken by REACH⁴² in December identified priority needs that shelter assistance including cash transfer, tools, materials for repairs (both emergency and durable), and technical assistance in disaster risk reduction are required. Some 50% of households indicated that they could offer labour support to rebuild houses, and it was evident from a rapid verification visit undertaken four weeks after the disaster that significant self-help construction

activities have already been undertaken, particularly in areas which have received shelter assistance. There is therefore **a strong need to expand shelter repair programmes in the worst-affected communities** including cash transfer, tools, durable materials and fixings, together with technical assistance on improving the resistance of buildings to hazards. There is also **need to support the 50% of households who are less able and cannot build back their own shelters** through providing CFW for other community members who are able to provide labour to assist in shelter construction for these vulnerable groups including female single-headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities.



Prior to Typhoon Bopha, people had relatively high access to safe water and sanitary toilet facilities. Now **almost all community-based water delivery systems and household toilets in typhoon-affected areas sustained extensive damage** due to flooding, mudslides and very strong winds. Primary piped water systems in many affected areas are non-operational due to broken pipes, damaged pumps and water reservoirs, and lack of electricity. Even cemented buildings, including their toilet facilities, were damaged. In New Bataan, Monkayo, and Compostela Valley municipalities, the DOH reported that about 80-90% of the toilet superstructures have been destroyed and in some areas, like barangay Abejod in Cateel, 100% of all toilet superstructures were destroyed.

⁴⁰ DROMIC report for region XI (Davao), 3 January 2013 and DSWD DROMIC report for region XIII (CARAGA), 9 December 2012.

⁴¹ DSWD DROMIC report, 9 December 2012.

⁴² REACH is a joint initiative of two INGOs (Impact Initiatives and ACTED) and one UN program (UNOSAT) aiming at promoting and facilitating the development of information products in humanitarian crisis. The REACH assessment focused on the worst-affected municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in Davao Oriental province and New Bataan in Compostela Valley province, as well as, some parts of the southern CARAGA region.

Affected communities are using **shallow wells and hand pumps for drinking water, with high risks of contamination** due to flooding and mudslides. Health officials are closely monitoring the incidence of acute watery diarrhoea in affected areas, and at this time there are still no reports of water-borne disease outbreaks, but WASH actors are keeping vigilant to address any possible health issues due to WASH.

Many families had no alternative but to resort to **open defecation** while rebuilding homes and toilets. Without secure toilets and bathing facilities, women and girls face the greatest hurdles. Their vulnerability is increased and they become exposed to serious protection issues. Before the typhoon, the majority of the population was used to bathing and using latrines in their own homes. Now, **without electricity and light at night-time, women and children fear using WASH facilities**. Ensuring temporary WASH facilities are constructed in secure environments with good lighting is essential to avert a second silent disaster.

There is need to further scale-up community-based WASH interventions in temporary shelters/evacuation camps/bunk houses and temporary learning spaces that will be built in the community. According to the DepEd, schools and other infrastructures, such as day care centres are extensively damaged and joint WASH and Education Clusters assessments indicate **a clear need for rehabilitation of WASH services in damaged schools**, provision of WASH supplies to children including **hygiene items**, and support to teachers in integrating **hygiene promotion** in psychosocial activities conducted with children in CFSs and in the early days following resumption of classes.

The local government's capacity to respond effectively has been severely hampered by the destruction, which is compounded by an already weak WASH sector. Ultimately, **water governance has to be strengthened** to empower the local actors (provincial and municipal) to provide leadership and oversight over all the interventions to ensure coordination and more durable solutions and strategies, and to ensure community capacities are enhanced.



Cross-cutting issues

Environment

The importance of environmental issues as a cross-cutting consideration is evident from the degree of damage to settlements and agricultural areas caused by Typhoon Bopha and secondary consequences such as landslides affecting water systems and further destabilizing land. In January 2013, the Coordination sector engaged an environmental expert to advise on cluster activities which may have environmental effects.

Debris clearance activities undertaken yield a significant amount of recyclable material. Although most of the affected areas are not home to large scale industries, residual debris may include pollutants arising from homes and local businesses, including chemicals used in vehicle maintenance and household supplies. The debris is mixed with household waste and may attract pest and over time produce polluted leachate. Municipalities dispose of non-recyclable debris in existing or new local waste disposal sites. **Some of the waste disposal sites (including those in existence prior to Typhoon Bopha) have unsuitable locations**, with a risk that polluted leachate may enter water systems. Additionally, local clinics and hospitals do not have a proper treatment of infectious and hazardous waste. The waste is stored in open cells, collected by the municipality and disposed of on the dumpsites without prior treatment.



Debris can yield a significant amount of recyclable material but care must be taken in disposal of non-recyclable waste.
Photo: Jennifer Hardy, Catholic Relief Services, January 2013.

In response to property destruction, houses are being rebuilt and bunkhouses constructed. **Some reconstruction sites are in flood prone areas (sea and river flooding) and within areas with risk of landslides** according to risk mapping done by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB).

The main sources of energy at present are generators for electricity and liquefied petroleum gas/solid fuel for cooking. If provision of electricity is restored

and if households are provided appropriate equipment for cooking the use of fuel can be reduced.

Unresolved WASH issues including the improper treatment of excreta in pit latrines and from desludging of septic tanks could cause spread of diseases. Improper treatment could also cause risk of general environmental pollution of drinking water and the environment. There is urgent need for all resettlements to target the handling of refuse.

The destruction of the agro-forests after the typhoon has caused severe damage to the environment. The eco-services from the forested areas are disrupted. Already there is awareness of the local increase of temperature due to the loss.

Recovery from the significant destruction of agricultural crops will vary depending on the crop – bananas will recover within 12 months and rice once replanted takes a few months but replacement of coconut trees takes at least five years until they yield for production. The destruction of the coconut trees need to be addressed, both as a source for income for the farmers and also as reforestation process. The urgent need to reforest should be addressed with a wide focus of livelihood, risk reduction, watershed management and biodiversity.

In these circumstances, **the choice of crops for replanting will have environmental consequences**. For example mountain rice, if selected, is cultivated with a slash and burn method and this can exacerbate land erosion and the risk of landslides. The choice of increasing the monoculture farming can severely impact on the local biodiversity, but initial decisions on intercropping and integrated farming could improve the situation. The situation opens a possibility to choose sustainable methods and crops.

The accessibility, both in delivering relief and as vital means for the remote areas to recover, is disabled due to the destruction of bridges and roads by floods and due to the frequent landslides following the typhoon. This could cause more intense farming and collection of fuel in the remote areas causing further deforestation and erosion.

Gender

Typhoon Bopha resulted in the death of at least 1,067 people, injury of 2,666 people and over 800 people missing. Some of these families have lost the main breadwinner or caretaker and gender roles have to be filled by surviving family members, often children. The devastation of livelihoods has placed families already living in poverty into a dire situation and some men have left to find work in unaffected areas, resulting in a number of female single-headed households.

Other coping strategies being observed include sending female family members to work as household help in the cities and overseas for remittances, using children to work in hazardous labour and, in some instances, beg.

Despite much advocacy at different levels, **gaps in the provision of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD)** remains a deterrent for targeted planning and programming. It has become evident that the problem is not in the lack of collection of the data, but the reporting. The data appears to be available at the municipal level, but when it is aggregated at provincial, regional and national levels the SADD is not reflected.

Communication

Access to information and communications have been identified by both DSWD and humanitarian partners as key cross-cutting needs in this response. Without **access to reliable, timely and accurate information about available services and aid**, survivors are unable to make the choices necessary to develop their own survival strategies. Other communications priorities include on-going access to weather reports and warnings about further hazards (particularly floods and landslides in the Compostela Valley area), and provision of life-saving self-help information to those in remote areas (such as self-treatments for illnesses, home techniques for water purification, etc.). Initial surveying carried out by partners in Davao City indicates that survivors are particularly requesting information about provision of DSWD family access cards, replacement of documents, where they can go for help with reconstruction of houses and who to talk to about livelihood aid.

Based on experience in other emergencies worldwide, failure to address these questions and meet communications needs is likely to lead to frustration and anger among affected communities, a backlash against international responders may lead to confusion and misunderstandings about the nature of aid, escalation of rumours, inequity (especially if those who feel they have been missed out are not able to inquire if they are eligible for assistance) and in a worst case scenario, allow corruption to foster (especially if people are not given details of their entitlements, and provided with a channel through which to report any missing or mismanaged assistance). **Communications is also a key psychosocial service**, helping to reassure people that help is available and that they have not been forgotten, and through facilitating empowerment by providing people with the capacity to make choices and to ask for the assistance they need.

A key issue for communicators is the **damage to communications infrastructure** in the affected area. While local media escaped largely unscathed, with minimal damage to infrastructure such as radio stations or impact on personnel, the telecoms networks were badly hit and remain below normal service. While telecoms companies have been active in providing emergency services such as free calling and charging centres (Libreng Tawag), and supported the deployment of the Vodafone Instant Network in Baganga on the coast, this is still a major gap. Providing alternative communications channels (improving access to radio, etc.) and proactively supporting the phone companies in restoring networks are both key.

The Government has stressed its commitment to a community led and needs driven response. To make this a reality, a fully articulated and supported communications strategy is necessary. This ensures survivors to ask questions, provide feedback and contribute to discussions about longer term strategies for recovery and reconstruction. This process is also key to delivering an equitable and transparent response.

Some steps have already been taken: DSWD has established a hotline for survivors and several agencies have also begun feedback systems. At present, however, these need further support and consolidation to ensure communities are aware of these services, know how to use them, and that their issue and concerns are properly dealt with (including referral to other agencies if necessary). Incoming feedback is also at present not systematically collected or consolidated, meaning that it cannot feed into or influence humanitarian policy, programme development or strategic vision. Particular attention needs to be paid to the principle that the whole affected community has information needs, not just those receiving assistance need attention: ensuring that those not receiving aid are equally able to understand and accept why it is vital, and was a key lesson learned from the Tropical Storm Washi response.

As the response to Typhoon Bopha develops, communication needs will become more complex. Clear and consistent information on issues such as land rights (especially in the event of areas being declared ‘no-build’ zones, or communities being asked to relocate) will be essential to avoid conflict and ensure transparency and equity. Efforts will be necessary to ensure humanitarian aid and processes continue to be perceived and understood as independent of local political processes, as the election approaches. All in the affected areas, most of which have not been exposed before to a large-scale humanitarian response, should be provided with detailed information explaining the nature and principles behind humanitarian aid, particularly independence, impartiality and neutrality, and basic codes of conduct for humanitarian personnel. This is a matter of operational security, as well as transparency.

The services and activities planned include: regular analysis of the information needs (frequently asked questions) of survivors, analysis of the communications environment (who has access to which information channels and whom they trust), contacts and working partnerships with local media, and technical advice on designing and implementing communications work, including how to collect and analyse feedback. A new tool which will be piloted in this emergency is the International Message Library, which hosts accurate and safe information regarding a huge range of issues that has been cleared at global cluster level.

3. HUMANITARIAN PLANNING

3.1 Scenarios and Planning Assumptions

During the strategic planning workshop held in Davao City on 28 December, 97 representatives from the UN, INGOs, NGOs, Government at national, regional and provincial levels, and other key stakeholders discussed the most likely scenario for typhoon-affected areas in 2013.

Drivers

Crisis context: Natural disaster, with underlying armed conflict involving the NPA, criminality, elections, rainy season.

Resilience and vulnerability of affected communities: Affected communities have little past experience of natural disaster as typical typhoon trajectories pass north of the island of Mindanao. Accordingly resilience and coping strategies are not as developed as, for example, communities in the Visayas. Heavy reliance on agriculture as a form of livelihood can heighten vulnerability in natural disasters because of the lengthy lead time to rehabilitate fields and sow and harvest crops. Additionally, some communities have been affected repeatedly by skirmishes between the NPA and AFP, increasing their underlying vulnerability. Often family members travel to Davao or abroad to earn money and remit home to support their families.

Government capacity to respond: National and regional governments have plans in place for response to natural disasters and conflict. The response in the Davao and CARAGA regions was initially driven by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in the conduct of search, rescue and retrieval, and the humanitarian response is being led by DSWD. The response has involved government at national, regional, provincial, municipal and barangay levels, and the level of emergency preparedness and response capacity is varied across levels of government and across government line agencies, as is awareness of the cluster approach. Government faces some challenge in coordination, partly due to the mechanism under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (DRRM Act) whereby responsibility rests first with the barangay captains and municipal mayors, and then with provincial and regional governors, and lastly with national government.

Scenarios and planning assumptions

Key highlights from the most likely scenario, shown in detail in the table below, are:

- Although it is unlikely a further typhoon will hit eastern Mindanao in the first half of 2013, it is likely that there will be further heavy rains which is likely to result in flooding and landslides.
- Access challenges arising from topography and geographical features of eastern Mindanao will remain, as will disruption of roadways, bridges, power and telecommunications.
- Insecurity issues will arise, including criminality such as extortion and possible further conflict between the NPA and AFP.

- The large volume of debris will present both an obstacle to response (such as where agricultural lands are littered in debris) and an opportunity (with fallen trees and other materials being available for construction). The debris could, if not properly disposed, be a threat to health and environment.
- Challenges will arise with the timely identification of “no build” zones and areas for resettlement.
- Elections will take place in May and electioneering and political rivalry in the lead up will cause tensions amongst affected communities.
- A large number of private individuals and organisations not normally engaged in humanitarian work will come to Mindanao to provide assistance and may result in some overlaps or miscommunications.

Core elements of most likely scenario	Effects on humanitarian needs and operations	Population most affected
CONTINUED OR RENEWED NATURAL DISASTERS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAGASA forecasts below average rainfall over most areas of the Philippines during northeast monsoon season, which stretches from November to May, peaking in January • Up to one tropical cyclone a month expected from January to April except in February when the chances of cyclone are slim • Typhoon is less likely to occur • Drought in some areas • Floods due to silted water ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced coping strategies for vulnerable and poorest segment of the population • Likelihood of rising cost of building materials • “No build areas” may affect the implementation of shelter activities and delays in achieving recovery • Disruption of services • Food and safe water shortages • Temporary shelter and other humanitarian assistance may be totally damaged • From early recovery phase maybe set back to acute phase response • Increased morbidity and mortality and malnutrition • Increased mental health issues • Further disruption of schools and increased teenage pregnancy/protection issues • Increased involvement of children in hazardous labour • Increased out-migration/abandonment of areas • Diminished capacity for response – Government and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to affect 400,000 displaced people in Mindanao
ACCESS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian actors face challenges in reaching the affected people due to the topography and geographical features of eastern Mindanao and the long distance to travel • Key roads and bridges such as the Taytayan Bridge on the main road connecting Cateel and the provincial capital remain impassable • Access to shelter for people in areas which become by Government declaration “no build” zones • Insecurity issues such as armed groups, road barricades and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to affected coastal areas and hinterland barangays is hampered • Prolonged disruption of critical services such as power, water and sanitation, health and education in hard to reach areas • Delays in humanitarian access • Increase costs of using alternative routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal communities of Cateel, Boston, Baganga, 150,599 people (DSWD data) • Remote communities in all affected provinces

extortionists

- Unavailability of the navy ships in first quarter 2013, when the sea is expected to get rougher for the use of the navy ships and intermittent rains that may lead to localised flooding

LAND AND SHELTER ISSUES

- Although debris and other materials are available for construction, challenges arise in relation to identifying suitable land, and resolving issues of “no build” areas as identified by geo-hazard assessments
- Rise in the cost of building materials may still go up due to increased demand and limited supplies
- Soil erosion as many trees were uprooted by the typhoon
- Potential disputes over property rights – trees
- A small percentage of affected people obliged to remain in evacuation centres but these groups should be prioritised for relocation
- Increase in protection concerns and reported cases of SGBV; tensions arise between communities identified to host permanent shelters, who live in poverty, and those who arrive and receive the new, sturdier dwellings
- Delayed recovery for affected communities
- Coastal communities of Cateel, Boston, Baganga, 150,599 (DSWD data)

OTHER ELEMENTS

- Election-related disruptions: Political rivalry causes distress amongst affected communities
- Volunteers, civil society and faith-based organisations provide relief directly to communities independent of cluster coordination
- NPA movements likely to affect the access to vulnerable people
- Lack adherence to standards in humanitarian response
- Temporary sites are likely to become permanent shelters
- Some actors compromise neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian action; unequal distribution of relief
- Uncoordinated relief create aid dependency amongst affected communities and local authorities, and undermine recovery efforts
- Dilution of humanitarian assistance
- Duplication of interventions and over concentration in easily accessible areas at the expense of others
- Weakening coordination as LGUs get busy with elections
- Increased protection issues especially for children and women
- All affected people (806,307 based on DSWD data) in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Davao Del Sur, and Davao del Norte provinces

3.2 Government response strategy

The **immediate strategy of government was to follow the DRRM Act** and have LGUs lead the response and, as more than one region was affected, involvement of the national government was triggered. OCD National and DSWD National were central in the initial weeks of response, often involved in chairing regional level meetings in Davao City. Provincial governments, having sought orientation on the cluster approach, are presently in various stages of implementation. In some municipalities, the key body for coordinating response remains the Incident Command Posts established immediately after emergency onset.

