

# Appeal

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Philippines

## Assistance to Typhoon-affected - PHL111

**Appeal Target: US\$ 423,492**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 404,262***

Geneva, 20 October 2011

Dear Colleagues,

Barely recovering from the devastation of super *Typhoon Mina* (international codename: *Nanmadol*) in August this year, communities and families in many provinces in Luzon particularly in northern and central parts of Luzon were again hit by back to back super typhoons *Pedring* (international codename: *Nesat*) and *Typhoon Quiel* (international codename: *Nalgae*).

These two typhoons wreaked havoc in most parts of Luzon, ravaging the agricultural provinces of Isabela and Aurora in Northern Luzon; the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Bulacan in Central Luzon; the provinces of Catanduanes and Albay, including Legaspi City in the southern part Bicol Region; and affected thousands of families in the 17 cities and municipalities in Metro Manila, especially those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that a total of 878,509 families were affected in 3,252 villages in 349 municipalities and 41 cities in the 34 provinces. The NDRRMC also reported that the national death toll from the typhoons has risen to 101 individuals with 103 others injured and 27 more others still missing.

ACT member, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) will work closely with its member churches in the affected regions. Christian Aid is the other ACT member responding to the disaster, but through secular partners, outside the appeal. NCCP will coordinate closely with Christian Aid.

**Project Start/Completion Date:**

1 October 2011 – 31 May 2012

**Reporting schedule:**

Reports due at ACT Secretariat	Interim	Final	Audit
NCCP	29 February 2012	31 July 2012	31 August 2012

**Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (USD):**

	Total Target US\$
Appeal Targets	423,492
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	<b>19,230</b>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>404,262</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar** Account Number - 240-432629.60A, IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro** Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z, IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG, 8, rue du Rhône, P.O. Box 2600, 1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele ([jbi@actalliance.org](mailto:jbi@actalliance.org)) and Sudhanshu S. Singh ([sss@actalliance.org](mailto:sss@actalliance.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the Requesting Members.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for institutional back donor (government or foundations) funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

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ACT Regional Program Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (phone +41 22 791 6036 or mobile phone +41 79 2852916)



Rebecca Larson

Deputy General Secretary

ACT Alliance Secretariat

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)**

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER AND PARTNER INFORMATION

Founded in 1963, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) is presently composed of ten member churches and nine Christian service organizations. Committed to its mission of being “a channel for united witness and common action, by being in solidarity with the people in the struggle for justice, peace and the integrity of creation”, in order to achieve its vision of “life in a just, egalitarian, self-reliant and sustainable society,” NCCP continues to mobilize resources in order to provide emergency assistance to marginalized communities caught up in man-made and natural calamities through its Relief and Rehabilitation program under the Program on Unit on Faith, Witness and Service.

To facilitate timely and immediate delivery of emergency assistance to disaster-prone communities, it organizes disaster response committees/programs among its member churches. These local implementing partners and volunteers have undergone various education and training activities initiated by the Council.

The NCCP’s Relief and Rehabilitation Program is registered, accredited and licensed to operate by the Philippine Government’s Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It is also one of the three interfaith groups accredited by DSWD to help in the monitoring of relief distribution provided by the national government to the local level and submit monitoring reports and recommendations to DSWD, to better ensure that donated relief goods and other government resources are distributed to clients consistent with the policy of equitable distribution.

The NCCP will work closely with its member churches in the affected regions. In particular, with the Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI), United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP), Episcopal Church in the Philippines (ECP), and Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en las Islas Filipinas (IEMELIF). Among the regional ecumenical councils, NCCP will work with the Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA) and the Central Luzon Ecumenical Council (CLEC).

## III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION

Barely recovering from the devastation of super *Typhoon Mina* (*international codename: Nanmadol*) in August this year, communities and families in many provinces in Luzon particularly in northern and central parts of Luzon were again hit by back to back super typhoons *Pedring* (*international codename: Nesat*) and *Typhoon Quiel* (*international codename: Nalgae*).

*Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae* wreaked havoc in most parts of Luzon. *Nesat* entered the Philippine area on 24 September 2011, exiting three days after it had ravaged the agricultural provinces of Isabela and Aurora in Northern Luzon; the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Bulacan in Central Luzon; the provinces of Catanduanes and Albay, including Legaspi City in the southern part Bicol Region; and affected thousands of families in the 17 cities and municipalities in Metro Manila, especially those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas.

