

# Appeal

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Philippines

## **Assistance to Typhoon-affected - PHL112**

**Appeal Target: US\$ 667,288**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 637,788***

Geneva, 17 January 2012

Dear Colleagues,

Barely recovering from the devastation of super Typhoon Mina, occurred in August 2011, followed by back to back super typhoons and Nalgae in September 2011, 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 north-eastern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas. The typhoon moved out of the Philippine on December 18 but left behind severe devastation on thousands of lives, property and livelihoods of thousands of people.

Heavily devastated is Region X, which is basically hilly and mountainous, surrounded by three river systems. The water level rapidly rose in the surrounding communities causing flash flood after midnight when people were still sleeping.

The death toll has reached 1,257, according to the NDRRMC. In addition, more than 4,600 people are injured and 85 people remain missing. The number of people affected in these areas is more than 700,000, of which roughly 83,000 people are living in 53 evacuation centres and more than 440,000 people are staying with relatives or in makeshift structures. Philippines media quoted NDRRMC announcing that maritime search could continue for two more weeks. The storm damaged more than 42,000 homes, and more than 12,800 of those were totally destroyed. Damages to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, health facilities and schools have been estimated at Philippine peso 1.1 billion (US\$24.8 million).

This full appeal elaborates the response proposed by NCCP in the preliminary appeal issued on 23 December 2011. The full appeal also includes the shelter component of LWR. NCCP plans to provide food, NFI, livelihood, shelter and psychosocial health care support to the affected population.

**Project Start/Completion Date:**

Lutheran World Relief: 15 January 2012 – 14 August 2012

NCCP: 21 December 2011 – 20 August 2012

**Reporting schedule:**

Reports due at ACT Secretariat	Interim	Final	Audit
LWR	15 May 2012	14 October 2012	14 November 2012
NCCP	21 May 2012	20 October 2012	20 November 2012

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

	LWR	NCCP	Total Target US\$
Appeal Targets	296,021	371,267	667,288
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	0	0
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>296,021</b>	<b>371,267</b>	<b>667,288</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:**

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)



Rebecca Larson  
Deputy General Secretary  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **Lutheran World Relief (LWR)**
- **National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)**

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

### **Lutheran World Relief (LWR)**

LWR works globally to combat the causes of poverty by implementing emergency response and sustainable development projects in more than 25 countries. LWR focuses on issues related to agriculture, civic participation, emergency response, water and sanitation, climate, and health and livelihoods. We develop partnerships with existing local organizations that are made up of or involve community members. These partnerships are built on mutual trust and respect, shared values and objectives, accountability and transparency, and a willingness to learn, adapt and grow together.

In our partnerships, we take the role of a catalyst for and facilitator of development and social change. Our partners participate in the entire process, from the initial strategies through program management, so that they take the lead in ending poverty, suffering and injustice in their communities.

In the Philippines, LWR's projects support those who live in the most remote regions, living far below the poverty line with little access to even basic resources. Working with community groups, LWR provides these communities with the skills and tools they need to make changes at the village level (or **Barangay**) and connect them to relevant government programs. LWR has years of experience working in the Philippines in the sectors of agriculture, civic participation and emergency response.

LWR is the Sphere focal point for the Philippines, and an associate member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership.

### **Implementing partners of LWR:**

LWR is carrying out the humanitarian response through Habitat for Humanity Philippines (HFHP). LWR has worked with Habitat for Humanity in other countries, such as Indonesia, but this project marks a first-time partnership in the Philippines. HFHP has been building homes in the Philippines since 1988. It has built over 32,000 homes; mobilized over 120,000 volunteers and served at least 79,000 families. Under its Disaster Response and Risk Mitigation flagship program, HFHP and its affiliates and partners have distributed thousands of shelter repair kits, built evacuation centre sanitation facilities, repaired and built houses and schools in disaster affected areas all over the country, including prone municipalities in the Bicol region, northern Luzon, Metro Manila, and western and eastern Visayas.

In this project, LWR will provide funding and monitoring support to HFHP. To better assess community needs, HFHP is also partnering with a local organization, the Centre for Empowerment & Resource Development, Inc. (CERD). Currently, LWR works with CERD for a Gender-Integrated Resource Management in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur, the proposed project location for this ACT appeal. Also, CERD was LWR's partner during the Typhoon Ketsana/Ondoy Emergency Response and Relief operations to selected municipalities in Regions III, IV-A, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and the National Capital Region (NCR) through provision of food and non-food items. It covered 25 barangays from 19 municipalities of 8 provinces in 5 regions successfully distributed food and non-food items to 11,228 Typhoon Ketsana affected families.

### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

LWR – providing financial resources and monitoring support to partner HFHP; also responsible for ensuring partners follow ACT Alliance standards and procedures

HFHP – providing administrative support, technical support, and DRR training; also responsible for reporting

CERD – community-based organization providing field-level assessments and liaison to the local population

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

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 with 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); and the Lutheran Church in the Philippines (LCP). Among the regional ecumenical councils, NCCP will work with the Misamis Oriental, Camiguin, Bukidnon, Lanao Regional Ecumenical Council (MOCABULA).

### **III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION**

Barely recovering from the devastation of super Typhoon Mina (international codename: Nanmadol) 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 north-eastern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas. The storm made its first landfall in Surigao del Sur province, Caraga region (Region XIII) on the northeastern coast of Mindanao facing the Philippine Sea on 16 December. The second landfall followed on 17 December on the island province of Palawan in Mimaropa region (Region IV-B) that lies between the Sulu Sea and the South China Sea.

Typhoon Washi moved out of the Philippine Area of Responsibility on December 18 but left behind severe devastation on thousands of lives, property and livelihoods of thousands of people.

During the three days the typhoon stayed in the country, it affected 260 villages (baranays) 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.

Heavily devastated was Region X. The region is basically hilly and mountainous surrounded by three river systems. The communities surrounding these three rivers were the worst affected as heavy rains caused flash floods and landslides. The water level rapidly rose and causing flash flood after midnight when people were still sleeping. Many climbed up to their rooftops, on the trees and other high rise buildings but many others were swept away by rampaging floodwater. The aftermath showed many communities totally vanished and became “no man’s land.”

The death toll has reached more than 1,257, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) NDRRMC (updated report as of January 10, 2012). In addition, more than 4,600 people are injured and 85 people remain missing. The number of people affected in these areas is more than 700,000, of which roughly 83,000 people are living in 53 evacuation centres and more than 440,000 people are staying with relatives or in makeshift structures. Philippines media quoted NDRRMC announcing that maritime search could continue for two more weeks. The storm damaged more than 42,000 homes, and more than 12,800 of those were totally destroyed. Damages to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, health facilities and schools have been estimated at Philippine peso 1.1 billion (US\$24.8 million).

Response includes many challenges, including addressing congestion of densely packed evacuation centres, lack of food, access to water, water containers, sleeping materials and medicines. The UN cluster focused on camp coordination and camp management / non-food items (NFI) / Shelter. The government, together with humanitarian groups are currently exploring temporary and durable shelter solutions. However, this action is only for the CDO and Iligan.

The Department of Health has declared an outbreak of leptospirosis in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City

**The following table revealed the number of population affected and houses damaged by Typhoon Washi<sup>1</sup>:**

Regions/Provinces	Affected Barangays	Affected Population		Damaged Houses	
		Families	Persons	Totally	Partially
1. Region VII	110	16,322	81,606	1,399	6,532
1. Region IX	15	1,290	4,947	9	0
2. Region X	186	63,835	474,700	11,172	20,517
3. Region XI	14	1,016	5,080	16	2
4. Region XII (CARAGA)	29	3,488	14,328	165	2,502
5. ARMM	419	27,432	139,879	56	151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>113,383</b>	<b>720,540</b>	<b>12,817</b>	<b>29,704</b>

To date, ACT members have conducted damage, needs and capacities assessments with member churches, the regional ecumenical councils and other partner organisations in areas affected by typhoon Washi. Appeals and solicitations for emergency assistance were issued. Donations received so far have already been distributed. ACT members and partners have also formed committees and engaged volunteers in order to scale up and implement the project. Co-ordination with other agencies, local government, UN and other cluster and co-ordination groups has also been taking place.

<sup>1</sup> NDRRMC report dated 4 January 2012

**LWR PROGRAMME****IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREAS OF PROPOSED RESPONSE**

The storm made its first landfall in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur province, Caraga region (Region XIII) on the northeastern coast of Mindanao facing the Philippine Sea on 16 December.

Approximately 14,300 people from 27 barangays in Surigao del Sur have been affected by typhoon Sendong according to government estimates as of December 27, 2011. One of the severely affected municipalities, Hinatuan, has been a focus of LWR for development projects for some time. Currently, LWR has projects aimed at assisting around 400 fisher folk from 10 coastal barangays in partnership with local organization Center for Empowerment, Resource & Development (CERD). Being in the Pacific side of Mindanao, Hinatuan is at risk of rising water levels, as well as heavy and prolonged rainfall. However, although tropical depressions and typhoons do hit Surigao del Sur and Hinatuan, this is the first time that this municipality was hit at this intensity. The total cost of damages is estimated at around Php27.8 million (\$622,000 US).

