

Appeal

Philippines

Typhoon Haiyan – Rehabilitation - PHL151

Appeal Target: US\$ 10,320,781

Balance Requested: US\$ 10,320,781

Geneva, 20 May 2015

Dear Colleagues,

Typhoon Haiyan, (locally known as Yolanda), slammed into eastern Philippines on 8 November 2013. Haiyan, the strongest typhoon in recorded history ever to make landfall, created winds and storm surges that killed more than 6,300 people and caused catastrophic damage to the affected areas. 44 provinces, 57 cities, 591 municipalities and 12,129 barangays were impacted, affecting more than 16 million people. Over 1 million homes were destroyed. The provinces of Leyte and Samar, where Haiyan initially made landfall, were among the most affected. The super typhoon created an estimated \$2.04B in damage, including major damage to the agricultural sector. Fisher folk and small-scale coconut farmers, already among the poorest in the agricultural sector, suffered tremendous losses.

With the immediate relief effort now transitioning into recovery, four members of the ACT Alliance: Christian Aid, ICCO, Lutheran World Relief (LWR) and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) are requesting a follow-on appeal to build on their critical work in the most affected provinces of Cebu, Samar, Leyte and Panay and Palawan. These four organizations are members of the ACT Philippines Forum.

The follow-on appeal will build on ACT Philippines' strong local partnerships to effectively implement these critical programs to help build healthier, more economically sustainable disaster resilient communities. Continued progress has been made on land use issues in many areas. While land tenure has not been granted in most cases, many tenants have been given written permission to build homes, small-scale livelihood enterprises and/or WASH facilities in barangays. This is a key factor that will help to accelerate project implementation in the coming months.

ACT Philippines Forum members plan to continue the following projects amongst others: shelter (more resilient homes), community based psychosocial support (CBPS); WASH; disaster risk reduction (DRR); livelihood restoration and training including diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural income; protection; natural resource management, emergency preparedness along with quality and accountability.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**TITLE:** Philippines Typhoon Haiyan, follow-on**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** PHL151**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):****DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 20 May 2015**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ACT FORUM | Philippines |
| ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS | National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) Christian Aid (CA) Lutheran World Relief (LWR) ICCO & KIA (ICCO) |

| KEY PARAMETERS: | CA | ICCO | LWR | NCCP |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Project Start/Completion Dates | 1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016 | 1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016 | 1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016 | 1 May 2015 – 30 April 2016 |
| Geographic areas of response | Palawan & Tacloban | Aklan, Negros, Panay, Samar, Leyte & Dinagat | Leyte | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo |
| Sectors of response & projected target population per sector | Emergency preparedness, DRR, livelihood, shelter, community projects – natural resource management, services, etc. 21,630 individuals | Livelihoods, emergency preparedness & DRR, protection 154,907 individuals | Livelihood, Quality & Accountability, WASH 27,595 individuals | Shelter, WASH, agriculture & livelihood, psycho-social & DRR 96,698 individuals |

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

| Appeal Requirements | CA | ICCO | LWR | NCCP | ACT CC | Total Requirements |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Total requirements US\$ | 1,443,663 | 1,890,684 | 977,273 | 5,977,867 | 41,294 | 10,320,781 |
| Less: pledges/contributions US\$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance of requirements US\$ | 1,443,663 | 1,890,684 | 977,273 | 5,977,867 | 41,294 | 10,320,781 |

Unspent balances from PHL131 yet to be transferred to PHL151

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

| Type of Report | Situation reports | Interim narrative & financial | Final narrative & financial | Audit |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| CA | Monthly | 30 November 2015 | 30 June 2016 | 31 July 2016 |
| ICCO | | | | |
| LWR | | | | |
| NCCP | | | | |

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

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:ACT Regional Programme Officer, Gabrielle Bartholomew (gdb@actalliance.org)ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>


Sarah Kambarami

Head of Programmes

ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. Crisis

Typhoon Haiyan, (locally known as Yolanda), slammed into eastern Philippines on 8 November 2013. Haiyan, the strongest typhoon in recorded history ever to make landfall, created winds and storm surges that killed more than 6,300 people and caused catastrophic damage to the affected areas. 44 provinces, 57 cities, 591 municipalities and 12,129 barangays were impacted, affecting more than 16 million people. Over 1 million homes were destroyed.¹ The provinces of Leyte and Samar, where Haiyan initially made landfall, were among the most affected. The super typhoon created an estimated Php 89.6 Billion (\$2.04B) in damage², including major damage to the agricultural sector. Fisher folk and small-scale coconut farmers, already among the poorest in the agricultural sector, suffered tremendous losses.³

2. Actions to date

The ACT Alliance members launched their relief and rehabilitation response through the ACT Appeal issued in November 2013. The immediate focus was on distribution of relief goods while also providing early recovery support through livelihoods restoration, WASH, unconditional cash transfer and provision of semi-permanent shelters. These efforts were supported with interventions in psychosocial support as well as quality and accountability interventions, and training with partner organizations.

As of May 2014, the ACT response had transitioned to early recovery and rehabilitation. Several consultation meetings were conducted in the target communities to identify the context and needs as well as possible gaps in the delivery of services of other humanitarian actors present in the area. Two revised responses reflected the efforts of Christian Aid (CA), Inter-Church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP). This work covered several key sectors in the response including food security, nutrition, shelter repair and permanent shelter construction, DRR inclusive of capacity building and construction of cyclone shelters, WASH and livelihood restoration. Integrated through these efforts was cross-cutting work in quality and accountability, psychosocial care, and linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD).

Outside the appeal, other ACT members also implemented their response directly or through their local partners. Finn Church Aid (FCA) constructed 48 temporary learning spaces in Samar. DKH worked closely with their local partner in the area of shelter construction, livelihood and DRR.

With the immediate relief effort now transitioning into recovery, four members of the ACT Alliance: Christian Aid, ICCO, LWR and NCCP are requesting a follow-on appeal to build on their critical work in the most affected provinces of Cebu, Samar, Leyte and Panay and Palawan. These four organizations are members of the ACT Philippines Forum.

To date, the ACT members have focused their main efforts on the most impacted areas of Samar, Leyte, Northern Cebu and Panay and Palawan. Programming has targeted the key sectors of shelter, WASH, DRR and early livelihood recovery and diversification. Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) has been mainstreamed in the response. The ACT members will continue to build on current successes within communities and in partnership with local government units (LGU) and local People's Organizations (POs), while transitioning work into more integrated cross-sectoral efforts (e.g. livelihood programs in current WASH-targeted barangays) as key needs are revealed through current grassroots work.

¹ <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/1177/Update%20Effects%20TY%20YOLANDA%2017%20April%202014.pdf>

² GPH National Economic and Development Authority <http://neda.gov.ph/?p=1921>

³ ACAPS Secondary Data Report, January 2014, p.50

The ACT appeal targeted 414,998 beneficiaries within the appeal. Through November 2014, ACT members had reached 498,050 targeted beneficiaries, with more than 400,000 non-directly targeted beneficiaries also receiving support from the ACT Alliance (ACT Alliance SitRep No 6: November 2014)

| As of November, 2014 | # of people targeted within appeal | # of people assisted within appeal | # of people assisted outside appeal |
|---|---|---|--|
| Food Security | 7,550 | 210,563 | 187,797 |
| Cash for work | 29,900 | 23,950 | 32,330 |
| WASH | 159,783 | 8,218 | 4,560 |
| Cash Transfer | - | 4,075 | 1,861 |
| Shelter | 30,460 | 21,760 | 60,077 |
| Livelihood Support | 103,185 | 39,590 | 67,927 |
| Psychosocial Support | - | 8,444 | - |
| Sustainable Agricultural training | - | - | 205 |
| Aqua Marine Protection Training | 120 | - | - |
| Community Building Training & Education | - | - | 826 |
| Materials Resources | 13,500 | 29,625 | - |
| Complaint Response Mechanism Training | - | 411 | - |
| Disaster Risk Reduction Management Training | - | 90 | 1,867 |
| Non Food Items | 70,000 | 150,698 | 42,873 |
| Quality and Accountability (Q&A) | 500 | 626 | - |
| TOTAL | 414,998 | 498,050 | 400,323 |

The ACT Coordination Centre (ACT CC) was also set up in November to serve as the coordination and communication centre for ACT Alliance members responding to typhoon Haiyan. The ACT CC office was hosted within the NCCP national office.

Under the direct supervision of the ACT Philippines Forum, ACT CC's operations during the first three months were led by the ACT Rapid Support Team (RST). The ACT CC helped facilitate the process of developing a joint ACT Appeal and registered eight projects in the UN Flash Appeal which established ACT Alliance presence in the wider humanitarian response.

The Centre pulled together each organization's response, reporting on implementation progress through bulletins, situation reports and publications. ACT CC also interlinked the various resource and capacity building activities initiated by ACT members and other humanitarian organizations.

A year after the Haiyan, several consultation meetings were conducted in the target communities to identify the current context and needs as well as possible gaps in the delivery of services of other humanitarian actors present in the area. Taking stock of the current situation of target beneficiaries coupled with the progress of the ACT response, four members of the ACT Alliance (Christian Aid, ICCO, LWR and NCCP) are planning to build on their critical work in the most affected provinces of Northern Cebu, Samar, Leyte, Panay and Palawan.

Programming under the follow-on appeal targets the key sectors of shelter, WASH, DRR, and early livelihood recovery and diversification. Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) and Q & A will continue to be mainstreamed throughout the response in order to strengthen communities' capacity to return to normalcy. The ACT members will further build on current successes within communities and in partnership with local government units and local people's organisations, while transitioning work into more integrated cross-sectoral efforts (e.g., implementing livelihood programs in current WASH targeted barangays) as key needs are revealed through the needs assessment/consultations done after a year of program implementation.

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

The latest reports from the Office of the President⁴ indicate that while progress has been made in assisting families and impacted communities to rebuild, key sectors including housing, sanitation, DRR and livelihood recovery remain seriously in need of continued attention and focus. Subsequent typhoons such as Hagupit exacerbated damage in already hit areas and slowed recovery efforts in many provinces and barangays including those targeted by the ACT Appeal.

In the last quarter of 2014, the ACT members conducted updated needs assessments in their current partner and adjacent communities. Local Government Units (LGUs), local NGOs, Peoples Organizations (POs) and individual community members were included in the assessments. Key findings included:

1. Progress has been steady in shelter construction but initial progress was delayed by land tenure issues, infrastructure damage and the availability of quality building supplies. Progress is accelerating now (see next section).
2. WASH progress was initially also delayed for the above reasons, as well as the reluctance of certain community members to agree to the importance and prioritization of WASH principles. Partnerships with local Barangay Health Organizations and a large scale public information campaign have helped turn the corner (see below) and significant progress has been made.
3. Livelihood recovery and diversification, especially for small scale farmers and fisher folk, was also slowed due to land tenure, no build zones and other land usage issues, as well as the lack of available inputs following the typhoon. Again, strong partnerships with LGUs and local NGOs have taken root and impact is accelerating (see next section).
4. Disaster Risk Reduction is often most successful when integrated into other activities: shelter construction, livelihood diversification, etc. to make the most efficient use of partner and beneficiary time and more demonstrably prove the tangible benefits of DRR.
5. Quality and Accountability, as a cross-cutting theme, seeks to address the organizational need of ACT Forum members and partners to build their capacity to mainstream quality and accountability standards in their own programs. Another focus of the Q & A program is for the ACT Forum members to have knowledge and skills in promoting Q & A standards with the government agencies, private sector, and community people.

Difficult weather, including Typhoon Hagupit and other destructive typhoons, also hampered implementation in these sectors.

Building on Progress: Proposed Interventions

As infrastructure repair continues and relationships with LGUs and POs strengthen, the impact of work is accelerating. The follow-on appeal will build on ACT Philippines' strong local partnerships, particularly with POs, and effectively implement these critical programs to help build healthier, more economically sustainable disaster resilient communities. Continued progress has been made on land use issues in many areas. While land tenure has not been granted in most cases, many tenants have been given written permission to build homes, small-scale livelihood enterprises and/or WASH facilities in barangays. This is a key factor that will help to accelerate project implementation in the coming months.

1. Shelter: ACT members will continue to partner with local communities to rebuild homes in a more resilient manner and also construct two strategically placed evacuation centres.
2. Livelihood: Benefits from work in one area (shelter) will be applied to opportunities in another (livelihood). Identified fisher folk or coconut farmers engaged in current agricultural livelihood work, for example, may also receive vocational training in the building trades (construction, welding, plumbing) as a means to diversifying their incomes. When the next storm lands (the Philippines saw 19 named storms in 2014) and farm incomes suffer in the short term due to storm damage, participants can support their families through the resulting construction work. Their training will also be informed by lessons learned in post-Haiyan construction methods. Future buildings and communities will benefit from these "build safer" lessons, integrating DRR practices into livelihood development and beyond.

⁴Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR Report, Nov 5, 2104)

3. Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS): Building on last year's successful interventions for impacted communities, community based psychosocial support will continue to add a mental and social dimension to the traditional ways of delivering Humanitarian Aid.
4. DRR: As mentioned in the livelihood section, DRR lessons will be interwoven into the above activities: shelter training and construction will take into account lessons learned from Haiyan and new homes and community buildings will be constructed within these "build safer" principles. Livelihood training will focus on diversifying both agricultural and non-agricultural income so families can better maintain pre- and post-storm nutritional and income levels. Risk assessment and preparedness training will be provided to further strengthen the capacity of village-level disaster response committees to sustain the various DRR initiatives implemented.
5. Due to their sturdy and simple construction methods as well as the long-term impact of recurrent sanitation trainings, WASH projects often prove more disaster resilient than many other interventions. The follow-on appeal will implement WASH projects in the remaining vulnerable and hard hit areas.
6. Quality & Accountability (Q & A) as a cross-cutting theme has been proven to ensure that the disaster-affected population recover in stable conditions and with dignity. This should always be an integral component in any humanitarian action. Q & A goes beyond the relief phase to the recovery or rehabilitation phase of the post-disaster response.

ACT members will increase their cooperation in the field and mutually support one other with trainings, and the sharing of data and best practices. LWR will provide support, for example, in Q&A training to ACT members and key beneficiaries. As the country lead for SPHERE, LWR will provide training in SPHERE standards to NCCP led trainings and its member churches and local partner organizations. The various capacities and expertise in shelter, WASH and CBPS will continue to be shared among the ACT members. Importantly, as the UN-OCHA clusters have been disbanded, coordinated support between ACT members has become even more important.

2.2. Situation analysis

Reports from the Office of the President⁵ indicating that key sectors including housing, sanitation, DRR and livelihood recovery remain in need of continued attention and focus are supported by earlier findings by the consolidated OCHA cluster (March 2014) which showed that, by and large, it is the clusters for food and agricultural security, early recovery and livelihoods and shelter which remain underfunded.

The significant results of the response cannot yet be considered sustainable, due to the vulnerability of some of the affected populations to new extreme weather events, and the delay in sustainable livelihood and shelter solutions. Government reports support what ACT members have experienced on the ground while working with affected communities. The success of the next phase will be key to ensuring sustainability.⁶

As ACT members are working in the communities most affected by Haiyan, recovery has in some cases been slower than in other parts of the country. Permanent shelter, especially for those in the most vulnerable areas and economic sectors fisher folk and small scale farmers -remains a top priority. WASH is also a key focus as even in the most typhoon vulnerable areas, sanitation training and quality facility construction within the new standards hold greater promise for lasting impact. A key to long-term sustainability is the development of strong POs such as Barangay Health Organizations that facilitate outside community interventions (WASH, livelihood projects, etc.) and provide input to the LGUs and a direct link to community members. Now that strong relationships have been built by ACT members in past and ongoing projects and locations, the ACT members will be able to leverage these relationships into the quicker implementation of complimentary programs in the same barangays.

⁵Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR Report, Nov 5, 2104)

⁶IASC Interagency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Typhoon Haiyan Response (Oct 2014),

An example of how this cross-sectoral work can leverage progress in ACT member's current program areas can be seen in WASH and livelihood diversification. POs believe there will be a multiplier effect of the overlapping programs. One example is the implementation of aquaculture diversification in barangays that are practicing strong sanitation practices due to effective WASH programs. Sanitary conditions in the village and adjoining river will contribute to sounder aquaculture practices. Traders and surrounding buyers are aware of current sanitation problems in certain barangays. Greater sanitation practices by thousands of local villagers will lead to cleaner local fields, homes and water sources. As more buyers become aware of the impact of the WASH program, demand will increase for the local production.

2.3. Capacity to respond

The ACT members Christian Aid, ICCO, LWR and NCCP have all been active in the Philippines for several years. Each agency has developed expertise in working with local governments and NGOs to implement grassroots emergency relief and long-term development projects. All four agencies believe in a community-based and participatory approach to development and have developed strong, grass roots partnerships through their effective work on the ground.

The formal organization of the ACT Philippines Forum in July 2013 has facilitated the effective coordination of work during the typhoon Haiyan response, the first Level 3 disaster to hit the Philippines. All four partners have been engaged in Haiyan relief and recovery work for more than 16 months. Local staff have worked hand in hand with community leaders, organizers and barangay members throughout this very difficult and trying period. As basic infrastructure comes back online and the quality of these relationships continue to grow, project implementation is accelerating. The additional funds from the follow-on appeal will ensure that this growth continues as we work with our partners to build economic and social resiliency.

2.4. Activities of ACT Philippines Forum and external coordination

The ACT Philippines Forum was formally organized in July 2013. Four ACT members: Christian Aid, Lutheran World Relief, United Methodist Committee on Relief and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines served as the founding members. During the initial months approximately 14 ACT members responding to the disaster, met on a weekly basis. Their meetings were facilitated by the newly established ACT Coordination Centre (ACC), which has been functioning under the supervision of the national ACT forum.

Since its founding, Forum members have coordinated various activities to strengthen the quality and accountability of their post-Haiyan work. With help from the ACT Alliance, for example, two Quality and Accountability advisors from Church World Service Pakistan/Afghanistan held several trainings for local NGOs and INGOs, as well as LGUs. Forum members have also supported advocacy efforts on the behalf of coastal dwellers, supporting the ongoing work to protect the rights of urban and rural dwellers in terms of housing and property. The ACT Philippines Forum continues to serve as the organizational nexus for ACT Alliance members.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

CHRISTIAN AID (CA)

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

| Sector of response | Area of response | Planned target population | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 0-5 | | 6-17 | | 18-65 | | + 65 | | Totals | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Community organisation & development (DRR & emergency preparedness) | Palawan | 80 | 80 | 160 | 155 | 480 | 495 | 80 | 80 | 790 | 810 |
| Livelihoods (multiple modalities, training, research, investment) | Palawan & | 570 | 580 | 1140 | 1160 | 3420 | 3480 | 570 | 580 | 5700 | 5800 |
| | Tacloban | 120 | 130 | 240 | 260 | 720 | 780 | 120 | 130 | 1200 | 1300 |
| Community projects (involving infrastructure, services, livelihood, & natural resource management) | | 80 | 80 | 160 | 155 | 480 | 495 | 80 | 80 | 790 | 810 |
| Shelter | Tacloban city & Palawan | 220 | 223 | 440 | 460 | 1320 | 1324 | 220 | 223 | 2200 | 2230 |
| Totals (in individuals): | | 1,070 | 1,093 | 2,140 | 2,190 | 6,420 | 6,574 | 10,70 | 1,093 | 10,680 | 10,950 |

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

To assist in the recovery and rehabilitation of families and communities affected by typhoon Yolanda and build resilience for future emergencies.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

Christian Aid's planned intervention will be a continuation of its work through partners PHILSSA and Samdhana in Palawan and UPA in Tacloban who have all been working with typhoon Haiyan affected communities through the relief and early recovery phases of the response. For this phase of the ACT follow-on appeal, focus will be around building the foundations for a sustainable recovery and rehabilitation as well as in securing the preparedness of high disaster risk and vulnerabilities communities for future emergencies. Main strategy to be employed across the key interventions/project components - shelter, livelihoods and DRR - will be through (re) building and strengthening of community mechanisms and organisations towards effective community participation and community ownership. CA has identified DRR and shelter as being of particular importance during this phase and not adequately covered by other actors.