Two days after *Typhoon Nesat* left the country many parts of the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija were submerged under 3-10 feet of floodwater. The worst flooding was experienced in the town of Calumpit in Bulacan. Thousands of families were trapped and forced to stay on their roofs as floodwaters continued to rise. Further complicating the situation left by *Nesat*, *Typhoon Nalgae* brought in heavy rains badly affecting provinces in northern and central Luzon.

NCCP and network partners dispatched several teams to conduct damage, needs and capacities assessment in the affected areas. Correspondingly, NCCP member churches, regional ecumenical councils and local network and partners sent reports on the effects and extent of damage inflicted by the two typhoons in their communities.

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREAS OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

##### Impact on Human Lives in the proposed areas of response

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that a total of 878,509 families or 4,144,478 persons were affected in 3,252 villages in 349 municipalities and 41 cities in the 34 provinces of Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, and V, CAR, NCR and Region VI. The number of Typhoon Nesat-affected population alone comprised three-fourths of the average number of disaster-affected population in a given year which is at 7 million.

The NDRRMC also reported that the national death toll from typhoons Nesat and Nalgae rose to 101 individuals with 103 others injured and 27 more others still missing. Destruction of property was placed at 10,061 destroyed houses and 61,523 damaged houses. Region II particularly the province of Isabela has the most number of totally and partially damaged houses at 5,686 houses and 30,252 respectively.

Landslides brought about by the typhoons' heavy rains and strong winds destroyed bridges and isolated the towns of Caranglan in Nueva Viscaya and Dinapigue in Isabela province making relief delivery operations in the affected communities and population very difficult. Thousands of families in these two isolated towns were in dire need of food and other basic necessities.

Two towns in Aurora Province, Casiguran and Dilasag were also isolated as the Montay Bridge along Baler-Casiguran Highway was rendered impassable by the river overflow. There were power outages and roadblocks along the national road as trees were brought down by strong winds.

Local officials of the provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Cagayan, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Tarlac and Bulacan declared a state of calamity.

The following table reveals the number of population affected and houses damaged by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae:

Regions/Provinces	Affected Population		Damaged Houses	
	Families	Persons	Totally	Partially
1. Region I (provinces of La Union, Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan)	68,987	352,909	231	7,648
2. Region II (provinces of Cagayan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela and Quirino)	170,623	820,445	5,686	30,252
3. Region III (Tarlac)	560,430	2,590,400	3881	20,524
4. Cordillera Administrative Region	9,030	45,316	134	1,797
5. National Capital Region (twelve cities)	17,404	77,096		
6. Region IV-A (Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Quezon, Rizal,	26,907	132,666	91	377

7. Region IV-B (Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon)	2,182	10,559	4	6
8. Region V (Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes)	22,883	114,766	19	851
9. Region VI (Antique, Iloilo)	63	321	15	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>878,509</b>	<b>4,144,478</b>	<b>10,061</b>	<b>61,523</b>

\* Source: NDRRMC October 11, 2011 report

### Description of damage in the area of proposed response

Damage to agriculture and infrastructure caused by Typhoon Nesat alone rose to PhP 12.3 billion (US\$286M) with losses to agriculture estimated at PhP 10.83 billion (US\$251M) while damage to infrastructure was placed at PhP 1.5 billion (US\$34.8M).

Region III or the Central Luzon region is the hardest hit by Typhoon Nesat. Damage to agriculture in Central Luzon, particularly rice and corn crops, accounted for PhP 6.04 billion of the total crop loss. Among the provinces in Central Luzon, Nueva Ecija was the worst hit with an estimate of at least P2.9 billion in palay losses, followed by the provinces of Pampanga with PhP 1.2 B; Bulacan P382 M; Bataan at P321M.

Region III provinces were also the most damaged in terms of livestock losses. The region incurred livestock losses of PhP 69.42 M, with Pampanga incurring top PhP 2.18 livestock damage and Zambales losing at PhP 1.32.

A couple of days after Typhoon Nesat exited the country, 1,174 villages in Central Luzon -327 in Bulacan and 333 in Pampanga remain submerged in floodwater. Bulacan was the worst hit in terms of the number of affected population with nearly 760,000 persons (or 163,800 families) whose lives, homes or sources of livelihood were in peril. Thousands of affected families in the two provinces suffered hunger and dampness as they remained stranded on the roofs of their homes. Rescue and relief delivery operations were hampered by the strong current and the lack of rescue boats by the local governments. Mayors of the municipalities of Calumpit and Hagonoy appealed for help particularly in the delivery of potable water, food, clothes and rescue boats for the affected families who had not yet been reached by rescuers and relief providers.

