

actalliance

APPEAL

“We can't sell these damaged crops anymore. It's devastating. We might just feed these to the animals, our carabaos. I could also cook this for my family, we will just have to make do”

Gladys Ganado, a 48-year-old farmer, showing us her damaged corn crop in Brgy. Sta. Isabel, Ilagan City, Isabela province



Response to the super typhoon Mangkut- PHL181

Appeal Target: US\$ 559,640
Balance requested: US\$ 559,640



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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

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Project Summary Sheet																							
Project Title	Humanitarian Response to Super Typhoon Mangkut																						
Project ID	PHL181																						
Location	Philippines / Region 1 (Ilocos), Region 2 (Cagayan Valley), Region 3 (Central Luzon) and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) / Northern Philippines																						
Project Period	From 17 September 2018 to 17 September 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)																						
Modality of project delivery (if applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Local churches organized in ecumenical formation																						
Forum	ACT Philippines Forum																						
Requesting members	National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP), Christian Aid (CA)																						
Local partners	<p>NCCP member churches organized as Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees under the following Regional Ecumenical Councils (RECs): Ilocos Regional Ecumenical Council (IREC), Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA), Regional Ecumenical Council in the Cordillera (RECCORD), and Pangasinan and Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly (PACLEA)</p> <p>CA will be implementing its response through the following partners: Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc. (PhilRADS); People's Disaster Risk and Response Network (PDRRN)</p>																						
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
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Project Impact	To contribute to enabling the Typhoon Mangkut (Ompong) affected population in Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR in the Philippines meet their basic survival and diverse needs.																						
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. Target population have access to food and non-food items, to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.</p> <p>B. Affected population have increased capacity to go back to their normal living conditions and livelihood activities</p> <p>C. Enhanced capacity of the local groups to cope, prepare and respond to disasters and effects of climate change through capacity-building and technical support</p>																						

Target beneficiaries	Beneficiary profile																																																																																																																		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population <input type="checkbox"/> Returnees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population																																																																																																																		
	<p>The proposed project aims to assist 6,300 families or 22,617 individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups (i.e., poor/landless farmers) in Regions 1, 2, 3, and CAR, who are among the most severely affected by Typhoon Mangkut. Priority will be given to hard-to-reach and unserved/underserved communities, where minimal government presence/public services exists. Particular attention will be given to persons with special needs such as: female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly, people living with disabilities, indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Estimated numbers of direct beneficiaries:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="12">Beneficiaries</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0-5 years</th> <th colspan="2">6-18 years</th> <th colspan="2">19-25 years</th> <th colspan="2">Above 65 years</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> <th rowspan="2">HH</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> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food Security Assistance</td> <td>928</td> <td>868</td> <td>2712</td> <td>2575</td> <td>4210</td> <td>4158</td> <td>294</td> <td>409</td> <td>8145</td> <td>8010</td> <td>16,155</td> <td>4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASH</td> <td>206</td> <td>193</td> <td>603</td> <td>572</td> <td>936</td> <td>924</td> <td>65</td> <td>91</td> <td>1810</td> <td>1780</td> <td>3,590</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter Kit</td> <td>103</td> <td>96</td> <td>301</td> <td>286</td> <td>468</td> <td>463</td> <td>33</td> <td>45</td> <td>905</td> <td>890</td> <td>1,795</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural Assistance</td> <td>309</td> <td>289</td> <td>904</td> <td>858</td> <td>1404</td> <td>1386</td> <td>98</td> <td>137</td> <td>2715</td> <td>2670</td> <td>5,385</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRR Education</td> <td>41</td> <td>39</td> <td>121</td> <td>114</td> <td>187</td> <td>185</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>362</td> <td>356</td> <td>718</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unconditional Cash Assistance</td> <td>371</td> <td>347</td> <td>1085</td> <td>1031</td> <td>1684</td> <td>1663</td> <td>117</td> <td>163</td> <td>3257</td> <td>3204</td> <td>6,462</td> <td>1,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beneficiaries												0-5 years		6-18 years		19-25 years		Above 65 years		Total		Total	HH	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	Food Security Assistance	928	868	2712	2575	4210	4158	294	409	8145	8010	16,155	4,500	WASH	206	193	603	572	936	924	65	91	1810	1780	3,590	1,000	Shelter Kit	103	96	301	286	468	463	33	45	905	890	1,795	500	Agricultural Assistance	309	289	904	858	1404	1386	98	137	2715	2670	5,385	1,500	DRR Education	41	39	121	114	187	185	13	18	362	356	718	200	Unconditional Cash Assistance	371	347	1085	1031	1684	1663	117	163	3257	3204	6,462	1,800
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Project Cost (USD)	US\$ 559,640																																																																																																																		

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 October 2018 (First SitRep due) and then quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	16 November 2019
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	16 December 2019

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 targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet 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 Program 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:

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

Typhoon Mangkhut (locally named "Ompong") entered the Philippines Area on September 12 at 3:00 in the afternoon, packing 205-kph winds and gusts of up to 255 kph. The 900 km-wide Typhoon Mangkhut made its landfall in Baggao, Cagayan on September 15 at 1:40 AM, carrying winds of up to 200 km per hour and heavy rainfall, causing power outages in some areas. Six provinces were placed under Tropical Cyclone Warning Signal (TWCS) #4 and ten provinces were placed under TCWS #3 in regions I, II and CAR.