3.2. Christian Aid Log frame

| Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goal: to contribute to the recovery & rehabilitation of individuals & communities affected by typhoon Yolanda in Tacloban and Palawan | Community organisations are flourishing | Evaluation | <i>No assumptions</i> |
| Outcomes Strengthened community organizations effectively participating in and influencing local initiatives on Yolanda rehabilitation, disaster preparedness and resilience, and over-all community development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 32 community organizations and 5 federations (4 municipal and 1 calamianes-wide), with capacity to engage government and other stakeholders and to implement community initiatives Organized communities aware of and capable of acting on identified/ prioritized community issues and concerns Leaders and second-liners are being developed to manage and sustain the community organizations | Partner interim and final reports Case study Photo stories Monitoring trip reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are community organizations established during the past and IP projects, as well as government-initiated associations. The project will assist in reviving & strengthening these organizations |
| Outputs Community organizations in Yolanda-affected communities are assisted to have clear policies and structures, programs and plans, and organizational processes and systems, as well as increased involvement of vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 32 community organizations and 5 federations (4 municipal and 1 Calamianes-wide), duly registered, with clear direction, plan and programs, functional leadership structure, and strengthened organizational processes Increase in membership in community organizations by 20% each Increase in number of women, IP leaders and vulnerable groups involved in the community organizations by 30% each | Partner interim & final reports Case study Photo stories | <i>Outputs-to-Outcomes assumptions</i> |
| Activities Community base lining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community socio-econ profile Organizational profile Sectoral & area-based organization development | List of Key inputs Personnel needed: Community Organizers 2 COs for Coron 1 CO for Busuanga 1 CO for Culion 1 CO for Linapacan 1 CO for IP areas | | <i>Activities-to-Outputs assumptions</i> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| (especially among IPs, fishers/ farmers, women, other vulnerable groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Org policies & structure ○ Registration ○ Programs and projects ○ Org processes and systems Municipal Federation-building (Quarterly) Calamianes-wide Federation-Building (Semi-Annual) | | | |
| Outputs Community leaders, both men & women, are capacitated & equipped with needed knowledge & skills to implement their plans & programs, manage & sustain their organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase In number of women, IP, vulnerable group in leadership position in organizations / federations (by at least 20% each) ○ Increase In number of women, IP, vulnerable group leaders participating in trainings and capacity-building activities (by at least 20% each) ○ At least 320 leaders & second-liners leaders participating in trainings & capacity-building activities | Partner interim & final reports Case study Photo stories Community feedback | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project will prioritize the following groups in the interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPs - Women - Vulnerable groups such as elderly, PWDs, children |
| Activities Training for community leaders Leadership development & governance | List of Key inputs <u>P 150,000/training x 10 trainings (twice each in Coron A, Coron B, Busuanga, Culion, Linapacan)</u> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There could be limited enthusiasm for the training ○ Attendance could be an issue for personal or professional reasons |
| Output Enhanced community awareness on issues and concerns of IPs, women, and vulnerable groups (such as PWD, elderly, children) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community leaders able to analyse & articulate issues & concerns on women, IPs & vulnerable sectors ○ Community mechanisms & processes to address these issues are in place. | Partner interim and final reports Case study Photo stories Community feedback | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The concepts are not understood or accepted by the community ○ Efforts to encourage the effectiveness of community mechanisms & processes are met with resistance or apathy |
| Activities Awareness activities on: | List of key inputs | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is resistance to discuss these issues in the community |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender/ Women's rights and well-being Protection and well-being of vulnerable groups Recognition and Protection of IP Rights <p>Community action/ mechanism to address issues & concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender/ Women's rights and well-being Protection and well-being of vulnerable groups Recognition and Protection of IP Rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Technical Coordinator for Gender and Protection Concerns Technical Support Staff for Gender and Protection Concerns Local Technical Coordinator for IPs/ AD Concerns Technical Support Staff for IPs/ AD Concerns | | |
| <p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Vulnerable sectors in the local communities attain food and livelihood security, and live in safe, secure and adequate shelter within restored natural ecosystems</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 10% income from rehabilitated/ diversified livelihood projects Rehabilitated community infrastructure, social services and natural ecosystem Community perception of enhanced security and well-being | <p>Partner interim and final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Community feedback</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will allot resources for community projects but will need to augment with other community groups |
| <p>Output 1: Lessons are learnt & communicated about ongoing livelihood recovery assistance provided to communities & individuals</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 orphans in Tacloban have their foster families supported with grants of 5,000PHP. 370 individuals take part in cash for work activities aimed at improving access to the shore side for fishermen and contributing to local household improvements in Tacloban. Training of 500 families in Tacloban in improving their livelihood options Contribution to livelihood support to 500 families as grants to help develop new livelihood initiatives. (direct costs funded by other donor Irish Aid) At least 8 livelihood researches and studies | <p>Partner interim & final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Photo stories</p> <p>Research papers and sharing of learning with other organisations/stakeholders</p> | <p>Adverse weather affected speed of project implementation</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive community feedback on process & output of livelihood recovery assistance | | |
| Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are incentivized to improve the shore side for fishing by the creation of an artificial reef 500 HHs have received training in new or improvement to existing livelihoods as well as incentives to improve access to markets Livelihood research and studies Livelihood capacity-building of existing community initiatives and cooperatives | List of key inputs Personnel Needed: Local Technical Coordinator for Livelihood and Community Projects Technical Support Staff for Livelihood and Community Projects (partial) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The researches will be done with local academic institutions. Some of the research will be done In project onset, some will be done during project implementation to strengthen livelihood strategies. Among the livelihood activities we would like to study & promote are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seaweed culture Vegetable production Cashew production and processing Sawali & crafts Eco-tourism Aquasilviculture |
| Output Community projects on small infrastructure, social services, and natural resource management contributing to safe, secure and adequate housing and restored natural ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter provision or improvement for 886 Households in Tacloban city damaged or destroyed by typhoon Yolanda Shelter provision or improvement for 1,000 Households in Tacloban city damaged or destroyed by typhoon Yolanda (direct costs co-funded by Irish Aid) Provision of 100 water and sanitation technical inputs (latrines) for communities in Tacloban. At least 32 community projects on infrastructure, services, livelihood, and natural resource management Community participation in project identification, planning, implementation and assessment Positive community feedback on process and output of community rehab projects | Partner interim and final reports Case study Photo stories Research papers | Community organisations struggle to identify resources to devote to project. Delays are experienced due to adverse weather conditions |
| Activities | List of key inputs | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will partner with LGUs |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Participation in municipal shelter/ resettlement project planning & construction / improvements to shelter completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are trained in safe construction in Tacloban WASH outputs are completed to a high technical standard Community consultations & planning of community rehabilitation projects <p>Implementation of community projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community infra/ site development Social services and protection interventions Mangrove reforestation and other environmental initiatives <p>Community monitoring, feed-back & assessment</p> <p>Piloting of resettlement for families affected by the 40-m no-build zones</p> | <p>Negotiation with LGUs and communities</p> | | <p>for shelter/ resettlement planning, contributing to safe and secure settlements of affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible community rehab projects are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of schools, day-care centres Improvement of water system, drainage and health facilities Health, nutrition and feeding program Boat landing, pathways, street lighting and small infrastructure MPA / mangrove rehabilitation and management |
| <p>Outcome</p> <p>Developed & strengthened local capacities & governance mechanisms for DRRM-CCA towards disaster preparedness & resilience</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement instrument (such as MOA, MOU) & coordination mechanisms with LGUs for PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning Pool of local facilitators & resource persons for PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning output plans integrated in | <p>Partner interim & final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Photo stories</p> <p>Research papers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will partner with LGU and ask for counterpart in conduct of PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning |

| | local development & budget planning of local government & in the local plans of community organisations | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Output: Conduct of PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning in at least 32 barangays to facilitate inclusion in municipal plans and PO plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 32 Community PCVA-DRRM-CCA Planning activities conducted ○ Pool of trainers on PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning at least 30% are community leaders (incl women, IPs and vulnerable persons) ○ Training of 10 barangays in Tacloban on DRR-CAA practices, including emergency response drills (direct costs funded by Irish Aid) ○ Participation of women (40%), IP (20%), vulnerable groups (10%) in PCVA-DRRM-CCA Planning | Partner interim and final reports Case study Photo stories Research papers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MOA and counterparting with LGU may lead to going for 100% of barangays (61 instead of the pilot 32 barangays) |
| Activities 1. Hazard/ Environmental Studies and DRRM - CCA Researches 2. Module development & trainers' training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Module development ○ Training of Trainers 3. Conduct of PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning | List of key inputs Local Technical Coordinator on DRRM-CCA Technical Support Staff on DRRM-CCA | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The hazard studies & related researches will be done with local academic institutions ○ Pool of trainers will come from project staff, other NGO/PO leaders, LGU staff, barangay officials, and academe |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with LGUs (Barangay, Municipal) ○ Implementation of PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning <p>4. Integration in municipal plan: Mun DRRM Plan/ Mun Dev Plan/ CLUP</p> <p>5. Integration in PO project, plans, advocacies</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome</p> <p>Engaged local, sub-national & national government agencies programs along with other sectors/stakeholders for Yolanda rehabilitation, disaster preparedness, resilience & community development</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participation of CSOs and community groups in the planning and implementation of programs/ projects on Yolanda rehabilitation, disaster preparedness and resilience, and community development ○ Policy recommendation and project proposals from CSOs and communities | <p>Partner interim and final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Photo stories</p> <p>Research papers</p> | <p>Possible themes for engagement are: Yolanda rehabilitation; DRRM-CCA policies and programs; 40-meter no-dwelling zones</p> |
| <p>Output</p> <p>Linkages and activities with local stakeholders on Yolanda rehabilitation, disaster preparedness and resilience and other project special concerns, leading to positive changes in local government policies, plans and/ or services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engagement activities & mechanisms with local governments, local academic & research groups, CSOs & other groups ○ Women's groups particularly in Tacloban are strengthened. ○ Local Development & Reform Agenda investigated – including encouragement of Tacloban city government to speed up the process of relocation for those in NBZ (direct costs co-funded by IA) ○ Positive changes in local government policies, plans and/ or services | <p>Partner interim and final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Photo stories</p> <p>Research papers</p> | <p>The project will focus networking, advocacy and links on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yolanda rehab - Disaster preparedness and resilience - Special advocacies on IP/AD, gender/women, protection of vulnerable groups |
| <p>Activities</p> <p>Networking and engagement with local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Barangays | <p>List of inputs</p> <p>Local Project Coordinator</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Municipal <p>Networking & coordination with local academic and research groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ -PSU-Coron, PSU-Linapacan○ WPU-Busuanga, WPU-Culion○ Palawan Council for Sustainable Development○ USAID-ECOFISH○ CENRO, OPA, MAO, etc <p>Networking & coordination with CSOs and other institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Local NGO/POs○ Church and socio-civic groups○ ILO and other multilateral institutions | | | |
| <p>Output 2:</p> <p>Linkages and activities with sub-national & national stakeholders on Yolanda rehabilitation, disaster preparedness & resilience along with other project special concerns, leading to positive changes in government policies, plans and/or services</p> | | | <p>Partner interim and final reports</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>Photo stories</p> <p>Research papers</p> |
| <p>Activities</p> <p>Networking, advocacy & coordination on sub-national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Provincial○ Regional (Region IV-B) | <p><u>List of key inputs:</u></p> <p><u>Project director</u></p> | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Networking, advocacy & coordination on national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Government agencies (OPARR, DILG, OCD/NDRRMC, DSWD, NCIP, NHA, etc)○ CSOs/ CSO Networks○ Donors and INGOs○ UN & other multilateral agencies | | |
|---|--|--|

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.1.1 Implementation arrangements

Implementation arrangements between Christian Aid and its local partners will continue as in the first ACT Haiyan appeal. Partner NGOs will provide reports and updates periodically on the activities and funds used (minimum of once per quarter) information from this will be available to share as and when required.

3.1.2 Partnerships with target populations

Christian Aid is a certified member to HAP principles for humanitarian programming and has recently commenced the testing of the CHS tool to govern its ongoing interventions. This includes as key priorities ensuring the participation of affected populations in program design and securing informed consent. Christian Aid ensures partners will set up complaints mechanisms in project locations in order to receive feedback on issues that arise. Signs and posters will also be placed in common areas as appropriate so that the target populations are aware of the services that Christian Aid through ACT are offering, know the duration and cost of the project, and how to contact the project team.

3.1.3 Cross-cutting issues

Christian Aid is committed to ensuring that its programming is conducted in accordance with HAP, Sphere standards and actions are in line with the Red Cross code of conduct. Because of its status as a non-implementing organization, it works through partners to achieve these goals. For Christian Aid, a focus on protection and gender are critical organizational principles. CA encourages its partners to look at interventions in a way that takes vulnerabilities and capacities into account from the planning, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages.

3.1.4 Coordination

Christian Aid will continue to coordinate with ACT sister agencies, both through the ACT Forum and through bilateral discussions and work. CA has been engaged in the Clusters and working groups but for the duration of this project our priority is local coordination primarily with LGU officials, mayors and their offices.

3.1.5 Communications and visibility

Christian Aid will ensure that partners are using Christian Aid and ACT Alliance logos to inform local people of the organisations that are funding the work in the community. Equally, when monitoring and visiting project sites CA is open in introducing itself to key stakeholders and talking with communities about their organisations, ethos and purpose. Equally, when documentation is produced funded by this project CA will ensure equal visibility of Christian Aid and the ACT Alliance, this includes on t-shirts, research and advocacy briefing papers.

3.1.6 Advocacy

The focus of CA advocacy work in this project is related to DRR and shelter needs of affected populations as can be seen in the log frame. CA has identified that the most sustainable way of achieving gains in these areas is to mobilise civil society to advocate for their rights and to encourage at both the local and national level greater visibility for these issues and increase the pressure on government to take action. CA's approach is to support local organisations to take action.

3.1.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Activities under this appeal are in line with the priorities of the government at both the national and local level. For example, Christian Aid is supporting the government's commitment to relocation for disaster

affected families by providing temporary support for families while they await relocation and assisting with the development of local plans to ensure capacity for it is available at the barangay and municipal level.

The project activities defined so far all take into account the need to sustain the gains from direct project outputs and serve as a platform for subsequent recovery and rehabilitation of the affected communities. This will be done by providing avenues for taking things forward, such as the DRR-CCA capacity building activities, where communities come to a better understanding of their own disaster contexts and what they can do to address them, and the advocacy activities, where communities and partners will be able to participate in making their voices heard in the various discourse. By helping local civil society and communities define their own place in the face of disasters and climate change, and by establishing avenues for engaging governments and the international humanitarian community, this project hopes that the road to recovery and sustainability will be much clearer.

Should a component of the appeal not be fully funded, Christian Aid will look in the first instance to fund it through its own funding or, where possible or appropriate select a reduced number of interventions, with an appropriate reducing in staff costs.

3.1.8 Accountability – complaints handling

As stated above, as a HAP certified organization and a recent implementer of the CHS tool, Christian Aid is committed to ensuring that its project sites include complaints response mechanisms that are available to all community members and designed in a way sympathetic to the context of the community and area. As part of monitoring, Christian Aid staff will ask to see complaints logs and discuss ways in which programming is altered as comments and complaints are fed into the design and implementation.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

The Christian Aid portion of the Appeal will be administered and managed by Christian Aid through its Philippine Country Programme. It maintains a fully staffed Country Programme Office in Manila headed by a Country Manager and ably supported by programme officers, an Office Manager and administrative support staff. This emergency response will be led by an Emergency Programme Manager with programme and administrative support from a team of twenty (20) staff. Strong technical and management support will also be provided by the Humanitarian, Media and Communications teams in London HQ.

3.5 Planned implementation period

Christian Aid's planned intervention period is from 1 May 2015 until 30 April 2016. This is a period of twelve months.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Christian Aid and its partners have a set monitoring framework which they will be following for this project. CA expects its partners to monitor projects regularly and feedback data from monitoring on an at least quarterly basis. As well as analysing this information, Christian Aid has established an M&E team in the Philippines who will lead the monitoring of projects which include analysis of financial and narrative information, site visits, discussions with key stakeholders and community members, conducting of surveys. In addition, Christian Aid will conduct an end of term evaluation in conjunction with other ACT members, as well as including the ACT programme into a mid term evaluation of Christian Aid's Haiyan programme later in 2015.

Christian Aid is working across Samar, Leyte, Iloilo and Palawan on a range of modalities including shelter, WASH, livelihoods and DRR using funds from the two public appeals we launched in the UK, one alone and one with our Disasters Emergency Committee partners.

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF: PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

| ACT member | Sector of response | Geographic area of response | Planned target population | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 0-5 | | 6-17 | | 18-65 | | + 65 | | Totals | |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| LWR | WASH | Leyte | 1,725 | 1,615 | 3381 | 3,209 | 7,012 | 7095 | 402 | 606 | 12,520 | 12,525 |
| LWR | Q&A | Leyte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 254 | 4 | 6 | 240 | 260 |
| LWR | Livelihood | Leyte | 128 | 134 | 234 | 244 | 589 | 611 | 54 | 56 | 1005 | 1045 |
| Totals (in individuals): | | | 1,853 | 1,749 | 3,615 | 3,453 | 7,837 | 7,960 | 460 | 668 | 13,765 | 13,830 |

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal of the emergency response program remains to contribute to the overall efforts of the affected communities in recovering from the devastating effects of Typhoon Haiyan through the provision of relevant assistance. LWR has done this effectively to date and is now working with the affected communities in their transition to recovery. Livelihood and WASH, combined with DRR, are the most relevant needs in LWR's target areas and partner communities. Quality and Accountability (Q&A) training and development will compliment these efforts in building greater quality and accountability into development efforts and institutional capacity.

2.2 Outcomes

Livelihood

LWR Philippines will continue its livelihood recovery for disaster-affected families and communities targeting coastal communities in Leyte. In coastal areas, where fishing is the primary source of income, approximately 66% of household livelihoods were impacted by Typhoon Haiyan. Disaster-affected small-scale fisher folk and farmer households in Ormoc City *barangays* will have increased livelihood diversification and productivity from primary livelihoods to improve their resilience to shocks and stresses.

WASH

In LWR's project area, 90% of city structures were damaged and destroyed leaving hundreds of families without sanitation. This project aims to improve the community and household sanitation and hygiene practices, and solid waste management, of typhoon-Haiyan affected families. Through this project households affected by typhoon Haiyan will increase their resilience to potential future hazards through improved sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management.

Quality & Accountability

This proposed Q&A intervention seeks to address the organizational need of ACT Forum members and partners to build their capacity to mainstream quality and accountability standards in their own programs. It also aims to strengthen the ACT Forum members' knowledge and skills in promoting Q&A standards with government agencies, the private sector, and local communities. ACT Alliance Haiyan response partners will have demonstrated institutional change in Q&A as a result of the project.

3. Lutheran World Relief (LWR) Proposed Implementation Plans

3.1 Narrative summary and logframes of planned intervention

Livelihood Restoration – rationale and approach

LWR Philippines will continue its livelihood recovery for disaster-affected families and communities targeting coastal communities in Leyte. In coastal areas, where fishing is the primary source of income, approximately 66% of household livelihoods were impacted by Typhoon Haiyan. With high winds and the storm surge, coastal fishing communities suffered the highest rates of asset loss, leading to livelihood setbacks⁷.

Conducting a baseline survey of LWR's target communities in Leyte and Cebu, TANGO International⁸ found that in the aftermath of the typhoon nearly 25 percent of all households had no source of income, and 30 percent had only one source of income – suggesting income and livelihood diversification is sorely needed in program targeted households. Similarly, less than 40 percent of households grow more than one crop, severely limiting households' access to food and additional income sources through crop sales. TANGO further concluded that agriculture and fish marketing present a specific opportunity for LWR, since less than 20 percent of households (fishing or agriculture) practice any type of group marketing.

Over the past year, LWR has worked in two coastal *barangays* on the island of Leyte – Lao and Naungan – with interventions in shelter repair, cash-for-work, and WASH. These interventions have allowed LWR to establish a strong relationship with the local communities and gain an appreciation of the need to strengthen and diversify local livelihoods as a means to enhancing resilience to future shocks.

For the twelve-month duration of the ACT Follow-on Appeal, from May 2015 to April 2016, LWR will target 410 of the most vulnerable coastal fisher folk and farmer households in Lao, Naungan, Linao, Punta, Bantigue and Ipil *barangays*, to support long term sustainable livelihood solutions with an emphasis on livelihood diversification, strengthening of primary livelihoods, and reinforcement of disaster preparedness strategies. All of these *barangays* are in Ormoc City.

Of the 410 target households, 100 households in Punta, Bantigue, Batuan and Ipil *barangays* will be provided with vocational training in carpentry, masonry, electrical installation and maintenance, electronics and welding. These four *barangays* are located in semi-urban areas where there are opportunities for employment in the construction sector. Given that the primary livelihood of these fisher folk is seasonal, the opportunity to learn new skills will offer them alternative sources of income. Furthermore, while many communities are rebuilding after the devastation of Typhoon Haiyan, this training provides an opportunity for participants to learn storm-resistant construction techniques, and bolster the resilience of their local communities.

⁷ ReliefWeb, Typhoon Haiyan Early Recovery, Livelihoods and Agriculture Plan, February, 2014

⁸ TANGO International provides technical assistance in assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation for development and recovery programs.

In summary, LWR's livelihood intervention will include:

- Sustainable agriculture and aqua-based livelihood diversification such as inland fisheries, mud crab culture, crop cultivation.
- Sustainable fishery-based livelihoods/coastal resource management—including boat repair, asset replacement, aqua-farmer association/cooperative strengthening. The interventions will introduce more responsible fishing practices, diversification of commodities, and improved post-harvest technologies.
- Capacity building across local government units (LGUs) and community-based organizations on participatory disaster risk management.
- Promotion of alternative markets for farmers and fisher folk to diversify supply chains and improve livelihood sustainability.
- Vocational training in carpentry, masonry, electrical installation and maintenance, electronics and welding.
- Linkage to micro-insurance for weather-based insurance products to enable affected populations to cope with and recover from stresses and shocks.
- Capacity building of people's organizations (including farmer organizations, composed of men, women and youth) on leadership and financial management for sustainability of the initiative at the end of the project, and orientation on Minimum Economic Recovery Standard (MERS).

