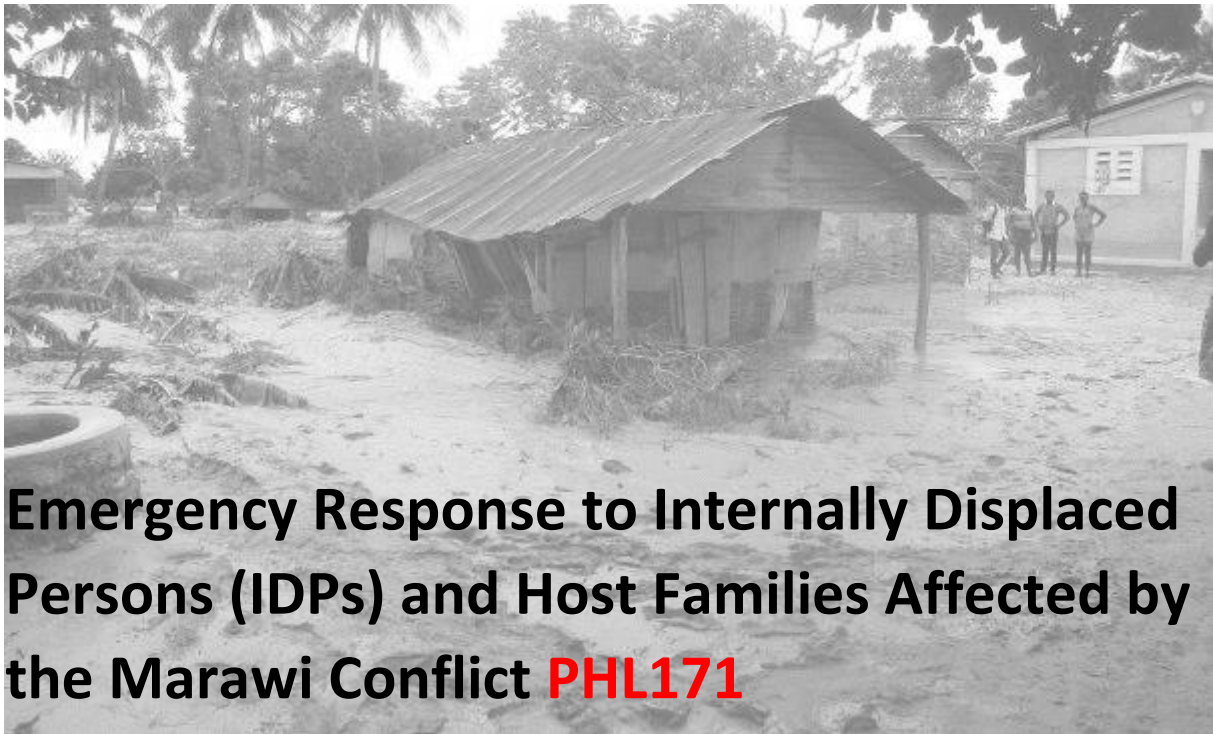


actalliance

APPEAL



Emergency Response to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Host Families Affected by the Marawi Conflict **PHL171**

Appeal Target: US\$ 663,492

Balance requested: US\$ 663,492

“We are being hurt. What should have been a peaceful Ramadan, a holy month of fasting, became a painful nightmare for us.”

Ustad Alimondas Laut, Lanao del Norte (Philippines)



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org

Core Humanitarian STANDARD The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

Table of contents

0. Project Summary Sheet

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

1.2. Needs

1.3. Capacity to Respond

1.4. Core Faith Values

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change

2.2. Impact

2.3. Outcomes

2.4. Outputs

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

2.6. Risk Analysis

2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy

2.8. Building Capacity of National Members

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

3.2. Implementation Approach

3.3. Project Stakeholders

3.4. Field Coordination

3.5. Project Management

3.6. Implementing Partners

3.7. Project Advocacy

3.8. Engaging Faith Leaders

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

4.2. Safety and Security Plans

4.3. Knowledge Management

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

5.1.3. Participation Marker

5.1.4. Social inclusion / Target groups

5.1.5. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm

5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback

5.4. Communication and Visibility

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated budget

7. ANNEXES

7.1. ANNEX 1 – Logical Framework

7.2. ANNEX 2 – Risk Analysis Matrix

7.3. ANNEX 3 – Stakeholder Analysis

7.4. ANNEX 4 – Performance Measurement Framework

7.5. ANNEX 5 – Summary table

7.6. ANNEX 6 – Security Risk Assessment

7.7. ANNEX 7 – Humanitarian Advocacy Tool

Project Summary Sheet																	
Project Title	Emergency Response to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Host Families Affected by the Marawi Conflict																
Project ID	PHL171																
Location	Philippines / Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte and Iligan City, Mindanao																
Project Period	From 1 June 2017 to 31 December 2017 Total duration: 7 (months)																
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																
Forum	ACT Philippines Forum																
Requesting members	National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) and Christian Aid (CA)																
Local partners	NCCP Member Churches: The United Methodist Church (UMC), United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP), Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI), Lutheran Church in the Philippines, Episcopal Church in the Philippines (ECP), and regional ecumenical councils (REC) in nearby affected region, the Cotabato REC (COREC), Basilan, Zamboanga, Misamis Oriental (BAZAMO) RECs, and Kalinaw Mindanao; Christian Aid Partners: Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (ECOWEB) Inc., Muslim-Christian Agency for Advocacy, Relief and Development (MUCAARD) Inc., and Partnership of Philippine Support Agencies, Inc. (PHILSSA) through its member IMCC Center for Community Extension and Social Development Services, Inc. (IMCC ICES-DEV)																
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Shelter / NFIs</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Food Security</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">WASH</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Health / Nutrition</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash														
Project Impact	To address the immediate needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host families in Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur and Iligan City affected by the ongoing Marawi conflict.																
Project Outcome(s)	(1) Reduced suffering of IDPs and host families through the provision of immediate relief assistance; and (2) Improved the resilience and economic well-																

	being of the disaster-affected and host communities by restoring livelihoods and mainstreaming of community-based psychosocial support to the responses.																																																												
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th colspan="10">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees</td> <td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs</td> <td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population</td> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Returnees</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1933</td> <td>1934</td> <td>3900</td> <td>3900</td> <td>9750</td> <td>9751</td> <td>665</td> <td>667</td> <td>16248</td> <td>16252</td> </tr> </table> <p>The response will target home-based IDPs or those staying with relatives, their host families, and IDPs in evacuation centers that are not officially recognized by the government. Particular attention will be given to persons with specific needs such as: female-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, children, elderly, people with/living disabilities, and indigenous peoples. Extra care will be taken by the implementing organizations to ensure that the emergency response interventions will do no further harm or will not lead to further conflict.</p>	Beneficiary profile										<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population		<input type="checkbox"/> Returnees				Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1933	1934	3900	3900	9750	9751	665	667	16248	16252
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Project Cost (USD)	663,492 (USD)																																																												