As of September 18, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported a total of 510,151 families or 2,148,059 persons affected by Typhoon Mangkhut from 4,836 barangays in regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, NCR, and CAR. The typhoon left 402 areas flooded of which, only 190 have subsided. It also triggered 20 reported landslide incidents in CAR alone, which caused road closures, shelter damage, damage to livelihood, and loss of human lives. A total of 121,715 houses were reported damaged. While the death toll confirmed by the NDRRMC remains at 23, the number of confirmed injured has risen to 134. Meanwhile, recent media reports, citing regional officials, place the death toll at about 100 people, mostly in CAR due to landslides.

UN OCHA estimates 3.4 million people were exposed to the typhoon with 550,000 in need of humanitarian assistance. Shelter and livelihoods were identified to be the most affected damage due to strong winds. An updated Department of Agriculture report showed that agricultural damage is at PHP 26.77 billion affecting rice, corn, high value crops, fisheries and livestock covering 755,361 hectares, the highest recorded since Typhoon Yolanda in 2013. TY Mangkhut also came in a time when the country is experiencing significant increase in inflation rates which was 6.4% in August - double from last year's 3.1%. Prices of consumer and commodity goods have been gradually increasing in recent months, adding burden to the poor, especially the disaster-affected communities.

1.2. Needs

In collaboration with relevant stakeholders and based on the rapid needs assessment of its local networks, the ACT Forum identified the following humanitarian needs:

Food security and agriculture – The disruption to agricultural production will negatively impact communities' food security over the coming months. The loss of the September and October harvests of corn and rice will potentially exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. Based on the assessment reports of the local partners, emergency relief from the government is insufficient and comes in trickle. Many households have not received relief from their local government units.

Shelter – Typhoon Mangkhut caused extensive damages to homes and personal belongings of the affected communities. Totally and partially damaged homes expose households to elements and compromise their safety and security. Those most in need of immediate assistance are families who have lost their homes, low-income households who cannot afford the repairs or purchase of materials, and vulnerable and marginalized sectors.

Water, sanitation and hygiene – Floods damaged existing water supply and sanitation infrastructures. Disaster-affected communities also fear spread of diseases caused by stagnant

floods, contaminated water supplies, and lack of sanitation and hygiene control in the evacuation centers.

Early recovery and livelihoods – The majority of the affected population are dependent on farming and fishing as a source of livelihood. The typhoon washed down and flooded the agricultural lands almost in time for harvest. Much of the crops (mostly corn, rice, and vegetables) were destroyed and cannot be sold anymore. Many have no alternate source of income as their crops have been destroyed, poultry and livestock have been killed. As such, they may be forced to adopt negative coping strategies, such as selling of assets, or taking out high-interest loans.

CBDRR-CCA – In order to support and build community resilience, the disaster-affected families need to have a deep understanding and analysis on their disaster risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities. It is also important to raise the communities' awareness on the implications and effects of climate change on their disaster risks.

1.3. Capacity to respond

NCCP has been established since 1963 and possesses rich humanitarian experience. With its wide network of churches rooted in the local communities and the well-trained staff, the NCCP Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service (PUFWS), where the humanitarian program of the Council is lodged, is able to conduct rapid and continuing assessments, facilitate the humanitarian response projects, and oversee various phases of the project implementation. NCCP has local constituency up to the remotest areas in the affected regions and existing ecumenical formations trained for emergency response on the ground, which enables the Council to implement its humanitarian work accountably. CA will be working with PhilRADS, the humanitarian and development organization of the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches (PCEC) and People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network (PDRRN), the Mangkhut response lead for the Humanitarian Response Consortium (HRC). CA will be supported by its internal surge pool and On Call Surge Philippines, a shared roster with 400 roster members, which CA manages. CA has been in the country for more than 20 years and has responded to emergencies in the past including typhoon Haiyan. Both NCCP and CA adheres to the ACT standards and commitments and other international mandatory standards, which is echoed to its local partners and ecumenical networks through capacity building. The regional formations also have established ties with the local government units, community organizations, and other faith-based organizations in their respective areas.

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

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

The ACT Forum members' overall efforts will contribute to meeting the basic and diverse needs of the most vulnerable socio-economical groups affected by Typhoon Mangkhut, who have very limited resources to recover from the super typhoon's onslaught. The proposed intervention targets 6,300 families (22,617 individuals) and 12 communities mostly affected by floods, landslides and catastrophic winds brought by the super typhoon in the regions of Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Cordillera and Central Luzon. This includes emergency assistance as well as recovery and rehabilitation assistance.

The intervention will take place in two forms: emergency response and medium-term response. To have a comprehensive impact, in the emergency response phase, the program will focus on fulfilling

the needs in terms of food security in the form of food kits and hygiene in the form of health kits. Furthermore, families will also be provided with unconditional cash as to allow more independence.

After the emergency response, the program will focus on the medium-term response which focuses on building the resilience of the community. This is done by providing training to the community members with regards to the DRR-CAA. In addition, local groups are mobilized in implementation of the project in order to maintain local participation throughout and promote self-reliance.

The staff members included in the project will have signed the ACT Code of Conduct and will be held accountable to them. Proper mechanisms for transparent recruitment, complaints communication, and financial audits have been established.

The project will be implemented with complete coordination with the other stakeholders and partners with the use of SPHERE standards so as to keep it as efficient as possible.

2.2. Impact

[Click here to enter text.](#) To contribute to enabling the Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) affected population in Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR in the Philippines meet their basic survival and diverse needs.