DSWD is leading the response, as head of the response pillar under the DRRM Act. By 25 December, DSWD had coordinated the provision of food assistance to 939,000 people, with food packs from different sources comprising basic foods such as rice and canned fish. Additionally 172,800 “Noche Buena” packs were delivered to affected families, providing special food for families during the holiday period. DSWD had reached 176,600 people with CFW interventions to help in construction of bunkhouses, clearing operations, and packing of relief goods. Over 80 bunk houses are in progress of being established, over 100 enumerators deployed to administer the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC), which is used for families to access aid

items and keeps a record of what was received and when. The overall DSWD cost of assistance in the worst hit region of Davao amounted to PHP 1,487,475,380 (\$36.5 million) in Davao region, with PHP 3,730,000 (\$91,400) extended to families of casualties. Out of an overall budget of PHP 11 billion (\$270 million), PHP 8.1 billion (approx. \$200 million) is being planned for DSWD to provide further relief in terms of food, shelter and livelihoods.

The Government is **making efforts to address key issues and concerns**. For example, emergency shelter has been identified as an immediate priority and so the government is taking steps to expand CFW in order to fast track provision of temporary shelter, identify “no build” zones based on geo-hazard assessment, and resolve issues of land for the construction of permanent dwellings. This work is a joint effort by DSWD, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and MGB. The Government is also taking steps to make use of the large volume of lumber, both from prior logging and from trees uprooted in the typhoon, with plans to convert plantations into lumber mills, staffed by members of the affected population. There are plans to re-establish livelihoods through short gestation crops which can be readily planted, including rice, corn and vegetables.

Governments in each of the four worst-affected provinces are in varying stages of planning, and a summary is provided here.

Davao Oriental

The reconstruction and development framework adopted includes three stages: first, emergency humanitarian response relief operations, from December 2012 to June 2013; second, early recovery for rehabilitation of livelihood from January to December 2013; and “building back better” for land use and sectorial re-planning, including mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation, from January 2013 to December 2016. The humanitarian emergency response targets 51,763 families, including 27,600 families in the worst hit areas of Boston, Cateel and Baganga. Reconstruction and development will include development of agricultural areas for permanent crops, development of industry value chains, and areas for tourism.

Compostela Valley

The immediate priority plan encompasses infrastructural, economic and social recovery. Infrastructural priorities are restoration and rehabilitation of roads and bridges, provincial capitol building, barangay halls, school buildings, health facilities, day care centres and multi-purpose buildings. Additionally, priority will be given to rehabilitation of irrigation systems, power lines and communications networks.

The focus of economic recovery will encompass agriculture (distribution of rice and vegetable seeds, repair of mechanical dryers, rehabilitation of banana, coffee, cacao, fruit trees, rubber and palm oil plantations. Other items for economic recovery include the provision of farm tractors, fertilisers and flood resistant planting materials, livestock and poultry, rehabilitation of marine and inland aquaculture fishponds, plus fish cage, coral reconstruction and seaweed production. Encompassed in economic recovery is the rehabilitation of forest tree nurseries, including the production of fast-growing forest tree species, as well as the collection of seeds and wildlings and the conduct of province-wide tree planting activities.

In the social sector, there will be provision of temporary shelters, including tents, bunkhouses and shelter box, and permanent shelters. Focus will also be given to debriefing of typhoon victims, provision of relief items and restoration of the health system.

Surigao del Sur

There are three significantly affected municipalities this province – Hinatuan, Lingig and Bislig City.

In Hinatuan, objectives include providing resettlement for people in high risk areas, emergency and permanent shelter for people with totally damaged houses, infrastructure repair including public markets and the seawall, repair to the roofs of seven schools and reconstruction of one school, supplementary feeding, provision of seeds and livestock, fishing nets, cages and vessels.

In Lingig, the focus is on provision of emergency shelter assistance and repair of partially damaged houses using CFW, distribution of NFIs, food kits, assessment of individual livelihood losses and provision of livelihood assistance, repair to day care centres, supplementary feeding and worming of pre-school age children.

In Bislig City, attention is being given to coordination of response priorities, supplementary feeding, school feeding, food pack distribution, emergency shelter assistance, entrepreneurial and technical skills training for women, fisher folk and farmers including in furniture making, cooking and photography, as well as CFW, provision of seeds and tools, and extensive debris clearance and reconstruction activities including road concreting.

Agusan del Sur

The five main affected municipalities are Trento, Veruela, Bunawan and Sta. Josefa.

In Trento, objectives include repairing roads, schools, multi-purpose halls and recreation areas, rehabilitating damaged crops, livestock, and post-harvest facilities, and municipal public markets.

In Veruela, the focus is on shelter, food, protection and emergency employment to the affected families. Psychosocial support will be provided for communities and special care for children and women, and protection advisories will be disseminated to ensure physical safety of the communities.

In Bunawan, the priority is to rebuild damaged houses and to repair partially damaged houses. Family packs will continue to be distributed. Further, rehabilitation of agricultural land in the uplands will be given particular attention.

In Sta. Josefa, the rehabilitation plan have five pillars: social (shelter, temporary employment, education, emergency food assistance, economic recovery, sanitary supplies), infrastructure (roads, bridges, public buildings, riverbank protection, water development system, drainage system), agriculture (alternative livelihood opportunities, marketing and processing support, livestock and poultry), environment (agro-forestry, tree plantation, watershed), and health and sanitation (promotion of appropriate health and sanitation practices, safe and potable drinking water, prevention and control of water- and food-borne diseases).

As clusters are led by Government and co-led by humanitarian agencies, the clusters can consider overall humanitarian needs and agree upon which of these will be met by Government and which will be met by humanitarian partners. Accordingly, each cluster response plan in 3.8 below includes a statement of how the projects included in the BAP Revision relate and align with government response plans.

As is further discussed in 3.3 below, it is anticipated that government response plans will remain interim until the **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** is conducted in the coming weeks and months. Elections in May could also bring new members of government with different ideas

as to response strategy. It is expected that the Government response strategy will shift at least once in the coming months, and at that time the humanitarian response strategy will need to be adjusted accordingly. For that reason, the focus of this document is the duration until the end of June 2013, by which time several of the presently unsettled factors should have crystallised, enabling more detailed planning for humanitarian response, should it be determined that humanitarian needs in excess of government response capacity persist.

3.3 Government-humanitarian coordination architecture

Humanitarian response is coordinated through the cluster system, with clusters being led by government line agencies including OCD, DSWD, DepEd and DOH and co-led by international partners. The overall structure, at both the national level and Mindanao level is shown in the following diagram.

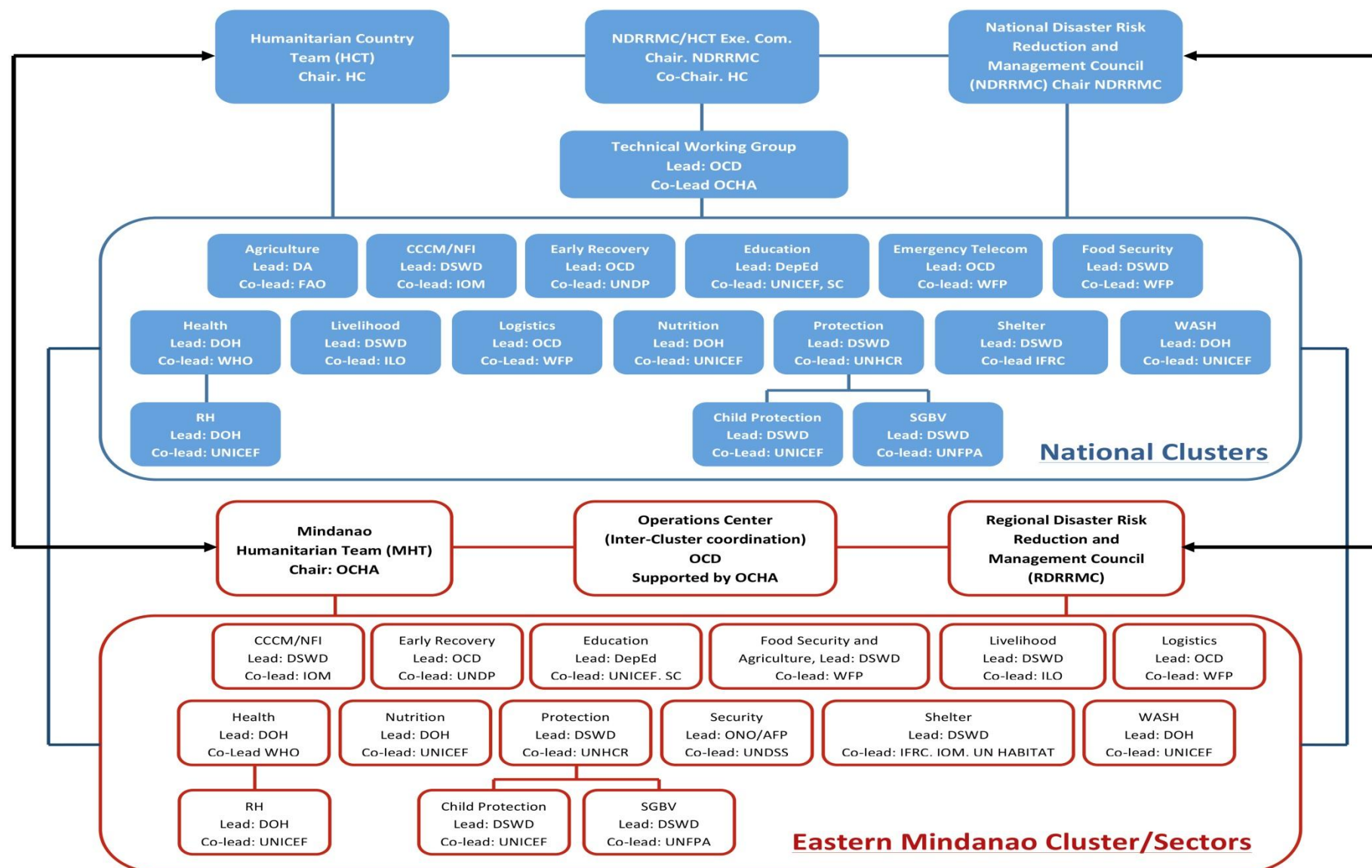
A presidential task force has been established to oversee the relief, resettlement, rehabilitation and livelihood services and infrastructure support for areas affected by Typhoon Bopha. Reportedly, DOST, the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Project Nationwide Operation Assessment of Hazards (NOAH) have undertaken studies to make recommendations for rehabilitation measures for long-term solutions for the affected areas.⁴³ The Task Force is headed by the Cabinet Secretary Jose Rene Almendras with secretariat support provided by the NDRRMC.

The cluster system facilitates a complementary response wherein the discussion of sectoral needs encompasses consideration of which of the needs will be met by government and which will be met by other cluster members. As with every context, there are aspects that are of inter-cluster in nature.

For **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services** (MHPSS), typically Health is the lead cluster, however in the Philippines, the activity is divided between DSWD for people inside evacuation centres, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) for people outside evacuation centres, DepEd for school children and DOH for service providers including humanitarian responders.

⁴³ House of Representatives.

Cluster mechanism at the national and regional levels



Recognising that **agricultural livelihoods** predominate in eastern Mindanao, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster will focus on supporting farmers with seeds and tools, training in agricultural techniques and technical support on alternative, quick yield options for crop planting. There will also be the provision of FFW, and the work activities themselves will be determined by government according to top priorities including debris clearance and infrastructure rehabilitation. The Early Recovery Cluster will focus on non-agricultural livelihoods using CFW such as for debris clearance, milling of lumber and the Livelihoods Cluster will also provide CFW opportunities plus also livelihood skills training.

Given the need for **shelter** by IDPs, CCCM will focus on IDPs in evacuation centres and makeshift shelters, the Shelter Cluster will focus on emergency shelter (such as tarpaulins) and transitional shelter (such as bunk houses). The WASH Cluster will support each of these shelter areas, in close consultation with CCCM, Shelter and Early Recovery Clusters.

Children are a particularly vulnerable group and are a cross-cutting concern for all clusters, including the Education Cluster (in assisting their return to normality through the provision of temporary learning spaces and psychosocial support), Food Security and Agriculture (with school feeding), Child Protection (with family tracing, etc.), Nutrition (breastfeeding, screening and therapeutic feeding), Health (immunisation and micronutrient supplementation) and Early Recovery (rehabilitation of schools which have been damaged and/or used as evacuation centres). **Other vulnerable groups**, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, minority groups, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women and indigenous peoples will be served by several clusters.

3.4 Humanitarian response strategy

The humanitarian response strategy is to complement government response efforts (as described in 3.1 above), with decisions on specific areas of focus being made during cluster discussions (as described in 3.2 above) plus close coordination with Government at national, regional, provincial and municipal levels. The humanitarian strategy is based on assessed humanitarian needs (see 2.9 above) and consensus on the most likely scenario in the coming months (see 3.1 above).

Broad parameters

During the strategic planning workshop on 28 December, agreement was reached that the **BAP should remain separate to the HAP**. Accordingly the BAP Revision focuses only on typhoon response, acknowledging that the HAP, while focused on conflict-affected areas in central Mindanao, also has projects which cover eastern Mindanao and natural disasters. Therefore, the HAP and the BAP are not mutually exclusive, and during the mid-year review (undertaken in May and June 2013), it is possible that the HCT will opt to incorporate projects on residual Bopha needs into the HAP, as was done with residual needs from Tropical Storm Washi in mid-2012.

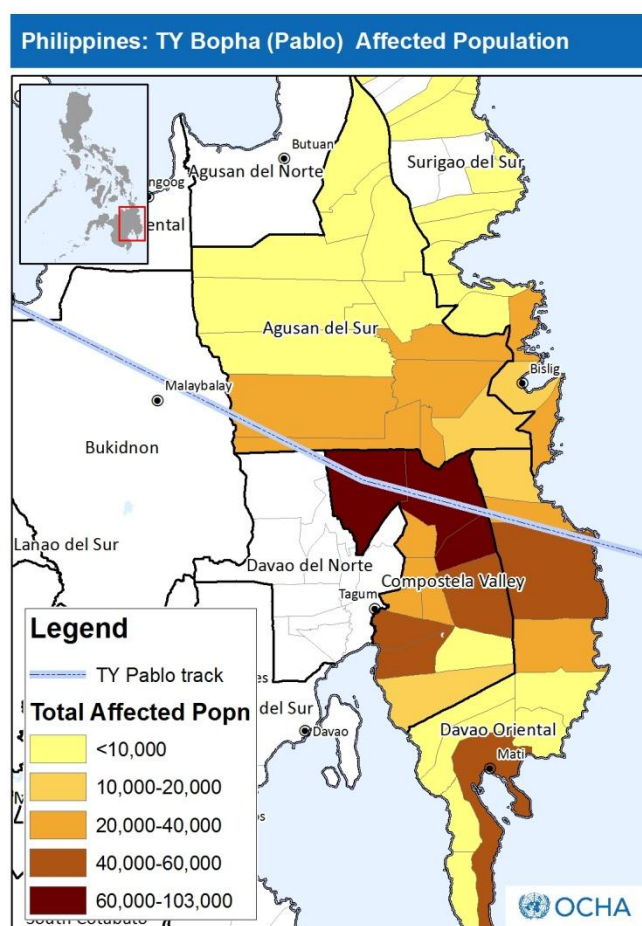
The **number and type of people targeted** varies by cluster, based on assessed needs. The overall planning figure is 400,000 people and individual cluster totals are shown in the table below.

Cluster	People targeted ⁴⁴		
	Female	Male	Total
CCCM	50,000	50,000	100,000
Early Recovery	30,000	20,000	50,000
Education	89,054	85,562	174,616
Food Security and Agriculture	204,000	196,000	400,000
Health ⁴⁵	536,000	587,000	1,123,000
Livelihoods	4,200	7,800	12,000
Nutrition	31,400	16,400	47,800
Protection	469,925	453,075	923,000
Shelter	156,960	170,040	327,000
WASH	134,290	121,492	255,782

The **geographical coverage** is as per the BAP with the addition of southern municipalities in Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur provinces in CARAGA region. This ensures humanitarian response to the worst-affected people as shown in the inset map.

The **duration of the BAP Revision is to end of June 2013**, recognising that exit timing varies by cluster – for example, it is possible that Nutrition partners may be ready to withdraw if in the coming months: government capacity in nutritional surveillance and response to malnutrition, plus awareness raising on breastfeeding is sufficiently developed such that external assistance is no longer required, while Livelihoods Cluster may have further projects into the second half of 2013 depending on the emerging government recovery plan.⁴⁶ For this reason each cluster response plan includes a brief statement on planned timing and preconditions of exit.

It is also noted that, at the time of the HAP for 2013 in October 2012, plans were already in place to develop an enabling environment for durable solutions in Mindanao through a multi-year strategy. Essentially, the HAP and BAP focus on addressing humanitarian needs while the



⁴⁴ Totals have not been provided because some people will be targeted by more than one cluster.