In Luzon, 5,000 families in Dinapigue town in Isabela lacked food as Typhoon Quiel isolated the town from the rest of the province. Losses in farm crops in Isabela were estimated at PhP 696 M, making the province the most severely hit in Region II and leaving many peasant families in deep debt because of losses in their almost ready to harvest crops.

The damage and needs assessment as well as the reports of NCCP church members and network partners provided concrete data that confirm national figures reported by the NDRRMC.

The vulnerable sectors especially peasant families, fisher folk, indigenous peoples were the most severely affected by these destructive typhoons. With practically nothing left of their personal belongings and their economic and livelihood means totally destroyed, these marginalized sectors faced extreme difficulty in finding the means for their day-to-day sustenance and rebuilding their source of livelihood after the disaster.

Peasant families in the worst hit provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Bulacan were not able to salvage anything from their almost-ripe and due for harvest rice crops. As of writing this appeal proposal, hundreds of families are still on the roofs of their houses; other families from Pampanga

are occupying the dikes while thousands more are still in the evacuation centres. The problem is compounded by the fact that the flooding will take several days to recede (as forecast by PAGASA) which means that the affected families will need food assistance during this time and will not be able to resume their normal economic activities.

In the aftermath of the disaster, affected families in these provinces will have to pick up the pieces and cope with the physical and economic dislocation caused by the disaster. Affected families in Cagayan and Nueva Visaya have started salvaging iron sheets, wood and other things that were left of their homes. With no rice and vegetable crops to feed their families, affected peasants, in all probability will be forced to accept the conditions of loan sharks and usurers to meet the family's daily needs and to start up the planting process as well as to start repairing their houses.

Women and children also carry the hardship of coping with the devastation caused by *Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae*. The female survivors in the flooded barangays in Bulacan recounted how they had to quickly take their children to safety, wading through the flood waters and then having to swim as the waters rose very quickly to as high as seven feet.

With the recent disaster, women have to face the task of caring for the needs of the children, attend to the repair of their homes while still finding ways to help raise money for the immediate need of the family. Children on the other hand have to temporarily stop attending school and help with the economic and other concerns of the family.

In the Philippine setting, strong rural family ties and community solidarity helps in overcoming the adverse effects of disasters. Family relatives and even neighbours who are not as badly affected help and provide food and temporary refuge to families affected by disasters. However, the series of typhoons from Typhoon Mina, Nesat and Nalgae practically drained the very limited finances and resources that affected families, who are predominantly poor peasants, have. After the strings of typhoons the affected population was economically dislocated as they have to attend to repairing their houses and finding money to start farming again. They have no money to buy food let alone to replace the household items destroyed by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae.

With this situation, severely affected families need assistance for them to meet their basic daily needs and for them to get back to their normal lives. Concretely, this would mean providing the affected families with access to recovery and rehabilitation opportunities especially in resuming their economic activities specifically agricultural production and possibly other alternative livelihood activities.

The recent calamity that hit the country further stressed the importance of building the capacity of people at the community level in preparing for, responding to and coping with disasters. This is NCCP's motivation in proposing this project. The project under this appeal intends to reach specific areas within Region I, II, and III.

These areas were selected based on the damage and needs assessment conducted by the NCCP staff together with NCCP member churches and people's organizations belonging to farmers and fisher folks in the affected regions. The municipalities identified were the most badly affected areas where most of the affected population belongs to marginal and poor farmers, fisher folk and indigenous people. These areas were not yet reached by relief delivery operations provided by the

government and therefore have limited assistance or have not received any attention and support at all.

NCCP has taken steps and appropriate measures to avoid duplication and ensure that the planned assistance will reach the target communities through its coordinative efforts with local disaster coordinating councils and other service and relief providers.

## V. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

**Type of beneficiaries:** NCCP aims to assist subsistence farmers, small fishermen and indigenous peoples who are amongst the most severely affected by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae and who have very limited capacity, finances and resources to recover from the recent devastation of the two typhoons.

### Criteria used in selecting beneficiaries:

- **Degree of vulnerability:** the target beneficiaries belong to the most vulnerable segment of the affected population; they are among the poorest of the poor, female-headed households, family members are disabled, etc
- **Extent or degree of damage to the livelihood of affected population:** target beneficiaries are the worst affected by the disaster; families whose primary source of livelihood is totally destroyed or severely damaged, e.g. crops, fishing boats, etc
- **Extent of damage to property:** families whose houses are destroyed or damaged and who cannot afford to construct a new house or repair such damage.

