

Preliminary Appeal

Philippines

Assistance to Storm Washi-affected - PHL112 ***Appeal Target: US\$ 339,696***

Geneva, 23 December 2011

Dear colleagues,

Barely recovering from the devastation of super Typhoon Mina in August this year, followed by back to back super typhoons Nesat and: Nalgae in September, the Philippines was again battered by Typhoon Washi on December 16, 2011.

On this fateful day, Typhoon Washi with a strength range of 55 to 65 kph and gustiness of up to 80 kph entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility and affected many areas in Northeastern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas.

The typhoon has affected a total number of 102,899 families or 674,472 persons in 766260 barangays / 52 municipalities and 8 cities of the 13 provinces of Region VI, VII, IX, X, XI, CARAGA and the ARMM. Estimated loss to infrastructure is approximately USD 23,577,700.

The number of casualties caused by the typhoon Washi is considered as the highest in 2011. Most of the deaths were mainly caused by flashfloods and landslides which swept away houses into rivers and out to sea induced by the typhoon. The death toll has reached 1,080, which mainly includes women and children. 1,979 persons have been severely injured, 442 persons have been rescued while 1,079 people are still missing. Thousands of families are still staying in evacuation as more than 28,030 houses have been destroyed and swept away by flash floods.

NCCP member churches particularly the Iglesia Filipina Independiente-Diocese of Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon and Camiguin, Lutheran Church in the Philippines-Mindanano District and network partners dispatched several teams to conduct damage, needs and capacities assessment in the affected areas.

Project Start/Completion Date: 23 December 2011 – 22 August 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	339,696
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	339,696

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

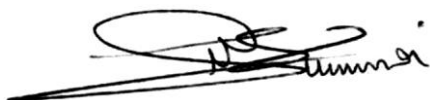
Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and Sudhanshu S. Singh (sss@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the Requesting Members.

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:

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John Nduna
General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. REQUESTING MEMBER(S)

National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)

II. DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY

Barely recovering from the devastation of super Typhoon Mina (international codename: Nanmdol) in August of this year, followed by back to back super typhoons Pedring (international codename: Nesat) and Typhoon Quiel (international codename: Nalgae) in September, the Philippines was again battered by Typhoon Sendong ((international code name: Washi) on December 16, 2011.

On this fateful day, Typhoon Washi with a strength range of 55 to 65 kph and gustiness of up to 80 kph entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility and affected many areas in Northeastern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas. In the three days that Typhoon Washi stayed in the country, it affected 260 barangays¹ in thirteen provinces, 50 municipalities and 8 cities in the seven Regions (Regions VI, VII, IX, X, XII, CARAGA and ARMM) in Southern Philippines as it lashed out strong wind and heavy rains that caused flash floods, landslides and massive flooding. Typhoon Washi moved out of the Philippines Area of Responsibility on December 18 but left behind severe devastation on thousands of lives, property and livelihoods.

NCCP member churches particularly the Iglesia Filipina Independiente-Diocese of Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon and Camiguin, Lutheran Church in the Philippines-Mindanao District and network partners dispatched several teams to conduct damage, needs and capacities assessment in the affected areas.

Impact on Human Lives in the proposed areas of response

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), typhoon Washi affected a total number of 102,899 families or 674,472 persons in 766260 barangays / 52 municipalities and 8 cities of the 13 provinces of Region VI, Region VII, Region IX, Region X, Region XI, CARAGA and the ARMM. According to the NDRRMC total estimated cost to infrastructure loss is approximately USD 23,577,700.

The number of casualties caused by the typhoon Washi is considered as the highest in 2011. Most of the deaths were mainly caused by flashfloods and landslides which swept away houses into rivers and out to sea induced by the typhoon. The death toll has reached 1,080, which mainly includes women and children. 1,979 persons have been severely injured, 442 persons have been rescued while 1,079 people are still missing. Thousands of families are still staying in evacuation as more than 28,030 houses have been destroyed and swept away by flash floods.

The following table provides information on the number of population affected and houses damaged by Typhoon Washi in Mindanao Regions²:

Regions/Provinces	Affected Barangays	Affected Population		Damaged Houses	
		Families	Persons	Totally	Partially
1. Region IX (Zamboanga del Norte)	15	1,290	4,947	9	0
2. Region X (provinces of Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental)	140	45,988	409,114	7,821	12,163
3. Region XI (provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte)	14	1,016	5,080	16	2

¹ The lowest administrative division in the Philippines

² NDRRMC December 22, 2011 report

4. CARAGA Region (Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur)	29	3,552	14,648	165	2.502
5. ARMM	419	27,257	138,504	44	147
TOTAL	617	79,103	572,293	8,055	14,814

Region X or the Northern Mindanao Region is the hardest hit by the typhoon. The typhoon particularly ravaged the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in the province of Misamis Oriental where they account for more than 50 percent of the total number of population affected, the number of casualties and damage to property and economic losses.