⁴⁵ Total targeted by the Health Cluster includes a broad group of people covered by functioning health facilities.

⁴⁶ At the end of June 2013, the situation will be reviewed and in the case of clusters such as Livelihoods, Early Recovery and Food Security and Agriculture, there is a possibility of extension if evidence is presented of on-going humanitarian needs which will not be met without humanitarian assistance in support of the Government as primary responder.

multi-year strategy, once developed, will address chronic needs.

The timing of the BAP Revision was agreed taking into account **the impending completion of a PDNA by the Government**. Although at the time of writing, the exact methodology and timeframes for the PDNA were unclear, the humanitarian community is taking guidance from the PDNA experience in Tropical Storm Washi. Based on that experience, it may take some months for the PDNA results to be analysed and report issued and further weeks thereafter for Government at various levels to settle plans arising from consideration of PDNA outcomes. Ultimately the PDNA once issued and plans made based upon it, will prevail over the BAP. However, this may take until June 2013 and in the meantime, humanitarian response must be sustained to avoid possible setbacks in the humanitarian situation. Accordingly, the BAP Revision enables life-saving humanitarian response and initial steps towards re-establishment of livelihoods to continue while the PDNA process is implemented.

Strategic issues

The **primary role of humanitarian response is to save lives**. This is facilitated primarily through the joint work of the NDRRMC complemented by the HCT at the overall strategic level, and at the operations level by the substantive work of the clusters led by Government and co-led by humanitarian agencies. Practical implementation requires coordination with governments in municipalities and barangays, bearing in mind also the right of participation of affected communities. Government agencies are making a concerted effort to respond to the needs of affected people, and the success of these efforts varies across thematic and geographical areas.

Key strategic themes

- Meeting emergency needs of the most affected people
- Complementing not substituting government response
- Supporting recovery of lives and livelihoods of return, relocated and displaced communities
- Building government disaster risk reduction management and emergency response capacity
- Strengthening community resilience and ensuring two-way communication and consultation

The fundamental strategy, therefore, is to work with government at strategic and operational levels to the extent possible. Response is based on planning being undertaken across multiple levels in government and the humanitarian community, and **the complementarity between the government and the humanitarian community requires constant calibration**. The response will move along a continuum whereby government capacity and response expands while humanitarian activities contract. In some instances only technical support and capacity building will be needed to harness existing government resources for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); in other instances the immediate life-saving needs of affected communities are such that relief items need to be provided directly by humanitarian partners.

Humanitarian support for the response to Typhoon Bopha should be conducted in a manner which **builds government capacity for DRRM and emergency response**. This strategic focus may be seen in the cluster response plans, for example training of WASH focal points in LGUs, support to LGUs for community mobilisation, support to government on IDP Settlement plan development, support to camp managers deployed by government, training of teachers in EiE and PSS, training of health and nutrition workers on infant and young child feeding in emergencies, establishment of referral pathways for child protection and GBV cases, and support in the conduct of joint needs assessments and information management products such as maps and reports. Just as the strategy focuses on building government capacity, building community

capacity is equally important. Therefore, **humanitarian efforts must encompass community resilience, preparedness and response.**

Additionally, the strategy ensures observance of the **right of participation of communities in decisions relating to their assistance and in the response itself.** A Communications with Communities Working Group has been established, comprising government entities such as the Philippine Information Agency, humanitarian partners, and telecommunications companies and will also include media representatives. The focus is on keeping communities informed on matters that concern them the most. Communication must be two-way and an important aspect is listening to community concerns and sharing feedback across the clusters. There will be constant advocacy to ensure that decisions for humanitarian response and recovery are made in consultation with the affected communities, and that opportunities for active involvement in response efforts are maximised.

A key strategic issue is the **plan for return and resettlement of IDPs.** At the time of writing it is clear that, while some affected families will return home once debris is cleared, electricity and other services restored and houses repaired or reconstructed, other affected families will have to resettle elsewhere. There is scope for them to adopt temporary and alternative livelihoods, through CFW and skills training in, for example, milling of coconut tree lumber.

It is understood that Government will identify “no build” zones based on geo-hazard assessments, and identify safe resettlement areas. The modalities and timeframes for these government processes is presently unclear, but in the meantime humanitarian focus will be placed on respect for legal entitlements in a human rights framework. The **humanitarian community will advocate for a transparent and scientific approach to the identification of “no build” zones** these tasks to avoid perceptions that decisions have been influenced by alternative considerations such as opportunities for mining leases. It is also important that communities be involved in the process and their rights respected.⁴⁷

The **humanitarian community will also advocate for clear identification and demarcation of “no build” zones,** comprehensive and timely communication with affected communities, and avoidance of demolitions and evictions from “no build” zones except as a last resort. Non-tenants and secondary occupants formerly living in these areas should be considered in an inclusive manner and their rights respected, and individuals affected by zoning decisions should have the right to seek redress for their grievances through a proper and accessible mechanism. Care must be taken to ensure that temporary displacement sites do not by default become permanent.

It is anticipated that the process for identifying “no build” zones, identifying resettlement sites and preparing them with dwellings and services such as electricity and WASH, may take some time. As the majority of the affected people are trying to rebuild on their places of origin, priority of emergency shelter support will be directed towards helping people re-establish their homes in their original locations that are designated as safe. Overall, it has been agreed that **affected families should be supported in a manner which respects their autonomy** and encourages voluntary return to places of origin, as long as these locations have been designated as safe. Consequently, essential life-saving assistance will be provided to ensure the protection and other needs of women, men, girls and boys, regardless of where they are residing, to ensure they are able to resume their normal lives as soon as possible. However, in no circumstances should

⁴⁷ Human Rights Standards on Housing, Land and Property Rights of Populations Affected by Tropical Storms and Other Natural Disasters’ (Human Rights Advisory CHR (IV) – A2012-002) issued by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines in the context of Tropical Storm Washi may be used in relation to land property and housing issues arising in Typhoon Bopha.

shelter assistance be knowingly provided to individuals who have decided to rebuild, return or settle in declared “no build” zones.

2013 is an election year in the Philippines and elections are typically associated with instability, particularly in Mindanao where political rivalries can be intense and there is widespread proliferation of loose firearms and weak rule of law implementation. The Election Code of 1971, Republic Act 6388 provides in section 71 that it is **unlawful for government to spend any funds within 45 days of an election**. It provides that in the event of a disaster, funding is to be turned over to the PRC for the distribution of relief. This means that, for the six weeks leading up to May 2013 elections, an element of the response efforts conducted by Government including DSWD, DOH and DepEd amongst others, will be channelled through the PRC, unless an exception is granted. Despite the PRC’s significant activities and large number of volunteers, this is an immense responsibility and support will be needed to ensure gaps in humanitarian response do not widen during this critical period.

Other aspects of the humanitarian strategy for Bopha response include:

- **Environmental considerations** – an environmental consultant was engaged by OCHA to provide guidance to clusters on environmental risks and strategies to reduce the risk of negative environmental consequences arising from the humanitarian response. Some of those considerations are set out in 2.9 above.
- **Gender mainstreaming** – although the original BAP was launched under such tight timeframes that substantive gender mainstreaming was not possible, the BAP Revision has included a key focus on ensuring gender considerations are incorporated into project needs analysis, activities and outcomes. A brief outline of gender considerations is set out in 2.9 above.
- **NGO involvement** – the original BAP had been launched only six days after disaster onset, leaving little time for a broad consultation. During the BAP Revision emphasis was placed on increasing NGO involvement and in particular, national NGOs. Where the original BAP had eight NGO projects, the BAP Revision has 22.

Humanitarian access

Four types of access constraints have been identified – logistical, security, political access, and access to information.

Physical/logistical access

The affected areas are geographically diverse, from the low-lying coastal areas such as Cateel and Baganga to the mountainous inland areas such as Monkayo and New Bataan. Typhoon Bopha damaged bridges and roads, and landslides added to debris on roads, making physical access difficult. An example of the status of lifelines is given in the map below, with nine bridges and one road impassable, six areas with interrupted water supply and 29 municipalities with on-going power outages as at 21 December 2012. There remains an ongoing risk of landslides due to recurring rains in unstable mountainous areas in Compostela Valley. To date, there are still *sitios* (enclaves within villages known as *barangays*) in Andap barangay of New Bataan municipality requiring emergency goods be airlifted to ensure they reach the affected population. It is anticipated that in the first quarter of 2013, navy vessels will be unable to bring relief items from Manila due to rough seas. In some areas, telecommunications are also still adversely affected.

Logistical access issues constrain humanitarian response and result in greater costs to reach affected communities. To support access for the humanitarian community to affected communities, the Logistics Cluster has been activated and offers common transportation and warehousing. However, there are many small remote communities in places such as Laak municipality in Compostela Valley, some of which are reachable only by motorbike or on foot. Some of the inaccessible areas may not have been served even before the typhoon, heightening their pre-Bopha vulnerability. Projects are included in the BAP Revision, particularly in the Protection cluster, to reach and monitor these remote and inaccessible areas and liaise with clusters on identified needs and gaps.

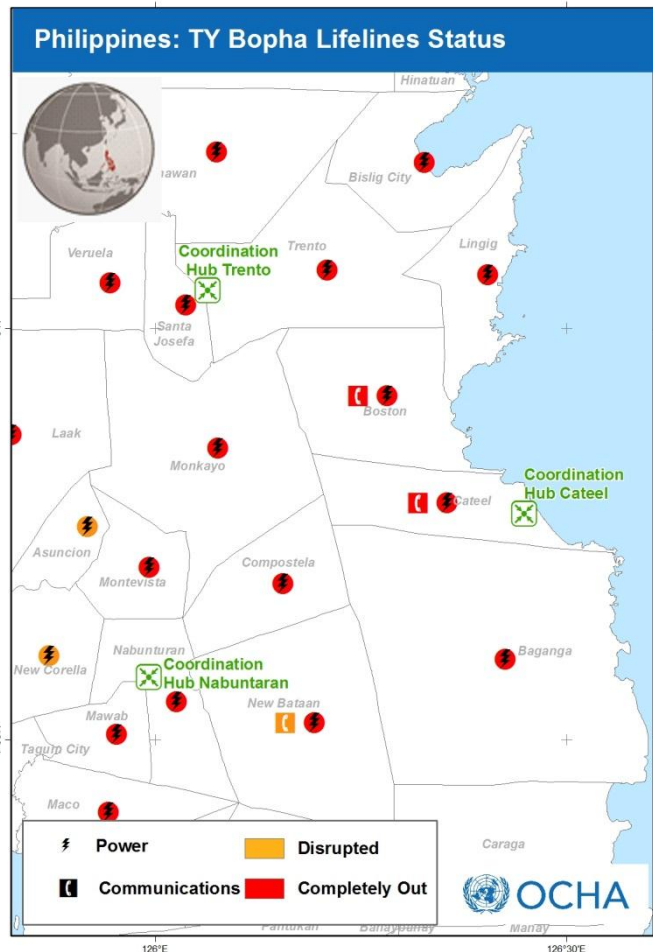
Safety and security

In the initial six weeks, there were very few security incidents affecting humanitarian partners in Bopha-affected areas. During this time, the ceasefire between the NPA and AFP was in effect until 15 January 2013. The humanitarian community will continue to build relationships with military actors, working closely with civilian government agencies and following Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines,⁴⁸ engaging particularly on humanitarian principles, humanitarian access, human rights and international humanitarian law.⁴⁹

Additionally in eastern Mindanao, as in the rest of Mindanao, rule of law implementation is weak and pervasive criminality poses security concerns. This may potentially include the establishment of informal checkpoints, and extortion attempts, but it is not anticipated that humanitarian actors will be direct targets. The humanitarian community, through the UNDSS, will continue monitoring the situation and security restrictions will be put in place as needed.

Humanitarian space

Some of the affected communities are NPA-influenced and for humanitarian assistance to be delivered in accordance with humanitarian principles, it is important that community awareness be raised as to the neutrality of humanitarian actors and their commitment to respond impartially



⁴⁸ Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies – an IASC Reference Paper (June 2004); •Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief – “Oslo Guidelines” - Rev. 1.1 (November 2007).Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies – “MCDA Guidelines” - Rev. 1 (January 2006). Use of Military or Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys – IASC Discussion Paper and Non-Binding Guidelines (September 2001).

⁴⁹ Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL) 1998, entered between the Government of the Philippines and NDF.

according to need regardless of ideological, political or other beliefs. Reaching a common understanding with all affected communities is an essential component of an acceptance strategy to preserve humanitarian space. The work of the Communications with Communities Working Group, described above, will implement this aspect of the humanitarian strategy. Sustained efforts to maintain two-way communications with affected communities will also serve to manage the expectations of affected communities. Managing expectations mitigates security risks as it among other things reduces people's frustration and anger over perceptions of inequities and gaps in assistance they receive.

Access to information

There are also constraints on access to information about affected communities. As identified under the cross-cutting issue of gender at the end of 2.9 above, there is presently a lack of SADD. This will be addressed through the efforts of the Coordination sector, which has identified that disaggregated data does in fact exist in municipalities. The Coordination sector will collect municipal disaggregated data and compile sex and age-disaggregated figures by affected municipality, province and region, and share these with clusters for their use. This process is already underway in Davao region and there are plans to commence the process for the CARAGA region.

Strategic objectives and indicators

The humanitarian community will complement government efforts to restore affected communities to their pre-Bopha circumstances by supporting:

Strategic objective 1

Immediate, life-saving assistance to people with assessed needs who have been affected or displaced

Indicator	Target
Number of food insecure people reached through food and cash support	400,000
Proportion of outbreaks responded to within 48 hours of notification	100%
Number of municipalities reached with protection monitoring	24
Proportion of targeted people, disaggregated by sex, with access to adequate supply of safe water (15 L/pp/pd)	100%
Sentinel surveillance sites for nutritional status (focusing on acute malnutrition) established	11 municipalities
Number of participants engaged in debris clearing/cleaning-up operations	15,000

Strategic objective 2

Transitory and permanent shelter solutions to those people whose homes have been damaged or destroyed

Indicator	Target
Proportion of existing displacement sites are assessed	100%
Number of households provided with adequate emergency shelter solutions to standards defined by the shelter cluster	54,500
Proportion of target municipalities with IDP settlement plans	100%

Indicator	Target
Number of WASH hygiene kits and water kits prepositioned	10,000 hygiene kits 10,000 water kits

Strategic objective 3

Early re-establishment of livelihoods with a special focus on agriculture

Indicator	Target
Number of ARBs/farmers provided with agriculture/fishery input packages and trained on agriculture/fishery based livelihood options	20,000
Number of food insecure households reached through FFW and CFW activities to undertake various works projects jointly agreed with the government	80,000
Number of participants engaged in public infrastructure restoration activities	15,000

Strategic objective 4

Government and community capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies

Indicator	Target
Number of local government units able to plan and mobilize their communities	150 barangays
Number of regional governments assisted in the development of contingency plans and/or revisions	1
Number of and proportion of barangays where 60% of people surveyed who confirm that community based child protection mechanisms are active in their community	160 80%
Number of schools integrating DRR and contingency emergency response in their respective school improvement plans	60

Strategic objective 5

Specific needs of vulnerable groups and people in less accessible areas

Indicator	Target
Number of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing play, learning, etc.	80,000
Number of pregnant and lactating women served by reproductive health medical missions	10,000 66 RH medical missions
Number of and proportion of separated and unaccompanied children in family-based alternative care and / or reunified with their families	200 100%
Proportion of targeted people, disaggregated by sex, with access to gender disaggregated, culturally appropriate toilet facilities	100%

3.5 Cluster response plans



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Funds required	\$2,000,000 for 1 project
Contact information	Conrad Navidad (cnavidad@iom.int)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster ⁵⁰		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs in primary ECs	112,500	112,500	225,000	50,000	50,000	30,000
IDPs in alternative ECs	56,250	56,250	112,500	7,500	7,500	15,000
IDPs in transition sites	131,250	131,250	262,500	17,500	17,500	35,000
IDPs in spontaneous settlements	75,000	75,000	150,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
Totals	375,000	375,000	750,000	50,000	50,000	100,000

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The number of people targeted is a percentage of the number of the displaced men, women, boys and girls in the worst affected communities of Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur provinces. These displaced people are residing in primary evacuation centres (collective centres in schools, open air stadiums, and government buildings), alternative evacuation centres (tent cities); transitional sites (bunkhouses, refurbished public or private structures) and self-settled or spontaneous settlements (such as where people have set up makeshift shelters along roadsides). Figures on targeted people are based on areas requested for assistance by the Government plus consideration of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports, local government reports and daily monitoring of affected municipalities. The cluster will target the most vulnerable affected people including the elderly, people with disabilities, elderly-, female- headed households, pregnant women and lactating mothers, and others categorised as vulnerable by the Protection Cluster. Although affected families who are living in makeshift shelters on the sites of their former homes also require assistance, there is an agreement at the country level that the CCCM Cluster will not extend its network to include these sites. The priority is given to those in evacuation centres, transition sites and spontaneous settlements.