NCCP's experience has shown that one of the keys to the successful achievement of the objectives of a disaster response project is community participation. The affected population should rather be regarded as active participants and relevant actors in the implementation of the project, than victims or passive recipients of assistance. Active community participation also ensures that the elements of appropriate and timeliness of the assistance is observed; community ownership and sustainability of the project is addressed and ensured as well.

**Table 2: Location and type of beneficiaries**

Region	Province	Type of Beneficiaries
I	Pangasinan	Farmers
II	Isabela and Cagayan	Farmers
III	Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Aurora	Farmers
NCR	Navotas, Caloocan	Farmers, indigenous peoples

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

**Goal:** The overall goal of the appeal is to contribute in the overall efforts to help the affected communities in recovering from the adverse effects of the recent disasters by building up the community capacities through the provision of relevant assistance that will cover their immediate needs and opportunities for recovery and rehabilitation.

**Objectives:**

1. To provide emergency assistance to 9,000 typhoon affected families and communities through the distribution of food and non-food materials
2. To provide rehabilitation support to families whose sources of livelihood were destroyed
3. To provide orientation and seminars for awareness building and training for skills development for the church, communities and the affected population on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation
4. To encourage the churches to take part in the resource mobilization through financial and in-kind donations, volunteers as well as logistical support

To reach this goal, the project specifically aims to provide:

1. Relief assistance to 9,000 families or about 54,000 persons through distribution of food and essential non-food items;
2. Food-for-work assistance to 1,000 families to collectively or individually undertake activities like repair of damaged community facilities, farmland rehabilitation, house repair or construction;
3. Rehabilitation support to poor families whose sources of livelihood and economic means were destroyed or lost through:
  - a. Distribution of rice seeds to 1,500 farmers;
  - b. Distribution of corn seeds to 500 farmers;
  - c. Distribution of vegetable seeds to supplement short term food needs of families;
  - d. Distribution of 10 water buffalo as working animal to 10 farmers' groups;
  - e. Distribution of materials for the repair and construction of houses for 500 families.
4. Distribution of materials support for the repair of damaged community facilities e.g. community water supply, path ways, community irrigation, day care or multi-purpose centre
5. Conduct psycho-social activities especially to women and children traumatized during the emergency
6. Conduct disaster risk reduction seminars and workshops

**Table 3: Location, type of assistance, number of families/organization/individuals**

Regions/Province	Town	Food & Non-Food	Health & Medical	Food-for-work	Seed Dispersal	Farm animals	House repair
I – Pangasinan	Calasiao	400					
II- Isabela	Ilagan	500			150		200
	Mallig				150		
	Sto. Domingo	500			150		
	Quirino	500			150		
	Echague	500		300	200	2	
	Santiago	500		300	250	2	
Cagayan	Gonzaga				200	2	
III- Bulacan	Calumpit	1000			100		50
	Hagonoy	500					
	San Miguel	500			150	4	
Tarlac	Camiling	500					
	Tarlac City	300					
	La Paz	200					

Nueva Ecija	Gabalton	400	500	400	100		75
	Guimba	300			100		
	Sta. Rosa	500	500		150		75
	Cabanatuan	500			150		75
Pampanga	Arayat	200					
Aurora	Casiguran	500					
NCR	Navotas	400					
	Caloocan	300					25
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>500</b>

### **Proposed assistance**

The rapid damage and needs assessment done by NCCP and in consultation with the target beneficiaries reveal that the main area of concern is the economic loss and dislocation because of the damage inflicted by Typhoon Nesat and Nalgae to the beneficiaries' agricultural production and other livelihood activities. This problem is even more compounded by the fact that most beneficiaries' limited resources and finance have already been used up in all the disasters over the past 12 months: the drought they experience last year, Typhoon Megi at the end of 2010, super *Typhoon Mina* in August this year and now Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae.

### **CRISIS PHASE**

At the start of the emergency situation, emergency assistance was badly needed. Immediately, NCCP sent out appeals for donations to NCCP member churches, friends and benefactors in areas severely affected by the typhoons. Around 300 bags of assorted food items were distributed to an urban poor area in Metro Manila submerged by floodwater.