Typhoon Washi left 63 communities in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City with 633 people dead and 1,569 persons injured and more than 800 persons still missing. Damage to agriculture and livelihood in the two cities are not yet ascertained. However initial estimate on damage to infrastructure was placed at USD 23,577,700. Damage to agriculture is expected to be around USD 44,275.

As of December 23, 2011, there are 13,090 families or 48,980 persons still staying in 45 evacuation centers and 48,980 families (or 266,266 persons) outside evacuation centers who are either staying with their relatives or neighbors, and are in dire need of food, water, medicines and other needs. Government officials of Cagayan de Oro expressed the problem of lack of clean water as the city’s water pipeline system has been also destroyed by the typhoon.

NCCP member churches, regional councils and network, reported that more than 30,000 peasant families in its service communities in Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City and in the provinces of Lanao del Norte, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley have been badly affected by the destructive typhoon.

The vulnerable sectors especially peasant families, fisher folks, indigenous peoples have been further economically marginalized by the series of destructive typhoons that struck the Philippines starting from Typhoon Mina in August, followed by Nesat and Nalgae in September and just recently by Typhoon Washi. With practically nothing left of their personal belonging and their economic and livelihood means severely destroyed, these marginalized sectors face extreme difficulty finding the means for their day-to-day sustenance and rebuilding their source of livelihood after the disaster.

Peasant and fisher folk families in the worst hit cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan were not able to salvage anything from their means of livelihood and their damaged houses. 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. A total of 14,019 houses were destroyed in Cagayan de Oro City while 5,525 houses were damaged in Iligan City.

Women and children also carry the hardship of coping with the devastation. The women survivors in mudslide-swept barangays in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan recounted the swiftness by which the water rose as high as three meters and flash floods swept them to the sea. One woman also recounted how strongly she had to catch hold of her daughter as they were swept fast into the sea by the cascading flash floods. 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.

With this situation, severely affected families need assistance for them to meet their basic daily needs and for them to get back with their normal lives. Concretely, this would mean providing the affected families with their immediate important needs such as food and non-food items; and access to recovery and rehabilitation opportunities especially in resuming their economic activities including agricultural production and preferably 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 more than 50 severely affected communities in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan in badly areas in Region X.

These communities in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City 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. 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.

ACTIONS TO DATE & EMERGENCY NEEDS

NCCP member churches, regional ecumenical councils and partner organizations in the affected regions have sent their initial damage, needs and capacities assessment reports. Panday-Bulig Relief and Rehabilitation Center and the Rural Missionaries of the Philippines-North Mindanao Region two of the major NGO relief network in Misamis Oriental has been very helpful in providing relevant data on the situation in many affected areas particularly in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City.

For immediate response, NCCP has issued appeals for donations, in cash or in kind to its member churches, friends and benefactors and has open its main building and members' offices for relief goods. NCCP has also issued appeals that would ask support for humanitarian assistance including food, non-food items, hygiene kits and medicines from both local and international donors. NCCP also released some amount from its reserve fund to be used for emergency relief assistance.

Member churches like the IFI have responded by opening up their churches (i.e. the Cathedral Church, the Bulua Church and Iponan Church)) as temporary shelters to affected families and distributed food and clothing to affected population.

Friends and volunteers who have helped NCCP in previous emergency response have also responded and have been helpful in echoing calls for support and at the same time provide human power support in resource generation activities.

The Lutheran World Federation in Geneva has transferred to the Lutheran Church in the Philippines (LCP) USD 5,000 to support the initial emergency response and provide relief to people affected in the aftermath of the tropical storm Washi,

The Lutheran Church in the Philippines is a member of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) and a member Church of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

Needs Identified

Based on the initial damage and needs assessment done, the immediate needs of the affected population include food supply, potable drinking water, kitchen utensils, clothing (including underwear), beddings (mat and light blankets) hygiene kits (bath soap, toothpaste, toothbrush and laundry soap), medicines, and house construction materials. The need for psycho-social and trauma-stress debriefing was also identified.