The worst-hit barangays within Hinatuan municipality were: Cambatong, Portlamon, Talisay, San Juan, Island of Mahaba and Loyola including the sitios of Cabgan, Langka, Barobo, Asinan and Pangasinan. About 971 families from these barangays have partially damaged houses (i.e. roofs and some sections of the house blown away), while 43 houses were destroyed. See chart below for number of families affected in each barangay.

During the onslaught of Sendong, a majority of the families evacuated to school buildings, chapels, barangay halls and/or neighbors with concrete houses. Some of them have gone back to their houses trying to salvage whatever materials are left from the damaged house.

The number of the affected families per barangay is as follows:

<b>Hinatuan Barangays and Sitios</b>	<b># of totally damaged houses</b>	<b># of partially damaged houses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Portlamon	20	145	165
Cambatong	9	235	244
Pangasinan		8	8
Talisay	11	210	221
San Juan		23	23
Mahaba		20	20
Asinan		9	9
Barobo		13	13
Langka		32	32
Loyola	3	216	219
Cabgan		17	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>971</b>

**V. TARGET BENEFICIARIES**

**Type of beneficiaries:** The 971 target beneficiary households primarily belong to fisher folk communities. The families' main source of livelihood is fishing, shellfish gathering, and seaweed farming (introduced and supported by LWR and partner CERD).

**Criteria used in selecting beneficiaries:**

- **Number and type:** The project intends to target families who are affected by the typhoon and who have very limited finances and resources of their own to recover from the recent devastation. It will support 971 families, or approximately 4,855 individuals. Gender breakdown is as follows:

Gender (estimated)	Number	%
Women	1,165	24%
Men	777	16%
Children	2,913	60%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>100%</b>

- **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, seaweed farms
- **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.

**VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

LWR will work with HFHP and local partner CERD to provide immediate shelter assistance to affected families. HFHP will provide the building materials, with CERD working to identify the most affected houses and providing delivery of the materials to the affected communities.

**Goal:** The Hinatuan Disaster Rehabilitation Program aims to repair the houses of 971 families affected by the typhoon and proactively contribute to the disaster preparedness of the barangays in the municipality of Hintauan, Surigao del Sur. Through the program, the project aims to (1) improve the living conditions of affected families and (2) increase the capacity of the local partner (CERD), as well as the affected communities, to respond to shelter needs in the aftermath of disasters.

**Objectives:**

1. Distribute shelter kits (various building materials) to 971 families to benefit 4,855 individuals (5 members / family) to improve their living conditions in the aftermath of the typhoon.
2. Train 45 individuals (jointly composed of CERD staff and community leaders) on housing laws, shelter-needs assessment, and emergency response and risk mitigation to enable them to better respond to disasters in the future.

To achieve these objectives, the project has two main activities:

**Shelter Repair Assistance** LWR through HFHP and CERD will provide shelter repair assistance for 971 typhoon-affected families in the selected barangays and sitios in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur. The shelter repair needs of the affected families will be duly assessed, after which the families will be provided with vouchers that they can exchange for roofing materials, lumber, plywood sheeting, nails, screws, tie wires, sealants and other repair materials and tools, depending on their needs.

**Training**

HFHP will conduct 2 trainings to CERD and community leaders in: (1) Housing laws and shelter-needs assessment and (2) shelter-related emergency response and rehabilitation. The trainings increase the capacity of CERD and the communities to help themselves in the aftermath of disasters, and therefore make the main target outcome of this project (shelter repair) sustainable. HFHP has an existing module for this

based on their long experience in developing the capacity of the community to mobilize manpower and other resources from within the community without relying on external resources.

### **Implementation Methodology**

LWR's lead implementing partner will be HFHP, who will provide technical advice and expertise in shelter construction and repair. Local partner CERD will provide a supporting role in providing detailed community assessments and working to deliver shelter materials to the affected families.

Using a tool developed by HFHP, CERD will perform a more extensive, site-specific needs assessment with community leaders to determine more specifically which items are needed by each household. Items might include roofing materials, lumber, plywood sheeting, nails, screws, tie wires, sealants and other repair materials and tools, depending on the needs. These site-specific needs assessments will be compiled into a large list and provided to HFHP/CERD accredited supply companies.

For the distribution of shelter repair kits to affected families, a voucher system will be established wherein affected families will obtain their construction materials and tools by presenting an HFHP/CERD-certified bill of materials to HFHP/CERD accredited local suppliers. The individual family member (beneficiary) will exchange the voucher to the accredited supplier. This system is preferred to a formal distribution mechanism in order to decrease the provision of unnecessary construction materials. Local suppliers will be approached in advance to ensure that supply is available and to obtain materials in bulk and at lower prices. The voucher will be named after the main beneficiary or designated family member, which will be determined during the forthcoming needs assessment activity. Each household will receive a unique voucher that will qualify that household for a specific set of materials. Therefore, the set of materials distributed to each household will be different, depending on the needs discovered during the assessment process.