LWR – Livelihoods Log Frame

| <u>LWR Project structure</u> | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| Outcome 1: Disaster-affected small-scale fisher folk and farmer households in Ormoc City <i>barangays</i> have increased livelihood diversification and productivity from primary livelihoods to improve resilience to shocks and stresses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of 350 fisher folk households have diversified livelihood⁹ sources • 80% of 60 farmer households have diversified livelihood sources • 80% of 350 fisher folk and 60 farmer households have adopted improved productivity techniques promoted by end of project • 80% of 220 fisher folk and 60 farmer households adopted improved marketing techniques by end of project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final beneficiary list • Baseline and end line survey results • Project progress reports • Final evaluation report | No strong natural calamities occur during the project period |
| Output 1.1: Target fisher folk and farmer households have implemented livelihood diversification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 350 fisher folk and 60 farmers trained on alternative livelihood techniques by end of the project • 350 fisher folk and 60 farmers provided with capital inputs¹⁰ for livelihood diversification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report, attendance sheets, and pre and post test results • Photo documentation of actual distribution of capital inputs • Distribution list of beneficiaries of livelihood capital inputs | HHs will apply new technology they have been trained to use |

⁹ Diversified livelihood means at least 2 or more livelihood sources

¹⁰ Livelihood capital inputs include, but are not limited to, vegetable seeds, fruit trees, planting materials, mud crab cages, etc.

| <u>LWR Project structure</u> | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Activities 1.1.1. Consultation and orientation with community-based organization (CBO) local leaders, LGUs, NGAs, NGOs working on the same area and sector, and other stakeholders regarding the proposed project. 1.1.2. Conduct fisher folk & farmer sustainable livelihood assessment & planning 1.1.3. Selection & validation of beneficiaries 1.1.4. Orientation of beneficiaries 1.1.5. Establish CRM (complaints response mechanism). 1.1.6. Engage fishery livelihood technical consultant 1.1.7. Train 350 fisher folk & 60 farmers on livelihood diversification techniques a. Training on Farm Planning & FAITH ¹¹ Gardening concepts b. Training on Mud Crab Culture (Maintenance & Feeding) c. Training on Fish Fence Maintenance & Milk Fish Training d. Vocational training in carpentry, masonry, electrical installation & maintenance, electronics and welding 1.1.8. Provide capital inputs for identified diversified livelihoods a. Mud Crab Fattening b. Milkfish Culture c. Vegetables | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crab boxes, crabs, fish food, fish pens, fingerlings fertilizers, insecticides, seedling trays, 16 litre knapsack sprayer, trellis, engine drive water pump and engine-drive cultivator Human resources: fishery livelihood technical consultant, resource person for training | | |
| Output 2.1: Target fisher folk and farmers trained in improved productivity of primary livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the 350 fisher folk and 60 farmers trained in improved productivity of primary livelihoods 80% of 350 fisher folk and 60 farmers trained in primary livelihood marketing techniques 350 fisher folk provided with | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training report, attendance sheet, and pre-test and post-test results Documentation of actual distribution of fishing gear/materials Documentation of | Availability of fishing gear/materials in the area |

¹¹ FAITH stands for 'food always in the home'

| <u>LWR Project structure</u> | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| | appropriate fishing gears/materials by end of the project <ul style="list-style-type: none">60 farmers provided with farming & irrigation equipment | actual distribution of farm and irrigation equipment | |
| 2.1.1. Procure and distribute capital inputs for primary livelihoods | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Materials for the installation of FAD or artificial reefsHuman resources: Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) consultant, resource person/trainer for increased productivity and collective marketingFishing nets with rope, nylon line, brass & rubber (floaters), lighting equipment (truck batteries/petromax, wires & bulbs)Engine-driven water pumps | | No strong natural calamity will occur and will delay the activities |
| 2.1.2 Install FAD (fish aggregating device) or artificial reefs as method to increase fish catch of fisher folk | | | |
| Output 3.1 Target fisher folk and farmer communities have strengthened their CBOs | 6 CBOs have structure, systems, & plans by end of project | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Copies of structures, systems, plansTraining report, attendance sheet, & pre- and post-test results | LGU supports the strengthening of existing CBOs in the target areas. |
| Activities 3.1.1. Assess the organizational capacity of existing CBOs | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Human resources: resource person/trainer for the CBOs | | |
| 3.1.2. Conduct training & mentoring of CBOs based on their capacity building plans a. Training on Organizational Ownership b. Training on Leadership & Financial Management | | | |
| Output 3.2 Early Warning System in place | Early warning device set-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Project Monitoring ReportPhoto documentation | |
| Activities 3.2.1. Conduct consultation with the City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council 3.2.2. Procurement & installation of Early Warning System (EWS) 3.2.3. Conduct EWS training for the operationalization of EWS | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">ComputersSolar panelsMobiles phonesRain gauge | | |
| Output 3.3 Target fisher folk and farmers have accessed social insurance products and services | 350 fisher folk and 60 farmers enrolled in the social insurance program by end of project | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Copy of insurance package/designEnrollment forms & list of actual enrollees | Social Insurance companies are willing to provide their services in the target community |
| Activities: 3.3.1 Identify & select insurance providers | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Funds to purchase insurance policies | | |
| 3.3.2 Conduct orientation on the importance of social insurance | | | |

| <u>LWR Project structure</u> | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|--|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| requirements and procedures | | | |
| 3.3.3 Enroll target fisher folk and farmers in the social insurance program | | | |

Quality & Accountability – rationale and approach

Quality & Accountability (Q&A) as a cross-cutting theme seeks to ensure that disaster-affected populations recover in a stable condition and with dignity. It can be applied beyond the initial emergency response and be observed in the recovery or rehabilitation phase of the post-disaster response. This proposed Q&A intervention seeks to address the organizational need of ACT Forum members and partners to build their capacity to mainstream quality and accountability standards in their own programs. It also aims to strengthen the ACT Forum members' knowledge and skills in promoting Q&A standards with government agencies, the private sector, and local communities.

Q&A activities in the follow-on appeal will cover the following components:

- Sphere trainings including Training of Trainers to the members of the ACT Forum in the Philippines and their partner community leaders who need to increase their capacity in promoting and applying the Sphere standards in their project areas and localities. This will help the ACT Forum members to gain the knowledge and skills they need to influence the local government units, particularly the social welfare and development office and the DRR local office, on how to apply the Sphere standards in their emergency response or in their disaster preparedness programs and plans. With increased knowledge and skills in applying the Sphere standards, the ACT Forum members can collaborate with the Alliance of Sphere Advocates in the Philippines (ASAP) to influence the national government agencies (such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office) and the CSR organizations to adopt the Sphere standards in their emergency response or in their disaster risk reduction programs.
- According to the Evaluation of LWR's Phase 1 Emergency Response there is a need to provide more "technical support and budgeting to undertake institutional change" in terms of Q&A policy. The Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) orientation is designed to provide participants the needed benchmarks relating to institutional development or change *à propos* quality and accountability. It will include training in the application of information technology (IT) to Complaints Response Mechanisms (CRM) to strengthen the existing CRM of ACT Forum members.

LWR Quality & Accountability Log frame

| LWR Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|
| Outcome ACT Alliance Haiyan response partners have demonstrated institutional change in Q&A | # ACT Alliance Haiyan response partners that have instituted policy/s and system/s to improve Q&A in their programs. | Copy of policy/s System's verification Monitoring visit | There is buy-in from the board and management of the ACT Alliance Haiyan Emergency Response Program (HERP) partners. |
| Output 1.1: ACT Alliance members have increased knowledge of HAP and Sphere standards. | # ACT Alliance Haiyan response partners that self-report improvements in their Q&A as a result of increase in knowledge in HAP and Sphere standards. | Post-training survey (this includes pre-test) | Management and board buy-in to apply learnings in their agencies |
| Activities: 1.1.1: Training Needs Assessment (TNA) HAP and Sphere standards. 1.1.2: Develop training design-plan based on the result of TNA 1.1.3: Conduct trainings: one Sphere orientation; one Sphere ToT training; one HAP orientation; and one training on the application of IT in complaints response mechanisms. 1.1.4: Disseminate books on Sphere and HAP 1.1.5: Conduct Post-training assessments 1.1.6: Produce Reports for Sphere and HAP Secretariats | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training design and modules 500 Sphere manuals and HAP booklets | | ACT members, peer humanitarian agencies, government and the private sector will prioritize staff time to attend the Q&A trainings. |
| Output 2: ACT Alliance members established Compliant Response Mechanism (CRM) | # ACT Alliance Haiyan response partners that self-report that they have incorporated CRM into their projects. | Drop boxes / CRM reports Notes from meetings ACT response partners verification email. Monitoring visit | |
| Activities: 2.1.1: Conduct training on setting up and managing CRMs. 2.1.2: Conduct follow up and mentoring support | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training design and modules | | |

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) – rationale and approach

Economic and infrastructural losses as a consequence of Typhoon Haiyan, including water and sanitation facilities such as water systems and household latrines, were estimated to be valued at over \$8 billion¹². Ormoc City in Leyte Province was one of the main areas devastated by Typhoon Haiyan with approximately 90% of city structures damaged or destroyed. In five of the city's barangays — Linao, Punta, Batuan, Bantigue and Ipil— out of a total of approximately 5,000 households, 1,350 households were left with no functioning toilet, leaving 6,750 individuals at an average of 5 members per household without access to household sanitation. Lutheran World Relief proposes a 12-month Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project entitled *Community-Led Sustainable Sanitation Solutions (CLSSS)*. This project aims to improve community and household sanitation and hygiene practices, and solid waste management, of typhoon-Haiyan affected families in the five above-mentioned barangays. These are barangays whose WASH needs are well-known to LWR but where we have been unable to implement projects to date due to limited funding.

Over the past ten months LWR has successfully implemented a WASH intervention in Lao and Naungan barangays, also Ormoc City. This intervention, which serves as the model for the currently proposed project, has highlighted the importance of WASH activities such as robust latrine construction in communities where make-shift latrines are routinely destroyed by tropical storms and typhoons. Accompanied by trainings in sanitation, hygiene and waste management, sturdy latrines not only reduce the risk of illness but have a secondary effect on livelihoods: in these fishing communities, good local sanitation increases confidence in the product of local fisher folk and increases their sales. Drawing from its successes from its current CLSSS project, LWR aims to replicate these in the newly targeted barangays. Also, recognizing that natural disasters come and go in the country, and these can compromise the latrines and other WASH service delivery, a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) component is integrated into this project. DRR will protect the project's investment.

LWR's approach to WASH is designed to ensure long-term project sustainability by empowering and strengthening communities to better articulate community needs and direct development accordingly:

Institutional – The barangay disaster risk reduction committee, together with the barangay sanitation committee, serves as the interface between the City Disaster Risk Reduction Council, the Department of Health (city level), and local communities (barangay level), to promote action in support of critical community-based disaster risk reduction activities. These include:

- Conducting participatory disaster risk assessment and analysis of such risks to WASH infrastructure, services and behaviours at institutional, community and individual levels, incorporating the potential impacts of climate change.
- Carrying out vulnerability and capacity assessments of water and sanitation systems and practices to assess their ability to meet essential needs in the event of a disaster.
- Constructing and maintaining the latrines and other related water and sanitation systems, and applying modifications to mitigate risk.

The enhanced capacity provided by the project in terms of DRR and the conduct of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) simulation and information, education and communication (IEC) activities in both sanitation and solid waste management, and their link to DRR, plus the support provided by the barangay, help to make this initiative sustainable.

- o Beneficiary Level - The participation of the family members during community-based activities promotes a common understanding of the impact of disasters on the WASH project as they become more engaged in reducing their vulnerabilities during disasters. Information and education on community-based DRR and management, Hygiene, Sanitation and Waste

¹² Congressional Research Service, 2014 <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R43309.pdf> 'The Philippine government launched a four-year Reconstruction Assistance in Yolanda (RAY) plan, on December 18, 2013, requesting nearly \$8.2 billion.'

Management during simulation activities and regular monitoring, help to trigger lasting behavioral change.

Technical Approach/Activities

Capacity building enhances the capacity of implementing partners at the community level such as the barangay council and the sanitation committees, which are composed of the members of the barangay councils, barangay health team, sanitary inspectors from the city, and *purok*¹³ leaders on DRR, sanitation, hygiene and waste management.

Material support facilitates the construction of needed household latrines through the provision of construction materials to 1,350 households. The latrines are designed to reduce the impact of any disaster to these infrastructures. This is accompanied by the installation of material recovery facilities in five barangays, and the distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans.

Participatory disaster risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis increases the engagement of the communities in mapping the risks and their vulnerabilities, and developing action plans to reduce the risks.

Education campaigns such as step-down trainings on sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management, include the distribution of poster calendars and the establishment of informational billboards.

Regular coordination with local government influences policy and the passing of resolutions or ordinances supported by the project. Community plans generated during step-down activities are expected to be incorporated at the barangay level to solicit funding support.

Networking and coordination between the local government unit (LGU) and other stakeholders increase the availability of technical and financial resources. Additionally, the organization of community-level networks helps smoothen the way for project implementation.

¹³ Barangays are broken down into smaller constituent 'puroks'

LWR WASH log frame

CLSSS (Community-Led Sustainable Sanitation Solutions)

| LWR Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1: Households affected by typhoon Haiyan have increased their resilience to potential future hazards through improved sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of 1,350 households are using¹⁴ improved and maintained¹⁵ latrines by end of project. 75% of 4,500 households have practiced at least one promoted solid waste management technique by end of project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation and monitoring report from the sanitary inspectors and members of the sanitation committee Baseline and end line report Photos of latrine facilities of household beneficiaries. | <p>Households have enough water to clean the latrine</p> <p>LGU owns the programs and supports latrine installation and solid waste management</p> |
| Output 1.0 Affected households have built/repared latrines. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,350 households have their latrines repaired or constructed by end of project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photos of the latrine facilities per household Certificate of completion | <p>Landowners have given permission to build/rehabilitate latrines of the target families</p> <p>No strong natural disasters occur during the project period.</p> |
| Activities 1.1 Consultation and orientation with LGU officials, CHO (City Health Office), sanitation committees, and other stakeholders regarding the project | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary survey forms Latrine construction materials (e.g., materials for septic tank, bowl, fabrication, roofing, etc.) | | <p>Construction materials will be available at local market on due dates.</p> |
| 1.2 Project orientations for <i>barangay</i> officials and <i>barangay</i> health teams | | | |
| 1.3 Identification, selection, and validation of household beneficiaries | | | |

¹⁴ 'Using' means HH members are utilizing the newly constructed or rehabilitated latrines.

¹⁵ SPHERE standards - Excreta disposal standard 2: Appropriate and adequate toilet facilities

| LWR Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1.4 Orientation of project beneficiaries | | | |
| 1.5 Procurement of latrine facility construction materials | | | |
| 1.6 Distribution of latrine facility construction materials | | | |
| Output 2.0 Affected households have received hygiene kits. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">4,500 households have received hygiene kits by 3rd quarter of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Report on the actual distributionLists signed by the beneficiariesPhotos taken during the distribution | |
| Activities 2.1 Selection and validation of beneficiaries for hygiene kits | List of key inputs <i>Hygiene kit materials</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 units Pail with cover (20 liters capacity)5 units Toothbrush1 unit Toothpaste (214g)2 units Comb2 units medium Nail Clippers5 units Bath soap (90 gms./unit)5 units Face Towel1 unit Toilet Bowl BrushWater Storage Units (Jerry Cans) | | |
| 2.2 Procurement of hygiene kit and water storage materials | | | |
| 2.3 Distribution of hygiene kits and water storage materials | | | |
| Output 3.0 Local officials and the barangay DRR and sanitation committee members facilitate community awareness sessions on participatory disaster risk and vulnerability assessment, sanitation and hygiene. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">75% of the community residents participate in the community disaster risks and vulnerability assessmentsthe barangay council has established risk reduction committeesBarangay DRR plan developed150 individuals (30 per barangay) trained as trainers on improved sanitation and hygiene by the 1st quarter of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Training report, attendance sheets, pre- and post-test results | Local officials and sanitation committee members are willing to participate in the ToT training and then facilitate other trainings in the community |
| Activities 3.1 Conduct participatory risks & | List of key inputs | | |

| LWR Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|---|--|--|
| vulnerability assessments & analysis 3.2 Conduct mentoring sessions for the barangay councils for the development of the DRR plan 3.3 Conduct training of trainers (ToT) for local officials & sanitation committee on CLTS (Community-led Total Sanitation) & its integration with DRR for their communities | - Training materials | | |
| Output 4.0 Affected households are oriented and trained on HH disaster risk reduction and mitigation, and sanitation and hygiene. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 4,500 people (1 per HH) participate in the community disaster risks and vulnerability assessment and DRR planningAt least 4,500 people (1 per HH) are trained on improved sanitation and hygiene through step-down simulation activities in the 5 barangays by the 3rd quarter of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Training report, attendance sheetsDocumentation of step-down or simulation activitiesCommunity plans on sanitation | ToT trainers – officials and sanitation committee members are able to provide the training on due dates. |
| Activities 4.1 Local officials and sanitation committee conduct step-down CLST simulation activities with households on sanitation and hygiene. | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Training materialsBillboardsPromotional materialFora materials | | |
| 4.2 Establish Sanitation and Solid Waste Management (SWM) billboards as part of IEC | | | |
| 4.3 Development & Distribution of WASH Promotional Materials | | | |
| 4.4 Symposium/Fora for academe on WASH | | | |
| Output 5.0 Local officials and sanitation committees are capacitated on solid waste management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">150 individuals trained on solid waste management by 3rd quarter of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Training report, attendance sheets, pre- and post-test resultsCertificate of attendance, pre- & post-evaluation | Local officials are willing to participate in the training <i>Barangay</i> officials identify members of sanitation committee |

| LWR Project structure | Indicators | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|
| Activities 5.1 Conduct training on solid waste management (including sorting) for the local officials and sanitation committees 5.2 Procurement of materials, fabrication and installation of Material Recovery Facilities 5.3 Provide protective gear for individuals involved in solid waste management sorting 5.4 Sanitation committee members conducts step down activities to the community on Solid Waste Management strategies | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials - Material Recovery Facility construction materials - Protective gear | | for the training Availability of MRF materials in the area. Land owners have given permission in the establishment of the MRFs in their areas. |
| Output 6.0 Government supports CLSSS project initiatives in the target <i>barangays</i> . | 5 sanitation committees participate in government planning by end of project <i>Barangay</i> Local Government allocated budget to WASH activities | Copy/s of the minutes of <i>Barangay</i> Local Government annual planning Copy/s of the 5 <i>Barangay</i> Annual Investment Plans | The <i>barangay</i> councils of the 5 <i>barangays</i> allows the participation of the members of the sanitation committee during budget deliberation |
| Activities: 6.1 Sanitation committees formed/reactivated are operational 6.2 Sanitation committees develop 1 year action plan on sanitation and solid waste management | List of key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials for developing action plans | | |

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

LWR has built strong partnerships with local government units (LGUs) and peoples' organizations (POs) in the project areas in Leyte since November 2013. LWR has spent a great deal of time and energy in developing the POs into strong, grassroots implementing partners. Key LGU partners are the Departments of Health, Social Welfare and Cooperation, Department of Agriculture and the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. Trust with the Ormoc City government and barangays is such that we often team up on field visits to potential and ongoing projects. We will build on these relationships while we continue to transfer WASH, Q&A and Livelihood knowledge to our local private and public partners to create sustainable program impact. The WASH and livelihood interventions have DRR components woven into their implementation, with a focus on diversification of risk and learned best practices as fundamental principles.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

Project activities will only take place through our project partners, the POs and LGUs. WASH activities will be driven through health POs such as the 66 barangay health organizations, made up of 90% women, that have already formed in current partner areas. Q&A work will take place with other partners who are working with their local counterparts. Livelihood activities will include both men and women. In order to maximize impact, key livelihood activities will take place in areas where we have already completed successful WASH (latrine building, solid waste management) work. We already have solid relationships here and can build on these to complete quality work more quickly.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Sustainable development requires constant attention to quality and accountability. Q&A is a cross-cutting theme that seeks to ensure that disaster-affected populations recover in a stable condition and with dignity. It will be applied beyond the initial emergency response and be observed in the recovery or rehabilitation phase of the post-disaster response. This proposed Q&A intervention seeks to address the organizational need of ACT Forum members and partners to build their capacity to mainstream quality and accountability standards in their own programs. It also aims to strengthen the ACT Forum members' knowledge and skills in promoting Q&A standards with government agencies, the private sector, and local communities.

LWR, through detailed screening, has ensured that project beneficiaries are low-income families impacted by Haiyan. Women and men are represented at all levels of the project implementation and involved in project design through their POs.

3.3.4 Coordination

LWR is the SPHERE lead in the Philippines and an active member of the Livelihood working group (formerly cluster) in Leyte. We meet regularly with other project implementers in Leyte and make sure that LGUs and POs are part of all key discussions regarding project design and implementation. LWR is perhaps a leading WASH implementer in western Leyte, thanks to its strong coordination and partnership with the LGU and POs.