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	NCCP	CA
Situation report	Quarterly	Quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report (mid-term)	31 October 2017	30 September 2017
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2018	31 December 2017
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2018	31 January 2018

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget details per member can be found in Annex 5 (Summary Table), or upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. 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) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer James Munpa (James.Munpa@actalliance.org), 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:

Regional Programme Officer James Munpa (James.Munpa@actalliance.org)
ACT Regional Representative, Anoop Sukumaran (Anoop.Sukumaran@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. *Context*

On May 23, 2017, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched a military and law enforcement operation in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur province in Mindanao, in pursuit of Abu Sayyaf leader Isnilon Hapilon, who was believed to be the designated leader of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the Philippines. His forces fought back with reinforcement from the Maute Group, a local militant group that has pledged its allegiance to the ISIS. This led to firefight between the AFP and the Islamic extremists, which has displaced a total of 353,358 persons or 74,981 households from the 96 barangays of Marawi City and 20 municipalities of Lanao del Sur. Of the total affected population, 4,086 households/18,294 persons are currently staying in 78 evacuation centers while 70,895 households/335,064 persons are staying with their relatives tracked in 7 Regions (NDRRMC, July 5, 2017).

Latest data from the government (Ibid) revealed that there are 418 reported dead and 209 reported missing, though more are expected because of the continuous airstrikes and ground assaults from the opposing parties. The insecure situation has not allowed any detailed damage assessments to take place; however, extensive damages are expected on homes, livelihoods and infrastructures, including academic and religious structures. The President of the Philippines declared Martial Law in the Mindanao group of islands on the same day of the conflict, while Marawi City declared a State of Calamity on May 25, 2017.

1.2. *Needs*

The NDRRMC's National Response Cluster or the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) has been activated, with the DSWD, the Office of the Civil Defense, and other government agencies leading the emergency response. The UN, national civil society organizations (CSOs), international NGOs and private groups are also filling in gaps on assistance. The NEOC has reported more than PHP240 million (12 billion USD) worth of assistance, through the provision of food and non-food items (various kits related to education and WASH) WASH and health services, temporary shelter, and psychosocial support. However, based on various assessments and coordination meetings with the NEOC, UN, INGOs and local CSOs, many IDPs, especially those that are home-based or housed in non-government accredited evacuation centers, continue to be unserved or underserved. This is mostly because of the lack of identification requirements or non-registration to the government's database of affected population which leads to the non-issuance of disaster affected family access cards (DAFAC). While the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has already called for international assistance, the National Government has yet to do so, stating only that it is open to receiving foreign aid. As the conflict continues and potentially develops into a protracted crisis, many home-based IDPs will continue to be in need of assistance, along with their host families who now bear the burden of additional members in their household. Priority needs continue to be food security, non-food items (related to cooking, sleeping, hygiene and WASH), access to WASH facilities and temporary shelter and restoration of livelihoods (mostly agricultural).

The projected Muslim-Christian conflict will also have a long-term impact, necessitating solidarity action from faith-based organizations such as ACT Alliance.

1.3. Capacity to respond

NCCP Member Churches and Christian Aid partners all have a strong presence in the affected areas and have previous experiences in both natural and man-made disasters. NCCP member churches – such as the IFI, ECP, LCP, UCCP, and UMC – are already situated in the affected areas. With their prior experiences in relief response, they have the capacity to identify needs, procure supplies, mobilize volunteers, and implement relief distribution to the disaster-affected population. Kalinaw Mindanao has been carrying out inter-faith responses to Mindanao crises, including massive displacements in Sulu, Basilan and Central Mindanao caused by the All-Out War in the early 2000. Because of their strong presence in the affected areas and track record in emergency response, NCCP member churches and local partner Kalinaw Mindanao will be the direct implementers of the response. CA's partners MUCAARD, ECOWEB and IMCC ICES-DEV are local civil society organizations which have a strong background on natural disasters such as TY Washi (2011) and conflict-related projects and responses in Mindanao, such as the All-Out War (2000) and Zamboanga Siege (2013). Also, through their development projects, MUCAARD, ECOWEB and IMCC ICES-DEV have existing network partners, partner CSOs and people's organizations spread out in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, including Marawi City. ECOWEB's Executive Director is also currently serving as the sectoral representative of the National Anti-Poverty Commission - Victims of Disaster and Calamities (NAPC-VDC), which is leading the coordination of CSOs working in the Marawi emergency response. IMCC ICES-DEV also has a roster of faculty, students, doctors and lawyers which they can readily mobilize as volunteers for emergency responses, as well as strong partnership with the Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology and Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City. These partners are regularly coordinating through the CSO Coordination platform and are linked with the NEOC for coordinated response efforts.

1.4. Core Faith values

The proposed response is based on Christian Aid's core values of love and solidarity, dignity and respect, and cooperation and partnership. Through this response, Christian Aid will work through its partners in the affected areas, closely coordinating with other CSOs, NGOs and the private sector, and most especially the government (cooperation and partnership). CA's response will reflect love and solidarity and dignity and respect because it will target the IDPs most in need of humanitarian assistance (home-based and in non-government accredited ECs), and provide them with their most basic needs.

NCCP seeks to be an instrument of God's compassion and hospitality, justice and peace, and abundance and sustainability. As a prophetic service, NCCP will uphold human dignity and champion human rights in the whole duration of the response. Our response will be a channel for united witness and common action of our churches, by being in solidarity with the people whom beliefs may not be the same as our own, but are in dire need.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE (*Logical Framework [Annex 3]*)

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

The ACT Philippines Forum members believe that by working with its local NGO partners, church members and volunteers in delivering a wide range of assistance - food, NFI, WASH, cash grant, livelihood, shelter kits and psychosocial support - IDPs will be relieved, albeit temporary, from the sufferings and discrimination that they currently experience as a result of the conflict. These will also help them deal with the trauma from the violence and separation from their families and friends and their homes. IDPs will also be supported so that they can acquire identification cards to

access government support and increase their awareness on their rights as IDPs in the response process. It is assumed that responders will have access to the IDPs and markets will continue to function normally to be able to deliver the emergency response.

2.2. Impact

To address the immediate food, non-food, WASH, shelter and livelihood needs of the IDPs living in non-government accredited evacuation centers and IDPs living with host families who are affected by the ongoing armed conflict between the government forces and terrorist groups in Marawi City.

2.3. Outcomes

The project has two main outcomes: (A) Reduced suffering of the conflict affected people and the host families through the provision of immediate relief assistance; and (B) Improved resilience and economic well-being of the disaster-affected and host communities by restoring livelihoods and mainstreaming of community-based psychosocial support to the responses.