The repair of the houses will be done by the members, themselves, through the bayanihan system or volunteerism, where the affected family will help one another in the repair/construction of their houses and these will be done based on schedules set by the members.

For the training events, HFHP will provide the technical trainers and speakers. CERD will provide administrative support, especially in coordinating and inviting the target participants, and the arrangement of other necessary training details such as the venue and food. HFHP will conduct 2 trainings to CERD and community leaders in: (1) Housing laws and shelter-needs assessment and (2) shelter-related disaster response and rehabilitation. The objective is to increase the capacity of CERD and the communities to help themselves in the aftermath of disasters, and therefore make the main target outcome of this project (shelter repair) sustainable.

The carpenters who come from the same villages will be trained on the job specifications for the repair and construction based on HFHP. They will provide the guidance to the members and lead in the actual construction and repair work in accordance with the established specifications based on the needs assessment results.

The delivery of the materials to the village will be arranged by CERD with the suppliers. The materials will be obtained by the beneficiaries based on the scheduled work plan. CERD, the partner based in the project area has its office and space to serve as storage if needed. However, with the scheduled work on the repair for each of the houses, storage may not be needed as the materials will be procured according to schedules.

### **Planning, Assumptions and prioritisation**

This project has several assumptions, including:

- Availability of funding from other ACT Alliance members
- Cost of construction materials will not fluctuate dramatically from time of the initial assessment (final week of December 2011)
- Access to the target area will remain clear

If only partial funding is received toward this appeal, LWR will prioritize as follows:

1. Reconstruct houses that have been completely destroyed (43)
2. Rehabilitate partially destroyed houses (928)
3. Trainings not immediately linked to housing repair (DRR trainings)

HFHP is well-versed in local laws surrounding housing construction, so legal issues should not complicate this program.

### **Implementation Timetable**

The project will have implementation duration of seven months, January to August 2012, including necessary social preparations at the early period of project implementation, report writing, evaluation and audit in the latter period.

Shelter construction / repair is planned from January – April 2012, with DRR trainings planned upon completion of the individual shelter projects.

### **Transition or Exit Strategy**

Following reconstruction / rehabilitation of affected houses, the partners will lead Disaster Risk Reduction trainings on housing maintenance, as well as care during future emergencies. This will better equip affected communities to protect shelter in the event of a natural disaster.

## **VII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

All funds should be sent by the ACT secretariat to LWR's US bank account (as indicated in the first section of the appeal). There, they are given a specific fund code designating them as ACT resources and tracked as such. The majority of funds will be transferred to HFHP, with the exception of project management funds used by LWR's Philippines office, which will be transferred directly to LWR's Philippines office. LWR does not plan to reserve any indirect costs at its headquarters for this project.

A cooperation agreement will be signed between LWR and HFHP once funding is available, then by HFHP and CERD.

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

HFHP Head of Disaster Response and Community Development, will be the technical manager of the project. HFHP will allocate an additional technical staff in Hinatuan to assist the CERD team. This staff member will also be the liaison between HFHP national office and the local project site. CERD Program Manager (PM) will be the point person of CERD in Hinatuan. She will ensure that the plan of action is drawn together with the staff and that staffing is properly assigned and oriented regarding the work to be done. On a regular basis, the PM will report to the HFHP on the updates of the operation. HFHP will develop the regular reports according to ACT guidelines and provide them to LWR.

LWR Philippines staff will periodically visit the project sites to monitor progress.

At this time, no evaluation is planned for this appeal.

## **IX. COORDINATION**

LWR has been coordinating with the UN OCHA, the Philippine International NGO Network (PINGON), and 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 NCCP. 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 served, and that members could provide complementary services. Close coordination will likewise be ensured with other service providers to ensure complementation of work and avoid duplication of areas of operation.