The follow up and more significant relief response seeks to help ease the suffering of affected families, alleviate the feelings of despair and helplessness and prevent onset of depression which severely affected families could experience during this crisis phase of the disaster. The timeliness of intervention or response is crucial at this juncture. Thus, mobilization of resources and immediate conduct of relief operations to ensure that assistance is provided at the soonest time possible is a priority.

### ***FOOD ASSISTANCE***

Around 9,000 families will receive the following food provisions: 8 kilograms of rice, three pieces canned goods, ½ kilogram of dried fish, ½ kilogram of legumes, ½ kilogram of sugar, ¼ kilogram of salt and 1 pint cooking oil. This standard food relief pack that will be distributed is computed based on the caloric requirement of a family of six members for one week. Other food items such as root crops and vegetables will also be provided.

Purified water in containers (1.5 litres, 5 litres or 15 litres) will also be provided to families in evacuation centres and whose areas are still submerged by floodwater. Each family will be given at least a container depending on their situation and the accessibility of the areas.

***NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE***

Aside from the food assistance, non-food items will also be provided to the selected families especially those whose houses and belongings were submerged in floodwater or lost during the emergency situation. Non-food items to be distributed include a light blanket, sleeping mats, water containers of 15 litres capacity (refillable), hygiene kits (face towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary napkin, diaper, etc.)

***HEALTH: MEDICAL and PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSISTANCE***

To prevent outbreak of diseases among families who remain exposed to floodwater and to ensure quick recovery of people who may have already contracted diseases as a result of the disaster, NCCP will organize community clinic/medical missions and conduct health education. At present, NCCP coordinates with non-governmental organizations engaged in health care delivery to organize medical mission and facilitate individual medical/health professionals as well as their organizations to take part in the medical missions. Health education on prevalent diseases during rainy and flooding season such as diarrhoea, leptospirosis, dengue, typhoid fever etc, will be conducted to guide families on what to do to prevent the outbreak of diseases especially among children, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the elderly. Psycho-social therapy sessions with individuals, especially children and families who have lost a member or are still missing a member of their family, will be conducted by health professionals and trained health workers to alleviate trauma and other psycho-social emotions that they may be experiencing after the disaster.

**POST-CRISIS or REHABILITATION PHASE**

The purpose of the response during the rehabilitation phase of the disaster is to enable the affected families to rebuild their lives. The intervention can not replace the affected families' economic losses but can help in facilitating the initial steps towards rebuilding their livelihood. The intervention can provide the stimulus where the target beneficiaries can look forward to having a source of income and enhance means to meet the families' basic needs. Families who have the least capacity to recover from their economic losses caused by disaster will be given priority.

Based on the damage and needs assessment and in consultation with target beneficiaries, the following forms of rehabilitation assistance will be provided:

***AGRICULTURE***

Majority of the affected families belong to communities where agriculture (farming and/or fishing) is the main source of income; and where skills developed among the community members are agriculture-based. Taking into consideration the devastation to their agricultural produce, the project is keen on providing agricultural assistance in the form of seed/seedlings (rice, corn, vegetables) and distribution of livestock to selected farming families. Certified rice seeds or traditional rice varieties will be distributed to 1,500 farmers who will each receive 40 kilograms, enough to plant ½ hectare. Another 500 farmers will receive 9 kilograms of certified corn seeds sufficient to cover at least 1 hectare. Carabaos (water buffalos), mainly used by poor farmers in farm production, will be distributed to a select number of organized farmers to replace their carabao which was either lost or drowned during the flooding. One carabao will be provided to the farmer's organization for the individual use of the members. Instructions on the use and care of the farm animal will be developed by the farmers' organization. Any income derived from the use of the farm animal will be owned by the farmers' organization.

***HOUSE REPAIR***

Materials for repair and/or construction of damaged houses will be provided to 500 families whose homes were destroyed by the recent typhoons. Priority will be given to poor families whose houses were totally destroyed. Construction materials will include galvanized iron sheets, nails, ridge rolls, lumber and plywood. Materials will be provided to families who will undertake repair or construction of their own houses. Other community members will also be encouraged to help in the repair or construction. Church volunteers will likewise be mobilized.

***FOOD FOR WORK & REPAIR OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES***

Community members, who will share time and skills in the various community work such as cleaning of community roads, water passages or even clearing of farmlands, will be provided with food for work for at least four days. Around 1,000 families will be provided with food bags.

Materials for the repair of damaged community facilities will likewise be provided.