LWR coordinates with ACT Alliance partners through the ACT forum and whenever possible in the field. We will be taking the lead in SPHERE training for ACT partners.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

LWR-Philippines staff routinely document and share our work through photographs and accompanying stories. 10,000 health education posters, bearing the ACT Alliance logo, have been publicly posted and delivered to schools. All staff wear logoed shirts to reflect our presence. To honor the work of LWR in Leyte, the City of Ormoc has recently launched its newsletter, *Ang Ormanon* and will profile LWR and its

emergency and recovery work in its initial edition. We will continue to build on this visibility as a recognized relief and development partner in Leyte.

3.3.6 Advocacy

LWR started work in Leyte with the premise that the most vulnerable residents would receive our assistance, despite any outstanding political or social restrictions that might prohibit such a focus. We continue to advocate for assistance based on need and accountability. Through our continued focus on building WASH and livelihoods through grassroots participation, LWR strives to support human dignity by bolstering civic participation and equal access and enabling the LGU and partners to continue to adopt DRR in their ongoing activities. Q&A training will strengthen ACT Alliance and partner organizations' ability to better serve local communities through increased focus on areas such as improved monitoring evaluation and complaint response mechanisms, the latter now standard practice in each LWR project location.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Now in the critical recovery phase, LWR is building on its key strength developed during the relief period: quality of local relationships. All LWR WASH, Q&A and Livelihood projects are designed to build the capacities of local or partner organizations and are based on the needs identified by the communities themselves. Now that the emergency phase has been completed, livelihood and WASH development are the cornerstones for a healthy recovery. Integrating DRR activities into these efforts will help ensure project activities and partner communities recover and rebuild more quickly and sustainably.

3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling

LWR has built complaint response mechanisms (CRMs) into all project activities. Beneficiaries have access to project personnel through phone, text, email, in person or through drop boxes located at partner offices or local government units. We will continue to follow this protocol in the recovery phase. We follow SPHERE standards in this regard and will continue to share this knowledge with other agencies through our Q&A training.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

LWR's main Country Office in the Philippines is located in Davao, Mindanao. The Country Director and Finance and Administration leads are Davao based. LWR also has an office in Cebu City directing the Haiyan Emergency Response Team, including the Director for the Haiyan Emergency Response Program, as well as administrative and finance staff. One Program Officer and one Community Organizer are based in Leyte. There is frequent travel and communication between the Leyte and Cebu staff.

ACT Appeal funds are managed according to LWR financial standards which are in line with the International Financial Standards ensuring maximum monitoring and control of cash flows. LWR's financial system ensures transparency in cash management with various checks and balances in place. Furthermore, LWR adheres to ACT Alliance requirements on reporting and monitoring of funds.

3.5 Planned implementation period: 1 May 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Detailed reports will be produced describing the proceedings as well as resulting initiatives and lessons learned.

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Information gathered will inform program implementation and strategy.

Projects are LWR adheres to strict monitoring and evaluation methods. We are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan, and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner.

LWR maintains a full-time M&E professional for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges and successes. She routinely visits project sites, both with and without program staff, and holds direct dialogue and monitoring sessions with direct beneficiaries. This work has resulted in both corrections of project direction and an increased quality of feedback from our project partners and beneficiaries.

LWR M&E work focuses not only on checking on the quality of our work but also on building the capacity of our local partners. Feedback is openly shared with these local partners in order to build transparency and make quick corrections when necessary. Building stronger local organizations and their programmatic abilities are key components of practical disaster risk reduction.

LWR will continue to provide timely programmatic and financial reporting on appeal-funded activities.

▣ *Capacity building trainings:* the effectiveness of workshops will be examined through pre- and post-training tests, as well designed to encompass crucial and much-needed relevant relief assistance and to have in place monitoring systems where all components are SMART - specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound.

Evaluation of all projects has been and will continue to be undertaken to assess the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions. Specifically, evaluation practices aim to:

- Evaluate the achievements and results attained in terms of changes in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries
- Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the project based on the indicators established in the project design
- Assess the sustainability of the actions implemented
- Identify the main lessons learned during project implementation, for consideration for future projects
- Formulate recommendations based on any weaknesses identified in the execution of the project

ICCO & KIA PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

The following criteria were used by ACT Forum members in selecting the target population:

- Poorest of the poor who have lost everything (e.g., landless, indigenous peoples, marginalized farmers, day laborers)
- Families who lost household head and/or income-earners
- Families suffering severe loss on assets (washed out/totally damaged houses, household assets and sources of livelihood)
- Unserved or underserved families from previous, ongoing and planned relief aid
- Preferential treatment will be given to the following in the selection process: female-headed households, women and widows, children, elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples

ICCO & KIA Target populations and areas and sectors of response

| ACT member | Sector of response | Geographic area of response | Planned target population | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | 0-5 | | 6-14 | | 15-65 | | + 65 | | Totals | |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ICCO & KIA | Livelihood development & income generation | Region VI: Negros Occidental, Aklan, Iloilo, Capiz VIII: Leyte, Eastern Samar VII: Cebu, XIII: Dinagat Island | 4,272 | 4,342 | 6,282 | 6,382 | 11,308 | 11,488 | 3,268 | 3,318 | 25,130 | 25,530 |
| | Other sector related services | Region VII: Cebu Region VIII: Leyte, Eastern & Western Samar, Biliran XIII: Dinagat Island | 2,996 | 2,953 | 6,023 | 5,927 | 16,151 | 15,894 | 1,608 | 2,035 | 26,778 | 26,809 |
| | Disaster Risk Reduction & capacity building | Region VI: Negros Occidental, Aklan, Iloilo, Capiz VIII: Leyte, Biliran, Eastern & Western Samar VII: Cebu XIII: Dinagat Island | 4,272 | 4,342 | 6,282 | 6,382 | 11,308 | 11,488 | 3,268 | 3,318 | 25,130 | 25,530 |

The provision of agricultural inputs, organizing, and marketing links as part of livelihood rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction and resiliency management were the result of the field assessments and meetings with community leaders in the areas.

Target areas and beneficiaries for intervention were chosen primarily based on the degree and severity of the damages in the communities and difficulties faced by victims brought by Typhoon Yolanda. Also, these are the communities and groups of people whom ICCO partners have been working with. Help must be extended in order for them to get back to their respective advocacy and development work which have created a significant and positive impact in their communities. Moreover, the assistance that will be afforded to them could avoid further disruption in their economic activities.

The criteria used on selecting the target population were as follows:

1. Extent of damage suffered by the farmers in terms of their houses, their livelihood – the households that were selected are the farmers and fisher-folk that lost their livelihoods severely damaged by the typhoon as well as the farmers whose crops were completely destroyed.
2. The presence of peoples' organization that could help facilitate implementation of the rehabilitation efforts.
3. The external realities that will exacerbate the impact of the typhoon: The communities that were selected were the communities that were scheduled to make their first repayment on their production/crop loans to the Land Bank of the Philippines. Like the partner farmers of TFM they were ready for a bountiful harvest when the typhoon came.
4. In the areas that will be selected, priority will be given to female headed households, pregnant women, mothers with babies, the elderly, the sick and persons with disability.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

Building on the gains and learning from the challenges in the first stage of its typhoon Haiyan Response Program under PHL131, ICCO will contribute to the overall efforts of the affected communities in recovering from the devastating effects of the typhoon as well as building their capacities to better prepare and cope with disasters through the provision of relevant assistance in the sectors of sustainable livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and resilience, as well as enhance protection for the most vulnerable social groups such as women, children, the elderly and disabled.

In the first quarter of 2015, ICCO has conducted needs assessments with its partner NGOs and the results are: need for the continuity of support to livelihoods, enhancement of DRR Plans and psychosocial support to the vulnerable sectors.

2.2 Outcomes¹⁶

- a. Food security and agriculture - vulnerable communities and population affected by typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) have sustainable livelihoods;
- b. DR3 and climate change Communities are better prepared for disasters;
- c. Strengthened local civil society - enhanced local and national policies on humanitarian accountability, land tenure improvements, DR3 and climate change
- d. Psychosocial support - Target communities' resilience, coping mechanisms and psychosocial wellbeing strengthened.
- e. Protection – The most vulnerable in society, specifically women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities are protected from discrimination, abuse and neglect during disasters..

3. Proposed Implementation Plans

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

Livelihood intervention: During the 12 - month period, ICCO together with its partners will help restore the livelihood activities of the survivors. A total of 5,485 households or about 30,000 persons in some 150 barangays in the islands of Panay, Negros, Leyte, Biliran, Samar and Dinagat will receive sustainable livelihood assistance in the form of farming and fisheries inputs (seedlings, organic fertilizers, farm tools, and equipment; fishing paraphernalia, gear and equipment; technology). More than 1,800 farming households or 9,000 persons and 375 fishing households will benefit from solar driers. Around 1,300 households in Negros, Iloilo, Samar and Leyte areas will benefit from the establishment of vermi-production centre (vermi-culture and vermi-composting). To achieve food security in the areas where livelihood is devastated by typhoon Yolanda, ICCO will support in capacitating partners to create and incorporate value adding activities in the supply chain from production to farm gate.

¹⁶ Outcomes listed here by number do not match individual agency log frame numbering systems

In the livelihood rehabilitation of the fishing communities, a total of 1,779 households will benefit from a fishing livelihood project consisting of fishing equipment, technology, training and enterprise development. Most are small-scale artisanal fisher-men operating on coastal and inland fisheries. When we count the secondary sector such as handling and processing, women make up half of those employed. In this regard, ICCO will support value chain development in the fishing industry in terms of research and training such as seaweed and wing oyster production. A total of 450 households will benefit from the livestock and poultry raising such as duck, chicken, swine and goats. For capacity building, 850 individuals will attend livelihood training involving enterprise building and technology skills training. A total of 500 members of women's organization will benefit from the social enterprise training and development assistance.

Multi-purpose buildings will be constructed for livelihood activities and at the same time will serve as evacuation centres in times of emergency. A memorandum of agreement between the people's organizations and the barangay local government unit will be signed where the local (barangay) government unit is responsible for the location/site of the building and operated by the people's organization. In the case the people's organization ceases to exist, the building is turned-over to the barangay which will become responsible for its use and maintenance.

Disaster, risk, reduction & resilience development: ICCO together with its partners will continue to conduct DR3 workshops in the project areas. Barangay disaster response plan will be developed/updated in the 150 barangays covered in this project on the islands of Cebu, Leyte, Samar, Panay, Negros and Dinagat. These disaster preparedness plans include detailed hazard maps. 1,770 individuals from the communities will be given training and orientation on disaster risk reduction management, climate change adaptation and forming emergency response teams. There will be 10 partners engaged in advocacy work on humanitarian accountability, DRR and climate change. To build the capacity of the people, a total of 150 community leaders will be oriented on Sphere Standards.

To ensure sustainability of programs, 12 Resource Mobilization trainings are planned for 30 partner and community-based organizations which will also be capacitated in organizational management and governance, including volunteer management. 8 volunteer programs will be developed.

Protection: 17 Partners organizations are organized and trained to serve as a *watchdog* to protect women and children from potential trafficking and abuse due to displacement brought about by disasters. 300 leaders trained to upgrade their knowledge in women's and child rights and the legal protection mandated under the country's laws.

Advocacy: While many of the survivors are affected by pre-existing agrarian issues, many of them are not aware of the laws and processes to resolve land tenure-related issues that in turn hamper long-term rehabilitation. Through this project survivors will be assisted in engaging with relevant agencies to know their rights and start the process of resolving the issues identified. This includes constructive dialogue and problem-solving sessions. Activities shall be conducted which will ensure that local and national policies on disaster preparedness as well as protecting the rights of disaster victims are in place.

Other support services: Based on the value chain analysis, enterprise development will continue.

750 individuals in 150 Barangays (i.e., 5 persons per barangay) will receive psycho-social training and capacity training in organizing a Community-Based Psycho-social First Aid.

ICCO/KIA - Implementation methodology

Existing implementation arrangements between ICCO and its partners will be utilized. Partner NGOs will provide reports and updates periodically on the activities and funds used.

ICCO's partner organizations will initially identify and finalize the list of beneficiaries in coordination with the community and the barangay units. This will ensure that the target people that should be given priority will be sought out first and that the activities will be coordinated with whatever existing efforts are being done on ground to avoid duplication and ensure good use of resources. Once the list of beneficiaries has been finalized, they will be given the proper orientation and information related to the assistance.

Livelihood training and start-up: Trainings will be conducted by experts and specialists on the topic. This effort will start by resource mapping and capacity assessment. This is followed by the development of a customized training design/module. Participants will undergo livelihood trainings and business management orientation. Upon completion, the participants will be provided with the necessary to start their community enterprise. The operation of such will be monitored and mentoring will continue. Assistance will be afforded whenever necessary until the time comes when the said community enterprises have grown and can support and sustain household needs.

Disaster Risk Reduction. The output of this component will basically be enhanced barangay level disaster risk reduction and resilience plans. These disaster management plans will include hazard maps and mainstream psycho-social and protection measures. Generally, the entire target sectors will be required to undergo training and orientations designed to develop their capacity in the area of disaster risk reduction management, land rights, volunteer program development, fundraising, governance and management and organization development.

Continuing Needs Assessment – Even with the successful implementation of the activities above, there is a possibility that other needs have not been considered. Therefore it is essential to regularly assess all needs. Consultation activities and meetings will be initiated, documentation of the proceedings and prepare recommendations for follow up interventions.

For each major activity, there will be sub-activities to support and ensure that the intervention will be implemented successfully. Since there is a need to revalidate initial assessments, partners will have to initiate profiling of beneficiaries and their exact needs. Adjustments can be made if necessary. Also, recruitment and procurement of additional staff, personnel on the ground and external consultants with expertise suitable for each sector of response will take place before pursuing the major activities. Project management, administration of funds and monitoring and evaluation either at the national and local levels or both will be performed during the entire duration of intervention to see to it that activities are being undertaken, outputs and objectives met and funds are spent in accordance to standards and systems set by ICCO.

Partnerships with target populations

There are different types of partnerships to be employed in this proposal. Some would be direct partners and participants in the undertakings while some would be merely beneficiaries. In other cases the target population are direct partners while at the same time direct beneficiaries of the intervention.

Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality and empowerment is one of the priority concerns of ICCO and its partners. Women and men in partner communities are given equal opportunities to participate and enjoy the benefits from the respective projects of the partner organizations. In particular, for this project, as most of the weavers and processors are women, they would definitely greatly benefit from the project. The out-of-school youth will also benefit as they also take part in the value chain of the pineapple industry through abaca and pineapple knotting and processing.

In this proposal, the issue of environment and forest conservation is addressed through rain-forestation and resource management. In order to rehabilitate the forests, the rain-forestation methodology will be adopted. Essentially, this is the planting of native/endemic species in the forest. Resource management

plans will also be done to ensure sustainability of resources. Organic farming and climate adaptation farming methodologies will also be integrated in this project.

3.2 ICCO & KIA – Log Frame

Overall Goal: Communities be able to recover from disaster, build back better and avoid relapses while building resilience

| Outcome | Output | Activities | Indicators | Inputs | Means of Verification | Assumptions and Risks |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Population affected by typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) have sustainable livelihoods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,170 households in Aklan, Negros, Panay, Samar, Leyte & Dinagat areas received set of agricultural inputs, & equipment (seedlings, organic fertilizers, farm tools, & agricultural equipment;) 510 households benefited from livestock dispersal such as chicken, goats, swine & draft animals. 650 households benefited from the establishment of vermin-production centre, solar dryer for rice & corn; 730 households benefited from provision of fishing livelihood tools, equipment & technology (boats, engines, nets, artificial reef, fish cages, etc; 75 households for solar dryer for fish & seaweeds. 850 individuals (representing the same number of households) attended the livelihood trainings such as training on backyard chicken & pig raising, high value crops, & enterprise development training such as marketing & management skills training. 500 members of women organization (representing the same number of households) benefited from a social enterprise such as cocoa & bakery. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment & profiling of project beneficiaries Conduct of trainings on livelihood & community enterprise Community planning Resource management planning Business planning Setting-up of community enterprises & livelihoods Market links Monitoring & strengthening of enterprises & livelihood Developing training design/module Conduct of trainings & orientation Evaluation of trainings & orientations conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types & number of livelihoods created Inputs/resources provided to beneficiaries Income of household Number of households provided with income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood specialist Resource speakers Training kit/manual Livelihood inputs (e.g. seedlings, fertilizers, other farm inputs) Meals Venue & training equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process documentation Photo-documentation Field Visit Reports Beneficiary surveys List of beneficiaries Progress reports Evaluation report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants have basic skill sets & aptitude required for types of livelihood opportunities Availability of staff/personnel & volunteers to complement existing human resource Availability & timely release of funds Feasibility of livelihood activities |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Communities are better prepared for disasters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 updated Barangay disaster response plan developed in the provinces of Cebu, Leyte, Eastern Samar, Samar, Aklan, Iloilo, Capiz & Negros Occidental & Dinagat Island; • 1,770 individuals attended training & orientation on disaster risk reduction management, climate change adaptation, & forming emergency team response in Cebu, Leyte, Eastern Samar, Samar, Aklan, Iloilo, Capiz & Negros Occidental & Dinagat Island; • Hazard maps developed in 150 barangays. • 150 community leaders benefited from Sphere standard orientation. • 10 partners engaged in advocacy work on humanitarian accountability, DRR & climate change. • 12 Resource Mobilization training conducted & 17 partner organizations capacitated in resource mobilization, NGO management & governance; • 8 partner organizations develop Volunteer Programs developed. • 750 individuals in 150 Barangays (ie. 5 pax per barangay) capacitated in psycho-social first aid; • Community-Based Psycho-Social First Aid Providers organized in Cebu, Leyte, Biliran, Eastern & Western Samar, Negros Occidental, Iloilo & Capiz • Psycho-social support centers and support groups organized • Holistic psycho-social intervention built into community disaster preparedness plans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRRM training design/module development 2. Develop advocacy agenda & information materials to support partners' advocacy work (Review for the enhancement of the RA 10121 DRRM ACT of 2010). 3. Trainings & orientation on Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience Planning as well as Management 4. Support to local governments & community groups to develop & implement disaster risk reduction plans including hazard mapping, first aid training, & small scale infrastructure repairs. 5. Repair/Enhance existing evacuation facilities); multi-purpose facilities 6. Evaluation of trainings & orientations conducted 7. Partnership Development: Courtesy calls, meetings with champions, High Level Discussion 8. Barangay/community disaster preparedness planning workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training design/module • Number of trainings & • Number of participants • Comments and insights from participants • Barangay/community disaster preparedness plans • Hazard maps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRRM experts/specialists • Gender experts/specialists • Social workers • Transportation & lodging for participants & resource speakers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process documentation • Photo-documentation • Field Visit Reports • Progress reports • List of participants/registration sheets • Evaluation report | <p><i>Assumptions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue & facilities for trainings are available & in good working condition • Participants have time for training • Community appreciation of need for DR3 • Support from LGU |
| Women, children and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 Partners organizations are organized & | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic experts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process | <p><i>Assumptions:</i></p> |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Person with Disability are protected from abuse due to displacement from typhoon Haiyan.</p> | <p>trained to serve as watchdog to protect women & children from potential trafficking & abuse due to displacement brought about by disasters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 300 leaders trained in women & child rights & protection; • 8 Volunteer Programs developed | <p>design/module</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct trainings & orientation 3. Capacity building for partners and community leaders on rapid response to trafficking & other related abuse issue. | <p>designs/modules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings & persons who completed the training • Proposal for follow up intervention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social workers • Transportation & lodging for participants & resource speakers • Documentation equipment • Women & child welfare desks created in Barangay • Watchdog organizations established | <p>documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-documentation • Progress reports • Field visit reports • Evaluation report • Assessment Tool/Survey Instrument • Research Output/Report • Case reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue & facilities for trainings are available and in good working condition • Participants have time for training • Appreciation of participants on training topics • Availability and accessibility of data and information required • Support from government authorities |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES (NCCP): PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**1. Target populations, areas and sectors of response**

NCCP seeks to assist subsistence farmers, small fishermen and urban poor dwellers who were among the most severely affected by typhoon Haiyan (local name: Yolanda) and thereafter by typhoons Hagupit (Ruby) and Jangmi (Senyang) and who have very limited capacity and resources to recover from the devastation of these typhoons.

Criteria for beneficiary selection:

- 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, disabled family members, women and widows, children, etc.
- Extent or degree of damage to the livelihood of affected population: target beneficiaries are the worst affected by the disaster; families whose primary source of livelihood is totally destroyed or severely damaged, e.g. crops, fishing boats, etc
- Extent of damage to property: families whose houses are destroyed or damaged and who cannot afford to construct a new house or repair such damage.
- Un-served or underserved families from previous ongoing and planned relief aid.

The follow-on appeal will be implemented in 28 new barangays in the provinces of Samar, Leyte and Iloilo while the still unfinished targets and ongoing activities in seven communities of the first appeal (PHL131) will be completed.