## X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Budget PhP	Budget US\$
<b>Crisis Phase</b>				
<b><u>Training of Staff and Selected Local Carpenters on the Needs Assessment process</u></b>				
Transportation of pax (45 local carpenters, 5 CERD Staff)	pax	50	14	700
Meals during training (50 pax + 3 HFHP trainers)	pax	53	14	742
Training materials/supplies	pax	50	3	125
<b><u>Assessment of Affected Households</u></b>				
Transportation of staff/trained carpenters during the actual assessment in the 11 barangays	bulk	1	700	700
Meals of carpenters/staff during the needs assessment (2meals, 2 snacks per day)	# persons	45	14	608
Household orientation/distribution cash vouchers to 11 barangays	bulk	1	800	800
<b><u>Temporary Shelter</u></b>				
Building materials for partially damaged houses	Damaged houses	928	200	185,600
Building materials for destroyed houses	Destroyed houses	43	262	11,256
Transportation of building materials	Total # houses	971	15	14,342
Labor	Total # houses	971	6	5,515
Provision of basic carpentry tools for each family (hammer, saw, spade)		971	40	38,840
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>259,237</b>
<b>Post Crisis Phase</b>				
<b><u>Community Orientation / DRR Training</u></b>				
Total training costs (supplies, equipment, venue, transportation, etc. for carpenters and trainers)	# days	2	747	1494
Meals	# days	2	335	670
<b><u>Direct programme Related Costs</u></b>				
<b>Salaries &amp; benefits for staff</b>				
LWR/HFH staff costs for project assessment	bulk	1	630	630
Project Assessment/Evaluation	bulk	1	721	721
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>3,515</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>262,752</b>

<b>INDIRECT COSTS:PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<u>Staff salaries</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	months	7	2,000	14,000
<u>Office Operations</u>				
Communication/Utilities	bulk	1	1,500	1,500
Office Supplies	bulk	1	800	800
Rent	months	7	93	651
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>16,951</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				
Audit of ACT Funds	estimate			1,500
Project Monitoring	months	7	885	6,195
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				<b>7,695</b>
Act Coordination Fee= 3%				8,622
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>296,021</b>
<b>BALANCE OF FUNDS</b>				<b>-296,021</b>

## NCCP PROGRAMME

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

Region VII (Western Visayas Region) and Region X (Northern Mindanao Region) are the hardest by Typhoon Washi. Typhoon Washi particularly ravaged the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in the province of Misamis Oriental in Region X; Dumaguete and Valencia City in Negros Oriental province in Region VII 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 dislocation.

The typhoon left 179 communities in Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City and Negros Oriental province with 1,257 people dead and 4,663 persons injured and more than one thousand persons still missing. Damage to agriculture and livelihood in the Negros Oriental was not yet ascertained however, initial estimate on damage to infrastructure and agriculture in Cagayan de Oro City was placed at US\$22.038M and US\$ 849,534 in Iligan City.

NCCP member churches regional councils and network, reported that more than 40,000 peasant families in its service communities in Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City and in the provinces of Negros Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Bukidnon and Compostela valley were badly affected by destruction caused by Typhoon Washi.

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 and just recently by Typhoon Sendong (Washi). With practically nothing left of their personal belonging and their economic and livelihood means severely destroyed, these marginalized sectors faced 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 province of Negros Oriental and the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in Northern Mindanao 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 have been destroyed in Cagayan de Oro City; 5,525 houses have been damaged in Iligan City while 7,139 houses were destroyed in Negros Oriental province. The island-barangay of Bayug for instance, was completely wiped out.

School buildings were used as evacuation centers. Classes were held in shortened periods. Many students were not able to attend classes because all of their school things/ uniforms were destroyed by floods or lost during the flash floods.

Mass burial for the unidentified bodies in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City were conducted after the forensic processing by forensic experts.

Women and their children also carry the hardship of coping with the devastation caused by *Typhoon Washi*. The women survivors in mudslide-swept barangays in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City 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 has to embrace her daughter as they were swept fast into the sea by the cascading flash floods. Many mothers shared that they were very sad that they lost practically everything they had. However they feel relieved that they did not lose their loved ones. 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.

More than two weeks have passed since the onslaught of the typhoon and the priority needs in the affected communities particularly in Region X remained to be foods and non-food items including kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans; WASH facilities such as water soaps, hygienic kits and latrines; potable/drinking water, water purifiers, portable tents, etc.

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 re-constructing their damage houses and 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. Most of the survivors shared that they were not properly warned and consequently not prepared for the disaster that happened. This is NCCP's motivation in proposing this appeal. The appeal intends to reach severely damaged communities in Negros Oriental, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan in Region X.

These communities in Negros Oriental province, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City have been 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 communities identified were the worst affected areas where most of the affected population belongs to marginal and poor farmers, fisher folks, indigenous people and odd-jobbers in the city proper.

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 targets to assistance subsistence farmers, small fishermen, indigenous peoples and odd jobbers who are amongst the worst affected by the typhoon and who have very limited capacity, finances and resources recover from the recent devastation of the strong typhoon.

### 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.

NCCP's experience has shown that the community participation is essential in the successful achievement of the objectives of a disaster response project. Active community participation also ensures that the elements are appropriate and timely, besides ensuring community ownership and sustainability of the project.