***EDUCATION & ADVOCACY***

The continuing degradation of the Philippine environment, the worsening poverty situation of the majority of Filipinos contributes greatly in increasing the vulnerability of the people to disasters. NCCP gives serious attention in carrying out education and advocacy activities that can help in broadening the base of support for environmental protection. This effort could help in the overall disaster risk reduction efforts. The project is also keen on continually educating churches, regional ecumenical councils and communities to ably equip them in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Thus, it is planned to conduct seminars and training on disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness to vulnerable communities. Furthermore, seminars will be conducted on community-based psycho-social approaches as a tool for volunteers in helping individuals experiencing trauma and stress as a result of disasters. Education activities will also tackle related issues such as destructive mining, climate change and global warming, among others.

***Implementation Methodology***

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service of the NCCP under which the Relief and Rehabilitation program is lodged will oversee the implementation of the proposed assistance. At the community level, the project will be co-implemented by the Social Concerns Committees or Disaster Response Committees organized among the member churches and partner organizations of NCCP, and through regional coordinators of the different regional ecumenical councils in the affected regions. The NCCP Secretariat will assist the committees and oversee the various stages of project implementation.

The beneficiaries will be involved in the identification of priority needs, the system of distribution, identification of the specific forms of agriculture and livelihood assistance, identification of areas of relocation (if necessary) or planning the repair of community facilities and house construction assistance through series of meetings and consultation.

As an ACT member and a registered, accredited and licensed social welfare agency in the Philippines, NCCP adheres to the principles of the Code of Conduct and the standards set forth by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the SPHERE Standards. Orientation on the Standard is part of the training being provided to the members of the disaster response committees and the program staff as well as the volunteers.

### Planning, Assumptions and prioritisation

It is assumed that NCCP is able to generate the much needed funds and that the funds will arrive in time to implement the full project. It is also assumed that the target beneficiaries can be accessed to deliver the appropriate and planned intervention.

NCCP does not foresee any factor that may prevent the full implementation of the programme, except for another weather disturbance during the implementation period in the target areas.

Should there be inadequate funding NCCP will correspondingly scale down the number of beneficiaries using the same criterion for selecting beneficiaries as well as further prioritization of beneficiaries to serve.

### Implementation Timetable

The project will be implemented in a period of eight months, from October 2011-May 2012, including necessary social preparations at the early period of project implementation, report writing, evaluation and audit in the latter period.

Activities/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Consultation and planning meetings with partner organizations, community leaders								
2. Crisis phase								
2.1. Preparations for relief delivery operations (RDO)/logistics								
2.2. Actual conduct of RDO and medical missions								
3. Post-crisis Phase								
3.1. Continuing needs assessment								
3.2. Finalization of list of beneficiaries								
3.3. Organizing and pre-implementation meeting with beneficiaries								
3.4. Implementation of rehabilitation projects								
3.4.1. distribution of construction materials and carpentry tools								
3.4.2. Distribution of vegetable seeds, seedlings and tubers.								
3.4.3. distribution of rice seeds								
3.4.6. Conduct of education and training								
4. Monitoring								
5. Preparation and submission of report								
6. Evaluation and audit								

### Transition or Exit Strategy

Community ownership of the project will ensure not only smooth transition and exit of NCCP but more importantly, the sustainability of the project, most specifically the rehabilitation projects. When the community members are involved in the overall process – from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project, community responsibility and accountability for the project are also ensured. Community organizations as community project holders also ensure the sustainability of the project.

The Social Concerns Committees or the Disaster Response Committees organized among the member churches and partner organizations of NCCP and the regional coordinators of different regional ecumenical councils in the affected regions will be responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the implementation of the rehabilitation projects. They will also be mainly responsible in preparing the community members through their organization in eventually

managing the projects for continuity and sustainability. Of prime importance is the monitoring of the implementation of the rehabilitation projects where the greater proportion of the funds and human resources are allocated. They will also ensure proper coordination with the local disaster coordinating councils.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

NCCP will administer and manage the whole project. It will also act as the overall coordinator and facilitator of the project. At the local level, the ecumenical councils and member churches will be the counterpart organization in the proposed areas of operation. NCCP will ensure systemic and timely reporting and other compliance requirements to ACT Alliance.

The Programme Director is the overall in-charge of the project with focus on the critical stages of project implementation. She will be responsible for pre-implementation activities such as meetings of implementing members, including heads of churches in the proposed areas of operation; the setting up implementation mechanisms and orientation on basic standards including finance policies and procedures, and reporting requirements. She will also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation as well as the preparation of reporting requirements.