⁵⁰ Estimates since assessment of IDPs in alternative ECs and spontaneous settlements still on-going.

Government response

The Department of Social Welfare and Development, in response to the significant numbers of people likely to face protracted displacement scenario which saw the sprouting of tent cities and spontaneous settlements which are primarily located along road sides in the most-affected municipalities in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces in the past four weeks, has deployed personnel from other regions to act as municipal coordinators to do CCCM work in camps as well as manage and coordinate relief and emergency shelter assistance especially to underserved barangays. DSWD has also intensified distribution of the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) cards and profiling of IDPs.

The work of the CCCM Cluster complements and supports the government-led effort under the cluster leadership of DSWD. For example the cluster will work closely with Municipal Coordinators deployed by DSWD Regional Offices in each municipality to activate, run and manage the municipal level CCCM Clusters. With cluster support the Municipal Coordinators will lead multi-cluster workshops on IDP resettlement planning together, and the results will be consolidated at the provincial and regional levels, thereby enabling bottom-up planning for durable solutions.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 5)

Ensure that an adequate level of services are provided to typhoon-displaced populations.

Indicator	Target
Proportion of existing displacement sites assessed	100%
DTM reports produced and disseminated to Government and humanitarian partners	Weekly and bi-monthly reports produced
Proportion of evacuation centres upgraded to meet standards	100%

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 4 and 5)

Provide camp management support to all existing displacement sites and coordinate support through roll-out of cluster meetings.

Indicator	Target
Proportion of camps managed and services reported/provided in displacement sites	100%
Cluster meetings are rolled-out in the region, province and municipal levels	Provincial and municipal CCCM Cluster meetings are conducted weekly
Proportion of camp management actors adequately trained on camp coordination and camp management based on standards	100% of government and non-government actors providing camp management support

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objective 2)

Plan for the return/resettlement options of IDPs and typhoon-affected population in consultation with Government and the humanitarian community.

Indicator	Target
Proportion of target municipalities with IDP settlement plans and timelines for implementation	100%

Monitoring and reporting

Field monitoring and reporting will be conducted through field teams (camp managers) and coordination teams. The cluster coordinator will monitor all cluster meetings that will be rolled-out in the regional, provincial and municipal levels where information on cluster issues and responses are discussed and addressed. DSWD will monitor the support provided by the CCCM Cluster to government teams.

Exit strategy

The cluster's primary exit strategy is to ensure that durable solutions are met for the displaced communities through camp closure and provision of shelter assistance.



Coordination

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE (OCD) / OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Funds required	\$1,710,211 for 2 projects
Contact information	David Carden (carden@un.org)

People affected and targeted

The sector directly targets the humanitarian community to promote a coordinated response to humanitarian needs and ensures linkages with the Government coordination structure. This comprises 10 UN agencies and over 25 international and national NGOs. In enabling the humanitarian community to operate more efficiently and effectively, coordination indirectly benefits all typhoon-affected people.

Government response

The initial response to Typhoon Bopha was led by OCD as the Secretariat for the DRRMCs at national and regional levels, and government response is now largely coordinated by DSWD as the head of the response pillar under the DRRM Act of 2010. Other government line agencies such as DepEd and DOH lead specific clusters such as education and health. The Coordination sector works closely with government agencies at each level as well as municipal mayors, and provincial and regional governors. The focus is on complementing and not substituting, and accordingly personnel provide support to DSWD in information management and coordination. The Government is also conducting a PDNA to ensure middle and long term recovery of the affected areas to build on the momentum initiated by the current humanitarian response.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 4)

Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on needs assessment and working in partnership with the Government.

Indicator	Target
Number of joint needs assessments of Government and humanitarian agencies	1 assessment
HCT provide humanitarian response guidance	National and Mindanao level
Number of functioning humanitarian coordination hubs to support government and humanitarian partners coordination efforts	4
Number of joint Inter-cluster Coordination meetings held	12
Number of orientation sessions given to humanitarian and military actors on civil-military coordination and related international guidelines	4

Cluster objective 2 (indirectly supports all overall strategic objectives)

Provide information to raise awareness the international community, ensure informed action and communicate effectively with affected communities.

Indicator	Target
Number of humanitarian situation reports and key messages for humanitarian action and affected communities produced and disseminated	12
Number of activities to advocate for and raise awareness on the needs of the affected population	4 briefings, 2 donor missions
Number of 3Ws (who does what where) issued	6

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objective 4)

Assist the Government with emergency preparedness and planning.

Indicator	Target
Number of trainings provided to the Government on cluster approach, information management and needs assessment tools	4
Number of regional governments assisted in the development of contingency plans and/or revisions	1

Cluster objective 4 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 4)

Ensure two-way communication with affected communities.

Indicator	Target
Number of clusters in Communications with Communities working group	12
Number of FAQ summary documents issued to humanitarian partners and government to provide for uniform response	6
Number of hotlines available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	3 (one Smart, Globe and Sun)

Exit strategy

With the expected gradual exit of international actors, OCHA will facilitate the handover of cluster coordination responsibilities to government agencies and local NGO actors while ensuring linkages between humanitarian and recovery/development programmes. The Coordination sector will liaise closely with government in relation to the PDNA and how the humanitarian response should adjust based upon government response strategies arising from PDNA outcomes.



Early Recovery

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) / UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Funds required	\$8,796,822 for 3 projects
Contact information	Winston Aylmer Camarinas (winston.camarinas@undp.org)

People affected and targeted

Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
3,121,999	3,121,999	6,243,998	30,000	20,000	50,000

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The number of people targeted is smaller as compared to the total people in need of early recovery assistance. The cluster will prioritise according to a selection process of most needy communities and households as identified by DSWD and LGUs. This will include women wanting to participate in CFW activities with consideration to their capacities for heavy work and need for support for child minding in circumstances where day care and schooling has not yet resumed. Young men and women who are able bodied can also participate in debris clearing and cleaning operations as well as other restoration activities.

Government response

The Government has gradually shifted from search, rescue and retrieval operations to restoring lifelines, debris clearing and repair of damaged infrastructures. DSWD will continue to implement CFW programmes and the cluster will liaise closely to ensure efforts are equitably distributed according to need. Local governments are also working with the MGB of the DENR in identifying areas that should be “no build” zones based on risk of flooding and landslides.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The cluster will support government in its early recovery efforts to achieve long term recovery in areas affected by Typhoon Bopha.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 4)

Assist the Government and local communities plan and manage debris clearing and cleaning, recycling and safely dispose of residual waste, enabling access of communities to basic social services.

Indicator	Target
Number of local communities engaged in community clearing and cleaning operations	150 barangays
Number of participants engaged in debris clearing / cleaning-up operations	15,000
Number of access roads cleared	750

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Assist the Government to restore normalcy of community patterns by clearing / cleaning and rebuilding damaged critical community infrastructure through a cash for work program.

Indicator	Target
Number of communities engaged in restoration activities	150
Number of participants engaged in restoration activities	15,000
Number of local government units able to plan and mobilize their communities	150 barangays

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 3 and 5)

Provide emergency livelihood support to families, including women and youth able-bodied through the cash for work program and enabling them to live decently.

Indicator	Target
Number of people engaged in cash for work programs	15,000
Number of community livelihood projects started through a cash for work program	150

Monitoring and reporting

A Project Management Office (PMO) will be set up and one of its primary functions will be to monitor the implementation of planned projects. The PMO will be working closely with the Regional, Provincial and Municipal Department of Social Welfare and Development Offices, especially in the implementation of its CFW Program. Since debris clear/clean-up operations will be planned and managed by LGUs, the PMO will likewise work out a monitoring scheme with the barangays involved to put premium in participatory planning and monitoring and in setting up of agreed indicators to determine achieved outputs and outcomes.

The cluster will be working with Government, local non-government organisations and affected communities. It will also work with the private and business sector especially in tying up skills developed by workers in the process of engaging in early recovery activities with the view of providing labour and / or materials to local businesses.

Exit strategy

Gains in the cluster's early recovery efforts will be determined in designing the sustainability plan that will have the ownership of both the Government and the communities.



Education

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DepEd) / UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) / SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)
Funds required	\$4,375,696 for 3 projects
Contact information	Maria Lourdes De Vera Mateo (mldevera@unicef.org) Rhoewena Loreto (rhoewena_ph@yahoo.com)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
3-5 years old	54,896	52,744	107,640	21,959	21,097	43,056
6-11 years old	106,743	102,557	209,300	42,697	41,023	83,720
12-15 years old	60,996	58,604	119,600	24,398	23,442	47,840
Totals	222,635	213,905	436,540	89,054	85,562	174,616

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

On the basis of the reported total population of 1,422,219 in the most affected areas, about 598,000 (42%) are estimated to be children. Of this number, about 436,540 (73%) are of pre-school/school age (3-15 years old). The Education Cluster is targeting 40% of these pre-schoolers and school age children who represent those most at risk and needing immediate EiE interventions. Thus, the cluster will target to serve a total of 174,616 children comprising approximately 89,054 girls and 85,562 boys. In the Philippines setting, it is the boys who are disadvantaged in key education indicators (enrolment rate, completion rate and achievement rate). This disparity is magnified in emergency times as boys are more likely to drop out and fail to return to school due to pressure to work and assist the family to recover livelihood losses.

Government response

DepEd and DSWD is using the results of sector-specific assessments in addition to an initial rapid needs assessment, which roughly established the expanse of damage wrought by Typhoon Bopha to school infrastructure, teaching and learning materials, and its impact on children. Field situation assessments have validated the number of affected teachers and students and the extent of damage on school facilities/supplies, and DepEd is working towards the resumption of classes for affected learners. DepEd declared the resumption of classes on 3 January, for both elementary and secondary schools, however in the most affected schools in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur provinces, formal academic instruction have commenced on 14 January. Government is focusing in the initial period on providing students with informal sessions to engage students in psychosocial support activities. The Government supports EiE as a comprehensive intervention to provide children safe healthy environments to resume positive interactions through play, resume learning and access school feeding and health services. Psychosocial activity sessions are continuing until education

personnel are ready to return to their academic curriculum. Sessions are being provided for multiple age groups with multiple teachers, with particular attention to gender-specific support, as well as support for children with disabilities.

Meanwhile schools are being made available to benefit CFW debris clearance activities including removal of mud from classrooms and trees and other debris in playgrounds and across classroom roofs. Cluster tents, where available, are being used as safe learning centres, wherein trained teachers and day care workers may conduct psychosocial activities and class instruction. Temporary rehabilitation of classrooms is done using tarpaulins and used billboards, while plans are made for permanent rehabilitation.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The education sector is burdened with the most extensive damage, destruction, and children's displacement wrought by Typhoon Bopha. The situation calls for an immediate responses as well as strategic direction towards fast rehabilitation and recovery (i.e. improve psychosocial well-being, restored learning environments, making up for learning deficits), developing the capacity of education workers and community volunteers, and promoting disaster resilience (i.e. reliable and stronger response mechanisms, DRR education).

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 4 and 5)

Improve psychosocial well-being of typhoon-affected teachers and learners, including out-of-school youth and children.

Indicator	Target
Proportion of teaching and non-teaching personnel (teachers, day care workers) are trained on EiE cum PSS, by gender	40% teaching and non-teaching personnel trained
Proportion of affected teachers attended and completed PSS sessions, by gender	60% affected teachers completed PSS sessions
Proportion of affected learners availed of complete PSS sessions, by gender and age	60% affected learners provided with PSS sessions, by sex
Proportion of affected learners provided with supplementary feeding program	80% learners provided with supplementary feeding program, by sex
Number of PSS training conducted	15 PSS trainings conducted
Number of sets of sports/recreation, play materials and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) kits distributed, by location	50 sets of sports/recreation, play materials and ECCD kits distributed
Proportion of affected preschoolers and school children tracked	70% of children enrolled in affected day care centers, elementary and high schools tracked, by sex

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 5)

Restore learning environment of at least 40% of displaced pre-schoolers and school children, including out-of-school youth and children.

Indicator	Target
Number of Temporary Learning Spaces and Child Friendly Spaces established, by location	150

Proportion of teachers and community volunteers trained on education in emergencies, by gender	60% of teachers and community volunteers trained
Proportion of preschoolers and school children are regularly attending learning sessions, by gender, age, grade/year level	40% of affected children, by sex
Number of safe learning centers provided with WASH facilities	20 safe learning centres provided with WASH facilities
Number of schools and safe learning centres provided with sports and play/recreation materials	50 schools
Number of schools provided with replacement textbooks and library sets elementary and high school	55 schools provided with replacement textbooks, elementary and high school
Number of schools provided with teaching and learning kits, including teachers' packs and back to school kits	40 schools provided with teaching and learning kits
Number of Out of School Children and Youth (OSCY) attending catch-up and/or non-formal education sessions	1,200 of OSCY provided with catch-up and/or non-formal education sessions, by sex

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objective 4)

Provide project support towards faster recovery and improved school-community disaster resilience and emergency response capacities.

Indicator	Target
Number of education personnel are able to train more teachers on EiE cum PSS, school-based	2 Division-level training plans
Number of schools integrating DRR and contingency emergency response in their respective school improvement plans	60
Number of schools working towards becoming DRR-compliant, including school building standard, locations and maintenance	60 school improvement plans DRR-compliant

Monitoring and reporting

The Education Cluster shall establish an information and knowledge database system, a component of which should be a simple and practical system for monitoring progress and project outcomes and documenting best practices in implementing EiE interventions. The knowledge database system shall capture evidence on lessons learned in instigating life-sustaining interventions and activities and draw lessons learned from the past response activities and revise strategies and action plans accordingly. The cluster system profiles baseline information on the number of learners, education personnel and ECCD/day care workers affected and total figure on the severely and partially damaged school buildings and classrooms and other aspects of the education system. Among the situation critical to monitor is the situation of children given the lost livelihoods which may mean children may try to find work, which not only means they drop of school, but may further increase their risks to trafficking. Regular cluster meetings are simple and established avenues that facilitate effective sharing of information, accomplishments and data gaps within the cluster and with other clusters. These avenues accelerate the consultative process of improving response interventions, enhance complementation of efforts and minimise programmatic gaps. Participation of cluster members in mid-year joint rapid assessments promotes an integrated response towards continued quality educational support ensuring safe healthy environments, where children's access to education, health and nutrition services is

sustained including that of affected teachers and ECCD/day care workers. The timely delivery and utilisation of Situation Reports, 3W reports and other relevant information to OCHA provides a clear system of information sharing and data produced by the cluster.

Exit strategy

Cluster members will provide support to DepEd for a period of six months. Major technical assistance to the government rests on building the school-community disaster resilience and emergency response capacities through capacity building trainings on cluster coordination, contingency emergency response planning, and the formulation of the clusters' Terms of Reference and on Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) standards on EiE. More so, the hand-over of technical expertise and skills on EiE cum PSS is invested in conducting the Training of Trainers involving teaching and non-teaching personnel involving day care workers and Instructional Managers. The adoption of cluster leadership at the regional-level and ensuring the effectiveness and consistency in terms of standards of cluster interventions for preparedness, response and early recovery is seen to be sustained through the execution of a Regional Memorandum order. With the cluster approach embedded in DepEd, it will ensure coordination of education response to emergencies and recovery/rehabilitation strategies and programs among government agencies specifically in addressing shelter concerns, the continued use of schools and classrooms as evacuation centres, reconstruction and rehabilitation and of safe learning environments for the 2013-2014 school year equipped with WASH facilities. The Government will carry out prior collaboration with LGUs specifically with the local DRRM Officers in locating temporary learning structures for affected pre-schoolers and school children. Recognising the situation of lost livelihoods brought about the disaster, supplementary feeding program is vital as a school-level intervention in ensuring pre-schoolers and school children are provided with adequate health and nutrition needs and most importantly, keeping children in going back to school and its continued access to quality educational support.



Food Security and Agriculture

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (REGION X AND XII), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (ARMM), WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP), FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Funds required	\$29,346,009 for 3 projects
Contact information	Food Security: Stephen Anderson (stephen.anderson@wfp.org), Asaka Nyangara (asaka.nyangara@wfp.org) Agriculture: Kazuyuki Tsurumi (kazuyuki.tsurumi@fao.org), Aristeo Portugal (aristeo.portugal@fao.org)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
General Food Distributions	1,000,000	490,000	510,000	400,000	196,000	204,000
Food-for-Work	1,000,000	490,000	510,000	400,000	196,000	204,000
Emergency School feeding Programme	200,000	98,000	102,000	80,000	39,200	40,800
Supplementary Feeding – Pregnant and Lactating Women	100,000	49,000	51,000	40,000	19,600	20,400
Cash-for-Work/Voucher	255,000	124,950	130,050	102,000	49,980	52,020
Prevention (6-23 months children)	53,750	26,338	27,413	21,500	10,535	10,965
Treatment (6-59 months children)	30,000	14,700	15,300	12,000	5,880	6,120
Totals	1,000,000	490,000	510,000	400,000	196,000	204,000

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The cluster is targeting 400,000 people, which is 40% of the one million people estimated by the Government to be in some need of food assistance. This 40% represents the most critically affected, food insecure people in the four provinces. These people require sustained food assistance for a period of six months, until June 2013. The needs of the remaining 60% of the affected population are being addressed through on-going, large-scale government-led efforts. Additionally, as the region's economy is predominantly agriculture-based, the cluster's efforts on agriculture prioritise agrarian reform communities (ARCs) who were distributed agricultural lands under the Philippines' Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and other vulnerable food insecure households.