The table below shows the list of new barangays to be targeted for the follow-on appeal:

| Province | Municipality | Barangay | Sector of Work |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| Samar - 14 | Sta. Rita | Lupig | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Old Manunca | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | New Manunca | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | Marabut | Amambucale | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Tag-alag | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | Basey | Cancaiyas | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture assistance |
| | | Cogon | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture assistance |
| | | Old San Agustin | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Loog | Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Pelit | Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Punogmonon | Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Agimet | Agriculture and livelihood assistance |
| | | Roxas | Agricultural assistance |
| | Buenavista | Agricultural assistance | |
| | | | |
| Leyte - 4 | Ormoc City | Donghol | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture assistance |
| | La Paz | Bagacay East | Shelter, WASH, Agriculture assistance |
| | Tacloban City | San Jose Dulag | Livelihood assistance |
| | | Sto. Nino Zamora | Livelihood assistance |
| | | | |
| Iloilo - 10 | San Rafael | Aripdip | Shelter and agriculture assistance |

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Bagacay | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | Calaigang | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | Ilong Bukid | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | Poscolon | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | Poblacion | Shelter |
| | | San Andres | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | San Dionisio | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | | San Florentino | Shelter and agriculture assistance |
| | Estancia | Botongon | Shelter |

The new target project communities are located in the towns of Sta. Rita, Basey, and Marabut in Samar, Ormoc City, and Tacloban City in Leyte and San Rafael in Iloilo. These communities were seldom reached or prioritized by the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government and other non-government organizations. Barely recovering from the impact of typhoon Haiyan, these communities were again devastated by typhoons Hagupit and Jangmi towards the end of 2014.

Although there was an increase in the number of targeted communities, most of these barangays are adjacent to each other, thus, project management, coordination and monitoring can be facilitated effectively. The new project barangays are mostly farming and fishing communities with the exception in Tacloban City which is an urban poor community. The project communities rely on banana, coconut and root crops for their main cash crops; rice, root crops and vegetables for their main means of subsistence. But Typhoon Haiyan uprooted 100% of the banana crops, nipped thousands of coconut trees and destroyed lands planted to root crops. Motorboats as well as the fishing gears of fisher folks in the coastal and river communities were also destroyed.

| Sector of Response | Geographic areas of response | | | Planned Target Population | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| | | | | 0 - 5 | | 6 - 17 | | 18-65 | | +65 | | Totals | |
| | Province | Municipality | # of Bgy | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| WASH | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo | Sta, Rita Basey Marabut Ormoc La Paz | 10 | 634 | 720 | 1,852 | 2,151 | 2,884 | 3,486 | 200 | 340 | 5,570 | 6,690 |
| Shelter | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo | Sta, Rita Basey Marabut Ormoc La Paz San Rafael Estancia | 20 | 1,270 | 1,315 | 3,721 | 3,925 | 5,790 | 6,362 | 402 | 621 | 11,183 | 12,216 |
| Emergency Preparedness | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo | Sta, Rita Basey Marabut Tacloban & Ormoc City La Paz San Rafael | 15 | 875 | 813 | 2,562 | 2,427 | 3,989 | 3,932 | 276 | 384 | 7,702 | 7,549 |
| Psychosocial support | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo | Sta, Rita Basey Marabut Tacloban & Ormoc City La Paz | 17 | 993 | 1,000 | 2,729 | 2,984 | 4,250 | 4,836 | 294 | 473 | 8,206 | 9,286 |
| Livelihood Restoration | Samar, Leyte & Iloilo | Sta, Rita Basey Marabut Tacloban & Ormoc City La Paz San Rafael | 26 | 1,550 | 1,577 | 4,542 | 4,705 | 7,069 | 7,625 | 489 | 746 | 13,650 | 14,646 |

2. Overall goal of the response

2.1 Overall goal

The follow-on appeal aims to improve the well-being of Typhoon Haiyan affected communities that were once again hit by typhoons Hagupit and Jangmi in the latter part of 2014 through continuous rehabilitation efforts toward long-term development. NCCP's rehabilitation intervention entails four integrated responses, namely shelter, WASH, agriculture and livelihood recovery, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that seeks to address economic, environmental and physical vulnerabilities of the affected communities leading towards long-term development. Community-based psycho-social support and quality and accountability will continue to be mainstreamed throughout the response in order to strengthen communities' capacity to return to normalcy. Furthermore, the follow-on appeal seeks to consolidate community organizations to ensure sustainability of recovery and rehabilitation activities undertaken.

2.2 Outcomes

The follow-on appeal seeks to achieve the following:

- a. Shelter – vulnerable households have safe and secured living spaces; they are shielded from the heat and the rains and provided with physical comfort and protection through the construction of sturdy and disaster-resilient shelters;
- b. WASH – affected families have improved health and cleanliness practices as well as increased access to potable water through improvement of water supply systems, sanitation and hygiene services;
- c. Agriculture assistance – affected families have improved and sustained agricultural production and have addressed their food needs through the distribution of seeds, farm animals/equipment and other farm implements;
- d. Livelihood Assistance – affected families have restored economic activities and augmented their income; they were economically prepared to withstand future disasters through livelihood and livelihood diversification support;
- e. DRR and climate change adaptation – affected communities are better prepared to cope with and recover from the adverse effects of disasters and climate change-induced hazards through additional knowledge and skills and infrastructure support;
- f. Psycho-social support – crisis-affected families/communities are now more resilient, have better coping mechanisms and their whole wellbeing strengthened through mainstreaming the community-based psycho-social support.

3. Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 NCCP lograme

| NCCP Project Structure | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|--|---|---|
| Outcome 1: Safe and secured living spaces for vulnerable families | Target affected families provided with & helped build sturdy and disaster resilient houses | Photo and/or video documentation Site visit report Household survey | Target families are living outside hazard-prone areas. Target families who do not own land have prior tenure agreement with landowner to stay for at least 5 years. |
| Output 1.1: Sturdy & disaster-resilient homes are built for target affected families | 1,360 progressive houses constructed 492 transitional houses built | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports Turnover certificate | Target communities have sufficient number of skilled workers among the beneficiaries |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Activities 1.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability & extent of damage 1.1.2 Verification & assessment of land security of beneficiaries 1.1.3 Procurement of construction materials & tools 1.1.4 Formation of construction teams including beneficiaries 1.1.5 Actual construction of houses & turnover to beneficiaries | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials and tools Floor plan/house design Skilled carpenters and labourers Memorandum of agreement with concerned parties on the use of land or leasehold agreement Site development plan for relocation sites | | Local suppliers are available to provide quality construction materials Political situation & extreme climatic events do not hinder construction of houses |
| Outcome 2: Improved health & cleanliness practices as well as increased access to potable water of affected families | Target affected families have constructed latrines & built new or repaired potable water supply system | Photo and/or video documentation Site visit report | Local potable water source available in the target community |
| Output 2.1: Latrines were built & water supply system were installed or repaired | Latrines were built in 1,589 homes and 33 communal water supply system installed or repaired | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Target communities have sufficient number of skilled workers among the beneficiaries |
| Activities 2.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability and extent of damage 2.1.2 Identification of local water sources 2.1.3 Purchase of construction materials and tools 2.1.4 Identify skilled workers and form latrine construction teams 2.1.5 Identify skilled workers for construction or repair of water supply system 2.1.6 Construction of latrines/water system and turnover to beneficiaries | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials & tools Latrine design Skilled carpenters and labourers Local experts to identify water source for new water supply system | | Local suppliers are available to provide quality construction materials Political situation & extreme climatic events do not hinder construction/repair of latrines & water system |
| Outcome 3: Affected families have improved agricultural production & have addressed their basic needs | Harvest from rice, corn & vegetable seeds distributed have increased & augmented the basic needs of the target families; Farm equipment, farm animals & other farm implements distributed have improved agricultural production. | Photo and/or video documentation Site visit report | Target beneficiaries are secured in their farm lands |
| Output 3.1: Rice, corn & vegetable seeds dispersal conducted | 3,295 families who received rice, corn & vegetable seeds | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Local suppliers of quality and certified seeds are available |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| | 80,580 kilos of rice, 3,327 kilos corn & 55 kilos of vegetable seeds distributed | | |
| Activities 3.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability & extent of damage 3.1.2 Verification of land ownership/security of farmer beneficiaries 3.1.3 Identify local suppliers of quality and certified seeds 3.1.4 Procurement and distribution of rice, corn and vegetable seeds | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice, corn and vegetable seeds | | Extreme climatic events do not hinder distribution & planting of seeds |
| Output 3.2: Provision of farm equipment, farm animals & other farm implements; | 2,074 families assisted with farm equipment, farm animals & other farm implements | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Local suppliers of farm equipment and farm animals are available |
| Activities 3.2.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability & extent of damage 3.2.2 Verification of land ownership/security of farmer beneficiaries 3.2.3 Identify local suppliers of farm animals & equipment 3.2.4 Procurement & distribution of farm animals & equipment | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand tractor, thresher, motorized irrigation water pump, small mobile rice mill Water buffalo /carabao | | Extreme climatic events do not hinder distribution farm animal and equipment |
| Outcome 4: Affected families have restored their economic activities & are provided with daily source of income | Primary means of livelihood were restored in target communities Secondary means of livelihood in target communities developed | Photo and/or video documentation Site visit report | Target families are willing to undertake alternative livelihood Sector organizations provide support to equip beneficiaries with knowledge/ skills in managing livelihood |
| Output 4.1: Fishing boats and other fishing paraphernalia provided to target families | 104 families received fishing boats and other fishing gears 78 families received fishing gears | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Local maker of fishing boats and supplier of fishing implements are available |
| Activities 4.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability & extent of damage 4.1.2 Identify local maker of fishing boats & supplier of fishing implements 4.1.3 Procurement of fishing implements & construction of fishing boats | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing boats/fishing nets & other implements | | Extreme climatic events do not hinder distribution of fishing boats & paraphernalia |

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| Output 4.2: Coconut seedlings distributed to target communities | 20,000 coconut seedlings distributed | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Local suppliers of fruit and coconut seedlings are available Damaged/fallen coconut trees and debris have been cleared |
| Activities 4.2.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability and extent of damage 4.2.2 Identify local supplier of certified variety of coconut seedlings 4.2.3 Clearing of fallen or damaged coconut trees 4.2.4 Procurement and distribution of coconut seedlings 4.2.5 Maintenance and monitoring of planted coconut seedlings | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coconut seedlings Support for coconut planting and maintenance Tools and equipment for clearing | | Extreme climatic events do not hinder planting of fruit and coconut seedlings |
| Output 4.3: Secondary livelihood such as livestock and poultry raising, dried fish processing or small vending business were developed | 1,043 families given secondary livelihood assistance 30 secondary livelihood developed | List of family beneficiaries Progress / assessment reports | Family beneficiaries are willing to undertake secondary livelihood Sector organizations will equip family beneficiaries with knowledge & skills to manage secondary livelihood |
| Activities 4.3.1 Selection of beneficiaries based on barangay consultation, evaluation of family vulnerability and extent of damage 4.3.2 Identify appropriate secondary livelihood in consultation with sector organization/beneficiaries and determine feasibility 4.3.3 Procurement of goods/tools for secondary livelihood 4.3.4 Provision of capital inputs | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goods/supplies for vending Tools and other implements for secondary livelihood Skills training to be provided by sector organizations | | Sector organization will effectively manage and oversee the operation of secondary livelihood |
| Outcome 5: Affected communities were better prepared to withstand & recover from the adverse effects of disasters | Target communities, and NCCP member churches and local partners were equipped with knowledge and skills on DRR, climate change adaptation and environmental protection Physical structures, preparedness plan and | List of training participants List of NCCP member churches and local partners who participated Photo and/or video documentation Lessons learned and best practices documented | Target villages and NCCP member churches can mobilize training participants Security situation and weather condition allow construction projects |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>early warning system (EWS) were set up in target communities</p> <p>Established and consolidated local network of support for disaster preparedness and response</p> | | |
| <p>Output 5.1: Orientation & training sessions on community- based disaster risk reduction & management (CBDRRM), climate change adaptation (CCA) & solid waste management were conducted in target communities/groups</p> | <p>20 target villages completed the orientation on CBDRR</p> <p>15 target villages completed the training session on environmental management & CCA</p> <p>5 orientation workshop on BDRR/environmental management and CCA conducted for NCCP member churches</p> | <p>List of attendees</p> <p>Workshop output/proceedings</p> <p>Photo and/or video documentation</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> | <p>NCCP member churches and target communities have identified training participants</p> |
| <p>Activities</p> <p>5.1.1 Selection of training participants from among the target villages and NCCP member churches and local partners</p> <p>5.1.2 Coordination with local government and partner organizations for information sharing and resource persons</p> <p>5.1.3 Actual conduct of orientation/training workshop</p> <p>5.1.4 Evaluation of training program and participants</p> | <p>List of Key Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module and materials Resource persons | | <p>Security situation and weather condition allow conduct of trainings</p> |
| <p>Output 5.2: Special training such as search and rescue, first aid, evacuation camp management, rapid assessment were conducted</p> | <p>At least 80 individuals completed the special training on search and rescue, first aid, evacuation camp management and other related trainings</p> | <p>List of attendees</p> <p>Workshop output</p> <p>Photo and/or video documentation</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> | <p>NCCP member churches and target communities have identified training participants</p> |
| <p>Activities</p> <p>5.2.1 Selection of training participants from among the target villages and NCCP member churches and local partners</p> <p>5.2.2 Coordination with local government and partner organizations for information sharing and resource persons</p> <p>5.2.3 Actual conduct of orientation/training workshop</p> <p>5.2.4 Evaluation of training program and participants</p> | <p>List of Key Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module and materials Resource persons | | <p>Security situation & weather condition allow conduct of trainings</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Output 5.3: Training and workshops on risk assessment (HVCA) and preparedness planning were conducted | At least 225 community members trained on risk assessment 15 target communities have formed DRR committees and drafted emergency preparedness plan | List of attendees Risk assessment report/hazard maps Emergency plan Photo and/or video documentation | Municipal or local government support community DRR plan |
| Activities 5.3.1 Selection of training participants from among the target villages and NCCP member churches and local partners 5.3.2 Coordination with local government and partner organizations for information sharing and resource persons 5.3.3 Actual conduct of orientation/training workshop 5.3.4 Evaluation of training program and participants | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module and materials Local government DRR officer Local government DRR plan | | Security situation and weather condition allow conduct of trainings |
| Output 5.4: Emergency or evacuation simulation drills were implemented | Evacuation / emergency simulation drills conducted in at least 15 target communities. | Simulation drill report Photo and/or video documentation | DRR plan of community completed DRR committee organized to mobilize community members |
| Activities 5.4.1 Review of target community emergency preparedness plan 5.4.2 Coordination with LGU on emergency/simulation drills 5.4.3 Series of community assemblies and massive information drive 5.4.4 Mobilization of the target community for simulation drills | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target village emergency plan Local government DRR plan Emergency equipment/tools | | Security situation and weather condition allow conduct of simulation drills |
| Output 5.5: Construction of community multi-purpose cum evacuation centres | Multi-purpose centres constructed in 2 target communities which function as evacuation centre during disasters or venues for training and meetings. | Construction plan/design of multi-purpose centre Project completion report | Appropriate location for multi-purpose centre is available |
| Activities 5.5.1 Site survey of target location for multi-purpose / evacuation centre 5.5.2 Coordination with LGU 5.5.3 Coordination with project contractors 5.5.4 Consultation for community preparation 5.5.5 Actual construction of multi-purpose centre | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site assessment/topographic map Local government permit to build Evacuation centre design/plan | | Security situation and weather condition allow construction of multi-purpose centre |
| Output 5.6: Emergency/rescue equipment and tools provided and | Sets of emergency equipment and rescue | Inventory of equipment/tools provided | Local suppliers of emergency equipment |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| early warning system (EWS) established in target communities | tools provided to 15 target communities | Photo documentation | are available |
| Activities 5.6.1 Identification of needed emergency equipment and tools based on DRR plan 5.6.2 Procurement of emergency equipment/tools 5.6.3 Orientation and briefing of key Barangay DRR committee members 5.6.4 Turn-over of emergency equipment and tools | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency equipment and tools Barangay DRR emergency plan | | |
| Output 5.7: Established and consolidated local network of support for disaster preparedness and response | 20 barangay-level learning workshops conducted 4 municipal level learning workshops held 1 unity conference for typhoon Haiyan survivors, church and church-related and other partner organizations | Photo documentation Workshop output Attendance sheets | |
| Activities 5.7.1 Develop workshop design 5.7.2 Identify participants 5.7.3 Workshop/ conference proper 5.7.4 Writing of proceedings | List of Key Inputs Workshop/conference design Workshop output from barangay and municipal level Conference resolution | | |
| Outcome 6: Well informed and well- capacitated communities and increased staff awareness and level of understanding on CBPS to be able to utilize the concepts in times of crisis. | Target communities and NCCP staff have clear understanding of CBPS principles and their application in all sectors of intervention | Photo and/or video documentation Monitoring and evaluation reports | Political situation and climatic events do not hinder implementation of CBPS |
| Output 6.1: Psycho-social education and awareness-raising sessions conducted in target communities | 17 CBPS awareness-raising sessions held | | Target communities can mobilize training participants |
| Activities 6.1.1 Identification of education session attendees 6.1.2 Design of educational program 6.1.3 Conduct of education sessions | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module | | |
| Output 6.2: CPBS orientation and advocacy trainings conducted in NCCP national and field offices | 10 orientation and advocacy trainings conducted 1 CBPS Training for NCCP HQ Staff conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Sheet Training output (Workshop Presentations, Group Work Report, Documentation of unities/ Plans/ Resolutions) | |
| Activities | List of Key Inputs | | |

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|--|---|---|--|
| 6.2.1 Identification of training participants 6.2.2 Coordination with national and field office 6.2.3 Actual training sessions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module | | |
| Output 6.3: Baseline and end line studies (Training Analysis, Assessment and Planning) conducted | 15 sessions for Baseline/End line Study conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Sheet Baseline /endline output | Target communities can mobilize study participants |
| Activities 6.3.1 Coordination between CO and barangay officials 6.3.2 Identification of study participants 6.3.3 Actual conduct of study | List of Key Inputs Baseline/end line study guide questions | | |
| Output 6.4: Community-initiated activities that promote social cohesion are supported | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 community initiated mobilization activities supported 20 community meetings facilitated 17 community sports league supported social, recreational & creative activities supported 17 community festivals supported | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Beneficiaries Proposals/ requests Functional Informal Structures Policies/Constitutions/ organizational documents Delivery Notes/ Goods Recieved Notes Attendance Sheet Output of the meetings/ activities Plan/ Program of Activities | Key village leaders actively support & engage in social activities |
| Activities 6.4.1 Review of proposal /request from target villages 6.4.2 Joint planning with key village officials 6.4.3 Coordination with local partners and sector organizations | List of Key Inputs Activity or project proposal | | |
| Output 6.5: Psycho-social First Aid Trainings conducted in target communities | 7 PFA trainings conducted 10 PFA re-echo trainings held | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Sheet Training Outputs (Workshop Presentations, Group Work Report, Documentation of unities/ Plans/ Resolutions) | Target communities can mobilize training participants |
| Activities 6.5.1 Identification of training participants 6.5.2 Coordination with community on logistical issues 6.5.3 Actual conduct of training | List of Key Inputs PFA training module Resource persons | | |
| Output 6.6: Community mapping and referral system established and operationalized | Monthly updated database of stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comunity Mapping and Directory Guidelines of Referral System | Key village leaders and partners support referral system |
| Activities | List of Key Inputs | | |

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|--|--|---|--|
| 6.6.1 Conduct of community mapping 6.6.2 Coordination with community leaders 6.6.3 Consultation with local partners on referral system | Referral policies and guidelines Referral forms | | |
| Output 6.7: Psycho-social support to staff and volunteers provided | All staff/volunteers provided with psycho-social support through staff care Staff Care manual developed and published | Staff care policies documented in the Staff Care manual | |
| Activities 6.7.1 Development of staff care manual 6.7.2 Orientation of staff and volunteers on staff care support | List of Key Inputs Staff care manual | | |
| Output 6.8: CBPS inclusion in all sectors of work such as shelter, WASH, livelihood and CBDRR supported and monitored | 18 area visits conducted | ▪ Monitoring reports / documentation | NCCP staff and volunteers clearly understood CBPS principles and its mainstreaming |
| Activities 6.8.1 Development of monitoring tool 6.8.2 Conduct of area monitoring visits | List of Key Inputs Work plan and timeline of all sector of work in target communities | | |
| Output 6.9: Collaboration with other NGOs and stakeholders strengthened | 17 coordination meetings with other NGOs/stakeholders | ▪ Minutes of coordination meeting ▪ Reports/ Documentation | Other NGO and stakeholders are willing to collaborate with NCCP |
| Activities 6.9.1 Identification of local partners, NGOs and other stakeholders 6.9.2 Coordination meetings with NGOs and other stakeholders | List of Key Inputs Directory / profile of other NGOs working in the target communities | | |

3.3 NCCP Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

| NCCP Proposed Intervention Implementation Strategy | |
|--|--|
| Shelter | <p>Under this sector, NCCP will prioritize the completion of 1,018 unfinished progressive shelter to complete the targeted 1,500 progressive houses under PHL131. In addition, 342 progressive houses will be constructed.</p> <p>For PHL131, around 72 out of 700 transitional houses targeted were constructed. In PHL151, 492 transitional houses will be constructed. But the additional transitional houses will still not meet the target number due to the issue of land security/ownership. However, shelter kits were provided to those who did not meet the criteria.</p> <p>Shelter construction also include land development of relocation sites identified for 2 target communities. NCCP will procure, deliver the materials and also pay skilled labour and other workers for construction of houses. Beneficiaries will be involved in the shelter construction. NCCP will follow the proto-type progressive /transitional shelters decided by Shelter Cluster. NCCP and partners will continue to engage and coordinate with local government units to facilitate and</p> |