2.3. Outcomes

- A. Target population have access to food and non-food items, to meet their basic survival and diverse needs
- B. Affected population have increased capacity to go back to their normal living conditions and livelihood activities
- C. Enhanced capacity of the local groups to cope, prepare and respond to disasters and effects of climate change through capacity building and technical support

2.4. Outputs

- A.1. Alleviate hunger of 4,500 disaster-affected families through provision of food packs
- A.2. Improve access to proper hygiene through provision of hygiene kits to 500 disaster-affected families
- A.3. Support to immediate needs and loss of income of 1,800 smallholder farmers, farm tenants, and indigenous people through provision of cash assistance
- B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 250 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits
- B.2. Restoration of livelihood activities of 3,000 disaster-affected families through distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds
- C.1. Increased awareness on DRRM and climate change of 200 individuals in four target communities
- C.2. Supported 8 community-led groups in building their capacities to understand their needs and cope with disasters

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The following are the critical assumptions/preconditions of this project: Funds are available and released in a timely manner, quality and quantity required for food and NFI items are available,

security situation is manageable and evacuated families are able to return to their homes, areas remain accessible and distributions can take place without logistical challenges, no extreme weather event or emergency situation will disrupt emergency relief and recovery response activities, validated needs assessment and data are available, local markets are functional, coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations are maximized, active support of LGUs and relevant agencies, such as local partners and member churches as well as other key stakeholders, stable peace and order in target areas.

2.6. Risk Analysis

Risk factors identified to affect the implementation of the response include: Disruption of the response activities due to weather aberrations and secondary hazards, political risk (i.e. lack of support or cooperation of LGU officials), harm to children or sexual/gender-based violence by partner personnel, funds from ACT donor-members are insufficient and arrive late, fraud by partner personnel, and staff safety and security, including medical risks, and theft. To minimize these risks, the ACT implementing members will carry out mitigation strategies such as placing contingency plans when access to communities are at stake, close coordination with relevant stakeholders especially the local government units and community-based organizations, conducting staff/volunteer orientations on ACT code of conduct and humanitarian principles and standards, finding other sources for funds, drafting of security plan and safety measures particularly on cash assistance to communities.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

The project emphasizes the role of the local community in the recovery process as it provides training for Disaster Risk Reduction and promotes community-led response. It will guide the local community groups to implement various projects under the mentorship of technical partners so that the local community will be self-reliant and the recovery will be sustainable.

In addition to the food packets, the families are also provided with agricultural assistance – corn, rice and vegetable seeds; the farmers in the region are already familiar with these crops so having the resources will help them recover their lost livelihoods and be self-sufficient.

In all the target locations, CA and NCCP partners will also make sure that communities, local government units/government agencies, and local faith-based networks are informed of the response plans including the timelines to manage expectations. At the end of the project, assessments will be conducted to ensure that the goals and targets of the projects have been achieved.

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. Aside from the international guidelines and policy, 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 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. A complaints and response mechanism will be in place and local partners, communities and IDPs will be briefed on this and will have access to it for

adoption. These and other related policies will be shared with the staff and partners during their induction and the inception meeting. The CA's Safeguarding Policy can be found in this link: <https://www.christianaid.org.uk/resources/about-us/safeguarding-policy>

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

All staff members will sign the ACT code of conduct and will be held accountable through evaluations, proper communication channels and safe complaint mechanism. Sensitive information will be kept confidential. The recruitment procedures will be transparent.

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 utilize should there be violations by the staff of the Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The project focuses on both short term emergency relief as well as medium term resilience building.

Emergency assistance: As an immediate response, the proposed interventions aim to contribute to enabling the Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) affected population in Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR in the Philippines meet their basic survival and diverse needs through the provision of life-saving assistance such as food, hygiene kits, and unconditional cash grants. The provision of food packs will help alleviate hunger and support the basic and supplementary nutritional needs of around 4,500 families, while 500 families will have an improved access to proper hygiene through hygiene kits distribution. Unconditional cash grants will enable the 1,800 affected families to meet their immediate needs.

Early Recovery & Rehabilitation assistance: In the medium term, the proposed interventions aim at supporting the recovery of the affected communities through the renewal of livelihood activities, rebuilding of damaged homes, and contributing to resilience building through awareness raising on DRR-CCA and the risks implied. This includes improving the agriculture-based livelihoods of the 3,000 families through the provision of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds, and provision of shelter kits to 250 families left with totally damaged homes.

The response will also increase the awareness of around 200 individuals, within the four targeted communities, on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Through community-based DRR-CCA orientation facilitated by the NCCP, future risks and vulnerabilities of the communities will be identified. Meanwhile, eight community-led groups will also be selected for capacity building and technical support by which the communities themselves would identify, design, and implement actions to respond to their needs. CA's support to local groups could be any of the following: shared services/property/equipment, energy/power, capital inputs, early warning system, contingency/evacuation planning, government engagement, advocacy & rights claiming, and organizational strengthening. This is in line with the CA's principle on Linking Preparedness, Response and Resilience (LPRR). Protection and community-based psychosocial support will be mainstreamed in implementing the proposed intervention through community organizing approach and collective actions.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

The project stakeholders include the affected communities, which are the right holders, the national and local government units and agencies who holds the prime responsibility to respond to the needs of the affected population. CA and NCCP partners are either coordinating or engaging with the local government units in the conduct of their response, not just for sustainability but also for resources that the community needs. Lutheran World Relief (LWR), though not participating with the appeal, will help the ACT implementing members in ensuring quality and accountability of the response. Other relevant actors include the local partners, community-based organizations, faith-based actors and churches, international humanitarian organizations including the UN, and other CSOs playing a role in the overall humanitarian efforts. Both CA and NCCP will maximize the humanitarian response in strengthening and supporting the organizational capacities of the local groups.