The Programme Assistant will be designated for the daily monitoring of operations of the project. The bookkeeper will take care of the financial monitoring and transactions related to the project. The driver warehouseman will be in-charge of the maintenance of logistics and oversee the upkeep of the warehouses and the inventory of goods and materials.

Additional staff will be engaged on a daily wage basis to assist in the warehouse maintenance, loading and unloading of goods. Volunteers assisting in the distribution will be provided with food and other mobilization expenses. Trucks will also be hired for the delivery of relief goods to the communities.

Since the affected areas are outside the National Capital Region, there is a necessity for travel expenses of the NCCP staff which will include gasoline for vehicle and vehicle maintenance, board and lodging in the region, travel insurance and other mobility needs.

**Financial management and controls:** An official receipt will acknowledge funds transmitted to the NCCP bank account designated for this project or given to the NCCP in cash or by check. All disbursements shall be made in accordance with the budget or grant approved by any funding partner for a certain activity and shall meet the Council's financial policies and procedures as required by the Finance Department. Requests will be signed by the Program Director or the duly designated representative and with the attachment of proper supporting documents. After submission of these documents, the Finance Department will quickly but thoroughly review compliance with regulations then prepare the disbursement vouchers and check the signature of two of the four Council Officers who are authorized signatories for the implementation of the activity. In the case of cash advances, the program person responsible will liquidate the cash advance completely with all pertinent receipts and other supporting documents related to the activity or operation within the time prescribed by the Council's financial policies and procedures.

NCCP will continue to solicit assistance from its partners who are not members of the ACT Alliance and will report all the support that it received for this appeal from non-ACT members.

**Administrative costs:** Charging of administrative costs will be done only during the actual operations of the project. Volunteers' provision relates to the food and transportation for volunteers.

Staff travels are the costs related to actual implementation, conduct of monitoring and coordination.

Office supplies relate to the cost of supplies and materials needed in the day to day operations of the project. Communications relate to the cost of mailing, postage, telephone and cell phone bills and one cell phone will be assigned to these operations.

Vehicle fuel and maintenance relate to the cost of fuel and minor repairs on the light truck and pick up assigned to the relief and rehabilitation work.

**Capital expenditure:** The NCCP has two vehicles assigned to the program, a four-wheel drive and a light truck. The light truck, which is about 13-years old is used in the delivery of goods especially in areas that cannot be reached by big delivery trucks. It has a capacity of 3.5 tons. Due to its old age, repairs and maintenance has cost a lot. In some instances, relief delivery is hampered because of frequent breakdown.

If this appeal generates sufficient funding, the purchase of a new light truck is proposed.

## **VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION**

The NCCP through the PUFWS program director will oversee the overall implementation of the project. Monitoring the progress of project implementation will be conducted by the Program Coordinator in coordination with the designated staff of the local partners. Monitoring reports will be regularly forwarded to NCCP to ensure that emerging issues are addressed as quickly as possible. Reports will be prepared by the local partners and will form the basis of the reports to be prepared by NCCP and submitted to the ACT Alliance on the designated dates of submission. The Final Financial and Narrative Report, as well as the Audit will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance reporting will be in conformity with ACT guidelines.

Towards the end of the project, a project evaluation will be spearheaded by the Council with the participation of all bodies related to the project.

## **IX. COORDINATION**

NCCP as a registered and accredited agency by the DSWD shall coordinate with the regional, provincial and municipal disaster coordinating councils in the affected areas. Prior to the preparation of this appeal, the other ACT Alliance members in the Philippines, UMCOR, Christian Aid and Lutheran World Relief were contacted. A coordination meeting was held between NCCP and Christian Aid in which was discussed among others, specific areas of operation and type of assistance. Close coordination will likewise be ensured with other service providers to ensure complementation of work and avoid duplication of areas of operation.

The NCCP, as a signatory to the DSWD-Inter-faith Groups Partnership on Monitoring will also perform its duty as a monitoring body whenever requested.

### Communication

The NCCP Office of Communication and Research (OCR) will be in-charge of the internal and external communication related to the implementation of the emergency rehabilitation and post-crisis phase of the project. It will be in regular contact with the ACT Secretariat through the sending of stories, updates and photos on programme implementation.