2.4. Outputs

The project has the following expected outputs: A1. Alleviated hunger of 4,500 IDP households and host families through the provision of food packs (Food); A2. 2,500 IDP households have improved access to clean water and hygiene through the provision of basic hygiene kits to IDP families; A3. 500 households (especially women family members) have access to clean water and proper hygiene practices through the provision of bio-sand filters and simple washing and bathing facilities with water storage (WASH); A4. Improved living conditions of 2,500 IDP households through the provision of non-food items for beddings/sleeping and cooking (NFI - shelter); A5. Improved condition of 200 IDP households living with host families by providing unconditional cash grants to address their immediate needs not met by received assistance (UCG); B1. Renewed livelihood activities of 550 households through the provision of seeds and agricultural tools and equipment (Livelihoods); B2. Contributed to repairing/rebuilding 300 damaged homes through the provision of shelter kits (Shelter); B3. Mainstreamed community-based psychosocial support to IDPs within the target areas (Psycho-social) and B4. Provided psychosocial support interventions to 500 IDP households within the target areas (Psychosocial).

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The following are the critical assumptions/preconditions of this project: (1) target communities and evacuation centers are accessible and safe to responders and community members; (2) markets in the areas are accessible and functioning; (3) local government units and government agencies (LGUs/GAs) and local stakeholders are supportive of the partners and their response plans; no major natural disasters will occur that may hamper operations; and, (4) internally, funds from ACT donor-members for the Appeal would meet the response requirements and arrive on time.

2.6. Risk Analysis

There are major risk factors that were identified that could affect the attainment of the target outcomes. These are the following: (1) Violent conflict intensifies and expands to other areas - Airstrikes and ground raids continue to this date though these are mostly concentrated in Marawi City and its peripheries. Based on a media report last July 5th, the Government has already gained control of Dansalan College, one of the lairs used by the extremist groups during the Marawi siege. Retaliatory attacks from the extremist groups are possible and may not necessarily take place in Marawi. The ACT Forum will continue to monitor the situation through the media, participation in government and CSO-led coordination meetings, and regular communication with partners and members of community-based organizations. ACT Forum will also ensure that the partners have

security protocols that the staff understand; (2) Markets in Iligan stop to function as a result of the increased violence -- This would cause delays in procurement and distribution of goods. The partners already have agreements with Cagayan de Oro-based suppliers for goods, should additional supplies be needed from them. This would have cost implications though, because of the distance of Cagayan de Oro to the targeted villages and ECs compared to Iligan City; and, (3) Local government units/agencies do not support the Forum and partners' response plans -- The Forum members will maximize all avenues - PINGON, HCT, NEOC, sectoral clusters, community-based organizations/IDPs so that other stakeholders will support the presence and the response plans of the Forum and their partners; and, internally, (4) Funds from ACT donor-members are insufficient and arrive late -- Individually, ACT Forum members are also raising funds from other sources including mobilising its own internal resources. Adjustments of plans will also have to be made as needed;

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

The local partners and/or member churches of NCCP and Christian Aid have presence in several of the targeted provinces and cities even before the Marawi crisis. The partners plan to continue their support after the conflict, especially to their organized communities and people's organizations. In all the target locations, NCCP and CA partners will also make sure that IDPs, communities, local government units and government agencies are informed of the response plans including the timelines to manage expectations. Partners will also make sure that IDPs and communities are linked to appropriate government agencies and NGOs that they can request for continued support after the response ends.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

A coordination platform at the local level will be established to ensure that a working and collaborative relationship between and among NCCP and CA partners happen. This platform will be maximized for cross-learning and sharing on various sectoral interventions and innovative strategies that are being employed. One such strategy is ECOWEB's Survivor-Led Response (SLR), a participatory approach that links the response to rehabilitation, resilience building and preparedness. NCCP and CA partners will also be invited to the humanitarian briefings that CA plans to conduct through its Transforming Surge Capacity (TSC) project in collaboration with the Humanitarian Leadership Academy (HLA) and ECOWEB which is leading the CSO coordination platform for the Marawi Crisis. This humanitarian briefings will target CSOs involved in the response, many of which are development NGOs that have minimal humanitarian experience. The Forum management will also ensure that all volunteers, staff and local partners are aware of the ACT Code of Conduct, Child Protection Policy, and other relevant policies prior to the implementation of the project. This will cover topics on Humanitarian Principles, ICRC Code of Conduct, local coordination system, Overview of the Core Humanitarian Standards and Protection Principles from the Sphere Standards. Coordination by the Forum members at the national level will continue using the current platform.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

The Forum members honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding. CA and NCCP also have its own Child Protection Policies that guide its staff, volunteers and consultants in dealing with children. Examples of these include the non-recruitment and hiring of children in the response; and, acquiring of free and prior informed consent from the parents before photos of their children are taken and stories and other communication materials with their children are gathered. NCCP will ensure that its key project staff will sign the NCCP Child Protection Code of Conduct prior to the project

implementation (NCCP Child Protection Policy can be made available upon request). Also, all NCCP Staff are required to sign the NCCP Child Protection Policy and the Code of Conduct as an employment condition. A complaints and response mechanism is also in place which local partners, Communities and IDPs will be briefed on it and will have access to it. These and other related policies will be shared with the staff and partners during their induction and the inception meeting. The CA's Child Protection Policy can be found in this link: <http://www.christianaid.ie/images/child-protection-policy.pdf>

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

The CA's Code of Conduct and a list of related documents and policies can be found in this link: <https://www.christianaid.org.uk/images/code-of-conduct.pdf>. Similar to the Child Protection Policy, the ACT and Forum members' Code of Conduct will be discussed with the staff and volunteers during their induction and inception meeting. IDPs and other stakeholders will also be briefed about the existing Complaints and Response Mechanism which they can utilise should there be violations by the staff of the Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

3.2. Implementation Approach

NCCP and CA partners will make use of two modalities for this project: in-kind and cash distribution. At present, the markets in Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro City are open and functioning well which would make procurement of goods feasible. However, because of considerations in the location of some target IDPs and the prevailing insecurity of the situation which would make travelling to and from Iligan and Cagayan de Oro City inconvenient for IDPs, in-kind distribution would be applied where it is more appropriate. Cash will be employed as a modality for home-based IDPs that are situated closer to the cities, and only if IDPs would prefer this as the modality for the assistance. Cash can be unconditional and unrestricted when used with the SLR Approach, though it may be conditional and restricted for the shelter and livelihood interventions. Both NCCP and CA partners have solid experience in implementing both of these modalities in the humanitarian context from previous disasters.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

The main duty bearer which is also a party to this conflict is the Government of the Republic of the Philippines including national and local agencies, the local government units and its military. The National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) has been set up to address the local agencies' earlier concern on leadership as the conflict spans different regions. To ensure that the NEOC is informed and updated on the various responses, coordination meetings are regularly being held with the cluster representatives and responding groups. The NCCP and CA partners will ensure their representation and participation to these clusters through their participation in the CSO coordination platform. Although part of the Philippine Government, the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) continues to assert its leadership in the response from the national government and the other regions mainly because Marawi City is the capital of the ARMM and the IDPs are mostly from the ARMM. However, because some IDPs have also moved to other parts of Mindanao, other regions claim responsibilities and resources to support the response. Other duty bearers include international organizations such as the United Nations that have bilateral relationships with the Philippine Government. The rights holders are the IDPs and their families who are currently suffering from the conflict. Other stakeholders include the following: the CSOs including I/NGOs, networks, faith-based organizations, churches and people's organizations which are supporting the response and/or are victims of the conflict as well. Those that are involved in the response coordinate and/or participate in the sectoral clusters and CSO coordination platform.