Government response

All proposed Food and Agriculture Cluster activities are initiated by relevant Government counterpart agencies, and implemented in coordination with them. In every case cluster partner activities are designed to complement larger Government strategies and interventions.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The cluster aims to prevent short-term and medium term nutritional deterioration through ensuring adequate food consumption, and to support the early recovery and contribute towards long term recovery of critical agricultural livelihoods. The cluster will make available food commodities for relief support to ensure nutrition and/or address acute micronutrient needs of children under-five and pregnant and lactating women. These activities will transition into recovery-oriented emergency school feeding and food or cash for work projects as the situation permits. The cluster will also provide technical assistance to the Government and strategic priorities for recovery and directly support affected farmers. This will include immediate technical support to the DA of Davao region and LGUs, including appropriate training and extension in sustainable crops, and small livestock/poultry production.

The provision of vegetable seeds and small livestock/poultry will primarily target women, boys and girls for backyard gardening and animal production, while waiting to harvest their rehabilitated main crops (bananas, abaca and coconuts) Women will comprise at least 50% of targeted people involved in FFW and CFW activities, to assist in safekeeping of tools and record keeping, as queue marshals and distribution committee members and receivers during the distribution of food commodities and various crop input packages. Women's special protection needs will be evaluated and addressed as appropriate. The cluster will apply lessons learned in other emergencies to attract and protect girl students in all school feeding activities.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

To save the lives of people threatened by food shortage due to the impact of Typhoon Bopha.

Indicator	Target
Number of most food insecure disaster-affected individuals reached through food and cash support to ensure their immediate energy and nutritional needs	400,000

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 3)

To provide temporary livelihood support activities to ensure adequate and appropriate food consumption level for food insecure households affected by Typhoon Bopha.

Indicator	Target
Number of most food insecure disaster-affected households reached with livelihood support through FFW and CFW activities to undertake various works projects jointly agreed with the government	80,000

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 3)

To increase food consumption and retention of school-aged children in the targeted affected areas through on-site feeding programme.

Indicator	Target
Number of elementary school children in the most food insecure, disaster-affected areas reached with emergency on-site school feeding programme that incentivizes parents to send their children to school and ensures that school children receive basic nutritional needs	80,000

Cluster objective 4 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 3)

Assist ARBs and farmers to re-establish agricultural livelihoods.

Indicator	Target
Number of agricultural reform beneficiaries (ARBs)/farmers enabled to recommence their farming and fishing livelihoods and improve their food security	20,000
Number of ARBs/farmers provided with technical and community-based disaster Risk reduction training	2,000
Number of ARBs/farmers participating in agriculture/fishery based livelihood training	2,000

Monitoring and reporting

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster will work with Government and cooperating partners to ensure a basic level of monitoring. Standard indicators will be used according to best practices in the various programmes including: monitoring general food and agriculture inputs distribution and post-distribution, monitoring school feeding, FFW and CFW throughout its duration.

Exit strategy

The principal elements of the cluster's exit strategy involve the gradual transition from life-saving to food security revitalisation efforts, and in building capacity throughout for an eventual transition of all programs to Government and onward developmental activities. The restoration of the cluster's agro-based livelihood activities will be subsumed under DA's regular ARC development framework and programs.



Health (including Reproductive Health)

Cluster lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Funds required	\$3,045,369 for 7 projects
Contact information	Dr Gerardo Medina (medinag@wpro.who.int)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	2,980,216	3,263,782	6,243,998	536,000	587,000	1,123,000

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The number of people targeted is 18% of the total people affected, representing the population in need in the worst hit areas of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces. Target groups include IDPs, including people with disabilities inside evacuation centres, children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women in affected communities.

Government response

The National and Regional Workplan of the DOH for Typhoon Bopha affected areas comprises immediate, medium and long terms activities that focus on the most affected municipalities in Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley provinces. The plan focuses on the following health services deliveries:

- Mobilization of teams for provision of MHPSS, including activities such as Psychological First Aid for communities and families, counseling, psychosocial treatment and referral of most complicated cases and provision of basic MHPSS orientation for health workers.
- Mobilisation of teams for conduct of reproductive health medical mission with provision for pre-natal, post-natal and new born services and family planning information and services in the most affected barangays.
- Provision of health information sessions covering danger signs of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, family planning, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and gender based violence prevention and response.
- Provision of dignity kits to meet the specific needs of pregnant and lactating women
- Provision of consultation and treatment services through the deployment of Medical Teams and provision of a Hospitalisation Package (waiving users-fees for inpatients). In the long term the DOH will provide medical equipment for birthing facilities and Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course) facilities. It will further provide regular preventive services.
- Provision of medicines, medical supplies and basic medical equipment for partially damaged RHUs, BHSs and hospitals. This includes wound dressing kits and clinical delivery assistance equipment and medicines as immediate activity and the mobilization

of medicines stocks from the Center for Health Development (CHD) and central office in the long term.

- Ensure functionality of health facilities through cleaning and clearing of debris and provision of vaccine storage equipment. In the medium and long term the plan foresees provision of generator sets and repairs of damaged facilities (reconstruction, rehabilitation of all damaged health facilities). Secure safe disposal of health care waste.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Equitable access to essential health services will be ensured through provision of area-based interventions and delivery of a minimum integrated health and reproductive health services package at community, primary and secondary health care level. Particular emphasis will be put on increasing the community-based management, enhancing the availability of health and reproductive health services and information, including mental health and psycho-social support and provision of medical supplies. Another priority will be to ensure that health facilities are staffed with trained health workers using standard protocols for diagnosis and treatment and are accessible to all affected communities.

Prevention and control of epidemic-prone and communicable disease will be ensured through appropriate detection, verification and case management with adequate supplies combined with appropriate health education and social mobilisation campaigns.

Effective coordination of health interventions, supported by reliable and timely information management will enhance effective provision of essential health services. This will include the analysis of the population's health status on a periodic basis and the assessment of the local health system's performance for prioritized health interventions and equitable distribution of health care resources. Coordination at regional, provincial and municipality level will be strengthened through the establishment of a decentralised Health Cluster coordination mechanism, under the leadership of the department of health, in Davao City, Nabunturan and Trento/Cateel.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1 and 5)

Ensure equitable and timely access to essential primary and secondary health services.

Indicator	Target
% areas served by mobile health services at least twice a month	80% of target areas
% of health facilities without stock out of a selected drug in four groups of drugs, by administrative unit	100%

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Ensure prevention and control of epidemic-prone and communicable diseases.

Indicator	Target
Coverage of measles vaccination (6 months-15 years)	>90% in rural areas >85% in evacuation centres or urban areas
Proportion of outbreaks responded to within 48 hours of notification	100%
Number of cases or incidence rates for selected diseases relevant to the local context (acute watery diarrhoea, measles, leptospirosis, others)	Within endemic levels

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 4 and 5)

Ensure implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health.

Indicator	Target
Number of pregnant and lactating women served by reproductive health medical missions	10,000
Number of IDP women, adolescents and men reached by reproductive health information sessions	25,000
Number of dignity and hygiene kits distributed	10,000 dignity kits 14,000 hygiene kits
Number of GBV referral hospitals providing clinical management of rape including post exposure prophylaxis and presumptive sexually transmitted infections treatment	2
Number of damaged facilities provided with medical equipment	5
Number of health service providers capacitated in MISP, Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care, Family Planning (FP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies (SRHiE)	3 health service providers (doctor, nurse, midwife) trained per municipality

Cluster objective 4 (supports overall strategic objectives 4 and 5)

Strengthen information management and coordination of integrated health responses at regional, provincial and municipal levels, while ensuring inter-cluster synergies.

Indicator	Target
Average population covered by functioning health facility (HF), by type of HF and by administrative unit	SPHERE standards: 10,000 for 1 Health Unit; 50, 000 for 1 Health Centre; 250,000 for 1 District/Rural Hospital
Number of HF with Comprehensive and Basic Emergency obstetric Care/500 000 population, by administrative unit	(>= 1 CEmOC /500 000) >= 4 BEmOC /500 000)
Number of caesarean sections over expected delivery X 100	(>= 5%)
Functional Health Cluster at province and municipal level	In 2 prioritized provinces (Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley) In 100% of prioritized municipalities in both provinces
Information products regularly produced (situation reports, bulletins, advisories, etc.)	Weekly, and as necessary

Monitoring and reporting

The cluster monitoring system will be strengthened, including key gender-sensitive indicators, that should be built on existing health information system/disease surveillance system and cover the overall health situation, the performance of the health system (including responsiveness, quality and equitable access) and the progress and outputs of the humanitarian (and early recovery) health activities. Joint Health Cluster monitoring and recruitment of sub-national Health Cluster officers at the regional and provincial level will increase the monitoring capacity of the Health Cluster. Monitoring of the health status and health risks of different population groups (disaggregated data by gender and age), access to and availability of health services (including a gender analysis) and identification of trends, detection of any significant changes or news threats,

will be done through existing Health Cluster tools. Progress made on the implementation of the Health Sector/Cluster response will be reflected during the weekly Health Cluster coordination meetings at regional and provincial level and summarised in the Health Cluster bulletins.

Exit strategy

The Health Cluster has, when developing the Health Cluster strategic plan, taken into consideration the DOH longer term approach in response to the crisis. The Health Cluster is supporting the regional and provincial DOH through early recovery and more sustainable interventions such as building the capacities of the local and regional health staff. The need for mobile medical missions will decrease over time as damaged health facilities get rehabilitated. Based on the government response plan, this will start at around the middle of the year. Much of cluster response activities will have closed by then.



Livelihoods

Cluster lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) / INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANISATION (ILO)
Funds required	\$2,760,575 for 4 projects
Contact information	Nori Palarca (palarca@ilo.org)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Vulnerable workers in agriculture, industry and services	492,958	191,706	684,664	14,000	21,000	35,000

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The directly targeted people will represent about 25% of the total affected vulnerable families in Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Sur and Compostela Valley provinces. Beneficiaries will come from poor communities including Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) and indigenous peoples groups that have been severely affected but who opted to stay outside of evacuation centres. The cluster will make every effort to target the poorest and most vulnerable.

Government response

Government has formed the Task Force Pablo as a national inter-agency body to set policy directions in post-calamity management and oversee relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work. There is a focus on recovery of construction materials from the thousands of coconut trees that remain on the ground, as a supply of lumber for reconstruction. National government agencies are providing assistance for the affected communities' recovery. Both DSWD and DOLE are involved with cash-for-work activities and DILG has requested for a special allocation for labour-based road repair works.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The cluster will support affected households by creating opportunities for short-term and medium-term employment and livelihood recovery.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objective 3)

Provide short-term employment opportunities to affected households by providing immediate cash-for-work opportunities primarily through clearing and cleaning activities.

Indicator	Target
Number of municipalities where CFW activities are implemented	8
Number of households directly benefiting from CFW activities	6,000 (or 30,000 people)
Percentage of funds allocated directly injected into the local cash economy (not including multiplier effect) to restart local economies	40%

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 3)

Re-establish intermediate livelihoods through livelihood recovery, training and the identification of alternative sources of livelihood in the short run.

Indicator	Target
Number of communities where intermediate livelihood improvement activities are carried out	20
Number of households benefiting from intermediate livelihood improvement activities	1,000 (or 5,000 people)

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objective 3)

Maximize the number of female-headed households and IDP households in the income generation, job creation and intermediate livelihood recovery efforts.

Indicator	Target
Percentage of female headed households as percentage of total number of beneficiary households	25%
Percentage of IDP households as percentage of total number of beneficiary households	60%

Cluster objective 4 (supports overall strategic objective 3)

Support coordination, avoid overlaps, foster synergy and promote collaboration in the area of income generation and livelihood recovery through the livelihood cluster working group.

Indicator	Target
Number of livelihood cluster coordination meetings	6
Average number of international organizations, donors, NGOs and Government Agencies involved in livelihood recovery participating in cluster meetings	10

Coverage map – 3Ws

Debris clearance activities will focus on Baganga and Monkayo municipalities; livelihood recovery in Baganga, Monkayo and Veruela municipalities, and labour-based road maintenance in selected municipalities in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley and Agusan del Sur.

Monitoring and reporting

Cluster members will be tasked to submit their respective livelihood development plans. These will be the basis of the cluster's monitoring of activities in the target areas. The cluster will meet regularly to discuss developments and occasionally conduct site visits to validate the progress reports.

Exit strategy

The cluster will remain in operation for one year. Six months will be devoted to debris clearing and intermediate livelihood recovery while the rest of the year is for the application of local resource-based medium-term employment and livelihood recovery. The cluster will prepare and assist the local government units take over the management of the cluster and the organisations that will remain.



Logistics

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE (OCD) / WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Funds required	\$1,100,000 for 1 project
Contact information	Dragoslav Djuraskovic (dragoslav.djuraskovic@wfp.org)

People affected and targeted

The Logistics Cluster supports the humanitarian community and Government, and thereby indirectly targets the people directly targeted by other clusters.

Government response

The Government will continue managing logistics for food distribution and relief operations until the end of March, and then early recovery items until June, including seeds and material for partial reconstruction of common houses. The specified areas of action for the Logistics Cluster were identified by the Government as priorities areas of intervention and were agreed by the humanitarian community.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The cluster's objective is to augment the humanitarian community's capacity to provide uninterrupted delivery of timely relief assistance to the most affected communities in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces by facilitating logistics coordination and providing logistics services in support of the Government and other clusters. The cluster will continue to coordinate in the field with Government, military and humanitarian actors, implementing common supply strategies and ensuring that identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks are swiftly addressed and that lead times for delivery of life-saving assistance are reduced.

The cluster will provide both transportation and warehousing services to the humanitarian community and to augment government capacities, in coordination with regional disaster management bodies. In addition to transport within Mindanao, ad-hoc logistics services will be provided for transport of relief items from Manila to Mindanao, deployment of operational support equipment, and, where necessary, local transport and handling of priority goods.

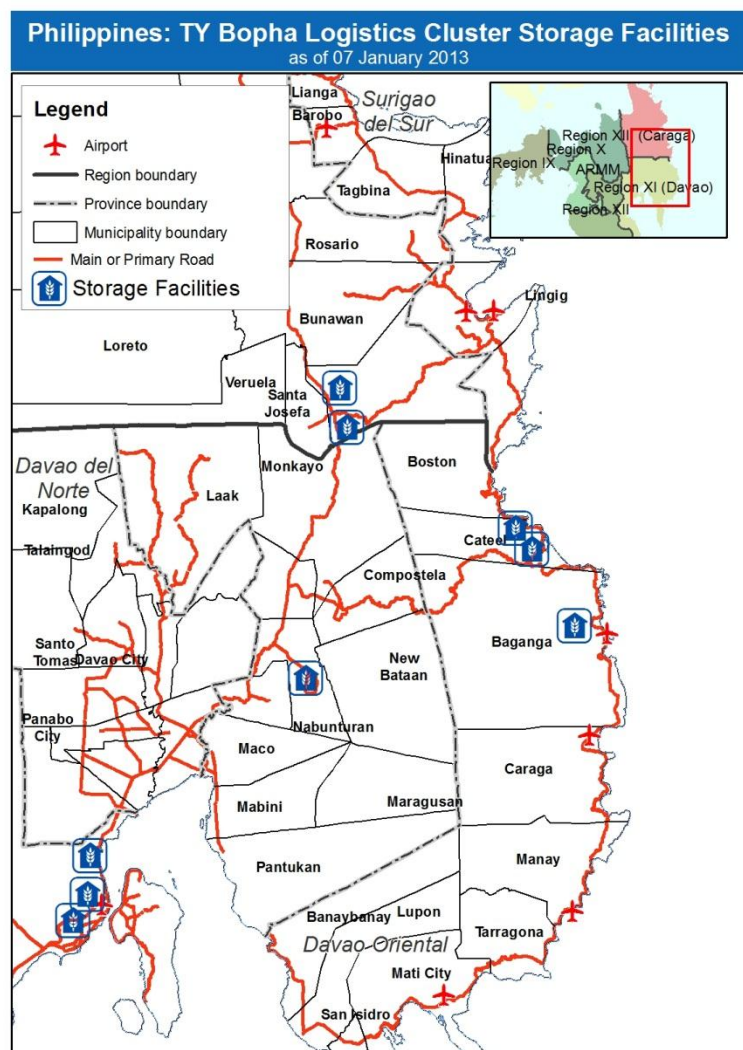
Storage facilities are already in place in Davao City, Nabunturan, Trento, Baganga and Cateel to accommodate goods in transit, and the Nabunturan, Trento and Cateel hubs for generators, pallets and prefabs for office purposes. The cluster will continue to support the Coordination sector in providing coordination hubs in the most affected areas, including prefabricated offices and living spaces.

