

Preliminary Appeal

Philippines

Assistance to Typhoon-affected - PHL111 ***Appeal Target: US\$ 432,313***

Geneva, 7 October 2011

Dear colleagues,

While recovering from the devastation caused by super Typhoon Mina in August this year, communities and families in many provinces in Luzon were again hit by back to back super typhoons Nesat and Typhoon Nalgae, which wrecked havoc in most parts of Luzon. Nesat affected thousands of families in the 17 cities and municipalities in Metro Manila, especially those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas. The situation was worsened with the Typhoon Nalgae which brought-in heavy rains and badly affected provinces in Northern and Central Luzon.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that a total of 1,183,530 families or 5,534,410 persons have been affected in 3,252 villages in 349 municipalities, 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 practically 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 climbed to 55 individuals with 63 others injured and 30 more others still missing. Destruction of property was placed at 7,540 totally damaged houses and 41,224 partially damaged houses. Region II particularly the province of Isabela has the most number of totally and partially damaged houses at 4,706 houses and 24,119 respectively.

The preliminary appeal covers the initial plans of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) which has already started its response using its own and local resources. NCCP has planned to provide food, NFI, health, psychosocial care, livelihood restoration and shelter reconstruction support to a maximum of 10,000 families.

Project Start/Completion Date:

1 October 2011 – 31 May 2012

Reporting schedule:

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

Add lines if more than one implementing requesting member.

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

	Total Target US
Appeal Targets	432,313
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	19,230
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	413,083

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) and Sudhanshu S. Singh (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:

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rebecca Larson (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile phone +41 79 376 1711)

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



John Nduna
General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. REQUESTING MEMBER(S)

National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)

2. DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY

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 Typhoon Nalgae wrecked havoc in most part of Luzon. *Nesat* entered the Philippine area of responsibility on September 24, 2011, exited three days after it 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 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 floodwater continue to rise. Further complicating the situation left by *Nesat*, *Typhoon Nalgae* came and brought in heavy rains and badly affected 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, regional ecumenical councils and local networks and partners sent reports on the effects and extent of damage inflicted by the two typhoons in their respective communities.

Impact on Human Lives in the proposed areas of response

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that a total of 1,183,530 families or 5,534,410 persons were affected in 3,252 villages in 349 municipalities, 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 practically 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 climbed to 55 individuals with 63 others injured and 30 more others still missing. Destruction of property was placed at 7,540 totally damaged houses and 41,224 partially damaged houses. Region II particularly the province of Isabela has the most number of totally and partially damaged houses at 4,706 houses and 24,119 respectively.

Landslides brought about by the typhoons' heavy rains and strong wind 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 cry for help as they no longer have food supply and other basic necessities.

As of this writing, local officials of the provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Cagayan, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Tarlac and Bulacan have declared a state of calamity.

Damage to agriculture and infrastructure caused by Typhoon Nesat alone rose to Php 8.8 billion (US\$ 204,651,162M) with losses to agriculture estimated at Php 7.55 billion (US\$ 175,710,594M) while damage to infrastructure was placed at Php 1.24 billion (US\$28,837,209M).

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 (US\$ 140,465,116M) of the total crop loss. Among the provinces in Central Luzon, Nueva Ecija was the worst hit with an estimate of at least Php 2.9 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.

Couple of days after Typhoon Nesat exited the country, 1,174 villages in Central Luzon, 327 in Bulacan and 333 in Pampanga remained submerged under 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 put in peril. Thousands of affected families in the two provinces bear 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 have appealed for help particularly in the delivery of potable water, food, clothes and rescue boats for the affected families who are not yet reached by rescuers and relief providers.

Up North 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 hardly 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 folks, indigenous peoples were further economically marginalized by the series of destructive typhoons that struck the Philippines starting from Typhoon Mina (Nanmadol) in August and followed by Nesat and Nalgae in September. With practically nothing left of their personal belonging and their economic and livelihood means severely destroyed, these marginalized people have been facing extreme difficulty in finding the means for their day-to-day sustenance and rebuilding their source of livelihood after the disasters.