3.4. Field Coordination

NCCP members and Christian Aid partners are regularly coordinating with the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) through the inter-cluster coordination and sectoral cluster platforms to ensure that the entire project implementation complements the government and other stakeholders' efforts. ECOWEB leads the CSO coordination platform and represents the CSOs in the inter-cluster meetings. NCCP is a registered and accredited agency by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and will take the lead in coordinating its member churches, from the national to local level. CA and its partners are also coordinating with the Philippine INGO Network (PINGON) which Christian Aid co-convenes, UN-OCHA, and the Humanitarian Country Team where CA sits as one of the INGO representatives. CA is also a member of the START Network where it is leading the Transforming Surge Capacity (TSC) Project in the Philippines, and a member of the Project Steering Committee for the Financial Enablers' Project. NCCP also coordinates with its local partner Kalinaw Mindanao, which is comprised of various organizations responding to the crisis, and the NGOs in the TSC project. Both CA & NCCP will inform UN OCHA and the government mechanism of its responses through 3Ws and reports, respectively.

3.5. Project Management

The project will be managed through the ACT Philippines Forum led by the current convenor, from Christian Aid. Coordination and learning mechanism/platform for local level partners will be set up to encourage collaboration in 1-2 areas/locations including potentially, advocacy initiatives with other CSOs. For NCCP, the project management will deploy a project team in Iligan City who will be in charge of coordinating with the implementing partners and overseeing the implementation of the project. CA, on the other hand, will be co-managing the project with its implementing partners. Both CA & NCCP project managers will ensure the timely implementation of the response and the regular reporting to the relevant stakeholders.

3.6. Implementing Partners

NCCP and CA will work directly with its local partners and volunteers. Christian Aid and its partners are guided by the partnership principles embedded in its Partnership Agreement which both parties agree to prior to the partnership. Specific projects, on the other hand, are agreed upon and guided by CA's Funding and Reporting Agreement. NCCP will be implementing its response directly to the communities through its member churches on the ground carrying out the policies that NCCP adheres to. Other responses will be implemented through Kalinaw Mindanao, where NCCP is also a convenor.

3.7. Project Advocacy

To ensure that the affected population is at the centre of the response and that their voices are amplified and heard, NCCP and CA will advocate for the respect of human and IDPs' rights in the on-going conflict and the declaration of martial law in the island of Mindanao. This advocacy will be carried out as we engage with our members, partners, and other networks.

3.8. Engaging faith leaders

For NCCP, there are already existing interfaith groups which NCCP and its member churches are a member of such as Kalinaw Mindanao and Moro-Christian People's Alliance. This interfaith communities facilitate more effective and efficient responses through inclusive and contextual approach. For CA, its partners are working closely with CLEARNET Members Reconciliatory Initiatives for Development Opportunities (RIDO), Inc., the KALIMUDAN, Inc., and the Office of the Maranao and Higaunon Cultural Communities (OMAHCC) who has a network of Muslim Maranao Organizations in Iligan and Lanao del Sur, as well as engaging traditional leaders such as the Sultans,

Ustadz and the Imams whom most IDPs trust and respect, and who help to organize these groups for the interventions.

Simplified Work Plan

Activities/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Validation of needs assessment, beneficiary selection, consultation and planning meetings with partner organizations, communities/IDPs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs)						
2. Orientation/capacity building of volunteers						
3. Preparation for relief operations, by setting up and/or beefing up Emergency response teams, procurement, transportation arrangements						
4. Relief operations						
5. Monitoring						
6. Evaluation and audit						
7. Preparation and submission of report						

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

NCCP and CA through its project teams will conduct regular project implementation monitoring weekly through phone calls and e-mail, and will conduct monthly/bimonthly visits, whichever is more appropriate. A joint monitoring will also be undertaken especially in areas where there is convergence of responses among the partners. To ensure that targets and results are met in a timely and efficient manner, the project teams will use the LogFrame and the Performance Measurement Framework as guidance. To supplement these, the project teams will also use various monitoring tools such as weekly reports and monthly reports from the partners, satisfaction surveys, and feedback sessions with the implementing staff and selected beneficiaries (through FGDs or interviews, whichever is appropriate). Participatory monitoring methodologies will also be employed for these tools to ensure that beneficiaries and even staff are involved in the monitoring process. The project team will ensure that information gathered from monitoring will inform any adjustments and corrections to the project, as well as assist in facilitating necessary troubleshooting of issues in project implementation. NCCP and CA’s implementing partners will be oriented with the performance monitoring framework and capacitated with the use of monitoring tools stated above so that during situations of remote management by the project team, they would be able to conduct monitoring activities on their own. Feedback would also be provided by the project team to the implementing partners for these activities. The project team will also submit midterm and end-of-term reports to the ACT Alliance. The final financial and narrative report, as well as the audit, will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance. Should it be necessary, a revised version of this appeal may be prepared, based on suggested recommendations from the target beneficiaries for project improvement. Please see the Performance Measurement Framework (Annex 6) for details on the duration of the project implementation and key indicators and milestones for the project.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

Pursuit operations (ground assaults and aerial bombings) by the military against the armed opposition groups continue as of this writing, and Martial Law is also still in effect in Mindanao. The threats of terrorist attacks on other parts of Mindanao has led to limited mobility (e.g. curfews) and travel (e.g. travel restrictions to certain areas of Lanao del Sur). Thus, ACT implementing members and their local partners will ensure compliance to all necessary requirements such as required ID cards, permits and vehicle passes). ACT implementing members will also be in close coordination with the NEOC and the local government units (LGUs) of the target communities to ensure safety and security during project implementation. This heightened security situation in the whole of Mindanao also has implications on humanitarian efforts and IDP's access to assistance, especially since the DSWD themselves have reported that provision of important relief materials to the affected population has been hampered by difficulty of some IDPs in securing appropriate documentation and verification of their identities. These are similar challenges that will be faced by the project team, project partners and beneficiaries. The project team recognizes that such challenges may result to some operational delays or precluded humanitarian assistance. Proper coordination with the NEOC, LGUs and traditional leaders (Sultanates) will also be conducted to avoid causing any harm to anyone through the interventions, especially since rido (clan feuds) is prevalent among Maranao IDPs. Project staff from both ACT Forum and partners may also experience physical, mental and emotional stress, and thus would be provided with proper insurances, controlled deployment, stress debriefing, and other benefits. Training or workshop in human rights monitoring and documentation may prove helpful in ensuring safety and security for the staff and implementing partners