Monitoring and reporting

There will be a continuous evaluation of resource availability and the capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community to develop a self-sustaining response in terms of logistics. Information sharing and reporting will be facilitated through a common coordination platform with the Government. The Logistics Cluster will maintain in the region an overall coordinator able to identify, design and implement with partners the best strategy to adapt when the damaged system begins to show clear signs of recovery.

Exit strategy

It is anticipated that within six months the Logistics Cluster services will no longer be needed. The Government will be able to take over the totality of activities and the focus will shift from transportation of relief items to recovery of structures and infrastructure, reconstruction and normalization of daily activities.





Nutrition

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH / UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Funds required	\$1,838,750 for 2 projects
Contact information	Geraldine Bellocq (gbellocq@unicef.org) Paul Zambrano (pzambrano@unicef.org) Henry Mdebwe (hmdebwe@unicef.org)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Girls and boys 6-59 months	30,400	29,300	59,700	15,200	14,600	29,800
Girls and boys 0-less than 6 months	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
Girls and boys with severe malnutrition	600	600	1,200	300	300	600
Pregnant and lactating women	28,700	n/a	28,700	14,400	n/a	14,400
Totals	62,700	32,900	95,600	31,400	16,400	47,800

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The number of people targeted is 50% of the total estimated caseload. The Government also undertakes activities in nutrition; however during emergencies resources are often inadequate to support the number of people affected hence there is a reliance on support interventions by the humanitarian community.

The Nutrition Cluster targets the most nutritionally vulnerable girls and boys under-five in the affected municipalities, especially infants below six months, and pregnant and lactating women. The number of people targeted is 50% of the total estimated caseload which in turn is calculated based on official government reports and projected population data – extrapolating percentages of girls and boys under-five and pregnant lactating women from known population demographics. The same estimates are used by DOH cluster leads.

The affected population is not a homogenous group. There are differences among population groups on the basis of sex, age, ethnicity, disability and other social markers of exclusion. An understanding of these differences will shape the way communication messages are designed and delivered and will also shape the way community consultations will be carried out. The Nutrition Cluster will enable affected populations to play an active role in all the different phases of the humanitarian response, including assessment of needs, implementation of activities and monitoring.

Government response

DOH at national, regional and provincial levels had identified priority municipalities in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces for health, nutrition, and WASH interventions. Emergency nutrition interventions, such as surveillance for acute malnutrition, provision of skilled

support for breastfeeding counselling and continued micronutrient supplementation have also been identified as priority response activities over the next six months to one year. Supplies for micronutrient supplementation (Vitamin A, Iron supplements) are reportedly adequate to augment the shortfall at municipal level, enabling continued supplementation but coverage is limited by logistics and human resources constraints. Due to the damage to health facilities, equipment for nutrition surveillance such as weighing scales and length boards used in routine growth monitoring have been destroyed. The national government is allocating resources to replenish these for the more than 100 community health centres but immediate supply needs to establish timely surveillance will have to be augmented by the cluster. Despite the identified need to treat cases of acute malnutrition, there is currently no regular program for such an intervention and the Government is requesting the cluster partners to assist in the provision of the service, including the standard commodities (e.g. ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary food). The cluster partners are also being requested to build capacity for such interventions.

Moreover, the DOH has demonstrated their strong engagement and accountability toward the affected communities and is taking the leading role in ensuring that partners of the Nutrition Cluster will largely commit to deliver assistance to all affected people, even the most isolated communities. This Cluster will pay particular attention to meeting the information and communications needs of isolated communities, indigenous populations and marginalized groups, to ensure they are aware of the services to which they are entitled and how to access them and are able to participate fully in the response.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The Nutrition Cluster strategy aims to protect the nutritional status of girls, boys, and pregnant and lactating women from the effects of the disaster, and to reduce malnutrition-related deaths in girl and boys under-five.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Facilitate coherent and effective nutrition actions through efficient cluster co-leadership.

Indicator	Target
Nutrition Cluster coordinator designated to support government leads	1
Nutrition Cluster convened at provincial and municipal levels	All affected municipalities and provinces
Nutrition Cluster information management support insured	1 cluster information management officer designated
Nutrition Cluster standard coordination mechanisms available and updated in timely manner	Cluster meetings conducted regularly at regional and province level
Gender disaggregation and analysis of standard indicators ensured	Situation updates and reports show indicators disaggregated by gender

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Timely and gender-sensitive nutritional assessment and surveillance systems are established and/or reinforced to guide decision-making.

Indicator	Target
Sentinel surveillance sites for nutritional status (focusing on acute malnutrition) established	11 municipalities
Nutrition anthropometric survey conducted	1 survey per municipality
Number of girls and boys under-five screened for acute malnutrition	At least 30,000 girls and boys

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Establish and maintain an enabling environment for breastfeeding in emergency-affected areas through enhancing local capacity and integration with existing specialized spaces for girls, boys and women.

Indicator	Target
Integrated breastfeeding and women-friendly safe spaces established in coordination with GBV sub-cluster	At least 1 per municipality
Mobilisation and capacitation of breastfeeding support groups with male and female membership conducted	1 functional group per municipality
Integrated infant and young child feeding counselling support in day care centres and temporary learning spaces in coordination with Education Cluster	At least one per municipality
Integrated infant and young child feeding counselling support in child-friendly spaces in coordination with child protection working group	At least one per municipality
Capacity-building for male and female local health and nutrition workers on infant and young child feeding in emergencies support	All target municipalities
Monitoring and reporting of milk code violations (i.e. distribution of infant formula, powdered milk, bottles and teats, etc.)	All violations documented and reported to DOH and FDA

Cluster objective 4 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Scale up life-saving management of acute malnutrition (wasting) through provision of essential supplies and commodities, enhancing local technical capacity for detection and treatment, and establishment of therapeutic feeding centres.

Indicator	Target
Referral system for management of acute malnutrition established	All target municipalities
Proportion of girls and boys with acute malnutrition receiving integrated treatment through therapeutic and supplementary feeding	At least 50% identified cases
Community-based integrated therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres established	At least one in each target municipalities
Cure rate for severe acute malnutrition	>75% with no significant gender difference
Death rate for severe acute malnutrition	<10% with no significant gender difference

Cluster objective 5 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Roll-out prevention and control programmes for micronutrient deficiency disorders.

Indicator	Target
Coverage of Vitamin A supplementation	>90% for children under-5 with no significant gender difference
Coverage of deworming	>90% for children under-5 with no significant gender difference

Monitoring and reporting

Through the cluster system and in close coordination with government leads, standard benchmarks and indicators of the Nutrition Cluster plan at the province level will be monitored through weekly reporting and cluster meetings. Such reporting is part of cluster agreements and a database is in place to monitor progress to targets as well as to establish nutrition status trends. The cluster co-lead will triangulate such data with the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring system of UNICEF.

Exit strategy

The national and provincial DOH have developed response and rehabilitation plans for immediate, medium-term and long-term phases for up to one year. The nutrition cluster partners envision a program of six months to aid in the immediate response phase and the medium-term phase up to mid-year. As such, the resumption of regular nutrition programs for micronutrient supplementation, growth monitoring, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling support are expected to resume and the expected rise in acute malnutrition will have been monitored, prevented, and managed by this time. Capacity-building of such interventions is integrated into the Nutrition Cluster plan to ensure gradual handover to local health and nutrition workers



Protection (including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence)

Cluster lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR), UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) (Child Protection) and UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) (GBV)
Funds required	\$5,967,960 for 9 projects
Contact information	Protection: Arjun Jain (phicoprc@unhcr.org) Child Protection: Patrick Halton (phalton@unicef.org) GBV: Ugochi Daniels (daniels@unfpa.org)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children	1,493,149	1,032,029	2,525,178	108,875	108,875	217,750
Elderly	105,399	70,266	175,665	3,000	1,000	4,000
Persons with disability	131,748	87,832	219,580	2,125	625	2,750
Adults*	882,715	588,476	1,471,191	355,925	342,575	698,500
Totals	2,613,011	1,778,603	4,391,614	469,925	453,075	923,000

* Note: Adults include parents, social workers, school teachers/principles, community leaders, community members/volunteers and child protection service providers.

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

Affected people in remote and other less accessible communities will be targeted regardless of their displacement status and locations. Additionally, people with specific needs and requiring special attention in eastern Mindanao will be prioritised. The latter category includes people whose habitual residence or displaced location is in a “no build” zone, geo-hazard area, ancestral domain, conflict-affected area, remote communities with minimal public services, minority indigenous peoples, those who have experienced single/multiple displacements prior to Typhoon Bopha and those who have no (or lost) birth certificates. Additionally, for child protection activities, vulnerable children in the worst-affected communities will be targeted. It is estimated that there are around 168,000 children in these areas, and that there is an amplification of risk for 80% of those, or around 134,400 children. This includes children without parental care including separated and unaccompanied children, children with disabilities, out-of-school children, adolescent girls and boys, indigenous children and children of poor and marginalized families. For Gender Based Violence prevention and response, the target population will be affected women, men and adolescent girls and boys.

Government response

DSWD as the lead of the Protection Cluster will distribute DAFACs to ensure families may access humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance. They are also streamlining a mechanism to disseminate information to affected communities on available assistance and services, acknowledging that affected people especially in remote communities or displaced at distance from their habitual residences are presently deprived of information and left unattended.

With cluster support and in coordination with the Civil Registrar, Local Government Unit and National Statistics Office, the DSWD plans to implement Free Mobile Birth Registration to those who lost or have never owned civil documentation.

DSWD in both regions has designated focal points for Protection, Child Protection and GBV. DSWD, in coordination with the clusters and the Commission on Human rights, seeks cluster support to strengthen Child Protection Systems that prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence. This includes mechanisms that address the needs of separated and unaccompanied children, and prevent and respond to child trafficking. DSWD is also working with the clusters to provide psychosocial support to children their care-givers. They also identify extremely vulnerable people at community level in affected areas and provide support for their specific needs. For GBV prevention and response, DSWD will use the Regional Inter-agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and their Children and its provincial and municipal bodies. With cluster support, an information campaign will be launched on GBV prevention and awareness, and capacity building activities will be undertaken to the level of local government.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Protection Cluster objectives are evidence-based, rights-based, and community-based with a view to strengthening the most vulnerable among the affected communities and to lay the foundation for the cluster's phase out.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 3, and 5)

Ensure access by affected communities to basic social services and assistance to support communities in preventing and responding to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect and in rebuilding their lives.

Indicator	Target
Number of IDPs being issued birth certificates	20,000
Number of boys and girls participating in structured psychosocial activities	39,200 boys and 40,800 girls
Number of and proportion of separated and unaccompanied children in family-based alternative care and / or reunified with their families	150, 100%
Number of and proportion of affected communities with clearly identified and communicated identification and referral systems for child protection and GBV	200, 100%
Proportion of child protection cases receiving a response in accordance with minimum standards	100%
% of GBV survivors who receive timely and appropriate GBV response services	100%
Number of municipalities with clearly defined referral pathway	11

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 4)

Strengthen protection within communities through the implementation of community-based, gender-responsive, age-appropriate and culture-sensitive mechanisms and promotion of human rights capacity-building and awareness-raising for key stakeholders (including government, armed groups, humanitarian agencies and community members).

Indicator	Target
Number of and proportion of barangays where 60% of people surveyed who confirm that community based child protection mechanisms are active in their community	160, 80%
Proportion of barangays with clearly displayed information on child protection and gender-based violence.	200, 100%
Number of community events organized to raise awareness on GBV prevention and response	11
Number of women friendly spaces established	11

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 2 and 5)

Ensure systematic monitoring and reporting of protection issues, especially among people requiring special attention in the region and people with specific needs.

Indicator	Target
Number of municipalities reached with protection monitoring	24
Number of. and proportion of affected barangays with focal points for monitoring child protection and GBV issues	200, 100%
Number of. monthly consolidated data on reported GBV cases	6

Monitoring and reporting

Protection Cluster information management unit will continue to support the cluster and the sub-clusters in data gathering and reporting.

Child protection actors are conducting an assessment which will establish a baseline for monitoring. A child protection strategy with common indicators for the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) has been drafted, and cluster partners will be supported by a Child Protection Information Management Officer to monitor the identified indicators. Focal points for the CPWG will be nominated at municipal level to support data collection and monitoring. A joint evaluation will also be conducted at the end of the project cycle, and lessons-learned will be shared through a workshop and documentation.

GBV sub-cluster will support DSWD and Philippines National Police to collect GBV data in an ethical, safe and confidential manner.

Exit strategy

Some of the typhoon-affected areas are already included in HAP 2013 targets, therefore, the cluster and the sub-clusters activities will continue throughout 2013 in target municipalities. However, typhoon-related response will be phased out in six months and cluster responsibilities will be transferred to existing regional or municipal protection mechanisms. Strengthening the capacity of community, municipal and provincial government authorities and other key stakeholders is essential, as is facilitating the ability for community members to access continuous and longer-term government services.



Cluster lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) CO-LEAD: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC) / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Funds required	\$15,496,210 for 9 projects
Contact information	Tom Bamforth (coord.phil@sheltercluster.org)

People affected and targeted

Category of people in need:	Number of people affected:			People targeted by cluster:		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Destroyed houses	187,068	202,656	389,724	187,068	202,656	389,724
Partially destroyed houses	186,656	202,210	388,866	186,656	202,210	388,866
Totals	373,722	404,868	778,590	373,722	404,868	778,590

**Six people per family as agreed by the shelter cluster based on a review of assessments and various government sources including DSWD and NDRRMC.*

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

As DSWD leads the Shelter Cluster, the cluster (including the Government) targets all affected people in need of sheltering solutions. Therefore, the number of people targeted for some level of assistance by all shelter partners is 100% of the total affected population with housing damage in Davao and CARAGA regions. The number of people targeted in the revised action plan for some level of assistance by the cluster (excluding the Government and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement)⁵¹ is 54,500 families or 327,000 individuals, which represents 42% of affected people in need of sheltering solutions.

Groups in need of shelter support include households presently living with host families, non-displaced households located in their affected houses or makeshift shelters on their previously inhabited land, and households located in makeshift shelters (including evacuation centres) who are not able to return to their previously inhabited land and therefore need to be given priority for resettlement. It includes land owners, renters, children, single female-headed households, people with disabilities, prioritised according to the vulnerability criteria agreed upon and derived from Government sources (DSWD), assessments (REACH) and the Protection Cluster.

As it will take some time for Government to finalise its plans on “no build” zones and reconstruction plans, serviced relocation sites are needed in order to avoid multiple relocations for the affected population and will take time. Therefore the Shelter Cluster response plan almost exclusively focuses on urgently required upgrading of in-situ emergency shelters and does not aim to address long-term shelter needs.

⁵¹ In accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in particular independence, the IFRC and the ICRC manage their own, separate appeal funding mechanisms published on the respective organisation's websites. In accordance with these principles, the IFRC may however annex its own appeal to the Flash Appeals and CAPs. The Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society of the country of operation may become a project partner of the UN, provided that it can adhere to the fundamental Principles and policies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Government response

The national Government response plan for shelter currently aims to provide housing, cash or construction materials and cash for work to the affected communities based on vulnerability and the level of damage or destruction of housing. Additionally the Provincial, Municipal and LGUs have already or are planning to provide varying levels of assistance that includes provision of land for relocation sites that are needed due to the declaration of no-build zones, services to these new sites, housing, construction materials, and employment opportunities. DSWD, as the lead agency for shelter, is establishing a shelter focal point network at the municipal level to work with their international shelter counterparts in order to ensure effective coordination. While the provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley in Davao Region have completed plans for infrastructure rehabilitation, shelters (concentrating on reconstruction) and agriculture, in CARAGA Region, LGUs are still in the process of completing their respective plans.

The Government requested International assistance for Davao and CARAGA regions due to the extreme impact of Typhoon Bopha on some of the municipalities in these regions. In response, the international community is providing assistance through the UN, Intergovernmental Organisations, INGOs and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This shelter assistance is concentrated on the provision of emergency shelter kits, shelter repair kits, livelihood programmes and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Cluster objectives and output targets

The strategy of the Shelter Cluster is to urgently address immediate temporary sheltering needs both in situ and in relocation sites. At the same time, cluster members aim to support longer term sheltering solutions through the provision of durable materials (corrugated iron with fixings) and hazard mitigation measures. For those requiring resettlement the cluster intends to support durable sheltering solutions by ensuring consistent engagement in the planning process for acquiring land for relocations, establishing standards and developing permanent housing solutions. Of the 54,500 families targeted in the action plan for shelter assistance, 49,100 families will be provided with shelter repair kits. Shelter repair kits consist of construction materials, tools, and technical assistance on hazard mitigation measures for housing construction and facilitate damaged housing repair efforts. In addition 400 families will be offered shelter units. These interventions will serve as springboards for sustainable recovery and reconstruction of livelihoods while supporting Government efforts for permanent housing. All shelter projects in the action plan are in line with the cluster response strategy and with agreed technical standards. There is no duplication of shelter assistance in the areas targeted by the agencies in the plan.