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 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. Provide emergency assistance to the disaster-affected families and communities through the distribution of food and non-food materials.
2. To provide rehabilitation support whose sources of livelihood were destroyed
3. To provide venues for awareness building and skills development for church, communities and the affected population on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation.

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

1. Relief assistance to 6,000 families or about 36,000 persons through distribution of food and essential non-food items;
2. 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 vegetable seeds, corn seeds or fruit-bearing trees to 1,500 families;
 - c. Livelihood assistance to 500 families through distribution of supplies and capital;
 - d. Distribution of materials for the repair and construction of houses for 1,500 families.
3. Conduct psycho-social activities for individuals, families and communities
4. Conduct DRR workshops for the churches and at-risk communities

- **TARGET POPULATIONS**

Criteria for Beneficiary Selection

Number and type: NCCP intends to target subsistence farmers, small fishermen, indigenous peoples, Muslim families and odd jobbers who are amongst the worst affected by the typhoon and who have very limited capacity, finances and resources of their own to recover from the recent devastation.

- **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 will be the worst 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 program component

From the most affected provinces and cities in Mindanao, priority areas were identified for the emergency response based on the need and the presence of agencies and other NGOs providing assistance. 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		Region VII – Central Visayas			
	400	Negros Oriental	Tanjay		
				Dumaguete	
				Sibulan	
				Siaton	
		Bohol	Valencia		
	300	Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula			
		Zamboanga Del Norte	Dipolog City		
			Polanco		
	4000	Region X – Northern Mindanao			
		Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City		
			Opol		
			Manticao		
			Lugait		
			El Salvador		
			Tagoloan		
			Naawan		
			Kinoguitan		
			Lanao del Norte	Iligan	
			Bukidnon	Valencia City	
				Libona	
				Baungon	
		300	Region XI – Davao Region		
			Compostela Valley	Monkayo	
			Compostela		
			Montevista		
			Davao del Norte	Asuncion (Saug)	
	500	Region XII - Caraga			
		Surigao del Sur	Hinatuan		
		Bislig			
		Lingig			
500	ARMM				
	Lanao del Sur	Bubong			
		Buadiposo-Buntong			
		Tagoloan II			

			Diotsaan-Ramain
			Saguiaran
			Tugaya
			Piagapo
			Marantao
Medical assistance	1,000 patients		
Post Crisis Phase*			
Housing Assistance	500		
Repair of Community Facilities			
Food-For-Work	1,000		
Agricultural Assistance		Cagayan de Oro Lanao del Norte Bukidnon	
Education	6		

- **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE**

As shown in the preceding table, NCCP’s proposed assistance is divided into two phases – the Crisis Phase and post-crisis Phase. This approach will allow NCCP to focus its resources 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, emergency assistance will be provided through the distribution of food and non-food items to affected population. Initially, the NCCP has released from its reserve fund some amount for the purchase of food items distributed to around 300 families in Cagayan de Oro.

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.

Food Assistance

Around 6,000 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.

Non-food items will be distributed to select number of families especially those whose belongings were totally lost. Non-food items include health kits (towel, tooth paste, tooth brush, bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary napkin, disposable diapers) sleeping paraphernalia (light blanket, mosquito net, sleeping mat), 5gallon water container and kitchen utensils (plate, cups, spoon and fork, pots and pans).

Health and Medical Assistance

To prevent the spread 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 of 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 diarrhea, 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 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.

The following forms of rehabilitation were identified in the damage and needs assessment and consultation with target beneficiaries. However, a more detailed rehabilitation plan will be indicated in the full appeal.

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 and fruit-bearing trees), farm animal distribution to selected farming families.

2. Housing Assistance

Materials for repair and/or construction of damaged houses will be provided to 1,500 families whose homes have been 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. Psycho-social assistance

Psycho-social activities will be conducted especially to traumatized individuals, families and communities to help them cope with the effect of the disaster individually and as a family and community. Activities could include psycho-social therapy sessions, group therapy activities and community group dynamics. This will also enable them to focus on ways of rebuilding and recovery. Church volunteers who are trained to conduct psycho-social activities will be tapped for this component.

4. Education and Advocacy

The continuing degradation of the Philippine environment, the worsening poverty situation of the majority of Filipinos contribute 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.

To realize this, NCCP will continue to conduct seminar and training on Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Preparedness to vulnerable communities as well as hold 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 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 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.