4.3. Knowledge Management

Lessons and good practices in humanitarian intervention amidst the conflict situation and the declaration of martial law will be documented using anecdotes or stories and shared by the Forum members to the implementing partners and beneficiaries, with strict observance of confidentiality and with consideration of possible security risks wherever needed. At the end of the project, evaluation will be conducted with the target communities up to the project management level to particularly look at the achieved outcomes and outputs and the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions provided. This will be done through a learning event with the local partners, member churches and other key stakeholders. Through these methods, the project team will identify the main lessons learned highlighting the innovations or good practices applied in such a complex emergency, and formulate recommendations based on the weaknesses and gaps encountered for the enhancement of future projects.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The project will mainstream the cross-cutting issues of gender and gender-based violence, resilience, participation, social inclusion and anti-terrorism/corruption in all its interventions. 1) For Gender, based on various assessments on the ground, gender-related issues include the lack of partitions in ECs, lack of WASH facilities for women and girls, non-prioritization of women and girls in relief assistance distribution and lack of information on assistance needed related to VAW and GBV. This project will make sure that these issues will be taken into account, ensuring the prioritization and active participation of women in these interventions. 2) For Resilience, community-based psychosocial support will be mainstreamed into the response interventions so to help in restoring well-being and resilience of beneficiaries. 3) For Participation, consultations with beneficiaries, LGUs and traditional leaders to ensure that response interventions are appropriate

and relevant to beneficiaries' needs and the use of the survivor-led response approach will ensure that beneficiaries' are involved in the project design and implementation. 4) For Social Inclusion, ACT implementing members, being Christian organizations, may exemplify interfaith solidarity and social inclusion in their responses by working with Maranao volunteers and partners and using a non-discriminatory approach, ensuring culturally-appropriate assistance, and making no adverse distinction on the basis of religion, class, race, gender or political opinion. 5) For Anti-terrorism and Corruption, ACT implementing members will refer to safety and security protocols, and will adhere to Prevention of Fraud and Corruption and Abuse of Power Policies.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

The ACT implementing members and its partners are committed to gender equality, ensuring that the protection and assistance provided in emergencies is planned and implemented in a way that benefits women and men equally, taking into account the analysis of their needs as well as their capacities. For this project, the implementing members and its partners will provide safe spaces for women to voice and articulate their opinions and actively participate in the decision-making processes in all phases of the project, far beyond just having proportional number of male and female participants. The project will also ensure that systems to ensure the collection of gender-disaggregated data in the response is in place. Furthermore, activities for recovery will ensure that women's initiative/contribution to the recovery of the family's economic losses will be taken to account. The Project will also build on the local women's groups' capacities and will help them have a platform to be heard and to lead at any given opportunity. The response will also ensure that cases of gender-based violence be monitored and that proper referrals will be made to authorities as appropriate and necessary

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/topics/gender/page/iasc-gender-marker>

http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/action_proposal/fill_in_the_sf/section5

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

The response interventions will be designed in such a way to prevent affected populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms (e.g., loan sharks; lesser food consumption especially for women and children; trafficking) that will increase dependence on government /local power holders and hinder recovery. Raising awareness on the issues surrounding their plight and providing necessary knowledge and skills to adapt or recover from the situation will be administered during the implementation of the response. In the context of the project's seven months duration, the early rehabilitation interventions of the project will contribute toward developing the resiliency amidst the destruction caused by the humanitarian conflict. However, due to the limited timeframe of the project (7 months), the ACT implementing members cannot target concrete output on the communities' resiliency. Moreover, even though the ACT implementing members are working within the framework of LRRD, the project may not permit recovery since the situation is still unstable. Also, in this appeal, ACT implementing members have also agreed to mainstream the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles as much as possible in all of the implemented activities. This means promoting communities' psychosocial wellbeing through the services provided and the way humanitarian aid is delivered. Applying the approach, regardless of sector, will strengthen communities' own capacity for recovery and resilience.

http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/action_proposal/fill_in_the_sf/section5

5.1.3. Participation

The ACT implementing members and its partners adhere to the Core Humanitarian Standards and principles for humanitarian programming, including participation of affected populations in program design. NCCP and CA's partners, from their assessments of the areas until project planning, will conduct consultations with beneficiaries, LGUs and traditional leaders to ensure that response

interventions are appropriate and relevant to their needs at the time of distribution (from the identification of priority needs, the modality and system of distribution, identification of the specific forms of agriculture and livelihood assistance, planning construction activities). For instance, in one of the target communities, a local partner has started to organize self-help groups (SHGs) composed of IDPs and their hosts. Using the survivor-led response, the IDPs involved in the SHGs are the ones deciding on the assistance they need support for. As mentioned in the project monitoring section, the interventions will be based on the target beneficiaries' current needs and recommendations, should the project require some necessary adjustments within the implementation period. Also, to further facilitate the active participation of target beneficiaries, NCCP and Christian Aid through its partners will ensure that relevant information regarding its response interventions will be properly disseminated in the target population's local dialect.

5.1.4. Social inclusion / Target groups

The project team will ensure that in the implementation of the project, the safety, security and well-being of children, elderly, pregnant women and disadvantaged groups who are living with both physical and/or mental disability, are prioritized. The response will continue to put prime consideration to the inclusive participation of persons with disabilities. Through the consultation of Islamic traditional leaders and scholars, the implementing partners hope to contribute to target IDPs' resilience by removing all barriers that exclude them from humanitarian activities. For instance, there are already many reported acts of discrimination to Maranao IDPs (e.g. apartment owners refusing to lease their apartments to Maranaos because most of the terrorist group members were Maranaos), and Muslim-Christian clashes are heightening in the areas where IDPs have evacuated. ACT implementing members, being Christian organizations, may exemplify interfaith solidarity and social inclusion in their responses by working with Maranao volunteers and partners and using a non-discriminatory approach, ensuring culturally-appropriate assistance, and making no adverse distinction on the basis of religion, class, race, gender or political opinion.

5.1.5. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

Since this humanitarian crisis emerged from a conflict between the armed forces of the government and local armed opposition groups, there is some risk of the presence of members of these terrorist groups in the target areas of intervention. There is a possibility that assistance given to the target families may be stolen especially in cases where the armed groups expand their areas of operation or attacks have been made to these target communities. Should the government's military and police lose control of the security situation, mine risks, targeted and non-targeted attacks, carjacking, kidnapping, and other crimes may arise, in which all the stakeholders would be at stake. In addition to these, because of to the complexity of the situation and heightened security, some areas are restricted for passage or may only be reached using alternate routes that are longer. For such instances, ACT implementing members will refer to their own safety and security protocols. With regards to corruption, ACT members adhere to Prevention of Fraud and Corruption and Abuse of Power Policies.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

NCCP and CA, as well as their implementing partners, are committed to strict adherence to the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policy. Target interventions will follow the IASC guidelines on including sector-specific social and psychological considerations, such as considering cultural practices (e.g. ensuring that food packages are Halal, malongs as part of sleeping/hygiene kits), household roles, and ensuring that safe aid for all is provided in a way that promotes dignity and builds on existing strengths. To ensure that interventions are culturally-appropriate, would avoid clan conflict (rido), and would reach the unserved/underserved, prior consultation and coordination will not only be done with the LGUs of

the target communities, but also with the traditional leaders and scholars (e.g. Sultans). ACT implementing members will also coordinate with other key stakeholders such as the government, UN-OCHA, INGOs, NGOs, and other CSOs from national, regional and barangay level to avoid duplication of responses and maximize resources, as well as to ensure the security and safety of the implementing partners and beneficiaries during distributions and other activities.