**Table 1: Location and type of beneficiaries**

Region	Areas to be served		Type of beneficiaries
	Province	Municipalities/Cities	
Region X	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City Opol Manticao Lugait El Salvador Tagoloan Naawan Kinoguitan	Farmers, odd jobbers

	Lanao del Norte	Iligan	Farmers, odd jobbers
Rexion IX	Zamboanga del Norte	Dipolog	Farmers
Region VII	Negros Oriental	Dumaguete and Valencia	Farmers, odd jobbers

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

**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 provide opportunities for recovery and rehabilitation.

### Objectives:

1. To help in alleviating the immediate suffering of affected families and communities by providing emergency relief and health assistance through distribution of food and non-food materials and provision of medical and psycho-social services.
2. To contribute in the economic rehabilitation efforts of affected families whose sources of livelihood were destroyed by the disaster.
3. To contribute towards building a more environmentally aware and better disaster-prepared communities through provision of orientation and seminars for church, communities and affected population on community-based disaster preparedness and risk mitigation.
4. To encourage a more caring and concerned churches that actively take part in resource mobilization through financial and in-kind donations, mobilizing volunteers as well as logistical support for the affected population.

To reach this goal, the project's specific objectives seek to provide:

1. Relief assistance to 5,000 families or about 30,000 persons through distribution of food and essential non-food items;
2. Medical and psycho-social assistance to 1,800 persons especially children and women;
3. Food-for-work assistance to 1,000 families to collectively or individually undertake activities like repair of damaged community facilities, farmland rehabilitation, debris clearing, house repair or construction;
4. 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, corn seeds or fruit-bearing trees to 1,000 families;
  - c. Distribution of 10 water buffalo as working animal to 10 farmers' groups;
  - d. Livelihood assistance to 500 families through distribution of goods, materials and capital;
  - e. To provide materials for the repair and construction of houses for 1,200 families.
5. Repair of community facilities vital to the community life such as day care centers, community pathwalks/bridges; and
6. Conduct of disaster risk reduction seminar-workshops to build capacity of communities and churches.

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

Region/ Province	Town	Food & NFI	Food for work	Health & Psycho- social	Agricul- ture Assis- Tance	Liveli- hood	Shelter Assis- tance	Educa- tion	Community Facilities
VII									
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	300	200	200	200	10		1	
	Valencia	300	200						
X									
Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	1350	300	600	800	25	250	2	3
	Opol	200							
	Manticao	200							
	Lugait	200							
	El Salvador	200							
	Tagoloan	200							
	Naawan	200							
	Kinoguitan	200							
Lanao del Norte	Iligan	1350	300	600	800	25	250	1	3
IX Zamboang a del Norte	Dipolog	300		400	200			1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

### Proposed assistance

The rapid damage and needs assessment done by NCCP and its member organizations as well as consultation with the target beneficiaries reveal that the main area of concern is the damage to property (i.e. destruction of houses and important household appliances and equipment) and the economic loss and dislocation because of the damage inflicted by the typhoon 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 stashed away by the earlier typhoons of the recent past.

### Crisis phase

During the crisis or the emergency phase of the disaster, NCCP and its member churches will provide relief assistance through the distribution of food and non-food items. Initially, NCCP and its member churches had provided relief packs to the most affected population in the Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City in Misamis Oriental from donations (cash and in-kind) received from friends and network who immediately responded to NCCP call for donations. However, because of the extent of devastation and the prolonged stay of people in evacuation centers or to friends and relatives, the need for food and non-food items is still very much needed.

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 5,000 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 Assistance**

Non-food items will also be given to the selected families especially those whose houses and belongings were destroyed or lost during the disaster situation. Non-food items such as light blanket, sleeping mats, water containers of 15 liters capacity (refillable), hygienic kits (towel, face towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary napkin, diaper, etc) will be distributed to the affected families. Cooking utensils such as pots and pans will also be distributed. School kits will also be provided to school children to enable them to go back to their classes with the basic school supplies and materials.

### **HEALTH: Medical Relief and Psycho-social assistance**

The project's health and medical assistance seeks to prevent the spread of diseases among families who remain exposed to nature's elements (heat during the day and cold during nights; cramped and oftentimes unsanitary environment for families who are still staying evacuation centers; while muds and floodwater for families who are staying in their damaged houses) 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/cholera, tetanus infection, 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.

Of immediate concern also is the situation where a number of affected population is showing signs of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) like lack of interest in what is happening around them, solitude, long silence, sadness, etc. With this, the project intends to conduct psycho-social therapy sessions with individuals, especially children and families who have lost a member or are still missing a member of their family. The psycho-social therapy sessions will be conducted by trained psycho-social therapy workers to help the affected family members come to terms with their pains, alleviate trauma and other psycho-social emotions that they may be experiencing after the disaster. Aside from providing them opportunities to open up their fears and anxieties, share negative emotions and speak out their traumatic experiences, the activity hopes to assist them face the process of recovery and rebuilding through implementation of feasible and manageable initiatives.