The Shelter Cluster strategy and needs assessment has taken into account the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls, the elderly and the disabled as well as taking into account the environment in which families live and the loss of animals that are part of their livelihood. This is to ensure that coordination, project planning, implementation and monitoring is a participatory process with the communities that the cluster members serve. The selection and standards of shelter materials, the way they are distributed and how they are used meet the specific needs of different community members including, for instance, female-headed households and other vulnerable group such as indigenous communities in need of sheltering assistance.

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objectives 1, 2 and 5)

Provide emergency shelter support to the affected population in partnership with local government, affected communities and in coordination with International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement with the prioritisation of the most vulnerable.

Indicator	Target
Number / % of targeted households living in adequate emergency shelters meeting shelter standards defined by the cluster	100% within 12 weeks

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Provide longer-term shelter support to the most vulnerable population in partnership with local government, affected communities and in coordination with International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Indicator	Target
Number / % of households in need of shelter assistance receiving shelter support in either transitional or permanent shelters	57% of affected population within 12 months

Cluster objective 3 (supports overall strategic objectives 2, 4 and 5)

Provide disaster risk reduction and construction education/training to the affected population in partnership with local government, affected communities and in coordination with RC/RC movement throughout to ensure a safer rebuilding.

Indicator	Target
Number / % of constructed / rehabilitated shelters incorporating hazard mitigation measures	57% of affected population within 12 months

Monitoring and reporting

The Cluster meets weekly, or as required, to review progress against the Shelter Cluster Response Plan, to exchange information, discuss/address cross-cutting issues and analyses and plan for funding needs. Cluster members are expected to report on implementation progress against agreed indicators. An independent evaluation of the coordination services provided will also be commissioned by the IFRC in due course and monitoring and evaluations will be designed in such a way as to allow for any future impact assessments. Gender-sensitive, Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound (SMART) indicators are included to support monitoring cluster activities. Technical Working Groups have been established within the cluster to ensure that technical guidelines, integration of shelter concerns into crosscutting and inter-cluster concerns and resettlement plans are observed and complied with.

The Shelter Cluster will also monitor and report progress against its targets through a system of shelter coordination focal points at the municipal, provincial and regional levels, and through individual shelter agencies responsible for monitoring and reporting on their individual projects and targets. This approach will allow for triangulation and verification by the Shelter Cluster.

Exit strategy

The DSWD is the lead of the Shelter Cluster and will take responsibility for residual response needs once it is deemed that international coordination support is no longer necessary. The decision on when and how the coordination support from IFRC and IOM will cease will be taken by the Strategic Advisory Group of the Shelter Cluster in consultation with the Government and OCHA. Responsibility for specific issues relating to reconstruction and permanent sheltering needs will be handed over to relevant government bodies during the existence of the cluster.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) / UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Funds required	\$ 7,897,989 for 3 projects
Contact information	Rory Villaluna (ravillaluna@unicef.org or washccph@gmail.com) Timothy Grieve (tgrieve@unicef.org)

People affected and targeted

	Number of people affected			People targeted by cluster*			
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Children	Total
Affected people	371,954	247,969	619,923	130,449	125,333	107,428	255,782

* 100% of the people with assessed WASH needs.

Explanation of number and type of people targeted

The number of people targeted is about 41% of the total people affected and who are considered to be the most in need of WASH assistance. The number includes approximately 107,428 children. The types of people being targeted are those inside temporary resettlement sites and evacuation camps, outside evacuation camps, affected communities including those in hard to reach areas, school children, and teachers both in schools and in temporary learning spaces.

Government response

DOH as cluster lead has mobilised resources to ensure safe water provision in the affected communities through the regional CHDs and local government units. Government has supported the initial costs of mobilisation by cluster members of mobile water treatment units and water tankering. DOH have also committed to support additional water kits and the mobilisation of health personnel and rural sanitary inspectors (RSIs) across all regions including non-affected regions and municipalities who are tasked to perform water quality monitoring, dismantling, repair and chlorination of water sources such as hand pumps. RSIs are also leading the hygiene promotion program providing core messages such as correct way of household water treatment and safe storage using the water kits that have been distributed. The cluster recognizes the importance of communications with communities as an integral part of this response. The cluster continues to work closely with government and the WASH strategy has been officially endorsed by the Regional Director of CHD in Davao Region as a guide to provincial and municipal WASH actors, both government and NGOs.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Cluster objective 1 (supports overall strategic objective 1)

Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster affected women, girls, men and boys, have timely and dignified access to safe and appropriate WASH services according to assessed needs, including schools and rural health units.

Indicator	Target
Proportion of targeted people, disaggregated by sex, with access to adequate supply of safe water (15 L/pp/pd)	100%
Proportion of targeted people, disaggregated by sex, with access to gender disaggregated, culturally appropriate toilet facilities	100%
Proportion of temporary learning spaces with access to gender-disaggregated WASH facilities	100%
Proportion of evacuation centres/temporary resettlement sites with gender disaggregated bathing facilities	50%
Number of targeted households receiving hygiene kits and water kits	123,000
Proportion of targeted households with improved practices on hygiene and proper excreta disposal	100%

Cluster objective 2 (supports overall strategic objective 2)

Support the Government and local communities to respond and recover from emergencies.

Indicator	Target
Number of. male and female from target local government units and line agencies and WASH focal points capacitated and trained	30
Number of. male and female leaders of the WASH committees trained and capacitated on WASH concerns in emergencies	150
Proportion of identified evacuation and community centres in which information, education and communication materials are available	100%
Number of. WASH hygiene kits and water kits prepositioned	10,000 hygiene kits 10,000 water kits

Monitoring and reporting

The cluster have developed an information management system that regularly monitors progress of the response. The partners update the 4W matrix (who does what where and when) at least once weekly and report regularly through the weekly cluster meetings where issues and concerns are also being discussed and dealt with. Furthermore, through phone calls and text messages, information is generated and/or validated from the field partners.

Exit strategy

WASH interventions are not only life-saving, they are crucial for early recovery and development. The life-saving interventions are stop gap measures designed to immediately provide access to safe water and toilets to reduce public health risks, whether in temporary resettlement sites or evacuation camps. The cluster strategy is to facilitate transition to early recovery as soon as possible, helping communities restore community-based and household level water and sanitation facilities and safe disposing of residues. The ultimate indicator for the readiness to withdraw is the proven leadership and capacities of a municipal WASH teams composed of local governments, service providers and community representatives to take over the oversight and coordination of sustainable water and sanitation service provision.

3.6 Project selection and prioritisation criteria

There are 46 projects in the BAP Revision. Annex II shows projects per cluster.

The same selection and prioritisation criteria that were adopted for the HAP 2013 are being used in the BAP Revision with only slight amendments.

Selection criteria

1. The project is aimed at contributing to the strategic objectives and cluster objective.
2. The project is based on solid evidence, resulting from needs assessments conducted on a multi-cluster and/or individual cluster basis.
3. The project has a link or nexus to the Government/state action/response/capacity.
4. The project presents a clear target in specified operational areas and is designed in coordination with other cluster members for complementation and to avoid duplication.
5. The project is cost-effective, appropriate to the Mindanao context, and meets the technical standards as agreed by the cluster.
6. The project sets clear, measurable targets, which can be reached in 6-12 months.
7. The project includes a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and agrees to be monitored by the cluster.
8. The project responds to the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men as well as vulnerable groups, or otherwise justifies its focus on one group (i.e. targeted action).
9. The appealing organisation is a cluster member with the capacity to implement the project successfully.
10. The appealing organisation commits to submit 4W (Who does What Where When) information to the cluster.
11. The project reduces any possibility of conflict (“do no harm” approach).

Prioritisation criteria

1. The project responds to life-saving needs of the vulnerable people.⁵²
2. The project targets one or more of the worst-affected areas.
3. The project is sustainable and builds on people’s resilience and response capacity.
4. The project is developed in consultation with the Government and affected communities.
5. The project scores a 2a or 2b on the gender marker.

Clusters agreed to have two prioritisation categories to guide donors: ‘Very High’ and ‘High’. (Each project’s score will appear publicly on the Financial Tracking Service, FTS.) For the project to be considered as ‘Very High’, it must meet at least 4 out of 5 of the project prioritisation criteria. A project that meets three or fewer of the criteria will be considered ‘High’. In order for the prioritisation process to have some meaning, it was agreed that no more than 20% of the total number of projects within each cluster will be ranked ‘Very High’.

⁵² This involved application of the CERF life-saving definition which is “actions that within a short time span, remedy, mitigate or avert direct loss of life, physical and psychological harm or threats to population or major portion thereof and/or protect their dignity.” See <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/howtoapply/cerfguidance/tabid/5818/language/en-us/default.aspx>.

4. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: NEEDS ASSESSMENT REFERENCE LIST

EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS				
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
CCCM	CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group: IDPs	IOM	Weekly	Displacement Tracking Matrix assessments
Child Protection AOR	Compostela Valley: Monte Vista, Compostela, New Bataan; Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston – focus on women and children	Plan International	10 – 14 Dec	‘Initial assessment and site visits to Compostela, Monte Vista and New Bataan (Andap) in Compostela Valley; and Baganga, Cateel and Boston in Davao Oriental, Dec.10-14, 2012’
Child Protection AOR	Caraga Municipality, Davao Oriental	MTB - MERN	7 Dec	‘Update on CARAGA as of December 7’
Child Protection AOR	Baganga Municipality, Davao Oriental	MTB - MERN	8 Dec	‘Update on Baganga as of December 8’
Protection Cluster	Sta. Josefa, Trento, Veruela (Agusan del Sur)	CHR CARAGA	7 & 12 Dec	Protection Monitoring
	Compostela, Laak, Mawab, Monkayo, Montevista, Nabunturan, New Bataan, Pantukan (Compostela Valley)	CHR XI	7-9 Dec	Protection Monitoring
	Asuncion, Kapalong (Davao del	CHR XI	8 Dec	Protection Monitoring

TYPHOON BOPHA/PABLO ACTION PLAN FOR RECOVERY – REVISION

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
	Norte)			
	Baganga, Boston, Cateel, Gov. Generoso, Manay, Mati City, Tarragona (Davao Oriental)	CHR XI	8, 10, 11, 18, 19 Dec	Protection Monitoring
	Boston, Cateel (Davao Oriental)	CHR XI	6 Dec	Rapid Needs Assessment
	Loreto, Sta. Josefa, Trento, Veruela (Agusan del Sur)	CHR CARAGA	7 Dec	Rapid Needs Assessment
	Baganga, Boston, Cateel (Davao Oriental)	UNHCR and JICA	22 Dec	Protection monitoring
	Monkayo (Bgy Pasian), New Bataan (Bgys Andap and Poblacion) (Compostela Valley)	UNHCR and CHR XI	26 Dec	Protection monitoring
	Mati (Davao Oriental)	UNHCR, BDA, CHR XI, Moro organizations and PC members	27 Dec	Moro community consultation
	Sta Josefa (Awao, Poblacion, Patrocinio, Sayon), Surigao del Sur: Lingig (Mansailao, Pagtilaan, Sabang, San Roque, Union) (Agusan del Sur)	UNHCR, CHR Caraga, OCHA	29 Dec	Protection monitoring
	Bunawan (Imelda, Nueva Era), Loreto (Bugdangan, Kauswagan), Trento (Cuevas, Langkilaan, New Visayas, Pulang Lupa, Salvacion) (Agusan del Sur)	UNHCR, CHR Caraga, OCHA	30 Dec	Protection monitoring
	Bunawan (Liberdad, Mambalili, Población) , Rosario (Cabasan, Novelle, Población) (Agusan del Sur)	UNHCR	7 Jan	Protection monitoring
	La Paz (Bataan, Población, Panagangan, Sangunto, Valentin) (Agusan del Sur)	UNHCR	8 Jan	Protection monitoring

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Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
	Hinatuan (Campa, Poblacion), Tagbina (Carmen, Poblacion) (Surigao del Sur)	UNHCR	9 Jan	Protection monitoring
	Montevista (Poblacion, Lebanon), Nabunturan (Bayabas, Población) (Compostela Valley)	UNHCR	10 Jan	Protection monitoring
	Maco (New Vizayas, Sangab), Pantukan (Bongbong, Poblacion) (Compostela Valley)	N/A	11 Jan	Protection monitoring
Nutrition	Compostela Valley: Compostela, Monkayo, Montevista, New Bataan	Department of Health	10 Dec to present	Malnutrition Screening and Rapid Infant and Young Child Feeding Assessment (conducted as part of mobile health team services)
	Davao Oriental: Baganga, Boston, Cateel			
	Compostela Valley: Compostela, Monkayo, Montevista, New Bataan	Joint NDRRMC-HCT	6 Dec	Joint NDRRMC-HCT Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Needs Assessment
	Davao Oriental: Baganga, Boston, Cateel			
Education	Regio11: Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental Region 13: Agusan Sur and Surigao Sur Education infrastructure (Schools/DCCs, prechoolers and school children)	UNICEF, CFSI, World Vision, Plan International, Save the Children International	Continuing	Education assessment in Regions 11 and 13
WASH	Baganga, Monkayo, Compostela	Department of Health	20 Dec	Municipal Assessment
	Compestela Valley: Laak, Monkayo, New Bataan, Compostela	HRC-Oxfam	8-11 Dec	Rapid Needs Assessment
	Davao Oriental: Boston, Cateel, Baganga	CHD X, CRS	10-21 Dec	Municipal Needs Assessment
	Surigao del Sur: Lingig			

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Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
	Cateel			
Shelter Cluster	Boston, Cateel, Baganga, New Bataan, all groups	REACH	6-22 Dec	Philippines Bopha Shelter Assessment Report https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Philippines/TyphoonPablo2012/Pages/REACH-Assessment.aspx

Ref. #	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
1	CCCM	CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group: IDPs Compostela Valley: Monte Vista, Compostela, New Bataan Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston Focus on women and children	Provision of all services and protection; reporting of needs and gaps; coordination of delivery of services Women are primarily those lining up for distributions.
2	Early Recovery	-	-
3	Education	-	-
4	Food Security and Agriculture	-	-
5	Health	Compostela Valley – New Bataan, Compostela, Monkayo, Montevista	-
6	Nutrition	Compostela Valley: Monte Vista, Compostela, New Bataan Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston Focus on women and children	No special catering for the needs of pregnant and lactating women in relief packs.
	Nutrition	Children under-5, with focus on children under-2 in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur;	Trends in nutritional status, especially acute malnutrition; possible changes in infant and young child feeding practices (i.e. breastfeeding , complementary feeding), incidence of infectious diseases and food security mid to long-term outlook as major underlying factors for malnutrition.
7	Protection	Compostela Valley: Monte Vista, Compostela, New Bataan Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston, Caraga Focus on women and children	Potential for exploitation as a result of begging activities by women and children; children are left unattended and without activities; reports of families and/or breadwinners moving to Davao and Manila to find work – potential for separation; lack of

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Ref. #	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
			systematic identification for separated and unaccompanied children; lack of electricity and lighting in some areas; manifestations of psychosocial distress amongst children observed.
		Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur: Vulnerable groups (i.e. women, children, people with specific needs, people with disability, indigenous communities, minorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support remote communities, especially those of indigenous, who have not received adequate attention and assistance, including family access cards. • Gather data disaggregated by gender, age and specific needs to prioritize people with vulnerability. • Support community-based protection measures (i.e. children and families continue to show signs of profound stress) and protection referral and response mechanisms. • Search for durable solutions on land, property and housing issues in areas of ancestral domain and geo-hazard area. • Support reconstruction or issuance of civil status documents, such as birth and marriage certificates. • Strengthen presence of law enforcement personnel (especially female police officers);
8	WASH	Compostela Valley: Monte Vista, Compostela, New Bataan Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston Focus on women and children	Teenage girls and elderly women were principally those collecting water.
9	Shelter	CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group: The affected population, including men, women, boys, girls, persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable	Please refer to report as it is cross-sectorial https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Philippines/TyphoonPablo2012/Pages/REACH-Assessment.aspx

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PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
1	CCCM	CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group: IDPs	IOM	Weekly	Provision of all services and protection; reporting of needs and gaps; coordination of delivery of services	CERF funding of \$192,032.
2	Early Recovery	Same as for Food security and Agriculture	-	-	-	-
3	Education	Data on affected pre-schoolers, school level data; coverage of less affected areas in Regions 11 (e.g. Davao del Norte), Region 13 (Surigao del Sur), ARMM (e.g. Lanao del Sur)	DepEd, DSWD	Ongoing	Access to Early Childhood education	-
4	Food Security and Agriculture	Four Provinces : Agusan Del Sur; Surigao Del Sur; Davao Oriental And Compostela Valley	DSWD/ WFP/UNICEF/F AO/ILO + WVI+SC+ Others Resource sharing	2-12 Jan 2013	Concern is Logistics, field staff, time and resources; Result of HH survey will be reliable by province by (interviewing 150-180 HH per province) in 4 provinces, Solution: Community assessment will be presented as much as possible by Municipality. If HH data was to be presented by municipality, Concern is sample size tremendously increases; funds, resources and time constraints.	Current sample de costs about \$32,000 cost sharing expected from the Joint Survey implementing organisations Result to provide at province level If Municipal result by the HH survey was needed it will cost up to \$ 95,000
Health		Davao Oriental: Cateel, Baganga, Boston	UNFPA	5-6 Dec		