Using the website and other media channels, it will gather stories and situation reports from the local population as well as publish update bulletins from time to time as may be deemed necessary. This media will also be used to call for further assistance such as volunteer mobilization or donations.

## X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No. Of units	Unit Cost Php	Budget Php	Budget US\$
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Crisis Phase - Direct Assistance</b>					
<b>Food (9,000 families)</b>					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	1,440	1,600	2,304,000	53,581
Canned Goods (3pcs/family)	piece	27,000	14	378,000	8,791
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	kilogram	4,500	40	180,000	4,186
Cooking Oil (1pint kilo/family)	liter	2,250	130	292,500	6,802
Legumes (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	4,500	90	405,000	9,419
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	kilogram	2,250	15	33,750	785
Dried fish (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	4,500	200	900,000	20,930
Other food items	lumpsum	1	100,000	100,000	2,326
<b>Non-food</b>					
Blankets	piece	1,000	90	90,000	2,093
Sleeping Mats	piece	1,000	200	200,000	4,651
Health and hygiene kits	piece	1,000	200	200,000	4,651
Water container	piece	1,000	280	280,000	6,512
Plastic bags for goods	piece	9,000	4	36,000	837
<b>HEALTH &amp; MEDICAL INPUTS</b>					
Assorted Kinds of Medicine	box	60	1,700	102,000	2,372
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE CRISIS PHASE</b>				<b>5,501,250</b>	<b>127,936</b>
<b>POST CRISIS phase</b>					
<b>Food-for-work 1000 families</b>					
Rice 8kg/bag	50 kg/sack	160	1,600	256,000	5,953
Canned Goods (3pcs./bag)	piece	3,000	14	42,000	977
Sugar (1/2kl./bag)	kilogram	500	40	20,000	465
Cooking Oil (1pint/bag)	liter	250	130	32,500	756

Legumes (1/2 kl/bag)	kilogram	500	90	45,000	1,047
Dried fish (1/2kl./bag)	kilogram	500	200	100,000	2,326
<b>Agriculture &amp; Other Livelihood Assistance</b>					
Rice seeds	40kg/sack	1,500	1,600	2,400,000	55,814
Vegetable seeds	pack	2,000	500	1,000,000	23,256
Corn seeds	9kg/pack	500	3,600	1,800,000	41,860
Farm animal	Unit	10	35,000	350,000	8,140
Farm tools	Unit	100	2,500	250,000	5,814
<b>Housing Assistance</b>					
Construction Materials	unit	500	6,000	3,000,000	69,767
Carpentry Tools	set	20	1,000	20,000	465
<b>Community Facilities</b>	Unit	6	35,000	210,000	4,884
<b>Education &amp; Advocacy</b>					
Seminars & Psychosocial Therapy		10	10,000	100,000	2,326
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE POST CRISIS PHASE</b>				<b>9,625,500</b>	<b>223,849</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, ETC.</b>					
Truck Rental & Related Costs	lump-sum	1	200,000	200,000	4,651
Labor for Loading & Unloading	lump-sum	1	75,000	75,000	1,744
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT ETC.</b>				<b>275,000</b>	<b>6,395</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; OPERATION SUPPORT</b>					
Staff Salaries and support					
Salaries (staff & contractuels)					
Program Director	month	8	33,000	264,000	6,140
Field Coordinator	month	8	24,000	192,000	4,465
Bookkeeper	month	8	20,000	160,000	3,721
Driver-Warehouseman	month	8	19,000	152,000	3,535
Staff Benefits	month	6	10,000	60,000	1,395
Volunteers' provisions	month	8	15,000	120,000	2,791
Monitoring	month	8	8,000	64,000	1,488
Operations Center Utilities	month	8	5,000	40,000	930
Office Supplies	month	8	4,000	32,000	744
Communications	month	8	6,000	48,000	1,116
Vehicle Fuel & Maintenance	month	8	7,000	56,000	1,302
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN, &amp; OPERATION SUPPORT</b>				<b>1,188,000</b>	<b>27,628</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>					
Light Truck	lump-sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	23,256
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>				<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>23,256</b>

<b>AUDIT &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	lumpsum			50,000	1,163
Program Evaluation	lumpsum			40,000	930
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>				<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,093</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE without international co-ordination fee</b>				<b>17,679,750</b>	<b>411,157</b>
<b>International Co-ordination Fee of 3%</b>				<b>530,393</b>	<b>12,335</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>18,210,143</b>	<b>423,492</b>
<b>Exchange Rate: 1US\$</b>	43				