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| | hasten shelter construction. |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | <p>For this sector, NCCP will complete the construction of 856 latrines under the first appeal PHL131.</p> <p>In addition, NCCP will support the construction of 733 new latrines. It will procure and deliver required materials and pay labour costs. Family beneficiaries will organize the construction promoting local ownership of the implementation.</p> <p>Likewise, NCCP will repair or construct 33 communal water supply system in water-scarce affected communities. This will bring the number of water supply system constructed to 72, which is 104 short of the 176 original target in PHL131. NCCP will purchase and provide required materials and pay labour costs. The community will organize the implementation, promoting a participatory approach and building on its exiting capacities.</p> |
| Agriculture | <p>NCCP will assist in resuming agricultural production in areas that were hit again by typhoons Hagupit and Jangmi through seeds dispersal and provision of farm tools, equipment and farm animals. NCCP will purchase and facilitate the distribution of agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Partner community organizations will ensure care and maintenance of the agricultural tools and farm equipment and will formulate policies to ensure sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Agriculture technicians will also be consulted to assist beneficiaries in technology management and risk management.</p> |
| Livelihood | <p>NCCP will procure and deliver boats/materials for construction of boats and other fishing paraphernalia. The beneficiary families and the local community organizations will ensure care and maintenance of the boats and accessories.</p> <p>In PHL131, NCCP has exceeded the target of 500 family beneficiaries who received alternative livelihood. For PHL151, NCCP will target an additional of 1,043 family beneficiaries of alternative livelihood.</p> <p>NCCP will assist in resuming disrupted livelihood in affected fishing communities and help in developing secondary means through livelihood diversification. NCCP will also build the capacity of community organizations to manage and sustain these livelihood activities through training on basic project management including finance management, risk management, monitoring and evaluation.</p> |
| DRR and CCA | <p>NCCP will employ a comprehensive disaster response strategies intended to build the capacities of target communities from disaster preparedness and mitigation, emergency and relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p> <p>NCCP will implement disaster preparedness activities ranging from organizing community level trainings on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to organizing community disaster preparedness committees and formulation of community DRR plan. These activities are intended to increase the community's readiness in coping and responding to disasters. Disaster mitigation efforts, on the other hand, will entail orientation and trainings on environmental management to minimize the adverse effects of disaster and climate change-induced events.</p> <p>To help strengthen the capacities of communities to respond to actual disaster emergencies, NCCP will support the conduct of emergency simulation drills in target communities. In preparation for the community drill, massive information drive about the objectives, conduct as well as technical preparations will be done to gather the participation of all the community members.</p> <p>Related to emergency response efforts, NCCP will construct two (2) multi-purpose community centres in Samar. In normal times, the community centre will serve as venue for capacity-building and other relevant activities in the community. During emergency situation, the community centre will serve an emergency evacuation centre.</p> <p>The multi-purpose community centre will be primarily managed by the local community organization through its disaster preparedness committee and in close cooperation with the local</p> |

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|-----------------------------|---|
| | <p>Barangay Councils especially in regard operational maintenance. NCCP will organize a consultation meeting with other NGOs and local community organizations that have successfully constructed and managed a multi-purpose community centre.</p> <p>NCCP will also procure emergency tools and equipment and will help organize volunteer task force teams for DRR and climate change.</p> <p>NCCP's agricultural production support and livelihood development form the integral part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts towards disaster risk reduction program.</p> |
| Psychosocial Support | <p>NCCP will continue with the community-based psycho-social support started in the earlier Typhoon Haiyan appeal, mainstreaming the CBPS approach within the comprehensive framework and phases of disaster response management as well as in all the sectors of work.</p> <p>Psychosocial education and awareness building activities on CBPS will be conducted both on the community and staff level to increase capacity, skills and knowledge of both to address catastrophic events.</p> <p>NCCP will also support community initiated activities to ensure well informed community based actions and to capacitate functional community based organizations. This will enable the community ownership and community control over relief and rehabilitation activities. Recreational, creative and religious activities will also be supported to strengthen community cohesion and the communities' capacity to organize traditional activities without external assistance.</p> <p>Supporting and monitoring the inclusion of CBPS core principles in shelter, WASH, CBDRR, livelihood sectors will be ensured to strengthen CBPS mainstreaming in all NCCP sectors of work. This will empower the community and beneficiaries involvement in project assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Baseline Study will be conducted in new areas of work for well-designed activities for future target groups in the community. Psychological First Aid will also be conducted prepare and to involve the communities in a humane, supportive and practical help to fellow human beings suffering serious crisis event.</p> <p>NCCP will also ensure Psychosocial support for staff and volunteers with activities and programs for staff wellness in place. Collaboration with other NGO's and stakeholders for establishment of a workable referral pathways is also part of NCCP's work.</p> |

3.3.2 Partnerships with Target Populations

Holding tightly on the principle of practice of community-based approach to disaster risk reduction, NCCP will work and will build partnership with local community organizations or people's organizations in the target project communities. NCCP will hold consultation with the community members and their organizations to ensure community ownership as well as to draw in maximum community participation. NCCP adheres to the HAP principle in humanitarian programming specifically in ensuring the participation of the affected population in the design and formulation of the program as well as in getting their informed consent on it. NCCP will ensure a feedback and complaint mechanisms in the project communities to facilitate questions and discussion about relevant issues pertaining to program implementation. NCCP will also involve the target population, the local partners and community leaders in regard to project evaluation and gather from their experiences and perspectives what the project has accomplished.

3.3.3 Cross Cutting issues

NCCP takes to heart all standard cross-cutting issues relevant to humanitarian aid standards, i.e. Core Standards, Protection principles, Humanitarian Charter and HAP Benchmarks. In designing the follow on appeal, NCCP takes to account crucial aspects and issues of women and gender, human rights, environment, culture and the elderly among others.

Activities related to various sectoral responses of the project are cognizant of cultural differences, gender roles and are therefore culture and gender sensitive. The project's intervention is designed and will be implemented in a manner that builds on the capacities of the communities and strengthen their dignity.

NCCP strictly adheres to the principle of gender equality, making sure that the project's actions involved will benefit both men and women. NCCP also takes into consideration the dominant patriarchal system in the Philippine setting especially in the rural areas where women often take charge of household chores and have very limited voice in decision-making. In this regard, the project gives special stress in encouraging women to become more involved in planning, decision-making and implementation of project activities alongside with the male members of the community. The project is intent on involving women particularly in developing secondary means of livelihood through the setting up of small business managed by women groups.

NCCP also seriously considers the project's impact to the environment and with this, is very keen on conducting activities that will protect the environment and contribute to reducing disaster risks and climate change. NCCP is also supportive of the people's campaign against large-scale mining that exhaust the country's mineral resources and cause damage to the environment.

Commitment to humanitarian standard is NCCP's contribution to the cross-cutting issues of human rights. NCCP strictly adheres to the humanitarian principle of Do-No-Harm. It does not discriminate based on ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the populations served. In the course of implementing the project, NCCP will support the efforts of the affected population in claiming their rights for social services or economic support from the government after being badly hit by disasters. Correspondingly, in delivering the support, NCCP focuses its response to the most vulnerable, most needy and poorest segments of the affected population. It also gives priority to children, women, person-with-disability and the elderly.

3.3.4 Coordination

NCCP as a registered and accredited agency by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) shall coordinate with the regional, provincial and municipal disaster coordinating councils in the affected areas. The NCCP, as a signatory to the DSWD-Inter-faith Groups Partnership on Monitoring will also perform its duty as a monitoring body whenever requested.

NCCP will establish close coordination and cooperation with various humanitarian actors that are working on the ground especially in the target project communities. It will continue to attend coordination with UN humanitarian clusters or network meetings to ensure synergy and complementation with other actors while at the same time avoiding duplication of efforts.

NCCP and local partners will also ensure coordination with national and local government including Municipal Mayors and Barangay Captains. Coordination with LGUs will have particular importance especially in the implementation of the shelter intervention of the project.

NCCP will also strengthen coordination with ACT Philippine Forum Members and with other local and international NGOs and networks.

3.3.5 Communications and Visibility

NCCP strictly observes the ACT Communication Policies and abides by them. NCCP will ensure that the project's good practice and lessons learned will be documented and communicated to the public for possible replication. NCCP will optimize all forms of media in promoting and projecting the various communication materials such as press releases, photos, video-documentation, stories of good practices and many others. Noting that typhoon Haiyan is the first L3 disaster that hit the Philippines, NCCP's humanitarian response of this magnitude is also a first. NCCP, as a neophyte in this scale of response has a lot of learnings to keep and enhance. Thus, NCCP will also ensure that the experiences in typhoon Haiyan are well documented.

3.3.6 Advocacy

NCCP's advocacy efforts seek to amplify relevant issues and concerns pertaining to the rehabilitation efforts that will lead to long-term development of the affected population. The advocacy efforts is also intended at harnessing unity and action of different organizations, groups, parties and individuals towards achieving the necessary conditions and mechanisms resulting to the full economic recovery of the typhoon Haiyan and other survivors of disasters, attain disaster readiness and prompt response during disaster emergencies.

NCCP will continue to strengthen its relationship and partnership with member churches and local partner organizations. NCCP will actively raise its advocacy issues through the ACT Philippine Forum. Among the advocacy issues that will be prioritized by NCCP are: accountability of humanitarian actors to the affected population; adherence to and promotion of the Sphere minimum standards; exposition of the situation of the disaster-affected population and advocacy support towards their efforts to claim/assert their rights especially land ownership/security (such as ESA); community-based disaster risk reduction framework and the CBPS. NCCP will strengthen its advocacy for climate justice and to support the ACT Climate Justice Campaign.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery and development

NCCP is keen on building the capacities of the community members, peasant organizations, cooperatives, women's organizations and others so that they will be empowered to implement the various activities of the project and sustain the efforts even beyond project duration.

Working with local community partners, NCCP hopes that after the project duration, the community will be better organized and more prepared in any future disasters or emergencies. The CBDRR training for instance will result to the formation of DRR committees while efforts towards livelihood development which will benefit more women, will result to the formation of women's groups or women's collective running small business endeavours.

NCCP also see to it that efforts to assist the affected population resuming agricultural production are linked and will lead to long-term development. The provision of seeds, farm tools and farm machineries is intended to start up and improve production but in a more long-term perspective, NCCP views that the post-harvests machineries, hand pumps and overhead tank are also much needed support and intervention to achieve full recovery and development.

Developing secondary means of livelihood is NCCP's commitment to attaining sustainability and development for the affected population. Cognizant of the fact that perennial occurrences of disasters particularly strong typhoons will viciously and routinely affect agricultural crops, the secondary means of livelihood will augment and serve as back up livelihood support during emergencies.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service of the NCCP under which the Relief and Rehabilitation program is lodged will implement the proposed assistance. An expanded Relief and Rehabilitation Project Management is created to provide comprehensive and hands-on leadership and supervision to the program – the Project Management Team is composed of the National Office and two field offices in Iloilo and Tacloban.

The Project Management Team will provide leadership and guidance in the implementation of the project in the next 18 months. The Project Management Team is headed by the Program Manager who is responsible for the overall management of the project and supported by program, finance and administrative staff.

The Satellite Office in Tacloban will be primarily in-charge of project implementation in the project communities in Samar and Leyte in the next 18 months. The Tacloban field office will be composed of

personnel which corresponds to the important components and aspects of the project. The Tacloban Field Office will be composed of the Field Coordinator, Assistant Field Coordinator, Project Officer for Agriculture and Livelihood, Project Officer for Shelter and Settlement, WASH Technician, Project Assistant for CBPS, Project Assistant for Education and Advocacy, Warehouse and Inventory Assistant, Finance Assistant, Administrative Secretary, Driver, General Services and the Community workers.

The Iloilo Field Office will be primarily in-charge of project implementation in target communities in Iloilo. The Iloilo Field Office is composed of project personnel and will operate for the next twelve months to prepare for the eventual turn-over of the project inputs to the local people's organizations. The Iloilo Field Office is composed of the Field Coordinator, Assistant Field Coordinator, Finance and Administrative Assistant, Warehouse and Inventory Assistant, Driver, Community workers and a General Services staff.

As standard protocols, NCCP will first train its staff members, especially the new hires who will be engaged in implementation of this project on relevant policies and standards like the ACT Code of Conduct, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Fraud and Corruption and Abuse of power, NCCP Child Protection Policy, NCCP Policy Against Sexual Abuse, HAP and SPHERE Standard. NCCP will also maximize the expertise of other ACT Philippines Forum members such as Security Training provided by Christian Aid and HAP and SPHERE Training provided by Lutheran World Relief. Core standards, key indicators and guidance notes of Sphere standards will be followed in all sectors of work. NCCP will also operationalize the existing complaints mechanism in the new target communities. NCCP will hold community assemblies where people can raise their complaints as well as have the opportunity to assess the work NCCP has conducted.

3.5 Planned Implementation Period: 1 May 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.6 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

The NCCP's PUFWS through the Project Management Team 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.

The same process of getting the target groups more involved and on-board will be observed in the implementation and monitoring of the project. The target groups through their local organizations, disaster preparedness committees, women's groups/collectives as well as through the number of community members who will be trained and developed will assume different important roles as well as monitoring responsibilities for the project.

Participation of some key people or groups in the project communities will be encouraged in monitoring the outcome of the project activities. Community leaders, members of community disaster preparedness committees and other responsible community structures can help provide important feedback in tracking down how the activities are being implemented and identifying significant changes in the lives of the people in the community as a result of the project impact. Monitoring at the community level is a form of continuous self-evaluation to observe the progress and improve on the quality of implementation.

Reports and updates 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, a project evaluation will be spearheaded by the Council with the participation of all bodies related to the project. Learning workshops both at the level of the community and the NCCP Project Staff will be conducted to gather best practices in the humanitarian response and will serve as a guide post for NCCP's

humanitarian work. This will also serve as a venue for NCCP to look into its internal strengths and weaknesses. It will also seek to identify its capacities that it can offer to the wider humanitarian community and the ACT Alliance.

ACT Coordination Centre

Given the magnitude of the emergency brought by typhoon Haiyan, many ACT members responded to the call for humanitarian response. The ACT Coordination Centre (ACC) was set up to serve as the coordination and communication centre for ACT members responding to Haiyan, especially those coming in the country. Despite the challenge of having been established without a clear ToR, the ACC's role and function has been developed and defined over time, based on the objective condition on the ground and the need of the ACT members and Secretariat.

The ACC played a significant role in the facilitation of regular coordination meetings among the ACT implementing members in the Philippines, which promoted constructive working relationships, sharing of learning and information on operational issues and collaboration of work. Also, one of the most important services provided was communicating ACT response through bulletins, situation reports, publications and visibility materials. Aside from the internal updates, it also ensured regular submission of 3W/4W information to different UN clusters, which enhances ACT Alliance visibility within the UN cluster system.

The ACC interlinks to different resources and capacity building activities initiated by ACT members and other humanitarian organizations. It also ensures that relevant information from the ACT Secretariat was relayed to the implementing members and vice versa. In close collaboration with the Forum and implementing members, the ACC managed and coordinated the preparatory activities, logistical requirements, itinerary, communication and facilitation of visiting members and other ecumenical partners.

Following the decision of the forum to submit a follow on appeal, it also agreed to maintain the ACC. The follow-on appeal will be implemented by four out of the five forum members, namely, Christian Aid, ICCO, Lutheran World Relief and National Council of Churches in the Philippines. It will function on behalf and under the supervision of the ACT Philippines Forum as an ACT Forum Secretariat. As the Forum has decided, NCCP will remain as the host of the ACC with oversight from and responsible to the ACT Philippines Forum.

The revised role and function of the ACC requires one (1) full time support staff, the main functions of which would be on coordination within the ACT Philippines Forum, documentation of ACT activities and administration of the ACC office. It will also provide space for visiting staff of ACT members who do not have an office in the Philippines.

The ACC will have the following function in relation to the follow-on appeal:

1. Support the coordination of PHL 151 implementation among ACT members and act as the bridge between the ACT Secretariat and the ACT Haiyan Response in the Philippines
2. Assist in organization and facilitation of ACT coordination meetings
3. Help in planning, organizing and facilitating capacity development activities for ACT Philippines Forum and local partners, and coordinating with ACT Secretariat for possible support through provision of capacity development resources
4. Responsible for pulling together relevant information about the response
5. Maintain and update a Registry of ACT members operating in the country and ensuring that they are complimenting ACT Forum and ACT appeal operations
6. Represent ACT Philippines Forum in relevant events or meetings where appropriate

7. In collaboration with the implementing members, be responsible for the visibility of the overall ACT Alliance in target areas and continuous projection of the work of the ACT Philippines forum to specific audiences and general public
8. Assist the ACT Philippines Forum in organizing and facilitating monitoring visits of ACT members in the affected region.

Proposed Implementation Plan and Methodology

| Project Structure | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|---|
| Outcome 1 Efficient and well-coordinated response of ACT members in the Philippines | Duplication of responses is avoided ACT members achieve synergy of their responses Timely and widespread communication of the ACT Forum responses Effective communications system established | PHL 151 appeal Proceedings of ACT coordination meetings Situation reports ACT members' Consolidated data on Areas of Operations Photo and/or video documentation Evaluation reports ACC Reports | ACT members commit to participate in the ACT Philippines Forum's activities ACT members regularly submit progress reports |
| Output 1.1 Well-attended and participated coordination meetings | The ACT Philippines Forum conducted at least 10 coordination meetings in 18 months Quorum established every coordination meeting. | Attendance sheet Proceedings of ACT coordination meetings | ACT members' representatives are available No major emergencies or security issues arise during the period |
| Output 1.2 Efficiently organized monitoring and/or external evaluation visits | Two external evaluations (for PHL 131 and PHL 151) coordinated with the ACT Secretariat and ACT implementing and funding members Field visits are planned based on the Terms of Reference approved by the ACT implementing members | Evaluation Reports on preparation and implementation of the planned visits Field Visit Itineraries (monitoring/evaluation) Preparatory and actual files for monitoring and evaluation visits Photo and/or video documentation | Security situation and weather condition allow field visits for evaluation |
| Activities 1.1.1 Assessment and Planning of the ACT Philippines Forum 1.1.2 Developing agenda of coordination meetings 1.1.3 Organizing logistics of monitoring visits and external evaluation. | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical base (office) of ACC within NCCP compound in Manila ▪ Full time support staff ▪ Terms of Reference (TOR) of ACC ▪ Internal/External Evaluation TOR ▪ Field Visit Plan of Activities (monitoring/evaluation) | | The ACC has a full time staff supporting all the needs/requirement of the Forum The ACC has access to all means of communication |

| | | | |
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| Outcome 2 Improved capacity of ACT Philippines Forum to respond to any disaster situation | The ACT Forum has an EPRP in place Organized 3 capacity building activities for ACT Philippines Forum and local partners | List of ACT members' representatives and local partners who participated Photo and/or video documentation Pretest/Post test ACT Forum Evaluation of the training conducted ACC Report/Publication | Sufficient fund by the ACC and shared cost by ACT member organizations allocated to the conduct of trainings and workshops ACT Philippines Forum members apply what they have learned from the training |
| Output 2.1 Generation of lessons learned and best practices from Haiyan response | Two learning workshops conducted for Haiyan response at the end of PHL 131 and PHL 151 Output of learning workshop on lessons learned and best practices in Haiyan response are well-documented in a publication Most of the ACT implementing members are represented during the workshops | Attendance sheet Workshop output/proceedings Documentation/Publication of lessons learned and best practices on Haiyan response Photo and/or video documentation | ACT members will send staff knowledgeable on the organizations' response to Haiyan Workshop output will inform the EPRP of the ACT Forum, as well as enhance the ACT Emergency Response Plan |
| Output 2.2 Development of Emergency Preparedness Response Plan (EPRP) | The ACT Forum has an EPRP in place | EPRP | All ACT Philippine Forum members actively participate in the drafting of the EPRP |
| Activities 2.1.1 Coordinate and conduct a learning workshop on Haiyan response 2.1.2 Assist in planning and preparation of the EPRP Workshop 2.1.3 Support the ACT Forum in planning, coordinating and facilitating capacity building activities for their staff and local partners | List of Key Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training module and materials from ACT and other sources ▪ Resource persons/Facilitators ▪ Updated Registry of ACT members operating in the country ▪ Online portal of Haiyan Response for implementing members | | ACT Forum members participate in the design and implementation of capacity building activities No major emergencies or security issues arise during the period |
| Outcome 3 Increased visibility of ACT Alliance in target areas and continuous projection of the work of the ACT Philippines Forum | Visibility materials are produced and disseminated to stakeholders and general public | Visibility materials ACC Reports Photo and/or video documentation Publication of ACT Alliance Haiyan Response | The materials will be distributed to partners and targeted communities |

| Activities | List of Key Inputs | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>3.1.1 Facilitate exchange of relevant information between the ACT Philippines Forum, ACT Secretariat, implementing and funding members as well as external stakeholders</p> <p>3.1.2 Submit situation reports of ACT Alliance response to the ACT Secretariat regularly</p> <p>3.1.3 Publish a report on ACT Alliance Response on Haiyan at the end of the project</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Registry of ACT members operating in the country Updated online portal of Haiyan Response for implementing members ACT implementing members' progress/accomplishment reports | <p>Reliable internet access</p> <p>ACT members regularly update progress reports</p> |

III. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL

Appendix 1: Budget for each requesting member

CHRISTIAN AID BUDGET

| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Description | Type of | No of | Unit Cost | Budget | Budget |
| | Unit | Units | PHP | PHP | US\$ |
| DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR) | | | | | |
| LIVELIHOODS | | | | | |
| Cash for work for fisherfolk | | | | | |
| UPA Formation of cash committee/ cash program mechanics and plan | meetings | 12 | 5,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| UPA Community consultation/ beneficiaries identification | activity | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 68 |
| UPA Procurement of personal safety equipments | persons | 370 | 300 | 111,000 | 2,523 |
| UPA Provision accident insurance | persons | 370 | 50 | 18,500 | 420 |
| UPA Implementation of CFW activities | | | | | - |
| UPA -shoreline debris clearing | persons | 330 | 3,900 | 1,287,000 | 29,250 |
| UPA -hauling and distribution of materials | persons | 40 | 3,900 | 156,000 | 3,545 |
| UPA Pay-out service fee (2%) | fee | 0.02 | 1,443,000 | 28,860 | 656 |
| UPA Beneficiary validation and profiling | activity | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 114 |
| UPA Link with DSWD and City Government | activity | 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 34 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|---------|------------|---------|
| UPA Implementation of UCT | orphans | 54 | 5,000 | 270,000 | 6,136 |
| Community Kitchen and strengthening of women's organisation | | | | | - |
| UPA Strengthening of the women's organization | meetings | 12 | 5,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| UPA Link with DSWD and/or City Government | activity | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 23 |
| UPA Support of the Tacloban women's organizations | activity | 1 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| Developed sustainable group enterprises as alternative livelihoods | | | | | - |
| UPA Training on Entrepreneurship and Business Planning | activity | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 114 |
| UPA Link with DTI/DA/TESDA to assess feasibility of proposed projects | activity | 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 34 |
| UPA Livelihood skills training | trainings | 5 | 6,400 | 32,000 | 727 |
| UPA Link with BFAR | activity | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 23 |
| PHILSSA Continuing support for selected livelihood interventions/ projects | Livelihoods | 4 | 291,665 | 1,166,660 | 26,515 |
| PHILSSA Municipal shelter/resettlement planning (Livelihoods) | municipalities | 4 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| PHILSSA Community consultations and planning | barangays | 26 | 30,769 | 799,994 | 18,182 |
| PHILSSA Implementation of community rehab projects (Livelihoods) | barangays | 26 | 615,384 | 15,999,984 | 363,636 |
| PHILSSA Community feedbacking and assessment | barangays | 26 | 20,000 | 520,000 | 11,818 |
| Shelter | | | | - | - |
| UPA Organizing of shelter committees | meetings | 12 | 3,000 | 36,000 | 818 |
| UPA Beneficiary identification and validation (8,724) | baarangays | 10 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 1,136 |
| UPA Facilitate the generation of lease agreements with landowners | activity | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 68 |
| UPA Provision of core shelters and improvements of core shelters | Shelter unit | 545 | 25,000 | 13,625,000 | 309,659 |
| UPA Shelter Upgrade Materials | Shelter unit | 341 | 10,000 | 3,410,000 | 77,500 |
| Shelter training | | | | - | - |
| UPA Training on appropriate and safe shelter construction and repair | Training | 1 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 682 |
| Shelter relocation advocacy | | | | - | - |
| UPA Community meetings | activities | 12 | 1,500 | 18,000 | 409 |
| UPA Forum and dialogues with government agencies | activities | 6 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 273 |
| UPA Negotiations/mobilizations with government | activities | 10 | 6,400 | 64,000 | 1,455 |
| UPA Information materials | materials | 3 | 4,667 | 14,000 | 318 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|---------|-----------|--------|
| WASH | | | | - | - |
| UPA Sanitary latrines | units | 100 | 16,588 | 1,658,800 | 37,700 |
| UPA WASH Trainors Training | activity | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 227 |
| UPA WASH Training | barangays | 10 | 3,000 | 30,000 | 682 |
| DRR-Climate Change Capacity-building 10 Barangays | | | | | - |
| UPA Orientation-Seminars on Basic DRR-CCA | barangays | 10 | 1,700 | 17,000 | 386 |
| UPA Community meetings and workshops | barangays | 10 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 1,136 |
| UPA Link with City DRRM Office/ Council | barangays | 10 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 227 |
| UPA Advance disaster response training for volunteers | trainings | 3 | 20,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| PHILSSA Hazard/ env studies and DRRM-CCA researches | Studies | 1 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 1,705 |
| PHILSSA Implementation of Barangay-based PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning | barangays | 26 | 62,500 | 1,625,000 | 36,932 |
| PHILSSA Coordination/ Preparatory Work with IP association/ Communities | communities | 15 | 2,222 | 33,330 | 758 |
| PHILSSA Implementation of Community PVCA-DRRM-CCA Planning for IPs | communities | 15 | 50,000 | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| PHILSSA Integrating planning output to PO plans | barangays | 26 | 25,000 | 650,000 | 14,773 |
| PHILSSA Integrating planning output to ADSDPPs | communities | 15 | 25,000 | 375,000 | 8,523 |
| PHILSSA Integrating planning output to LGU plans | municipalities | 4 | 200,000 | 800,000 | 18,182 |
| Humanitarian Accountability, DRR and Climate Change Advocacy | | | | - | - |
| Governance and Advocacy (Partners) | | | | - | - |
| Engagement with LGUs | Quarters | 9 | 50,370 | 453,330 | 10,303 |
| Coordination with academe | Quarters | 9 | 50,371 | 453,339 | 10,303 |
| Coordination with CSOs and other stakeholders | Quarters | 9 | 50,372 | 453,348 | 10,303 |
| Networking in Sub-National level | Months | 12 | 25,925 | 311,100 | 7,070 |
| Networking in National level | Months | 12 | 25,925 | 311,100 | 7,070 |
| Strengthened Community Organization Structures and Processes | | | | | - |
| Community socio-economic baselining | barangays | 26 | 15,000 | 390,000 | 8,864 |
| Organizational dev for sectoral and area orgs | barangays | 26 | - | - | - |
| Municipal federation-building | municipalities | 4 | 116,667 | 466,668 | 10,606 |
| Calamianes-wide federation-building | meetings | 4 | 83,333 | 333,332 | 7,576 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Training of community leaders | trainings | 10 | 140,000 | 1,400,000 | 31,818 |
| Strategies for IP issues and concerns | municipalities | 4 | - | - | - |
| Strategies for Gender issues and concerns | municipalities | 4 | - | - | - |
| Strategies for Protection issues and concerns | municipalities | 4 | - | - | - |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | - |
| UPA Transport (of shelter materials) | trip | 1 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 568 |
| <u>Accountability</u> | | | | | - |
| UPA Visibility, Accountability and Coordination | Materials | 6 | 15,642 | 93,852 | 2,133 |
| UPA Senior Community Organizer1 | Month | 12 | 24,200 | 290,400 | 6,600 |
| UPA Senior Community Organizer2 | Month | 12 | 24,200 | 290,400 | 6,600 |
| UPA Local Community Organizer 1 | Month | 12 | 18,150 | 217,800 | 4,950 |
| UPA Local Community Organizer 2 | Month | 12 | 18,150 | 217,800 | 4,950 |
| UPA Local Community Organizer 3 | Month | 12 | 18,150 | 217,800 | 4,950 |
| UPA Advocacy Staff 1 | Month | 10.7 | 24,200 | 258,940 | 5,885 |
| UPA Site engineer 1 | Month | 12 | 33,880 | 406,560 | 9,240 |
| UPA Site engineer 2 | Month | 10.7 | 33,880 | 362,516 | 8,239 |
| UPA Livelihood staff 1 | Month | 12 | 36,300 | 435,600 | 9,900 |
| UPA Livelihood staff 2 | Month | 10.7 | 24,200 | 258,940 | 5,885 |
| UPA Livelihood staff 3 | Month | 10.7 | 24,200 | 258,940 | 5,885 |
| 5 Community Organizers/ Municipal Lead Persons (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 61,389 | 736,668 | 16,742 |
| 1Community facilitator for IP/ AD concerns (Samdhana) | Month | 12 | 12,278 | 147,336 | 3,349 |
| 1 Tech Coordinator for Gender and Protection (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Coordinator for IP/AD Concerns (Samdhana) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Support Staff for Gender and Protection (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Coordinator for Livelihood/ Community Projects (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Support Staff for Livelihood/ Community Projects (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Coordinator for DRRM (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| 1 Tech Support Staff for DRRM (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| TOTAL DIRECT COST | | | | 48,885,197 | 1,111,027 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | | |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| Staff salaries | | | | | |
| 100% Salary + benefits for Senior Advocacy and Policy Officer (CA) | Month | 12 | 120,000 | 1,440,000 | 32,727 |
| 100% Salary + benefits Project Officer (CA) | Month | 12 | 100,000 | 1,200,000 | 27,273 |
| 100% Salary + benefits Finance Officer (CA) | Month | 12 | 100,000 | 1,200,000 | 27,273 |
| UPA Finance/ Procurement Officer | Month | 12 | 30,250 | 363,000 | 8,250 |
| UPA Finance-Admin Assistant | Month | 10.7 | 19,360 | 207,152 | 4,708 |
| UPA Bookkeeper | Month | 12 | 19,360 | 232,320 | 5,280 |
| UPA M and E Officer | Month | 9.5 | 24,200 | 229,900 | 5,225 |
| UPA Admin/Procurement Officer | Month | 9.5 | 24,200 | 229,900 | 5,225 |
| UPA Utility person | Month | 10.7 | 16,940 | 181,258 | 4,120 |
| UPA Driver | Month | 10.7 | 16,940 | 181,258 | 4,120 |
| UPA Lawyer | Month | 4 | 10,000 | 40,000 | 909 |
| UPA duty of care for staff | activities | 2 | 6,000 | 12,000 | 273 |
| Severance pay | activity | 1 | 234,896 | 234,896 | 5,339 |
| Mandatory benefits (16%) | Month | 7 | 33,560 | 234,920 | 5,339 |
| PHILSSA Over-all Finance and Admin Coordinator: Partial (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 15,347 | 184,164 | 4,186 |
| PHILSSA Finance and Admin Staff: Partial (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 9,333 | 111,996 | 2,545 |
| PHILSSA Messenger/ Utility: Partial (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 6,222 | 74,664 | 1,697 |
| Project Field Director (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 17,394 | 208,728 | 4,744 |
| Project Director (PHILSSA) | Month | 12 | 17,394 | 208,728 | 4,744 |
| Local Finance and Admin Staff (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 12,277 | 147,324 | 3,348 |
| Admin Clerk (PAGE) | Month | 12 | 9,834 | 118,008 | 2,682 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | - |
| UPA Communication | Materials | 12 | 4,930 | 59,155 | 1,344 |
| UPA Community protection processes | Visits | 1 | 14,220 | 14,220 | 323 |
| UPA Needs assessment | Assessments | 10 | 18,700 | 187,000 | 4,250 |
| UPA Transportation | Transport | 12 | 33,180 | 398,160 | 9,049 |
| UPA Office support | Materials | 12 | 26,544 | 318,528 | 7,239 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| UPA Staff meetings | Meetings | 12 | 300 | 3,600 | 82 |
| PHILSSA Project Management Team meetings | Meetings | 12 | 27,778 | 333,336 | 7,576 |
| PHILSSA National Office, Utilities and Supplies (Partial) | Month | 12 | 13,668 | 164,016 | 3,728 |
| PAGE/Angat Calamianes Office, Utilities and Supplies (Coron and Linapacan) | Month | 12 | 26,970 | 323,640 | 7,355 |
| SAMDHANA Office, Utilities and Supplies | Month | 12 | 7,500 | 135,000 | 3,068 |
| PHILSSA Audit | Audit | 1 | 225,000 | 225,000 | 5,114 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT | | | | 9,201,871 | 209,133 |
| | | | | | |
| AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | | |
| Audit of ACT appeal | Audits | 1 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| External Evaluation of ACT Appeal | Consultant | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| UPA Evaluation | Evaluation | 1 | 150,400 | 150,400 | 3,418 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation (CA) -quarterly visits x 4 partners | Visits | 24 | 20,000 | 480,000 | 10,909 |
| UPA Monitoring & Evaluation Quarterly meetings | Visits | 12 | 34,216 | 410,592 | 9,332 |
| PHILSSA Assessment, Reflection and Learning activities (Assessment & Learning) | Assessments | 18 | 12,222 | 219,996 | 5,000 |
| PHILSSA Area Visits, Monitoring and Feedbacking | Visits | 36 | 23,611 | 849,996 | 19,318 |
| PHILSSA Mid-project review | Review | 1 | 133,000 | 133,000 | 3,023 |
| PHILSSA Project-end evaluation | Evaluation | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| PHILSSA Project Documentation (Video, Print, Website) | Documents | 3 | 180,000 | 540,000 | 12,273 |
| TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | 3,583,984 | 81,454 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 61,671,052 | 1,401,615 |
| | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3% | | | | 1,850,132 | 42,048 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 63,521,184 | 1,443,663 |
| | | | | | |
| BALANCE | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate budget | | 44.00 | | | |

LWR BUDGET

| ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|
| Description | Type of | No. of | Unit Cost | Budget | Budget |
| | Unit | Units | PHP | PHP | USD |
| DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR) | | | | | |
| <u>Livelihoods Restoration</u> | | | | | |
| Orientation of beneficiaries | event | 410 | 20 | 8,200 | 186 |
| Fishery livelihood technical consultant | /month | 20 | 800 | 16,000 | 364 |
| Train 350 fisher folks and 60 farmers on livelihood diversification techniques | participants | 380 | 5,520 | 2,097,600 | 47,673 |
| Provide capital inputs for identified diversified livelihoods | kit | 120 | 32,733 | 3,928,000 | 89,273 |
| Procure and distribute capital inputs for primary livelihoods | kit | 410 | 7,744 | 3,174,999 | 72,159 |
| Install FAD (fish aggregating device) or artificial reefs (method to increase fish catch) | /structure | 150 | 3,911 | 586,700 | 13,334 |
| Conduct training and mentoring of CBOs based on their capacity building plans (Project management, Financial Management) | participants | 460 | 562 | 258,600 | 5,877 |
| Procurement & installation CIC equip | set | 1 | 210,000 | 210,000 | 4,773 |
| Training on use of CICs (3 days, 5 pax) | participants | 5 | 4,550 | 22,750 | 517 |
| Conduct orientation on the importance of social insurance, requirement, and procedures (6 CBOs, 410 pax) | participants | 410 | 150 | 61,500 | 1,398 |
| Enrol target fisher folk and farmers in the social insurance program | beneficiaries | 410 | 1,000 | 410,000 | 9,318 |
| Others | | | | 0 | 0 |
| a. Monthly Meeting (6 Organization) | organizations | 6 | 10,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| b. Monitoring and Evaluation | lump sum | 1 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 1,250 |
| c. Project baseline/end line survey | event | 2 | 75,000 | 150,000 | 3,409 |
| d. Orientation of MERS | participants | 310 | 250 | 77,500 | 1,761 |
| e. Project End Sustainability Planning | event | 1 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 1,136 |
| Sub-total Livelihoods Restoration | | | | 11,166,849 | 253,792 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Water, Sanitation & Hygiene</u> | | | | | |
| Preliminary Project Orientation | event | 5 | 300 | 1,500 | 34 |
| Procurement of latrine facilities construction materials | each facility | 1,350 | 6,658 | 8,988,300 | 204,280 |
| Procurement of Hygiene Kit Materials & Water Storage Units | kit | 4,500 | 780 | 3,510,000 | 79,773 |
| Training of trainers (ToT) for local officials & sanitation committee on Community-led Total Sanitation (4 days) | participants | 150 | 880 | 132,000 | 3,000 |
| Local officials & sanitation committee conducts step-down/CLST simulation activities to households on sanitation & hygiene | participants | 4,500 | 23 | 102,500 | 2,330 |
| Establish Sanitation and SWM billboards as part of IEC | /each | 40 | 7,500 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Development & Distribution of WASH Promotional Materials | event | 1 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 9,091 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| Symposium/Fora for academe WASH | event | 1 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 1,818 |
| Conduct training on solid waste management (including sorting) for the local officials and sanitation committees (3 days) | participants | 150 | 780 | 117,000 | 2,659 |
| Procurement of materials, fabrication and installation of Material Recovery Facilities | each | 10 | 25,000 | 250,000 | 5,682 |
| Provide protective gear for individuals involved in solid waste management | beneficiaries | 20 | 600 | 12,000 | 273 |
| Sanitation committee members conducts step down activities to the community on Solid Waste Management strategies | participants | 50 | 2,100 | 105,000 | 2,386 |
| Sanitation committees develops 1 year action plan on sanitation & solid waste management | participants | 150 | 370 | 55,500 | 1,261 |
| Others | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Sanitation Committee monthly mtg | meeting | 10 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 1,136 |
| Sanitation Committee insurance | beneficiaries | 150 | 100 | 15,000 | 341 |
| Baseline/assessment/final evaluation | event | 2 | 85,000 | 170,000 | 3,864 |
| Project end Sustainability planning | event | 1 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 1,705 |
| Sub total WASH | | | | 14,363,800 | 326,450 |
| Cross-sectoral: Capacity Strengthening on Sphere, HAP & IT | | | | | |
| Workshop on Sphere & HAP Standards and IT Use in Emergencies | participants | 30 | 43,317 | 1,299,500 | 29,534 |
| Other Sector Related Direct Costs | | | | | |
| Salary and benefits for direct staff | month | 12 | 394,884 | 4,738,606 | 107,696 |
| Program management travel for site assessments, monitoring, etc. | month | 12 | 219,337 | 2,632,043 | 59,819 |
| Sub-total Cross Sector Activities | | | | 8,670,149 | 197,049 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 34,200,798 | 777,291 |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | |
| Handling (of relief materials) | | | | | |
| Salary and benefits for logistics/ procurement staff | month | 12 | 101,716 | 1,220,595 | 27,741 |
| Fuel | month | 12 | 6,000 | 72,000 | 1,636 |
| TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | 1,292,595 | 29,377 |
| CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500) | | | | | |
| LWR Philippines | | | | | |
| Laptop (2 new staff hires) | per piece | 2 | 64,500 | 129,000 | 2,932 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS | | | | 129,000 | 2,932 |
| TOTAL DIRECT COST | | | | 35,622,392 | 809,600 |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| Salary and Benefits | | | | | |
| Salary and benefits for support staff | month | 12 | 337,005 | 4,044,063 | 91,911 |
| Office Running Costs | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| Rent, utilities, supplies, etc. | month | 12 | 107,863 | 1,294,361 | 29,417 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT | | | | 5,338,424 | 121,328 |
| | | | | | |
| AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | | |
| Audit of ACT appeal | Lump sum | | | 350,000 | 7,955 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | Lump sum | | | 436,777 | 9,927 |
| TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | 786,777 | 17,881 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 41,747,593 | 948,809 |
| | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) | | 3.00% | | 1,252,428 | 28,464 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 43,000,020 | 977,273 |
| | | | | | |
| BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income) | | | | 43,000,020 | 977,273 |
| | | | | | |
| EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD | | | | | |
| Budget rate | 44.00 | | | | |