3.4. Field Coordination

The implementing ACT members and their partners will ensure coordination of their work and, if possible, collaborate in some areas where the local partners and ecumenical councils are working. The ACT Forum members are actively coordinating their preparedness and response plans and maintain active communication with the ACT Secretariat regarding situation updates. LWR despite of not being part of the ACT Appeal, is willing to share its expertise on market analysis and CRM.

CA may also explore partnership with NATCCO (cash transfers), TAO Pilipinas (shelter); PHILSSA (people's organizations). The state universities will also support in providing scientific research and technical support to community-led projects. Meanwhile, the regional ecumenical formations also have established ties with the local government units, community organizations, and other faith-based organizations in their respective areas.

NCCP and Christian Aid are both working with other humanitarian stakeholders on the ground such as the members of Philippine Partnership on Emergency Response and Resilience (PDRRN, CODE-NGO), the newly formed Philippine FBO Forum (FBO PH) wherein PhilRADS and NCCP are members of, together with CBCP-NASSA/Caritas Philippines, for humanitarian coordination and advocacy. At the national level, CA and NCCP are both alternate representatives of the Humanitarian Country Team for INGOs and NNGOs, respectively. Moreover, CA is a member of START Network, while NCCP will participate in FSAC cluster. CA and LWR are part of the Philippine International NGOs Network (PINGON). CA is also a member of UN-led working groups: Cash Working Group, the Community Engagement Communities of Practice, and Gender in Humanitarian Action.

3.5. Project Management

CA will be in charge of the unconditional cash grants to families and supporting the local groups in implementing the programs while the NCCP will be in charge of the provision of food, shelter repair kits, and hygiene kits, as well as provision of agricultural support and the training of locals in DRR-CAA. LWR, current ACT Philippines Forum convenor, will ensure reports and other communication requirements be sent on a timely manner. Monitoring of the progress of the project and reporting will be conducted by NCCP and Christian Aid's humanitarian teams.

3.6. Implementing Partners

Forum members will directly work with its local partners and volunteers. At the community level, the NCCP activities will be co-implemented by the Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees (EcuDReaMCs) of the following regional ecumenical councils (RECs): Ilocos Regional Ecumenical Council (IREC), Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA), Pangasinan and Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly (PACLEA), and Regional Ecumenical Council in the Cordillera

(RECCORD). CA will be working with PhilRADS and PDRRN. PhilRADS is the humanitarian and development organization of the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches (PCEC) and leads the Philippine Evangelical Disaster Response Network. It was also the implementing partner of Tearfund during typhoon Haiyan in Leyte. PDRRN is a member of the Humanitarian Response Consortium and represents PPERR in the Humanitarian Country Team. CA will be supported by its internal surge pool and On Call Surge Philippines, a shared roster with 400 roster members, which CA manages. NCCP and Christian Aid are both working with other humanitarian stakeholders on the ground such as the members of Philippine Partnership on Emergency Response and Resilience (PDRRN, CODE-NGO, NASSA/Caritas Philippines and NCCP), the newly formed Philippine FBO Forum (FBO PH) wherein PhilRADS and NCCP is a member of, together with CBCP-NASSA/Caritas Philippines, for humanitarian coordination and advocacy. At the national level, CA and NCCP are both alternate representatives of the Humanitarian Country Team for INGOs and NNGOs, respectively. Moreover, CA is a member of START Network, while NCCP will participate in FSAC cluster. CA and LWR are part of the Philippine International NGOs Network (PINGON).

Insert Simplified Work Plan

Project Plan	2018				2019											
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	
1. Response planning																
1.1	Rapid needs assessment, Damage/needs/capacity assessment, and Analysis															
1.2	Consultation and planning meetings with partner organizations, community leaders, ecumenical councils															
1.3	Finalization of beneficiary selection															
2. Emergency Phase																
2.1	Preparations for relief delivery operations (RDO), Procurement and logistics, Community preparation															
2.2	Actual conduct of RDO: Food, NFI, Unconditional Cash Grants															
3. Early Recovery Phase																
3.1	Continuing needs assessment & partners' orientation															
3.2	Finalization of beneficiary/community group selection															
3.3	Organizing and pre-implementation meeting with beneficiaries															
3.4	Actual distribution: Shelter repair kits, Agricultural assistance, Community-led projects															
4. Rehabilitation Phase																
4.1	Capacity building and mentoring of local groups															
4.2	Community-based DRR-CCA Trainings															
5. Review & Evaluation																
5.1	Project monitoring and review															
5.2	Preparation and submission of Interim narrative and financial reports															