5.3. *Complaints mechanism + feedback*

With due consideration to the cultural sensitivities of the targeted IDPs, especially the Maranaos, appropriate complaints and response mechanisms will be established by NCCP's member churches and partners and CA's partners in the target communities of the project. These complaints and response mechanism may primarily be through face-to-face feedback gathering through Maranao volunteers or traditional leaders. Post-distribution monitoring will also be conducted after distributions to gather feedback from the beneficiaries and assess the relevance and appropriateness of the response. At the conclusion of the project, ACT implementing members, with their partners, community leaders and target population will be involved on project evaluations and project accomplishments.

5.4. *Communication and visibility*

As part to our commitment to accountability, ACT Philippines' forum members will document its work and make it visible on several media platforms (written and online). The forum members will closely coordinate with the ACT Regional Office and ACT Secretariat Communications' Department for the sharing of relevant information to different audiences. The Forum members will also adhere to ACT Communications Policies including the requirement to co-brand response efforts. ACT implementing members will support local partners in the documentation, learning and communications work, and produce infographics, briefers, and human-interest articles or stories that will highlight updates in the emergency and the ACT response.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. *Consolidated Budget*

EXPENDITURE		Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS			
1	PROGRAM STAFF		
	Appeal Lead	0	0.00
	Total international program staff	0	0.00
	Total national program staff	1'422'000	29'020.41
	TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF	1'422'000	29'020
2	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		
2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	8'275'500	168'887.76
2.2.	Food security	9'750'000	198'979.59
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	2'998'000	61'183.67
2.4.	Health / Nutrition	0	0.00
2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support	778'000	15'877.55
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration	1'700'000	34'693.88
2.7.	Education	0	0.00
2.8.	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	0	0.00
2.9.	Unconditional CASH grants	2'540'000	51'836.73
2.10.	Camp Management	0	0.00
	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	26'041'500	531'459
3	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		
	TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	970'000	19'796
4	PROGRAM LOGISTICS		
	Transport (of relief materials)	545'000	11'122.45
	Warehousing	169'000	3'448.98
	Handling	1'342'000	27'387.76
	TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	2'056'000	41'959
5	PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT		
	TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	0	0
6	OTHER PROGRAM COSTS		
6.1.	SECURITY		
	TOTAL SECURITY	0	0
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION		
	TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION	60'000	1'224
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES		
	TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	26'000	531
	TOTAL DIRECT COST	30'575'500	623'990
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT			
e.g.	<u>Staff salaries</u>		
	Salaries 50% for Programme Director	222'000	4'530.61
	Salaries 25% for Project Finance Officer	195'000	3'979.59
	Salaries 50% for Bookkeeper	114'500	2'336.73
	<u>Office Operations</u>		
	Office rent	108'000	2'204.08
	Office Utilities	96'000	1'959.18
	Office stationery	96'000	1'959.18
	<u>Communications</u>		
	Telephone and fax	30'000	612.24
	Cell phone load	24'000	489.80
	Internet Service	24'000	489.80
	Postage	6'000	122.45
	<u>Other</u>		
	Insurance	73'200	1'493.88
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	988'700	20'178
		3%	3%
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	31'564'200	644'167
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%		946'926.00	19'325.02
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	32'511'126.06	663'492.37
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)		32'511'126.06	663'492.37

6.2. Summary Budget

% of total budget for activities (USD)		
Activities	NCCP	CA
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	80%	20%
Food security	69%	31%
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	80%	80%
Protection / Psychosocial support	0%	100%
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	100%	0%
Unconditional CASH grants	0%	100%
	% of members' individual expenditures vis-à-vis total expenditures (USD)	
	NCCP	CA
	64%	36%

7. Annexes



Annex 1 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
To address the immediate needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host households in Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur and Iligan City affected by the ongoing Marawi conflict.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Reduced suffering of the conflict affected people and the host households through the provision of immediate relief assistance.	<p>4,500 Halal food packs distributed to home-based IDP households and those staying in non-government accredited ECs</p> <p>2,500 hygiene kits distributed to home-based IDP families</p> <p>6 units of bio-sand filters, 6 units of temporary washing areas and bathing facilities constructed for 500 IDP households living in non-government accredited ECs</p>	<p>CA & NCCP partners' reports: beneficiary list forms/acknowledgment receipts, post-distribution reports, end-of-project reports</p> <p>DSWD/LGU reports, UN OCHA SitReps or 3Ws map</p> <p>Field Visit Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>The conflict situation is stabilized.</p> <p>All target areas are accessible and no major logistical challenges.</p> <p>Active support of LGUs and relevant agencies, such as local partners and member churches.</p>

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Core Humanitarian
STANDARD

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

<p>B. Improved the resilience and economic well-being of the disaster affected and host communities by restoring livelihoods and mainstreaming of community-based psychosocial support to the responses.</p>	<p>2,500 sleeping materials and kitchen/cooking utensils/sets distributed to target IDP families</p> <p>Unconditional cash grants transferred to 200 IDP families</p> <p>300 sets of shelter repair kits provided to the IDP households as a post-crisis intervention</p> <p>550 HHs were provided with livelihoods assistance through agricultural support and small commercial businesses</p> <p>CBPS is mainstreamed for at least 4,500 households covered by NCCP member churches/partners, ensuring participation of the beneficiaries in all phases of implementation, and the "do no harm" principle is observed</p>	<p>Post-distribution Monitoring/Evaluation Report</p> <p>Photo and Written Documentation</p>	
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	500 households provided with psychosocial interventions, referrals made as applicable		
OUTPUT(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A.1. Alleviated hunger of 4,500 IDP households (in evacuation centres and living with host families) through the provision of food packs.	4,000 IDP households receive Halal-certified food pack 500 IDP households receive food packs focused for lactating mothers.	Beneficiary list forms; distribution records Delivery and acknowledgment receipts	Availability and timely release of funds Quality and quantity required for food and NFI items are available
A.2. 2,500 IDP households have improved access to clean water and hygiene through the provision of basic hygiene kits to IDP households (both in evacuation centres and living with host families).	2,500 IDP households receive basic hygiene kits	Accomplishment reports for constructed facilities with photo-documentation Post-distribution monitoring Report (Documentation of FGDs with target population; interviews with beneficiaries)	Support from LGU leaders, interfaith groups and other key stakeholders are present Security situation becomes stable and IDPs are able to return to their homes
A.3. 500 households (especially women family members) have access to clean water and proper hygiene practices through the provision of bio-sand filter and simple washing & bathing facilities with water storage, in evacuation centers.	At least 500 IDP households have access to potable water through the bio-sand filters	Field visit monitoring reports Photo and written documentation	Areas remain accessible and distributions can take place Feasibility of livelihood activities