### **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 may not replace the affected families' economic losses but this can help in facilitating the initial steps toward their economic rehabilitation. 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 damage and needs assessment and consultation with target beneficiaries, the following forms of rehabilitation assistance will be provided:

#### **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 through

seed/seedling dispersal (rice, corn, vegetables and fruit-bearing trees), 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. Pre-requisite in the selection of beneficiaries is the presence of a farmers' organization to ensure that the project does not become an individual effort but an organizational effort. This will ensure that the support system between and among the members of the organization. Monitoring of harvest will be done through regular community visit even after the project period. Technical assistance will also be sought if needed.

## 2. Shelter Assistance

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. Construction teams from the community will be organized especially those who have knowledge in carpentry works. From the churches and partner organizations, construction teams will also be organized to help the community teams. 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

The project is keen on implementing a food-for-work and repair of community facilities to start up productive work and bring back self-worth of the affected family members after the disaster. Community members who will share time and skills and various community works such as clearing of debris, cleaning of community roads, water passages or even clearing of farmlands will be provided with food-for-work assistance for at least four days. Around 1,000 families will be provided with food bags and each food bag is equivalent to 3-day or 24-hour work.

Materials for the repair of damaged community facilities such as health and daycare centers will likewise be provided.

## 4. 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.

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 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 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.

As an ACT member and a registered, accredited and licensed social welfare agency in the Philippines, NCCP adheres to the principles of the Code and Conduct and the standards set forth by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the SPHERE Standards. Orientation on the Standards is part of the orientation being provided to the members of the Disaster Response Committees, the Program Staff as well as the volunteers.

### PLANNING, ASSUMPTIONS AND PRIORITIZATION

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.

At this stage of writing, NCCP does not foresee any factor that may prevent the full implementation except for another weather disturbance during the conduct of the relief operations and rehabilitation assistance 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 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	X							
2. Crisis phase								
2.1. Preparations for relief delivery operations (RDO)/logistics	X							
2.2. Actual conduct of RDO and medical missions	X	X						
2.3. Conduct of psycho-social therapy sessions		X						
3. Post-crisis Phase								
3.1. Continuing needs assessment	X	X						
3.2. Finalization of list of beneficiaries		X						
3.3. Organizing and pre-implementation meeting with beneficiaries		X						
3.4. Implementation of rehabilitation projects			X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4.1. distribution of construction materials and carpentry tools			X					
3.4.2. distribution of vegetable seeds, seedlings and tubers.			X					
3.4.3. distribution of rice seeds				X				
3.4.6. implementation of food-for-work and repair of community facilities			X	X				
3.4.7. conduct of education and training			X	X	X		X	
4. Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Preparation and submission of report				X				X
6. Evaluation and audit								X

### 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 time reporting and other compliance requirements to ACT Alliance.

The Program Director is the overall in-charge of the project with focus on the critical stages of project implementation. She will be responsible in the conduct of 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 Program Assistant will be designated for the daily monitoring of operations of the project. The area coordinator will assist the Program Assistant and will be directly in-charge in the community work during the implementation of the project. The bookkeeper will take care of the financial monitoring and transactions related to the project and will be paid on a daily basis based on the amount of work done 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.

There is no need to hire extra staff for this activity because there are experienced and skilled carpenters in the communities. Volunteers from the churches also include professionals such as agriculturists, medical and para-medical workers, engineers who are willing to provide free service for the project.

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

The NCCP member churches, particularly the LCP and the IFI have facilities which can be used as warehouse and operation center. Vehicles will be hired locally for the mobility of the staff and volunteers as well as in the loading and delivery of goods and materials. The project will share in the cost of utilities and office space.

The procurement of goods will depend on the availability, price and quality of goods and materials at the local area and in Manila.

At present, NCCP is able to secure priority shipment of relief goods/materials free of charge from the Philippine Navy/Philippine Coast Guard direct to Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro City. Thus, procurement of goods will be done in Manila direct from the suppliers to secure better price and quality and as long as the

prices are comparatively lower in Manila. Availability of supply in the local area will also be considered. Housing materials, however, especially galvanized iron sheets and wood will be sourced out in the local area and nearby provinces because these are too bulky to be shipped.

### **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 case of cash advance, 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.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**

Charging of administrative cost will be done only during the actual operations of the project. Salaries and benefits of the Program Director, Program Assistant, Bookkeeper and Driver-warehouseman for five months will be drawn from the project while the remaining months will be the counterpart of the Council. 70% of their salaries will be drawn from the project. Volunteer's provision relates to the food and transportation for volunteers.

Under Staff travel 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 operation 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.

### **VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND 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 staffs 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.