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness, and Service of NCCP (NCCP PUFWS), in which the Humanitarian Response Program is lodged, will oversee the proposed assistance. A Project-based Staff will be recruited to assist in the humanitarian response, together with the NCCP Emergency Response Officer. While CA's Response Officer will be responsible in meeting the targets and budget of the

project while the Humanitarian Program Officer will have an oversight of the entire project including its monitoring and evaluation. It is important for CA to document its process and learning as the organization builds evidence on approaches for locally-led responses. NCCP and CA's Finance Managers will monitor the budget and will take full charge in the financial management of the project. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will be prepared by the ACT implementing members, as well as the audit report, based on the guidelines set in the ACT Humanitarian Mechanism in conformity with the ACT guidelines. We will involve the beneficiaries in all stages of the project: from assessment, implementation and monitoring. Field staff will be deployed to the target areas. Initial visits to the communities and informal dialogues with the community members will be done to gather needs and insights that contributed in the design and implementation of the emergency response project. The implementers will continue with the formal dialogues through focus group discussions, meetings, and one-on-one interviews within the target areas. The agreements and any announcement related to the project activities will also be reported to the communities through meetings with implemented and agreed upon feedback system. As part of our M&E, we will regularly hold reflection sessions with partners to determine how they feel about the project and solicit their views. At the end of the project, ACT implementing members, with the local partners, community leaders and target population will be consulted on project evaluations and accomplishments.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

1. Further natural disasters and weather issues: Keep constant vigilance over the weather forecasts and plan the projects accordingly.
2. Possible physical injury to staff or locals: Have proper security policies and guidelines to be followed on the field and keep a well-stocked first aid kit in the vicinity.
3. Possible psychological injury to staff or locals: Keep an open, transparent environment that allows the staff to talk to the supervisors and for staff to talk to the staff so that any psychological issues can be addressed.
4. Misplacement or management of resources: Mechanisms to keep the resources accounted for and constant evaluations. CA has security guidelines and protocols for cash distribution that includes ensuring the safety of the beneficiaries.

4.3. Knowledge Management

Lessons and good practice in humanitarian intervention will be shared in the intention of enriching and knowledge sharing. Information management protocol will be set up so that all sensitive information will be kept completely confidential and important information will be efficiently disseminated following data protection laws and policies. At the end of the project, evaluation with the local partners will be conducted to particularly look at the outputs and effectiveness of the interventions provided. The project team will identify the main lessons learned highlighting the innovations or good practices applied in 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 ACT Philippines Forum adheres to the humanitarian principles that include policy on stewardship which entails transparent and accountable communication to its beneficiaries. At the planning stage, the ACT members will establish a system for Beneficiary Accountability. Each

member has in place an anti-fraud and conflict of interest policy and procedures that will be applied as needed.

Christian Aid's Inclusive Programming approach will ensure the mainstreaming of protection and gender concerns. Particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups such as female headed households, children, the elderly, disabled people, people suffering from HIV AIDs, widows and indigenous peoples. These vulnerable groups are more likely to suffer damages than the regular population so the project will be implemented accordingly so as not to do harm to them.

The project is focused on self-reliance and resilience of the local people which is highlighted by the training programs for the locals as well as the involvement of the eight local groups in the design and implementation of the program

The project is focused on the rebuilding of pre-disaster livelihoods and houses rather than new settlements. The seeds provided by the project are already familiar for the local farmers which would reduce the possibilities of environmental damage that can occur from the use of unfamiliar agriculture.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

In this appeal, ACT implementing members will mainstream Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles across the stages of project implementation. This means promoting communities' psychosocial wellbeing through the services provided and the way humanitarian aid is delivered. Regardless of sector of work, the response will strengthen communities' own capacity for recovery and resilience. Target interventions will follow the IASC guidelines on including sector specific social and psychological considerations, such as considering cultural practices (e.g. indigenous people's preference), household roles, and ensuring that safe aid for all is provided in a way that promotes dignity and builds on existing local strengths. ACT implementing members are also coordinating 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 maximizing resources to reach the unserved or underserved communities.

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

A CRM will be in place in all target areas as informed by the communities' preference of communication channels. This can be in the form of a feedback box to be placed in the barangay offices and will be collected regularly by the staff. A point person within the community may be assigned for quick feedback. Other forms maybe a streamer/banner that contains information where to report complaints (contact person and phone number). The protocol for handling sensitive information/complaints will be agreed with the ACT members including the dissemination to the communities.

A registry of complaints will be set up to document the complaints received and actions take to respond and resolve.

5.4. Communication and visibility

Sharing of information with the project beneficiaries will be done through the conduct of a community orientation or meeting on the project in each of the proposed municipalities. Entitlements, protocols and other relevant information will be included in the visibility materials

translated in the local dialect, enhancing the transparency of the project. Another strategy is to coordinate with LGUs to disseminate information such as the project background, proponents and partners, goals and objectives, methodologies, and planned activities through print or broadcast media. Any information that may also need to be disseminated may be done through the production and distribution of printed materials such as leaflets. In the same way, ACT members will document its work and make it visible on several media platforms. Forum members will closely coordinate with ACT Regional Office and ACT Secretariat Communications' Department to endeavor sharing relevant information to different audiences. The Forum members adhere to ACT Communications Policies including the requirement to co-brand response efforts, particularly in reporting the 3Ws with UN. ACT implementing members will support local partners in the documentation, learning and communications work. Infographics, briefers, human story articles will be produced to provide updates in the emergency and the ACT response.