<p>A.4. Improved living conditions of 2,500 IDP households (in evacuation centres and living with host families) through the provision of non-food items for beddings/sleeping and cooking.</p> <p>A.5 Improved condition of 200 IDPs households living with host households by providing unconditional cash grants to address their immediate needs not met by received assistance.</p> <p>B.1. Renewed livelihood activities of 550 HHs through the provision of seeds and agricultural tools & equipment.</p> <p>B.2. Contributed to repairing/rebuilding 300 damaged homes through the provision of shelter kits.</p>	<p>500 IDP households have access to simple washing facilities with water storage</p> <p>2,500 IDP households receive beddings/sleeping materials and kitchen/cooking utensils/tools</p> <p>200 IDP households receive cash grants for immediate needs</p> <p>350 IDP HHs receive seed and agricultural tools and equipment</p>		<p>No extreme weather events that will hamper relief and recovery response</p>
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<p>B.3. Mainstreamed community-based psychosocial support to IDPs within the target areas</p> <p>B4. Provided psychosocial support interventions to 500 IDP households within the target areas.</p>	<p>200 IDP HHs are supported with their vending/trading livelihoods</p> <p>300 households were given shelter repair kits to help rebuild their homes</p> <p>4500 households covered by NCCP partners access mainstreamed CBPS activities with the food/non-food assistance they receive.</p> <p>500 households receive psychosocial support interventions to aid their well-being.</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <p>A.1.1. Distribution of food packages to 4,500 HHs (NCCP and CA)</p> <p>A.2.1. Distribution of hygiene kits to 2,500 HHs (NCCP and CA)</p> <p>A.3.1. Setting up of 6 bio-sand filters, construction of 6 temporary washing/bathing facilities in three ECs for 500 IDP households(CA)</p> <p>A.4.1. Distribution of NFIs (sleeping kits and cooking utensils) to 2,500 HHs (NCCP and CA)</p> <p>A.5.1. Distribution of cash grant to 200 home-based households(CA)</p>			<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Sufficient funds are obtained and arrive on time.</p> <p>Validated needs assessment and data are available.</p>

<p>B.1.1. Distribution of agricultural support to 350 HHs (NCCP)</p> <p>B.1.2. Distribution of livelihood support to 200 HHs (NCCP)</p> <p>B.2.1. Distribution of shelter kits to 300 HHs (NCCP)</p> <p>B.3.1. Direct provision of psychosocial support interventions and/or referrals (NCCP)</p> <p>B.4.1. Provision of psychosocial support interventions to 500 households(CA)</p>	<p>Access to target areas are secured and logistical requirements are met</p> <p>Local markets are functional.</p> <p>Local partners and member churches are supported</p> <p>Interfaith groups (particularly Christian-Muslim) are maximized</p> <p>Implementation of Martial Law does not hamper the distribution of relief and recovery response</p>
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Annex 2 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	Impact on project implementation <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
Violence intensifies and expand to other communities	external	Medium	high	Ensure partners have security management plans; continue monitoring the situation to determine the feasibility of pushing through with activities; Forum and partners will continue to coordinate with government, military and other agencies and participate in coordination meetings; support advocacy on IDPs and human rights
Iliigan Markets stop to function	external	Medium	High	Partners have already started to explore other markets within Mindanao particularly Cagayan de Oro (CDO) markets for in-kind support. However, there will be cost implications because of the distance of CDO to the targetted locations of the IDPs.
Lack of support from LGUs, government agencies and other stakeholders	external	Medium	Medium	Regular participation in cluster and coordination meetings; close coordination and regular communication with local stakeholders
Pledges from donor-members do not meet the requirements of the Appeal	internal	high	high	Mobilise funds from other sources; support partners' fund-raising activities

Annex 3 – Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest in project (<i>weak / medium / strong</i>)	Level of engagement of stakeholder/ability to bring about change (<i>weak / medium / strong</i>)	Potential type of engagement (<i>Positive / Negative</i>)	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
Philippine National Government	Strong	Strong	Negative	Coordination using established platforms e.g. NEOC, inter-cluster
Local Government	Strong	Strong	Positive	Coordination and collaboration; capacity building
Civil Society Organizations	Strong	Strong	Positive	Coordination, info. Exchange and collaboration; push for localization of ER; capacity building
International organizations (UN, INGOs)	Strong	Medium	Positive	Coordination, information exchange and collaboration
Military	Strong	Weak	Negative	Coordination
IDPs	Strong	Medium	Positive	Survivor led response
Churches	Strong	Medium	Positive	Coordination and collaboration

Annex 4 – Performance Measurement Framework

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
<p>IMPACT</p> <p>To address the immediate needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host families affected by the ongoing military operations from Marawi City and nearby villages and Iligan and Cagayan de Oro cities</p>		<p>84,856 families or 400,440 individuals were affected by armed conflict in Marawi.</p> <p>3,982 families or 18,335 individuals in 78 registered (ECs)</p> <p>70,895 families or 335,064 home-based IDPs in 409 villages in 7 Regions.</p> <p>98 reported casualties (20</p>		<p>NDRRMC Situation Reports</p> <p>DSWD-DROMIC Report</p> <p>Local Government Unit reports</p> <p>UN OCHA SitReps</p> <p>NEOC Reports</p>	<p>Mid and end of project</p>	<p>NCCP & CA Project Managers</p> <p>Submission of interim and final report</p>

		<p>civilians, 18 Uniform Personnel, 31 Hospitals, 29 Unidentified) and 209 Missing</p> <p>Data as of July 5, 2017</p>				
<p>OUTCOME(S)</p> <p>A. Reduced suffering of the conflict affected people and the host families through the provision of immediate relief assistance</p>	<p>4,500 food packs distributed to home-based IDP families and those staying in non-government accredited ECs</p> <p>3,000 hygiene kits distributed to the IDP families, 4 units of bio-sand filters, 2 temporary washing areas and</p>	<p>Baseline Data # of families in # target communities (home-based and ECs):</p> <p>a. Balo-I – 5,247 families (1,253 in 10ECs + 3,994HB)</p> <p>b. Saguwaran – 4,116 families</p>	<p>Within the first 2 months, validation of needs assessment, beneficiary selection, consultation and planning meetings with local partners/ communities/ IDPs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are done.</p>	<p>CA & NCCP partners' reports</p> <p>Staff meeting minutes</p> <p>Distribution records</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Weekly, Monthly</p>	<p>Disaster Response Committee, program staff, and local partners</p> <p>Submission of situation reports (first 2 months)</p>