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. While this appeal is being developed, hundreds of families are still staying at the roofs of their houses. Other families in Pampanga are occupying the building dikes, while thousands more are still staying in the evacuation centres. Compounding the problem is the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) forecast that the flooding will take couples of days to recede which means that the affected families will continue needing food assistance and will not be able to resume their normal economic activities in the immediate future

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 Viscaya 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 because of the typhoons,

affected peasants, in all probability will be forced to take the bait of loan sharks and usurers to meet the family's daily needs and to start up the planting process as well the repair of their houses.

Women and their children also carry the hardship of coping with the devastation caused by *Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae*. The women survivors in flooded barangays in Bulacan recounted the swiftness by which they were forced to move their children to safety, waded the flood at first and then swam minutes later as the water rose fast to as high as seven feet. They complained that children were soaked in rain as they were not able to get other things with them when they decided to climb their roofs for safety.

Peasant women who helped tend the farms were also as economically displaced as their peasant-husbands. 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 helped 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 peasant 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 much more to replace the household items destroyed by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae.

With this situation, severely affected families need assistance to meet their basic daily needs and 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. This appeal intends to reach to 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 folks and indigenous people.

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.

ACTIONS TO DATE & EMERGENCY NEEDS

The National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) through its member churches, regional ecumenical councils and partner people's organizations in the affected areas has been monitoring the emergency situation. Task Force Dambana, an ecumenical disaster response committee formed in 1998 during the onslaught of La Nina, is one of the local partners of NCCP in the National Capital Region (NCR). It has conducted damage assessment in the NCR and nearby provinces.

The NCCP has sent out requests for donations – in cash or in kind (food, clothing, temporary shelter, sleeping paraphernalia, and medicines) to NCCP member churches, associate members and other partner organizations, locally and internationally. A few individuals have responded to the call and donated food items, blankets and used clothing. Some individuals have requested NCCP to pick up their donations from their respective houses.

Initially, the NCCP, in cooperation with Task Force Dambana distributed relief goods to 300 families in Navotas, an urban poor area in Metro Manila.

Youth volunteers who were mobilized during the typhoons Ketsana and Parma emergency responses have again signed up as volunteers.

Needs Identified

Based on the initial damage and needs assessment made, the immediate needs include food supply, drinking water, beddings (mat and light blankets), hygiene kits (bath soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, and laundry soap), clothes and house construction materials.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- OBJECTIVES OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Goal: The overall goal of the project is to contribute in the overall efforts to help the affected communities in recovering from the adverse effects of the previous disaster by building up the community people's 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 the typhoon affected families and communities through the distribution of food and food materials
2. to provide rehabilitation support to families whose sources of livelihood were destroyed
3. to provide venues for awareness building and skills development for the church, communities and the affected population on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation
4. to continue to encourage the churches to take part in the resource mobilization

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

1. Relief assistance to 10,000 families or about 60,000 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 1,000 farmers;
 - b. Distribution of vegetable seeds and corn seeds to 2,000 families;
 - c. Distribution of 25 water buffalo as working animal to 25 farmers' groups;

- d. Distribution of farm tools to 50 farmers;
- e. Distribution of materials for the repair and construction of houses for 500 families.
- 4. Support for the repair of damaged community facilities e.g. community water supply, path walks, community irrigation, day care or multi-purpose center
- 5. Conduct psycho-social activities especially to women and children traumatized during the emergency
- 6. Conduct disaster risk reduction seminars and workshops

- **TARGET POPULATIONS**

Criteria for Beneficiary Selection

Number and type: NCCP targets to assist subsistence farmers, 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 strong 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 at the most badly affected by the disaster; families whose primary source of livelihood is totally or partially destroyed, e.g. crops, fishing boats, etc
- **Extent or damage to property:** families whose houses were totally or partially damaged but cannot afford to construct a new house or repair such damage.

Number of Beneficiaries by programme component

From the most affected provinces including the National Capital Region, priority areas were identified for the emergency response based on the need and the presence of agencies or other NGO’s providing assistance. Initially, NCCP have identified the following number of families per area to receive assistance through this Appeal.