5.5. Consolidated Budget

EXPENDITURE		Appeal Budget PHP	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS			
PROGRAM STAFF			
Total national program staff		2,232,800	41,695
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF		2,232,800	41,695
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items		875,000	16,325
Food security		8,550,000	159,515
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)		750,000	13,993
Early recovery & livelihood restoration		6,000,000	111,940
Emergency Preparedness / Resilience		120,000	2,239
Unconditional CASH grants		4,880,000	91,215
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		21,175,000	395,226
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION			
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		1,161,000	21,680
PROGRAM LOGISTICS			
Transport (of relief materials)		1,253,000	23,396
Warehousing		194,000	3,619
Handling		1,368,000	25,542
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS		2,815,000	52,558
PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT			
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT		45,000	840
FORUM COORDINATION			
TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION		50,000	933
STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES			
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES		540,000	10,091
TOTAL DIRECT COST		28,018,800	523,022
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT			
<u>Staff salaries</u>			
Salaries for Programme Director		252,000	4,702
Salaries for Finance Director		210,000	3,919
		30,000	561
		40,000	748
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff		252,000	4,701
<u>Office Operations</u>			
Office rent		108,000	2,017
Office Utilities		64,000	1,194
Office stationery		46,800	874
<u>Communications</u>			
Telephone and fax		65,879	1,230
<u>Other</u>			
Insurance		20,000	373
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT		1,088,679	20,318
		4%	4%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee		29,107,479	543,340
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%		873,224	16,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee		29,980,704	559,640

Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
To contribute to enabling the Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) affected population in Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR in the Philippines meet their basic survival and diverse needs.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Target population have access to food and non-food items, to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.	4,500 food packs distributed to disaster-affected families 500 hygiene kits distributed to disaster-affected families 1,800 disaster-affected families received unconditional cash grants as support to their immediate needs 250 sets of shelter repair kits distributed to disaster-affected families	Reports of CA and NCCP partners' reports (i.e. activity, assessment, monitoring, and end of project reports) and situation updates DSWD/LGU reports UN OCHA situation reports Field visits Field monitoring and evaluation report Photo documentation	Funds are available and released in a timely manner Quality and quantity required for food and NFI items are available Security situation is manageable and evacuated families are able to return to their homes Areas remain accessible and distributions can take place without logistical challenges No extreme weather event or emergency situation will disrupt emergency relief and recovery response activities
B. Affected population have increased capacity to go back to their normal living conditions and livelihood activities	Corn, rice, and vegetable seeds distributed to 3,000 disaster-affected families Target population are back to their normal living conditions and able to meet their daily needs	Satisfaction survey (i.e. post cash distribution monitoring, local groups through feedbacks) End of project review	Validated needs assessment and data are available Local markets are functional

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<p>C. Enhanced capacity of the local groups to cope, prepare and respond to disasters and effects of climate change through capacity-building and technical support</p>	<p>200 individuals in four target communities provided with orientation on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) as well as climate change</p> <p>8 community-led groups supported and mentored in implementing projects that enhance their capacities to cope with disasters; sets of shelter repair kits were distributed to disaster-affected families</p>		<p>Coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations are maximized</p> <p>Active support of LGUs and relevant agencies, such as local partners and member churches as well as other key stakeholders</p> <p>Stable peace and order in target areas</p>
<p>OUTPUT(S)</p> <p>A.1. Alleviate hunger of 4,500 disaster-affected families through provision of food packs</p> <p>A.2. Improve access to proper hygiene through provision of hygiene kits to 500 disaster-affected families</p> <p>A.3. Support to immediate needs and loss of income of 1,800 smallholder farmers, farm tenants, and indigenous people through provision of cash assistance</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p> <p>4,500 disaster-affected families receive food packs that will last for at least 10 days</p> <p>500 disaster-affected families receive basic hygiene kits</p> <p>500 disaster-affected families receive shelter repair kits</p> <p>500 disaster-affected families receive hygiene kits</p> <p>1,800 disaster-affected families receive unconditional cash grant to support their early recovery needs</p>	<p>Source of verification</p> <p>List of beneficiaries, distribution records, attendance sheets, participants' log</p> <p>Delivery and acknowledgment receipts; actual assessment reports, monitoring reports</p> <p>Signed agreements between partners and local groups</p> <p>Documentation of FGD, KII of beneficiaries</p> <p>Participation and attendance in community meetings organized by LGUs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Availability and timely release of funds</p> <p>Quantity and quality of food packs and hygiene kits are available</p> <p>Active support from LGU officials, member churches, people's organizations, and local partners are present</p> <p>Security situation is manageable and evacuated families have returned to their homes</p> <p>Target communities are accessible and distributions can take place</p>