	<p>2 bathing facilities constructed in non-government accredited ECs</p> <p>3,000 sleeping materials and cooking materials distributed to the target IDP families</p> <p>Unconditional cash grants transferred to 250 families</p>	<p>(512 in 8ECs + 3,604HB)</p> <p>c. Pantar – 1,378 families (110 in 1ECs + 1,268HB)</p> <p>d. Iligan City – 15,473 families (770 in 5ECs + 14,703HB)</p> <p>Source: Data as of June 30, 2017</p>	<p>Within the 2nd to 4th month, the immediate assistance to the IDP families in # target communities including distribution of food packs, hygiene kits, NFIs (sleeping materials and cooking utensils) were completed.</p> <p>Construction of washing and bathing facilities are also completed and bio-sand filters were set up.</p>	<p>Field Visit report</p> <p>Evaluation report</p> <p>Photo documentation</p>		
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<p>B. Improved the resilience and economic well-being of the disaster affected and host communities by restoring livelihoods</p>	<p>300 sets of shelter repair kits provided to the IDPs as a post-crisis intervention</p> <p>550 HHs were provided with livelihoods assistance through agricultural support and small commercial businesses</p> <p>CBPS is mainstreamed in all the responses being provided, ensuring participation of the beneficiaries in all phases of implementation, and the "do no harm" principle is observed</p>		<p>Unconditional cash grants were transferred to IDP families.</p> <p>Livelihood support and distribution of shelter kits will be completed within the 6-month timeframe, given the stability of the situation.</p> <p>Monitoring visits will be conducted every month to ensure timely and efficient provision of assistance.</p>		<p>Monthly</p>	<p>Disaster Response Committee, program staff, and local partners</p>
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	Psychosocial interventions mainstreamed into activities and if needed, referrals made					
OUTPUT(S)						
A.1. Alleviated hunger of 4,500 IDPs and host families through the provision of food basket.	4,500 IDP families receive halal food packs Communal kitchen is set up in 4 EC or communities		Distribution of Halal food packages to 4,500 HHs and setting up of communal kitchen is completed within the 2nd and 3rd month.	Beneficiary list Distribution records Delivery and acknowledgement receipts RDO assessment report	Weekly	Disaster Response Committee, program staff, and local partners Field visit reports and staff meeting minutes
A.2. Improved access to clean water and hygiene through the	3,000 families receive basic hygiene kits		Distribution of hygiene kits to 3,000 HHs is completed on the 3rd month. Setting up of 4 units of	Actual constructed		

<p>provision of basic hygiene kits to 3,000 IDPs (in ECs and living with host families) including bio-sand filter and simple washing & bathing facilities especially for women.</p> <p>A.3. Improved living conditions of 3,000 (in ECs and living with host families) through the provision of non-food items for beddings & cooking</p>	<p>500 IDPs have access to potable water through the bio-sand filter</p> <p>1000 IDP families have access to simple washing facilities</p> <p>3,000 no. of IDPs receive NFI for bedding</p> <p>3,000 no. of IDPs receive NFI with cooking materials/tools</p>		<p>bio- sand filters is done.</p> <p>Construction of 2 temporary washing areas and 2 bathing facilities in non-government accredited ECs are completed in the 4th month.</p> <p>Distribution of NFIs to 3,000 HHs (sleeping materials & cooking utensils) are done on the first 3 months.</p>	<p>facilities</p> <p>Documentation of FGDs with target population; interviews with beneficiaries</p>		
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<p>A.4 Improved condition of 250 IDPs families living with host families by providing unconditional cash grants to address their immediate needs/complement or augment relief that are appropriate to their situation (food, non-food items, livelihood, education, shelter and etc.).</p> <p>B.1. Renewed livelihood activities of 550 HHs through the provision of seeds and agricultural tools & equipment.</p>	<p>250 IDP families receive cash grants for immediate needs</p>		<p>Distribution of cash grants to 250 home-based families were accomplished on the 3rd to 4th month.</p> <p>Livelihood support to 550 IDP HHs were provided,</p>	<p>Cash transfer vouchers</p> <p>Beneficiaries' list</p>		
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<p>B.2. Contributed to repairing/rebuilding 300 damaged homes through the provision of shelter kits.</p> <p>B.3. Provided community-based psychosocial support to IDPs within the target areas</p>	<p>300 IDP HHs receive seed and agricultural tools and equipment</p> <p>200 IDP HHs are supported with their vending/trading livelihoods</p> <p>300 families were given shelter repair kits to help rebuild their homes</p>		<p>given the situation is stabilized.</p> <p>Shelter repair kits were provided to 300 IDP families, as a post-crisis intervention.</p> <p>Direct provision of psycho-social support interventions</p>	<p>Livelihoods needs assessment form</p> <p>Beneficiary list</p> <p>Distribution list and acknowledgement receipts (beneficiaries)</p> <p>HH surveys</p>		
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			and/or referrals to IDP families, as necessary, was provided.	Shelter kits needs assessment form Distribution list (beneficiaries) and acknowledgement receipts (HH) Case study forms		
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Annex 5 – Summary Table

Summary	NCCP	Christian Aid
Implementation period	From 1 June 2017 to 31 December 2017 Total duration: 7 (months)	From 1 June 2017 to 31 October 2017 Total duration: 5 (months)
Geographical area	Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte, Mindanao	Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte, Mindanao
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Food - 3,500 families; WASH - 1,500 families; livelihoods - 550 families; 1,500 - shelter/kits	Food security - 1,000 families; shelter/NFI- 1,000; WASH - 1,000 families; protection/psycho social - 2,000 families and 200 families unconditional cash -
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 421,732.45	US\$ 241,759.92

Annex 6 – Security Risk Assessment

Principle threats:

Threat 1: Terrorism

Threat 2: Non-targeted armed conflict

Threat 3: Health issues

Threat 4: Natural Hazards

<i>Impact</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
<i>Probability</i>					
Very likely				Terrorism Non-targeted armed conflict	
Likely			Health Issues		
Moderately likely				Natural Hazards	
Unlikely					
Very unlikely					

Annex 7 – Humanitarian advocacy

Advocacy should be carried out at which level?				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional	<input type="checkbox"/> Global	
<i>Involves local partners and ACT Forum</i>	<i>Involves local partners and ACT Forum</i>	<i>Involves ACT Forum and ACT Secretariat</i>	<i>Involves ACT Forum and ACT Secretariat</i>	
Priority Messages				
1. Respect human rights and IDPs rights				
Level of sensitivity				
<input type="checkbox"/> Very low	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Very high
Actions to be taken				
Locally: Awareness raising		Nationally: Awareness raising		
Stakeholder Analysis				
Targets	Target's interest in project	Level of engagement of target/ability to bring about change	Potential type of engagement	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
Government/Military	strong	strong	positive	Reporting HR abuses through the different clusters esp. protection cluster

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Core Humanitarian STANDARD The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

Media	medium	strong	positive	For wider dissemination; awareness raising - Reports from protection cluster by CSOs shared with media
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Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest in project	Level of engagement of stakeholder/ability to bring about change	Potential type of engagement	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
ACT Philippines Forum	strong	strong	positive	Communication for wider dissemination
I/NGOs	strong	strong	positive	Participation in clusters so that HR abuses are reported; IDPs rights are protected; communication
FBOs	strong	strong	positive	Same as above

Advocacy focal point

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