ICCO & KIA BUDGET

| Description | Type of | No. of | Unit Cost | Budget | Budget |
|--|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Unit | Units | PHP | PHP | USD |
| DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR) | | | | | |
| Livelihood: | | | | | |
| 1. Agricultural Rehabilitation: Inputs & Production | | | | | |
| Vegetable production: thru simplified hydroponics | HH | 250 | 2,500 | 625,000 | 14,205 |
| Vegetable production: Vegetable seeds & Agri-inputs | HH | 300 | 10,000 | 3,000,000 | 68,182 |
| Seed and Seedlings (fruit trees) | HH | 400 | 1,000 | 400,000 | 9,091 |
| Farm inputs/tools | HH | 400 | 1,500 | 600,000 | 13,636 |
| Collective IDFS Production farm | HH | 100 | 3,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Herb production (HH based processing equipment) | HH | 100 | 10,000 | 1,000,000 | 22,727 |
| Community composting | HH | 250 | 3,000 | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| Water tank, hose & dripper | HH | 50 | 9,500 | 475,000 | 10,795 |
| Water pump incl. installation | HH | 60 | 1,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| Rain shelter for high value crops | HH | 50 | 6,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Distribution of Carabao & Farm tools | HH | 60 | 45,000 | 2,700,000 | 61,364 |
| Bio Fertilizer Production | HH | 120 | 14,000 | 1,680,000 | 38,182 |
| Tablea making | HH | 25 | 4,000 | 100,000 | 2,273 |
| 2. Fishery Rehabilitation & Production: | | | | | |
| Sea Ranching/Artificial reef | HH | 150 | 4,000 | 600,000 | 13,636 |
| Fish Cages | HH | 200 | 4,500 | 900,000 | 20,455 |
| Fish/Squid Drying and trading | HH | 250 | 3,500 | 875,000 | 19,886 |
| Pump Boats and gears | HH | 80 | 58,000 | 4,640,000 | 105,455 |
| Fishing Gear, nets & accessories | HH | 200 | 10,000 | 2,000,000 | 45,455 |
| Small fishing boats | HH | 100 | 35,000 | 3,500,000 | 79,545 |
| Solar Dryer for fish & sea weeds | HH | 75 | 10,000 | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| 3. Livestock & Poultry Production: | | | | | |
| Duck layer project | HH | 300 | 15,000 | 4,500,000 | 102,273 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Free range Chicken/duck | HH | 450 | 1,000 | 450,000 | 10,227 |
| Goat | HH | 450 | 5,000 | 2,250,000 | 51,136 |
| Swine | HH | 450 | 6,000 | 2,700,000 | 61,364 |
| 4. Livelihood: Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Training on High value crops | Trng | 20 | 15,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Training on Backyard Swine Raising & Free range chicken | trng | 15 | 30,000 | 450,000 | 10,227 |
| Enterprise Management Training | trng | 20 | 15,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Business management consultant/Mentor | months | 15 | 160,000 | 2,400,000 | 54,545 |
| Organizational Development Training | Trng | 20 | 15,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Training on Value Chain Agri and Fisheries Product | Trng | 20 | 20,000 | 400,000 | 9,091 |
| Trainors fee (at least 3 trainors per team/training) | days | 285 | 10,500 | 2,992,500 | 68,011 |
| 5. Livelihood: Multi-purpose Evacuation Center | | | | | |
| | Center | 6 | 700,000 | 4,200,000 | 95,455 |
| 6. Social Enterprise | | | | | |
| | Barangay | 6 | 75,000 | 450,000 | 10,227 |
| sub-total | | | | 46,947,500 | 1,066,989 |
| | | | | | |
| Health | | | | | |
| Community based Psychosocial Training | trng | 150 | 5,000 | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| sub-total | | | | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| | | | | | |
| Protection | | | | | |
| Training of Trainors on Volunteer program Development | trng | 2 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| Training on Women & Children's Rights | trng | 8 | 40,000 | 320,000 | 7,273 |
| sub-total | | | | 520,000 | 11,818 |
| | | | | | |
| DRRM: | | | | | |
| 1. DRRM Trainings/Capacity building/Research/Policy Development | | | | | |
| <i>Evidence-based Advocacy through evaluative study</i> | | | | | |
| Research consultant | pax | 1 | 105,000 | 105,000 | 2,386 |
| Forum/Validation | forum | 3 | 100,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Publication | copies | 4,000 | 100 | 400,000 | 9,091 |
| <i>Capacity building of national, local & key stakeholders</i> | | | | | |
| Planning/Training workshop: National | Trng | 8 | 30,000 | 240,000 | 5,455 |
| Barangay Disaster & Resiliency Planning: Local | trng | 150 | 30,000 | 4,500,000 | 102,273 |
| RTD's- National | event | 8 | 30,000 | 240,000 | 5,455 |
| FGD's- Local | event | 8 | 15,000 | 120,000 | 2,727 |
| <i>Partnership Development</i> | | | | | |
| Courtesy Calls/Meeting w/ champions | quarterly | 6 | 20,000 | 120,000 | 2,727 |
| High level discussion | event | 2 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| <i>Visibility: Media & creative info</i> | | | | | |
| Presscon, media rounds, guesting w/ champions social media | event | 4 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| <i>Audio visual production:</i> | | | | | |
| Video production | production | 2 | 75,000 | 150,000 | 3,409 |
| Posters/t-shirts/stickers/tarps | production | 8 | 50,000 | 400,000 | 9,091 |
| DRRM Trainings | | | | | |
| Training of Trainors | Trng | 10 | 30,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Training: local | Trng | 25 | 20,000 | 500,000 | 11,364 |
| Advocacy and lobbying (Develop Advocacy agenda | quarterly | 6 | 250,000 | 1,500,000 | 34,091 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| and information materials) | | | | | |
| Orientation on the sphere standards | trng | 10 | 20,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| Visibility/media event | event | 12 | 37,500 | 450,000 | 10,227 |
| sub-total | | | | 10,025,000 | 227,841 |
| Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector to be Incurred by Implementing Partner) | | | | | |
| Salaries and Benefits Related to Direct Cost: | | | | | |
| Field Project Managers (8) 0.30fte | month | 13 | 120,000 | 1,560,000 | 35,455 |
| Project Coordinator (8) (fte1.0) | month | 13 | 320,000 | 4,160,000 | 94,545 |
| Media Officer (1) | month | 13 | 40,000 | 520,000 | 11,818 |
| Advocacy Staff (1) | month | 13 | 40,000 | 520,000 | 11,818 |
| CD/CO staff (8) | month | 13 | 160,000 | 2,080,000 | 47,273 |
| Field Finance Coordinators (8) (50%) | month | 13 | 160,000 | 2,080,000 | 47,273 |
| Insurance/Health Benefits (34) | year | 1 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 3,864 |
| sub-total | | | | 11,090,000 | 252,045 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 69,332,500 | 1,575,739 |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | |
| Transport (of relief materials) | | | | | |
| Hire/ Rental of Vehicles (8 partners) | month | 12 | 80,000 | 960,000 | 21,818 |
| TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | 960,000 | 21,818 |
| TOTAL DIRECT COST | | | | 70,292,500 | 1,597,557 |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | | | | | |
| Staff salaries | | | | | |
| Finance Assistant (8) (0.5fte) | monthly | 12 | 96,000 | 1,152,000 | 26,182 |
| Office Operations | | | | | |
| Office rent (8) | monthly | 12 | 60,000 | 720,000 | 16,364 |
| Office Utilities (8) | monthly | 12 | 18,000 | 216,000 | 4,909 |
| Office stationery (8) | monthly | 12 | 18,000 | 216,000 | 4,909 |
| Communications | | | | | |
| Telephone and fax (8) | monthly | 12 | 18,000 | 216,000 | 4,909 |
| ICCO's PROGRAM MONITORING SUPPORT COSTS (PMS) | | | | | |
| Personnel | | | | | |
| Junior PO - 1 fte | monthly | 13 | 93,537 | 1,215,981 | 27,636 |
| Junior FO - 1 fte | monthly | 13 | 88,922 | 1,155,991 | 26,273 |
| Finance Assistant 1 fte | monthly | 13 | 52,054 | 676,705 | 15,380 |
| Travel | | | | | |
| a. Travel inside Philippines | | | | | |
| JPO + JFO Travel per diem (4 times/year) | day | 56 | 792 | 44,352 | 1,008 |
| Project Manager + FO Travel per diem (twice/year) | day | 28 | 792 | 22,176 | 504 |
| Return tickets FO + PM + JPO + JFO | unit | 12 | 6,600 | 79,200 | 1,800 |
| Lodging PM + FO + JPO + JFO | nights | 84 | 1,320 | 110,880 | 2,520 |
| Materials and services | | | | | |
| Office supplies | month | 12 | 2,000 | 24,000 | 545 |
| Office repairs & installations | | | | | - |
| - materials | lot | 1 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 409 |
| - labor (30% of materials) | contract | 1 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 136 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Office Equipment & Furniture | lot | 1 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 341 |
| Utilities | month | 12 | 4,840 | 58,080 | 1,320 |
| Communications | month | 12 | 5,588 | 67,056 | 1,524 |
| Office Rent 50% SHO; 50% RO | month | 12 | 8,000 | 96,000 | 2,182 |
| Meetings, Conferences & Consultations semesteral | Semester al | 2 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 909 |
| TOTAL PROGRAMME, ADMIN & MONITORING COSTS | | | | 6,149,421 | 139,760 |
| | | | | | |
| ICCO's ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (AKV) | | | | | |
| Personnel Costs : | | | | | |
| Salary Program Manager (PM) - 1.0 fte | Monthly | 13 | 149,999 | 1,949,988 | 44,318 |
| Salary Finance Coordinator Officer (FO) - 0,25 fte | Monthly | 13 | 36,591 | 475,686 | 10,811 |
| Travel Costs : | | | | | |
| b. Travel Bali-Manila | | | | | |
| PM + FO Travel per diem | day | 84 | 792 | 66,528 | 1,512 |
| Return tickets FO + PM (2PM+1FO) | trip | 3 | 19,360 | 58,080 | 1,320 |
| Lodging for PM and FO | nights | 42 | 1,320 | 55,440 | 1,260 |
| Materials and services | | | | | |
| Office maintenance | month | 12 | 1,452 | 17,424 | 396 |
| Visibility Materials | lot | 1 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 3,409 |
| Housing allowance for PM | month | 12 | 20,000 | 240,000 | 5,455 |
| Audit Costs-Manila Office | lot | 1 | 132,000 | 132,000 | 3,000 |
| ICCO's ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (AKV) | | | | 3,145,145 | 71,481 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT | | | | 9,294,566 | 211,240 |
| | | | | | |
| AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | | |
| Audit of ACT appeal (8) | Estimate | 8 | 80,000 | 640,000 | 14,545 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation (8) | Estimate | 12 | 45,000 | 540,000 | 12,273 |
| TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | 1,180,000 | 26,818 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 80,767,066 | 1,835,615 |
| | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3% | | | | 2,423,012 | 55,068 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 83,190,078 | 1,890,684 |
| Budget Exchange Rate: US\$1 | | | 44 | | |

NCCP BUDGET

| Description | Type of | No. of | unit cost | Budget | Budget |
|---|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Unit | Units | PHP | PHP | US\$ |
| DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR) | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| <u>Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)</u> | | | | | |
| Construction of new potable water system | units | 33 | 33,000 | 1,089,000 | 24,750 |
| Construction of family latrines | units | 1,620 | 25,000 | 40,500,000 | 920,455 |
| SUB - TOTAL - WASH | | | | 41,589,000 | 945,205 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Shelter</u> | | | | | |
| Construction of transitional shelters | shelter | 492 | 69,900 | 34,390,800 | 781,609 |
| Construction of semi-permanent / progressive shelter | shelter | 1,360 | 75,100 | 102,136,000 | 2,321,273 |
| Community facility and site development | site | 2 | 4,880,000 | 9,760,000 | 221,818 |
| SUB - TOTAL - SHELTER | | | | 146,286,800 | 3,324,700 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Emergency preparedness</u> | | | | | |
| Seminar , Workshop and Orientation | training | 30 | 40,000 | 1,200,000 | 27,273 |
| Skills Training and Simulation | training | 50 | 28,000 | 1,400,000 | 31,818 |
| Procurement emergency tools & equipment | set | 15 | 50,000 | 750,000 | 17,045 |
| Construction of multi-purpose & evacuation centre | area | 2 | 3,200,000 | 6,400,000 | 145,455 |
| Procurement & distribution of seedlings for community reforestation | area | 15 | 100,000 | 1,500,000 | 34,091 |
| Support to Community Organization (Capacity building & learning workshop) | organization | 40 | 23,625 | 945,000 | 21,477 |
| SUB - TOTAL - CBDRR | | | | 12,195,000 | 277,159 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Psychosocial Support</u> | | | | | |
| CBPS information dissemination | activity | 34 | 15,000 | 510,000 | 11,591 |
| Facilitation of community organization, mobilization and ownership | activity | 37 | 16,892 | 625,000 | 14,205 |
| Strengthening community & family support | community | 41 | 16,829 | 690,000 | 15,682 |
| Social / Psychological Support | training | 28 | 13,929 | 390,000 | 8,864 |
| Psychosocial Work | session | 32 | 27,344 | 875,000 | 19,886 |
| General activities to support CBPS (hand out/modules) | handout | 500 | 40 | 20,000 | 455 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| SUB - TOTAL - PSYCHOSOCIAL | | | | 3,110,000 | 70,682 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Early recovery & livelihood restoration</u> | | | | | |
| Procure & distribute tools & equipment | set | 23 | 272,000 | 6,256,000 | 142,182 |
| Fishing boats & gears | boat | 104 | 52,000 | 5,408,000 | 122,909 |
| Rice, corn, vegetable & other seeds | kilogram | 83,962 | 70 | 5,877,340 | 133,576 |
| Procure and distribute coconut seedlings | seedling | 20,000 | 160 | 3,200,000 | 72,727 |
| Support community for small business set-up | families | 1,043 | 4,400 | 4,589,200 | 104,300 |
| SUB - TOTAL - EARLY RECOVERY | | | | 25,330,540 | 575,694 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u> | | | | | |
| Field Co-ordinator (2 persons, full time) | month | 12 | 38,800 | 465,600 | 10,582 |
| Field Assistant (2 persons, full time) | month | 12 | 32,500 | 390,000 | 8,864 |
| Program Assistant for Operation (1 person full time) | month | 12 | 23,200 | 278,400 | 6,327 |
| Project Officer for Shelter & Settlement (3 persons , full time) | month | 12 | 82,000 | 984,000 | 22,364 |
| Agriculture & Livelihood Officer(1 person full time) | month | 12 | 22,700 | 272,400 | 6,191 |
| WASH Technician (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 22,100 | 265,200 | 6,027 |
| CBPS officer (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 23,100 | 277,200 | 6,300 |
| CBPS assistant (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 19,700 | 236,400 | 5,373 |
| Education and Advocacy Officer (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 24,400 | 292,800 | 6,655 |
| CBDRR Assistant (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 18,500 | 222,000 | 5,045 |
| SUB-TOTAL - SALARIES & WAGES | | | | 3,684,000 | 83,727 |
| | | | | | |
| Consultant-Shelter & Agri Engineers (part time) | sqm | 15,100 | 60 | 906,000 | 20,591 |
| Community worker (15 persons, full time) | month | 12 | 150,000 | 1,800,000 | 40,909 |
| Volunteers | month | 12 | 45,000 | 540,000 | 12,273 |
| Staff Care for staffs and volunteers | person | 50 | 36,700 | 1,835,000 | 41,705 |
| Personal Protective Equipment (inclusive of construction tools) | person | 3,000 | 1,000 | 3,000,000 | 68,182 |
| Communication/Visibility cost | Lump sum | 1 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 11,364 |
| Production & publication of materials | Lumpsum | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| Community coordination meeting / networking | month | 12 | 65,000 | 780,000 | 17,727 |
| Establish and operationalize complaint handling mechanism | Lump sum | 1 | 105,000 | 105,000 | 2,386 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| SUB - TOTAL - OTHER SECTOR RLTD | | | | 9,766,000 | 221,955 |
| | | | | | |
| TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING | | | | | |
| Transport | | | | | |
| Vehicle rental and maintenance | month | 12 | 34,000 | 408,000 | 9,273 |
| Transportation and delivery expense (recovery/rehab) | month | 12 | 20,000 | 240,000 | 5,455 |
| Fuel for vehicle | month | 12 | 8,400 | 100,800 | 2,291 |
| sub-total | | | | 748,800 | 17,018 |
| | | | | | |
| Warehousing | | | | | |
| Rental, repair & maintenance of warehouse (12 brgy+2 field+1 natl warehouse) | month | 12 | 75,000 | 900,000 | 20,455 |
| Warehouse & Inventory Officer (3 persons) | month | 12 | 42,100 | 505,200 | 11,482 |
| Community Warehouse Assistant (26 person) | person | 12 | 145,000 | 1,740,000 | 39,545 |
| Security Services (1 natl + 1 field ofc) | month | 12 | 60,000 | 720,000 | 16,364 |
| Warehouse tools and equipments | sets | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 6,818 |
| sub-total | | | | 4,165,200 | 94,664 |
| | | | | | |
| Handling | | | | | |
| Procurement Officer (1person full time) | month | 12 | 19,700 | 236,400 | 5,373 |
| Procurement Assistant (1 person full time) | month | 12 | 18,500 | 222,000 | 5,045 |
| Driver (4 person full time) | month | 12 | 43,100 | 517,200 | 11,755 |
| Packaging materials | packets | 1,000 | 20 | 20,000 | 455 |
| Loading/off loading | month | 12 | 18,000 | 216,000 | 4,909 |
| sub-total | | | | 1,211,600 | 27,536 |
| SUB-TOTAL - TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, HANDLING | | | | 6,125,600 | 139,218 |
| | | | | | |
| CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500) | | | | | |
| Computers and Accessories | sets | 2 | 80,000 | 160,000 | 3,636 |
| Office furniture and equipment | sets | 1 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 5,682 |
| SUB-TOTAL -CAPITAL ASSETS | | | | 410,000 | 9,318 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL DIRECT COST | | | | 244,812,940 | 5,563,930 |
| | | | | | |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| Staff salaries & benefits | | | | | |
| NCCP Finance Officer (1 person, 30%) | month | 12 | 11,600 | 139,200 | 3,164 |
| Program Manager (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 43,700 | 524,400 | 11,918 |
| Project Finance Officer (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 33,300 | 399,600 | 9,082 |
| Program Assistant - Administration & Personnel | month | 12 | 22,000 | 264,000 | 6,000 |
| Communication Staff (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 19,700 | 236,400 | 5,373 |
| Finance Assistant (3 persons, full time) | month | 12 | 57,700 | 692,400 | 15,736 |
| Finance/Admin Assistant (1 person, full time) | month | 12 | 12,100 | 145,200 | 3,300 |
| Administrative Assistant (2 persons, full time) | month | 12 | 37,000 | 444,000 | 10,091 |
| Driver (1 person full time) | month | 12 | 18,500 | 222,000 | 5,045 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| General services staff (3 office, 1 reg & 2 contractual) | month | 12 | 25,700 | 308,400 | 7,009 |
| <u>Office Operations</u> | | | | | |
| Office rent and maintenance (3 offices) | month | 12 | 60,000 | 720,000 | 16,364 |
| Office utilities (3 offices) | month | 12 | 15,000 | 180,000 | 4,091 |
| Office supplies and equipment (3 offices) | month | 12 | 55,000 | 660,000 | 15,000 |
| Photocopy (3 offices) | month | 12 | 1,800 | 21,600 | 491 |
| <u>Communications</u> | | | | | |
| Land line rental (1 office) | month | 12 | 8,500 | 102,000 | 2,318 |
| Cell phone load (3 offices) | month | 12 | 10,400 | 124,800 | 2,836 |
| Internet service (3 offices) | month | 12 | 8,770 | 105,242 | 2,392 |
| Postage and Fax (3 offices) | month | 12 | 3,500 | 42,000 | 955 |
| <u>Travel and Accomodation</u> | | | | | |
| Vehicle rental | month | 12 | 35,000 | 420,000 | 9,545 |
| Local travel | month | 12 | 54,000 | 648,000 | 14,727 |
| Board and lodging | month | 12 | 17,000 | 204,000 | 4,636 |
| <u>Coordination and Meetings</u> | | | | | |
| Staff meetings, representation & refreshment (3 offices) | month | 12 | 70,000 | 840,000 | 19,091 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | |
| Bank charges | Lump sum | 1 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 40,909 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT | | | | 9,243,242 | 210,074 |
| | | | | | |
| AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | | |
| Audit of ACT appeal | Audit | 2 | 200,000 | 400,000 | 9,091 |
| Internal evaluation | lumpsum | 1 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 9,205 |
| Monitoring cost | visits | 12 | 42,000 | 504,000 | 11,455 |
| TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | 1,309,000 | 29,750 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 255,365,182 | 5,803,754 |
| | | | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3% | | | | 7,660,955 | 174,113 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 263,026,138 | 5,977,867 |
| | | | | | |
| EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD | | | | | |
| Budget rate | 44 | | | | |

ACT CO-ORDINATION CENTRE BUDGET

| Description | Type of | No. of | Unit Cost | Budget | Budget |
|---|--------------|--------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| | Unit | Units | PHP | PHP | US\$ |
| DIRECT COST | | | | | |
| <u>ACT Philippines Forum Activities</u> | | | | | |
| Coordination Meetings | meeting | 10 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 1,136 |
| Haiyan Response Learning Workshop | workshop | 2 | 130,000 | 260,000 | 5,909 |
| EPRP Workshop | workshop | 1 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 2,045 |
| Capacity Building activities | training | 3 | 70,000 | 210,000 | 4,773 |
| Communication and Visibility | lump sum | 1 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 1,591 |
| Reports & Documentation | publications | 2 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 1,364 |
| Representation and Networking | months | 18 | 4,500 | 81,000 | 1,841 |
| TOTAL DIRECT COST | | | | 821,000 | 18,659 |
| | | | | | |
| INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT | | | | | |
| <u>Staff salaries & benefits</u> | | | | | |
| Support Staff (Coordination & Administration) | Month | 18 | 20,500 | 369,000 | 8,386 |
| <u>Office Operations</u> | | | | | |
| Shared Office cost (rent, utilities, refreshment) | month | 18 | 7,000 | 126,000 | 2,864 |
| Office Supplies, Printing | month | 18 | 3,000 | 54,000 | 1,227 |
| <u>Communications</u> | | | | | |
| Mobile phone charges, Landline , Internet | month | 18 | 3,000 | 54,000 | 1,227 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT | | | | 603,000 | 13,705 |
| | | | | | |
| AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | | |
| External Evaluation of ACT Appeal (local) | lumpsum | 2 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 4,545 |
| Monitoring Visits | lumpsum | 1 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 3,182 |
| TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION | | | | 340,000 | 7,727 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 1,764,000 | 40,091 |
| | | | | | |
| International Co-ordination Fee (3%) | | | | 52,920 | 1,203 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee | | | | 1,816,920 | 41,294 |
| | | | | | |
| EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD | | | | | |
| Budget rate | 44 | | | | |