<p>B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 250 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits</p> <p>B.2. Restoration of livelihood activities of 3,000 disaster-affected families through distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds</p> <p>C.1. Increased awareness on DRRM and climate change of 200 individuals in four target communities</p> <p>C.2. Supported 8 community-led groups in building their capacities to understand their needs and cope with disasters</p>	<p>250 disaster-affected families receive shelter repair kits</p> <p>3,000 disaster-affected families were provided with agricultural assistance through dispersal of corn, rice, and vegetables seeds</p> <p>200 individuals in four (4) target areas participate in a community-based disaster risk reduction and management and climate change orientation</p> <p>8 community-led groups were able to implement projects and activities that will strengthen their capacity in coping with disasters. Community support could be: energy/power, shared services/property/equipment, capital inputs, early warning system, contingency/evacuation planning, government engagement, advocacy & rights claiming, and organizational strengthening.</p>	<p>Local groups contingency plans</p> <p>Training outputs and documentation</p> <p>Field visit and evaluation reports</p> <p>Photo documentation</p> <p>Satisfaction survey</p>	<p>No weather aberrations or emergencies will occur that would disrupt relief distribution and other response activities</p>
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Activities	Pre-conditions
<p>A.1.1. Distribution of food packs to 4,500 families</p> <p>A.2.1. Distribution of hygiene kits to 500 families</p> <p>A.3.1. Provision of unconditional cash grants to 1,800 families</p> <p>B.1.1. Distribution of shelter repair kits to 250 families</p> <p>B.2.1. Distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds to 3,000 families</p> <p>C.1.1. Conduct of seminar/orientation on DRRM and climate change in 4 target communities</p> <p>C.2.1. Implementation of the projects/activities initiated by 8 local groups mentored by implementing/technical support partners</p>	<p>Sufficient fund received on time</p> <p>Validated needs assessment data are available</p> <p>Target communities are accessible, secured and all logistical needs are met</p> <p>Local markets are functional</p> <p>Availed support from local partners, member churches and LGU/government agencies. Local partners and member churches are supported</p> <p>Coordination with other humanitarian groups and FBO are maximized</p> <p>Response activities will not be disrupted by weather aberrations, emergency situations and security risks</p> <p>Partner staff and volunteers received orientation on humanitarian standards and code of conduct</p>

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
Disruption of the response activities due to weather aberrations and secondary hazards	External	High	Medium	Constant monitoring of weather forecast; contingency plans are in place; in case of landslide and flooding incidents, ACT members and local partners together with local authorities will map alternative access routes to the areas
Political risk (i.e. lack of support or cooperation of LGU officials)	External	Low	Low	Regular consultation with LGU officials; coordination meeting with concerned LGU agencies; Forum members will maximize all avenues/ networks (HCT, sectoral clusters, community-based organizations, church networks) to mobilize support for the response plans of the Forum and partners.
Harm to children or sexual/gender-based violence by partner personnel	Internal	Low	Low	Orientation of all staff and volunteers on ACT Alliance child safeguarding policies; all staff sign the code of conduct; monitoring of child and gender focal person; strict observance of the NCCP child protection policy and NCCP sexual harassment policy
Funds from ACT donor-members are insufficient and arrive late.	Internal	Medium	High	ACT Forum members conduct individual resource generation from other sources including mobilizing its own internal resources; adjustments of plans will also

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
				have to be made; coordination and complementation of response is being made with networks and partners
Staff safety and security, including medical risks	Internal	Medium	Low	Christian Aid to draft security plan on the conduct of cash transfers to be distributed to hard-to-reach and remote areas; close monitoring of the response with CA's service provider, NATCCO which is a network of local cooperatives, and its local members in the area; NCCP also has a security guidelines for the emergency response team on-field. Both organizations have local partners who may also provide guidance in the target areas. First aid kits to field staff are available; as well as health insurance of staff members and mapping of health facilities in project sites
Theft and diversion of cash assistance	External	Medium	High	CA has identified a partner who's able to provide good quality services for cash distribution; identification of local distribution mechanisms as well as limiting knowledge of cash movements, varying distribution days and locations; reduction of the amount of money transported at one time.

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
Affected communities	Strong	Strong	Positive	The affected communities themselves identify their needs. They will be organized and mobilized to actively participate in the activities of the response. They will also be informed of what to expect from the implementors of the project. A complaint response and feedback mechanism will be set up for the whole duration of the response to ensure accountability.
Local/Community organisations	Strong	Strong	Positive	Christian Aid partners with local organisations during implementation. Its partners are present in the areas of response and has been building their

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
				<p>capacities for preparedness and response.</p> <p>Meanwhile, NCCP engages the local community organizations, such as the organizations of farmers, youth, women, etc., in its implementation, especially in mobilizing the participation of the community.</p> <p>Both CA and NCCP will maximize the humanitarian response in strengthening and supporting the organizational capacities of the local groups.</p>
Regional Ecumenical Councils	Strong	Strong	Positive	The NCCP partners with regional ecumenical councils (RECs) in implementing its response. NCCP member

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
				<p>churches in the affected regions have long been organized as RECs. These churches have been present in the communities ever since they were established. Prior the emergency, NCCP have conducted trainings with them on DRR and humanitarian principles. As an output of the series of trainings, they were able to organize Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees. NCCP have already partnered with the RECs in previous disaster response projects (such as in Typhoon Haima in 2016 and the floods caused by monsoon rains in August-September 2018).</p>
Local government units	Strong	Medium	Positive	CA and NCCP partners are either coordinating or

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
				working together with the local government units in the conduct of their response. Engaging with local government units is ensured not just for sustainability but also for mobilizing resources that the community needs.
Faith-based organisations including churches	Strong	Strong	Positive	The ACT Philippines Forum, especially the NCCP as a member of the Philippine FBO Forum, with PhilRaDS (as an implementing partner of Christian Aid for the response and also a member of the FBO PH) will coordinate with other churches and FBOs who are also implementing humanitarian response in the affected communities.