Type of Assistance	No. of Families	Location (Region/Town/Province)	
Crisis Phase			
Food and Non-food Assistance	800	Region I- Ilocos Region	Calasiao, Pangasinan
			Mangatarem, Pangasinan
	3200	Region II-Cagayan Valley	Cordon, Isabela
			San Mariano, Isabela
			Santiago, Isabela
			Quirino, Isabela
			Echague, Isabela
			Tuguegarao, Cagayan
	5200	Region III- Central Luzon	Calumpit, Bulacan
			Hagonoy, Bulacan
			San Miguel, Bulacan
			Gabalton, Nueva Ecija

			Guimba, Nueva Ecija
			Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija
			Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija
			San Simon, Pampanga
			La Paz, Tarlac
			Tarlac, Tarlac
			Camiling, Tarlac
			Casiguran, Aurora
	800	National Capital Region	Navotas Valenzuela
Medical assistance	1,000 patients		Bulacan & Pampanga
Post Crisis Phase*			
Housing assistance	500		
Repair of Community Facilities	10		
Food-for-work	1,000		
Agricultural Assistance	4,000	Isabela Cagayan Nueva Ecija	
Education	10		

*details will be provided in the full appeal that will be submitted on or before 14 October 2011.

- **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE**

As can be noted from the table above, the proposed assistance is divided into two phases namely, the **Crisis Phase** and the **Post Crisis Phase**. This will allow NCCP to focus its resources, both human and material to immediate concerns while identifying long-term assistance appropriate to the affected families.

CRISIS PHASE

During the crisis or the emergency phase of the disaster, NCCP and its member churches provided initial relief packs to around 300 families in the National Capital Region. The finance and resources initially used for the 300 food packs were pooled from the operational funds of NCCP and church members and from the donations (cash and in kind) of friends and network who immediately responded to NCCP call for donations.

The follow up and more significant relief response seeks to help ease up the suffering of affected families, alleviate feeling of despair and helplessness and prevent onset of depression whom severely affected families could be feeling 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, hence this appeal for assistance.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

Around 10,000 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 will also be provided when needed such as milk for children.

NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE

Aside from the food assistance, non-food items will also be provided to 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 light blanket, sleeping mat, water container, hygiene kit (face towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary napkin, diaper, etc.)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

To prevent outbreak of diseases among families who remain exposed to floodwater and to ensure quick recovery of persons 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 invitations to 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 onset 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 intervention response during the rehabilitation phase of the disaster is to enable the affected families to rebuild their lives anew. The project's intervention could not replace the affected families' economic losses but this can help in facilitating the initial steps toward their economic rebuilding. The intervention can provide the stimulus where the target beneficiaries can look forward to having 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 shall be given priority.

Based on the initial damage and needs assessment and consultation with target beneficiaries, the following forms of rehabilitation assistance were identified. However, the actual area to be served, the number of beneficiaries and the quantity will be elaborated in the full appeal. At this point that many of the areas are still under floodwater and thousands of families are still in the various evacuation centres, the rehabilitation assistance cannot be ascertained.

1. Agricultural and livelihood assistance

Majority of the affected families belong to communities where agriculture (farming and/or fishing) is the main source of productive activities and income; and where skills developed among the community members are agriculture-based. Seriously considering the devastation to their agricultural produce, the project is keen on providing support intervention in the form of agricultural assistance in the form of seed/seedling dispersal (rice, corn, vegetables) farm animal distribution to selected farming families. 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. Policy on the use and care of the farm animal will be developed by the farmers' organization.

2. Housing

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.

3. Food for Work and Repair of Community Facilities

Community members who will share time and skills in the various community work like cleaning of community roads, water passageway or even clearing of farmlands, will be provided with food provision. While doing community work, their families will not be deprived of basic food needs.

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

4. Psychosocial Assistance , Education and 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, the conduct of seminars and training on Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Preparedness to vulnerable communities as well as seminars on Community-based Psycho-social Approach to provide 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, global warming, among others.