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To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
	Multi-Cluster	Davao Oriental: Cateel, Banganga, Boston	NDRRMC-HCT-RDRRMC	5-6 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Compostela Valley: New Bataan, Compostela	NDRRMC-HCT-RDRRMC	5-6 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur	NDRRMC-HCT-RDRRMC	5-6 Dec		
	Health	Davao Oriental: Cateel, Banganga, Boston	DOH Region XI	6-7 Dec		
	Health	Compostela Valley: New Bataan, Compostela, Monkayo	DOH Region XI	6-7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Compostela Valley: New Bataan, Compostela, Montevista	Plan International	7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Davao Oriental: Baganga, Cateel, Boston	Plan International	7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Agusan Del Sur: Veruela	Plan International	7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Surigao Del Sur: Hinatuan	Plan International	7 Dec		
	Health/WASH/Nutrition	Compostela Valley: Monkayo, Compostela, New Bataan	MERLIN	7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Compostela Valley: Monkayo, Compostela, New Bataan, Montevista	Philippine Red Cross	7 Dec		
	Multi-Cluster	Surigao Del Sur: Lianga, Hinatuan, Bislig, Lingig	Philippine Red Cross	7 Dec		
	Health/Nutrition/ Gender	Compostela Valley: Monkayo, Compostela, New Bataan, Montevista; Davao Oriental: Cateel, Baganga, Boston	Plan International	12-13 Dec		
6	Nutrition	Davao oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur;	Joint UNICEF, WFP, ILO, FAO, Provincial	5 January (2 weeks)	Joint Food Security, Nutrition, Livelihood Assessment	Jointly by WFP, UNICEF, FAO

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To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
			nutrition councils, National Nutrition Council			
		Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley	UNICEF, other agencies TBD	February 2013 (to be confirmed)	Nutrition Status and Mortality Survey	UNICEF, others TBD
7	Protection	Sample of affected areas in priority municipalities in Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental (Davao del Norte TBC). Targeted groups: key informants, in particular those with information relating to children of all ages and women.	CP and GBV AOR agencies	Desk review: ongoing Field data collection: 21 – 25 January, 2013	The assessment will explore risks, resources and capacities for women and children's protection at the community level, with a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual and gender-based violence • Separated and unaccompanied children. • Excluded children (e.g. children with disabilities, IP, children born out of wedlock, etc.). • Child labour, including trafficking, and trafficking of women. • Psychosocial distress. • Functioning of community-based child protection mechanisms. 	\$15,000 – source TBC.
		CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur, Surigao Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group: Affected families especially in remote locations	UNHCR, CHR, PC members	Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring equitable access to basic services • Prioritization of persons with specific needs and requiring special attention, including indigenous peoples • Free reconstruction and reissuance of civil 	

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To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
					<p>documentations, including birth and marriage certificates and Attestation of Tribal Marriages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, land and property issues • Identification of protection issues – prevention and responses 	
8	WASH	Baganga and Cateel Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley Cateel			<p>Water found to be infected with E coli, but Level III water sources have been found to be unsafe even before Typhoon Bopha</p> <p>Rehabilitation of level II/III water systems, rebuilding sanitation facilities in rebuilt house to return to pre-Bopha coverage (70-80%)</p> <p>No electricity for the water system serving Brgys Alegria, San Vicente, San Miguel and part of San Antonio</p>	
9	Shelter	CARAGA (Agusan Del Sur); Region XI (Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley) Group : The affected population	Individual assessments by HelpAge/Cose, Save the Children	TBA	<p>The needs and gaps of the affected population, including men, women, boys, girls, persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable</p>	

ANNEX II: LIST OF BAP PROJECTS PER CLUSTER

Table IV: List of BAP projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013
Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery
as of 22 January 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Pledges (\$)	Priority
CCCM								
PHI-13/CSS/57107/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support to displaced people in Region XI and CARAGA	IOM	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	100%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for CCCM			2,000,000	2,000,000	-	100%	-	
COORDINATION								
PHI-13/CSS/57118/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Responding with Clear Communications and Feedback Mechanisms	IOM	200,000	-	200,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/CSS/57125/R/119	Typhoon Bopha: Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the Typhoon Bopha affected areas	OCHA	1,510,211	365,100	1,145,111	24%	494,805	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for COORDINATION			1,710,211	365,100	1,345,111	21%	494,805	
EARLY RECOVERY								
PHI-13/ER/57139/R/776	Typhoon Bopha: Integrated Early Recovery Support Programme	UNDP	6,900,000	1,807,444	5,092,556	26%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57361/R/776	Typhoon Bopha: Enabling Service Delivery and Livelihood Activities for Indigenous People's Communities	UNDP	1,600,000	-	1,600,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57390/R/15949	Typhoon Bopha: Facilitating shelter solutions to affected families in remote and difficult to access communities of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces	TREES	296,822	-	296,822	0%	-	HIGH

TYPHOON BOPHA/PABLO RESPONSE – AN ACTION PLAN FOR RECOVERY

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Pledges	Priority
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY			8,796,822	1,807,444	6,989,378	21%	-	
EDUCATION								
PHI-13/E/57110/R/124	Typhoon Bopha: Life-sustaining education in emergency for affected children in the four worst hit provinces	UNICEF	2,662,181	-	2,662,181	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/E/57373/R/6079	Typhoon Bopha: Access to education in a safe, secure and supportive environment for affected children	SC	805,845	-	805,845	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/E/57384/R/5524	Typhoon Bopha: Education in Emergency Assistance to Children and Teachers in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley Provinces	Plan	907,670	-	907,670	0%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for EDUCATION			4,375,696	-	4,375,696	0%	-	
EMERGENCY SHELTER								
PHI-13/CSS/57156/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Shelter cluster hub level coordination mechanism	IOM	80,000	-	80,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57104/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Building Back Safer Homes with Vulnerable Households	IOM	2,400,000	1,706,473	693,527	71%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57147/R/6079	Typhoon Bopha: Provision of Emergency Shelter to affected communities	SC	801,813	-	801,813	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57148/R/5146	Typhoon Bopha: Paglaum Project - Building Shelter Resiliency for Recovery	CRS	3,425,700	-	3,425,700	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57150/R/7250	Typhoon Bopha: Providing shelter repair solutions - ReBuild Mindanao	HFHI	5,491,860	1,008,065	4,483,795	18%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57151/R/5524	Typhoon Bopha: Shelter Assistance to Children and Families in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley Provinces	Plan	1,385,117	1,308,261	76,856	94%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57328/R/14109	Typhoon Bopha: Repairs to partially damaged houses for returning IDP families to in Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur	ASDSW	821,500	-	821,500	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57343/R/5536	Typhoon Bopha: Humanitarian assistance and increased protection of older people and their families	HelpAge International	440,220	-	440,220	0%	-	VERY HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Pledges (\$)	Priority
PHI-13/S-NF/57358/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Residual Emergency Support to Vulnerable and Affected Communities	IOM	650,000	-	650,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for EMERGENCY SHELTER			15,496,210	4,022,799	11,473,411	26%	-	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE								
PHI-13/A/57117/R/123	Typhoon Bopha: Restoring agricultural livelihoods in typhoon affected agrarian reform communities in Region XI	FAO	2,715,633	-	2,715,633	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/F/57138/R/561	Typhoon Bopha: Food assistance for affected people	WFP	18,630,376	11,358,816	7,271,560	61%	4,000,000	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			21,346,009	11,358,816	9,987,193	53%	4,000,000	
HEALTH								
PHI-13/H/57115/R/298	Typhoon Bopha: Health Assistance to Displaced and Affected People in Region XI and CARAGA	IOM	400,000	-	400,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57116/R/5195	Typhoon Bopha: Health Emergency Response	MERLIN	390,000	-	390,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57119/R/1171	Typhoon Bopha: Ensuring Access to Reproductive Health Services in Typhoon Bopha Affected Areas	UNFPA	544,369	210,948	333,421	39%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57141/R/122	Typhoon Bopha: Provision of emergency health services to flood affected populations	WHO	600,000	606,420	- 6,420	101%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57363/R/14111	Typhoon Bopha: Providing Psycho-Social Support to Boys and Girls Affected in evacuation centers in Compostela Valley Province	CEMILARDEF	105,000	-	105,000	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/H/57387/R/15651	Typhoon Bopha: Support to ensure access to basic health services to affected men, women and children including People with Disabilities in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces	MOSEP	256,000	-	256,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57393/R/122	Typhoon Bopha: Health Response to the Bopha Typhoon Crisis in Mindanao	WHO	750,000	-	750,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for HEALTH			3,045,369	817,368	2,228,001	27%	-	

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Pledges (\$)	Priority
LIVELIHOOD								
PHI-13/ER/57143/R/1171	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	UNFPA	24,610	-	24,610	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57143/R/123	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	FAO	150,870	-	150,870	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57143/R/5104	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	ILO	723,464	899,479	- 176,015	124%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57346/R/5120	Typhoon Bopha: Supporting Quick and Early Re-establishment of Vulnerable Livelihoods	OXFAM GB	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57378/R/1171	WITHDRAWN: Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource-Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	UNFPA	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57378/R/123	WITHDRAWN: Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource-Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	FAO	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57378/R/5104	WITHDRAWN: Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Immediate Impact Post Calamity Interventions, Local Resource-Based Employment Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions in Affected Areas	ILO	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57380/R/5104	Typhoon Bopha: Community Participation in Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance	ILO	313,082	-	313,082	0%	-	HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Pledges	Priority
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	
PHI-13/ER/57381/R/1171	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Approaches Designed for Indigenous Peoples	UNFPA	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57381/R/123	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Approaches Designed for Indigenous Peoples	FAO	280,000	-	280,000	0%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/ER/57381/R/5104	Typhoon Bopha: Joint Response - Approaches Designed for Indigenous Peoples	ILO	1,018,549	-	1,018,549	0%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for LIVELIHOOD			2,760,575	899,479	1,861,096	33%	-	
LOGISTICS								
PHI-13/CSS/57142/R/561	Typhoon Bopha: Logistics augmentation in support of the Government of the Philippines	WFP	1,100,000	1,096,790	3,210	100%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for LOGISTICS			1,100,000	1,096,790	3,210	100%	-	
NUTRITION								
PHI-13/H/57103/R/124	Typhoon Bopha: Ensuring life-saving nutrition interventions and enhancing nutrition support, resilience and recovery for girls, boys, and women	UNICEF	856,000	200,000	656,000	23%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/H/57136/R/561	Typhoon Bopha: Emergency Nutrition Response to Prevent and Treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition Among Boys and Girls and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Region XI and CARAGA	WFP	982,750	224,610	758,140	23%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for NUTRITION			1,838,750	424,610	1,414,140	23%	-	
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV								
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57101/R/1171	Typhoon Bopha: Prevention and Response to Gender - Based Violence (GBV) in Affected Areas	UNFPA	168,716	102,776	65,940	61%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57106/R/124	WITHDRAWN: Typhoon Bopha: Child Protection in Emergencies	UNICEF	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57124/R/120	Typhoon Bopha: Addressing protection issues in affected communities	UNHCR	1,831,695	499,992	1,331,703	27%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57353/R/15579	Typhoon Bopha: Child Protection and Psychosocial Support in areas affected by Typhoon Bopha	Hopeww	80,388	-	80,388	0%	-	HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Pledges	Priority
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57356/R/15944	Typhoon Bopha: Enhancing community capacities for prevention and response to human trafficking and gender-based violence in affected communities in Region XI and Caraga	MMCEAI	49,500	-	49,500	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57366/R/6079	Typhoon Bopha: Strengthening the Protective Environment for Children Affected in the Municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in Davao Oriental	SC	280,557	-	280,557	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57369/R/5536	Typhoon Bopha: Promoting older people's participation and active involvement in building disaster resilient communities	HelpAge International	272,995	-	272,995	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57375/R/124	Typhoon Bopha: Child Protection in Emergencies	UNICEF	2,808,819	412,699	2,396,120	15%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/P-HR-RL/57391/R/14164	Typhoon Bopha: Protecting Less Accessible Areas Through Mobile Monitoring and Legal Aid Response	MinHRAC	150,000	-	150,000	0%	-	HIGH
PHI-13/S-NF/57140/R/5349	Typhoon Bopha: Basic and specific needs for vulnerable people in Compostella Valley	HI	325,290	302,419	22,871	93%	-	HIGH
Subtotal for PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV			5,967,960	1,317,886	4,650,074	22%	-	
WASH								
PHI-13/WS/57105/R/124	Typhoon Bopha: Ensuring sufficient and resilient WASH services for the disaster affected areas in Region XI and CARAGA	UNICEF	6,650,000	3,152,793	3,497,207	47%	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/WS/57127/R/6079	WITHDRAWN: Typhoon Bopha: WASH in Emergency services and supplies provision to disaster affected and most vulnerable children and families	SC	-	-	-	n/a	-	VERY HIGH
PHI-13/WS/57368/R/6079	Typhoon Bopha: Integrated WASH-related activities and strengthening resiliency of affected children and their families	SC	614,935	-	614,935	0%	-	VERY HIGH
Subtotal for WASH			7,264,935	3,152,793	4,112,142	43%	-	
Grand Total			75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805	

ANNEX III: DETAILS OF REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE

Table V: Total funding to date per donor to projects listed in the Action Plan

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013
Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery
as of 22 January 2013

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total (%)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,958,731	37%	-
Australia	4,328,789	16%	-
United States	4,060,717	15%	4,300,000
Japan	3,000,000	11%	-
Philippines	2,128,446	8%	-
Canada	1,763,403	6%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	750,129	3%	-
Switzerland	647,948	2%	-
Sweden	308,261	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by IGOs	100,000	0%	-
Greece	64,935	0%	-
Estonia	64,935	0%	-
Andorra	51,948	0%	-
Denmark	34,843	0%	-
European Commission	-	0%	194,805
Grand Total	27,263,085	100%	4,494,805

Table VI: Requirements and funding to date per location

Location	Revised requirements (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Multiple locations	56,610,417	23,544,547	33,065,870	42%	4,494,805
Region XI	18,651,900	3,718,538	14,933,362	20%	-
Region XIII	440,220	-	440,220	0%	-
Grand Total	75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 January 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VII: Requirements and funding to date per gender marker score

Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Response - An Action Plan for Recovery as of 22 January 2013					
Gender marker	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	249,104	102,776	146,328	41%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	70,860,108	24,939,430	45,920,678	35%	4,494,805
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	3,493,325	1,124,089	2,369,236	32%	-
Not Applicable - only used for very small number of projects such as "support services"	1,100,000	1,096,790	3,210	100%	-
Grand Total	75,702,537	27,263,085	48,439,452	36%	4,494,805

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 January 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3W	Who does What Where
4W	Who does What Where and When
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
ARB	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
ARC	Agrarian Reform Communities
ASDSW	A Single Drop for Safe Water
BAP	Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Action Plan for Recovery
BHS	Barangay health station
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CEMILARDEF	Central Mindanao Integrated Livelihood Assistance for Rural Development Foundation
CERF	(United Nations) Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child-friendly space
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CFW	cash-for-work
CHD	Center for Health Development
CPP	Communist Party of the Philippines
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAFAC	Disaster Assistance Family Access Card
DENR	Department of Energy and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DROMIC	Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DRRM	disaster risk reduction management
DRRMC	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EC	evacuation centre
ECCD	early childhood care and development
EiE	education in emergencies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	Food-For-Work
FP	family planning

GBV	gender-based violence
GPH	Government of the Republic of the Philippines
HAP	Humanitarian Action Plan
HC	(United Nations) Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HelpAge	HelpAge International
HFHI	Habitat for Humanity International
HI	Handicap International
HopeWW	Hope Worldwide
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	international non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IYCF	infant and young-child feeding
LGU	Local Government Unit
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support services
MISP	minimum initial service package
MinHRAC	Mindanao Human Rights Action Centre
MMCEAI	Mindanao Migrants Centre for Empowering Actions Inc.
MOSEP	Mindanao Organization for Social and Economic Progress Inc.
NDF	National Democratic Front
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NFA	National Food Authority
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NPA	New People's Army
NPP	Nonviolent Peace Force
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
OCD	Office of Civil Defence
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSCY	Out of School Children and Youth
Oxfam GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
Plan	Plan International
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	Philippine Red Cross

PSS	psychosocial support sessions
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RDRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
RH	reproductive health
RHRC	ARMM Regional Human Rights Commission
RHU	rural health unit
RSI	rural sanitary inspectors
SC	Save the Children
SMART	strategic, measureable, achievable, realistic, time-bound
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSAT	United Nations Institute for Training and Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

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