Implementation in the local level will primarily be undertaken with the two NCCP member church, the Iglesia Filipina Independiente-Dioce of MOBUCA and the Lutheran Church in the Philippines-Mindanao District. Other partner organizations will likewise be worked with.

- **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 preliminary appeal, a coordination meeting was conducted with the other ACT Alliance members in the Philippines particularly Christian Aid and Lutheran World Relief. Christian Aid will not participate in the appeal because they have enough funds to support their relief and rehabilitation efforts. Lutheran World Relief, on the other hand will participate through a small projects proposal as they have enough funds to support their relief and rehabilitation activities. In the coordination meeting, areas of operation were identified by the three ACT Alliance members and ensured that there will be no duplication of areas. Complementation could also be done. 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.

Coordination is also being done with the Philippine Coast Guard in Manila for the free transport of goods from the NCCP warehouse to Cagayan de Oro.

- **COMMUNICATIONS**

Communication: 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 have implementation duration of eight months, December 2012 to August, 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 in the first week of January 2012 when rehabilitation plans shall have been defined and firmed up in the consultation with affected communities.

III. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Type of Unit	No. of	Unit	Budget	Budget
		Units	Cost	Php	USD
EXPENDITURE					
Crisis Phase - Direct Assistance					
Food (6,000 families)					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	960	1,700	1,632,000	37,953
Canned Goods (3pcs/family)	piece	18,000	14	252,000	5,860
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	kilogram	3,000	40	120,000	2,791
Cooking Oil (1pint kilo/family)	liter	1,500	130	195,000	4,535
Legumes (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	3,000	90	270,000	6,279
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	kilogram	1,500	15	22,500	523
Dried fish (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	3,000	200	600,000	13,953
Non-food					
Blankets	piece	500	90	45,000	1,047
Sleeping Mats	piece	500	200	100,000	2,326
Health and hygiene kits	piece	1,000	200	200,000	4,651
Water container	piece	1,000	280	280,000	6,512
Kitchen sets	set	700	400	280,000	6,512
Plastic bags for goods	piece	6,000	4	24,000	558
HEALTH & MEDICAL INPUTS					
Assorted Kinds of Medicine	box	40	1,700	68,000	1,581
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE CRISIS PHASE				4,088,500	95,081
POST CRISIS phase					
Agriculture & Other Livelihood Assistance					
Rice seeds	40kg/sack	1,500	1,600	2,400,000	55,814
Vegetable seeds	pack	1,500	500	750,000	17,442
Corn seeds	9kg/pack	500	3,600	1,800,000	41,860
Farm tools	Unit	100	2,500	250,000	5,814
Housing Assistance					
Construction Materials	unit	500	6,000	3,000,000	69,767
Carpentry Tools	set	20	1,000	20,000	465
Livelihood Assistance	families	100	4,000	400,000	9,302

Education & Advocacy					
Seminars & Psychosocial Therapy Activities		5	15,000	75,000	1,744
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE POST CRISIS PHASE				8,695,000	202,209
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, ETC.					
Truck Rental & Related Costs	lump-sum	1	150,000	150,000	3,488
Labor for Loading & Unloading	lump-sum	1	50,000	50,000	1,163
TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT ETC.				200,000	4,651
PERSONNEL, ADMIN & OPERATION SUPPORT					
Staff Salaries and support					
Salaries (staff & contractuels)					
Program Director	month	6	33,000	198,000	4,605
Field Coordinator	month	6	24,000	144,000	3,349
Bookkeeper	month	6	20,000	120,000	2,791
Driver-Warehouseman	month	6	19,000	114,000	2,651
Staff Benefits	month	6	10,000	60,000	1,395
Volunteers' provisions	month	8	15,000	120,000	2,791
Staff Travel and Monitoring	month	8	25,000	200,000	4,651
Operations Center Utilities	month	8	7,000	56,000	1,302
Office Supplies	month	8	3,000	24,000	558
Communications	month	8	6,000	48,000	1,116
Vehicle Fuel & Maintenance	month	8	3,000	24,000	558
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN, & OPERATION SUPPORT				1,108,000	25,767
AUDIT & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	lumpsum			50,000	1,163
Program Evaluation	lumpsum			40,000	930
SUB-TOTAL				90,000	2,093
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				14,181,500	329,802
Total Expenditures before 3% contingency-Appeal fee				425,445	9,894
ACT CO Appeal fee (3%)				14,606,945	339,696
BALANCE				14,606,945	339,696
Exchange Rate Used					
1 USD = PhP 43.00					