- **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service of the NCCP under which the Relief and Rehabilitation program is lodged will oversee the implementation for the proposed assistance.

At the community level, the project will be co-implemented by the Social Concern 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 shall assist the Committees and oversee the various stages 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.

- **CO-ORDINATION**

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. All the three members mentioned that they would not participate in the appeal. 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.

NCCP, being a registered and accredited agency by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, shall coordinate with the regional, provincial and municipal disaster coordinating councils in the affected areas. It will also work closely with other ACT Members in the Philippines and other NGOs providing humanitarian assistance in the affected areas to identify areas of cooperation and complementation of services.

Coordination meeting with Christian Aid, Lutheran World Relief and UMCOR is underway when all the other members have finished their consultation with their respective local partners. UMCOR, through their country director has informed that they will not be participating in the appeal.

- **COMMUNICATIONS**

The NCCP Office of Communication and Research (OCR) shall be in-charge of the internal and external communication related to the implementation of the emergency rehabilitation and post-crisis phase of the project. Using the website and other media channels, it shall gather stories and situation reports from the local population as well as published 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 donation.

- **PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**

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

NCCP shall prepare a full appeal which is expected to be submitted on or before the end of the 2nd week of October when rehabilitation plans shall have been ascertained and firmed up in consultation with the affected communities.

3. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Description	Type of Unit	No. of	Unit	Budget	Budget
		Units	Cost	Php	USD
EXPENDITURE					
Crisis Phase - Direct Assistance					
Food (10,000 families)					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	1,600	1,600	2,560,000	59,535
Canned Goods (3pcs/family)	piece	30,000	14	420,000	9,767
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	kilogram	5,000	40	200,000	4,651
Cooking Oil (1pint kilo/family)	litre	2,500	130	325,000	7,558
Legumes (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	5,000	90	450,000	10,465
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	kilogram	2,500	15	37,500	872
Dried fish (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	5,000	200	1,000,000	23,256
Other food items	Lump sum	1	100,000	100,000	2,326
Non-food					
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	10,000	4	40,000	930
HEALTH & MEDICAL INPUTS					
Assorted Kinds of Medicine	box	60	1,700	102,000	2,372
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE CRISIS PHASE				6,004,500	139,640
POST CRISIS phase					
Food-for-work 1000 families					
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)	litre	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
					-
Agriculture & Other Livelihood Assistance					-
Rice seeds	40kg/sack	1,500	1,800	2,700,000	62,791
Vegetable seeds	pack	1,000	500	500,000	11,628
Corn seeds	40kg/sack	500	500	250,000	5,814
Farm Tools	Unit	500	2,500	1,250,000	29,070
Farm animal	Unit	25	35,000	875,000	20,349
					-
Housing Assistance					-
Construction Materials	unit	500	6,000	3,000,000	69,767
Carpentry Tools	set	50	2,000	100,000	2,326
					-
Community Facilities	Unit	8	30,000	240,000	5,581
					-
Education & Advocacy					-
Seminars & Psycho-social Therapy	Activity	10	10,000	100,000	2,326
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE POST CRISIS PHASE				9,510,500	221,174
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, ETC.					
Truck Rental & Related Costs	lump-sum	1	180,000	180,000	4,186
Labor for Loading & Unloading	lump-sum	1	75,000	75,000	1,744
TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT ETC.				255,000	5,930
PERSONNEL, ADMIN & OPERATION SUPPORT					
Staff Salaries and support					
Salaries (staff & contracted)					
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 Centre 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
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN, & OPERATION SUPPORT				1,188,000	27,628
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Light Truck	lump-sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	23,256
SUB-TOTAL				1,000,000	23,256
AUDIT & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	Lump sum			50,000	1,163
Program Evaluation	Lump sum			40,000	930
SUB-TOTAL				90,000	2,093
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE before international co-ordination fee (ICF)				18,048,000	419,721
International Co-ordination fee (3%)				541,440	12,592
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				18,589,440	432,313
-					
Exchange Rate Used					
Budget:		43			