Toward the end of the project, an internal project evaluation will be spearheaded by the Council with the participation of all bodies related to the project to assess its level of implementation and most especially to identify factors that helped or hindered the implementation of the project as planned. It is also important to identify the lessons learned in the implementation of 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, a coordinating meeting was undertaken with the other ACT Alliance members in the Philippines, Christian Aid

and Lutheran World Relief. Coordination and sharing of updates will also be undertaken during the period of implementation which may include complementation of work. 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) 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. It will regularly get in touch and communicate with the ACT Secretariat regarding stories, updates and photos on program implementation.

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.

## X. BUDGET

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Budget PHP	Budget US\$	
<b>Crisis Phase- Direct Assistance</b>						
<b>Food (5,000 families)</b>						
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	800	1,700	1,360,000	31,628	
Canned Goods (3pcs/family)	Piece	15,000	14	210,000	4,884	
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	2,500	39	97,500	2,267	
Cooking Oil (1 pint/family)	Liter	1,250	130	162,500	3,779	
Legumes (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	2,500	90	225,000	5,233	
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	Kilogram	1,250	15	18750	436	
Dried Fish (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	2,500	200	500,000	11,628	
<b>Non-Food</b>						
Blankets	Piece	500	115	57,500	1,337	
Sleeping Mats	Piece	500	155	77,500	1,802	
Health and Hygiene kits	Set	500	200	100,000	2,326	
Water Container	Piece	500	280	140,000	3,256	
Kitchen sets	Set	500	400	200,000	4,651	
School kits	Set	500	200	100,000	2,326	
Plastic bags or goods	Piece	5,000	4	20,000	465	
<b>HEALTH &amp; MEDICAL INPUTS</b>						
Assorted kinds of medicines	Box	40	1,700	68,000	1,581	
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE-CRISIS PHASE</b>				<b>3,334,750</b>	<b>77,552</b>	
<b>POST CRISIS PHASE</b>						
<b>Agriculture &amp; other Livelihood Assistance</b>						
Rice seeds	40kg/sack	1,000	1,600	1,600,000	37,209	
Vegetable seeds	Pack	2,000	300	600,000	13,953	
Corn seeds	9kg/pack	1,000	3,600	3,600,000	83,721	
Farm tools	Set	100	2,500	250,000	5,814	
Water Buffalo	Unit	10	40,000	400,000	9,302	
<b>HOUSING ASSISTANCE</b>						
Construction Materials	Set	500	6,000	3,000,000	69,767	
Carpentry tools	Set	100	1,000	100,000	2,326	
<b>LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE</b>		Families	50	3,000	150,000	3,488

<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b>	Unit	5	40,000	200,000	4,651
<b>FOOD-FOR-WORK (1,000 families)</b>					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	160	1,700	272,000	6,326
Canned Goods (3pcs/family)	Piece	3,000	14	42,000	977
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	500	39	19,500	453
Cooking Oil (1 pint/family)	Liter	250	130	32,500	756
Legumes (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	500	90	45,000	1,047
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	Kilogram	250	15	3,750	87
Dried Fish (1/2 kilo/family)	Kilogram	500	200	100,000	2,326
<b>EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY</b>					
DRR Seminar-Workshops	Activity	5	20,000	100,000	2,326
Psycho-social Therapy Activities	Activity	4	30,000	120,000	2,791
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE POST CRISIS PHASE</b>				<b>10,634,750</b>	<b>247,320</b>
<b>MATERIAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, ETC.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT ETC.</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>4,651</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; OPERATION SUPPORT</b>					
<b>Staff Salaries</b>					
Program Director	Month	6	33,000	198,000	4,605
Program Assistant	Month	6	24,000	144,000	3,349
Field Coordinator	Month	6	20,000	120,000	2,791
Bookkeeper	Month	6	15,000	90,000	2,093
Driver-Warehouseman	Month	6	19,000	114,000	2,651
Staff gov't mandated benefits	Month	6	10,000	60,000	1,395
Volunteers' provisions	Month	8	15,000	120,000	2,791
Staff Travel & Monitoring	Month	8	30,000	240,000	5,581
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
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; OPERATION COST</b>				<b>1,238,000</b>	<b>28,791</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	Lump sum	1	50,000	50,000	1,163
Program Evaluation	Lump sum	1	40,000	40,000	930
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,093</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>				<b>15,499,500</b>	<b>360,453</b>
<b>Total Expenditures before 3% Appeal Fee</b>				<b>15,499,500</b>	<b>360,453</b>
<b>ACT coordination fee (3%)</b>				<b>464,985</b>	<b>10,814</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>15,964,485</b>	<b>371,267</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>				<b>-15,964,485</b>	<b>-371,267</b>

US\$1 = Php43