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
International humanitarian organisations including the UN	Strong	Strong	Positive	As a member, Christian Aid coordinates and shares information with international organizations through the Philippine INGO Network and Start Network. Both CA and NCCP coordinate actions and plans with the Humanitarian Country Team. Both organizations also make sure that they are complementing their assistance with other responding organisations

Performance Measurement Framework

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
<p>IMPACT</p> <p>To contribute to enabling the Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) affected population in Regions 1, 2, 3 and CAR in the Philippines meet their basic survival and diverse needs.</p>	<p>Disaster-affected families met basic food needs and received livelihood assistance</p> <p>Level of satisfaction from beneficiaries</p>		<p>6,300 families or 22,617 individuals mostly affected by Typhoon Mangkhut</p>	<p>Assessment, monitoring and end of project reports</p> <p>Field visit reports</p> <p>Photo documentations</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>End of project</p>	<p>ACT Philippines Forum members</p> <p>Emergency response team/field staff/Regional Ecumenical Councils</p>
<p>OUTCOME(S)</p> <p>A. Reduced suffering of disaster-affected families through provision of</p>	<p>Food packs distributed to disaster-affected families</p>		<p>4,500 disaster-affected families received food packs</p>	<p>Distribution or beneficiaries list</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	<p>After every distribution</p> <p>Quarterly for DRR/CC seminars</p>	<p>Regional Ecumenical Councils / NCCP</p> <p>Partner organizations -</p>

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
immediate relief assistance B. Improved resilience capacity and economic well-being of disaster-affected families by restoration of livelihoods and support to community-led activities C. Enhanced capacity of local groups to cope, prepare and respond to disasters and effects of climate change through	One set of hygiene kit distributed to disaster-affected families Shelter repair kits distributed to disaster-affected families Corn, rice and vegetable seeds distributed to disaster-affected families Disaster-affected families received unconditional cash grants as support for their early recovery needs		500 disaster-affected families received hygiene kits 1,800 disaster-affected families received unconditional cash grants 250 disaster-affected families received shelter repair kits 3,000 disaster-affected families received agricultural assistance	Attendance sheets for seminar and activity participants Evaluation report Feedback from beneficiaries Photo documentation Minutes of coordination meetings	Mid-term and end of project	PDRRN & PhilRADS / CA

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
capacity-building and technical support	Affected communities provided with orientation on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) as well as climate change Community-led groups supported and mentored in implementing projects that enhance their capacities to claim their rights and cope with disasters		through seed dispersal 200 individuals in four affected communities participated in DRRM and climate change orientation 8 local community groups supported			
OUTPUT(S) A.1. Alleviate hunger of 4,500 disaster-affected families through provision of food packs	4,500 disaster-affected families receive food packs that will last for at least 10 days		4,500 disaster-affected families received food packs	Distribution or beneficiaries list Field monitoring reports	After every distribution Quarterly for DRR/CC seminars	Regional Ecumenical Councils / NCCP Partner organizations -

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
A.2. Improve access to proper hygiene through provision of hygiene kits to 500 disaster-affected families A.3. Support to immediate needs and loss of income of 1,800 smallholder farmers, farm tenants, and indigenous people through provision of cash assistance B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 250 damaged	500 disaster-affected families receive basic hygiene kits 1,800 disaster-affected families receive unconditional cash grant to support their early recovery needs		500 disaster-affected families received hygiene kits 1,800 disaster-affected families received cash assistance	Attendance sheets for seminar and activity participants Evaluation report Feedback from beneficiaries Photo documentation Minutes of coordination meetings Satisfaction survey through post-cash distribution monitoring	Mid-project and end report	PDRRN and PhilRADS

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
houses through the provision of shelter repair kits B.2. Restoration of livelihood activities of 3,000 disaster-affected families through distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds C.1. Increased awareness on DRRM and climate change of 200 individuals in four target communities	250 disaster-affected families receive shelter repair kits 3,000 disaster-affected families were provided with agricultural assistance through dispersal of corn, rice, and vegetables seeds		250 disaster-affected families received shelter repair kits 3,000 disaster-affected families received agricultural assistance through seed dispersal	End of project review		

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
C.2. Supported 8 community-led groups in building their capacities to understand their needs and cope with disasters	200 individuals in four (4) target areas participate in a community-based disaster risk reduction and management and climate change orientation 8 community-led groups were able to implement projects and activities that will strengthen their capacity in coping with disasters. Community support could be: energy/power, shared services/ property/equipment, capital inputs, early		200 individuals in four affected communities participated in DRRM and climate change orientation 8 local groups supported with projects to cope with disasters			

Expected Results <i>(copy & paste from Logical Framework)</i>	Indicators <i>(definition & unit of measurement)</i>	Baseline data <i>(If available)</i>	Targets for project lifespan	Data sources / collection methods	Frequency of data collection/verification	Responsibility & Reporting
	warning system, contingency/evacuation planning, government engagement, advocacy & rights claiming, and organizational strengthening.					

Humanitarian Advocacy Tool

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				
Priority Messages				
1. Communities have access to good quality emergency assistance 2. Ensure access to social safety nets such as crop insurance of smallholder farmers and farm tenants 3. Ensure participation of local communities in the disaster risk management committees and encourage/support local initiatives for climate change adaptation				
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: Lobbying & policy dialogue Regionally: Globally:				
Stakeholder Analysis				
Targets	Target's interest in project (<i>weak / medium / strong</i>)	Level of engagement of target/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
Local DRRMOs	strong	strong	positive	Participate in the local DRRM councils and committees

Response to Super Typhoon Mangkut – PHL181

Affected communities	strong	strong	positive	Encourage active participation in decision making and in all phases of the project
National government	medium	strong	positive	Strengthening of local actors in both DRRM and CCA

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
ACT Philippines Forum	strong	strong	positive	
Faith-based organizations	medium	medium	positive	
Local partners	strong	strong	positive	

Advocacy focal point

Name:	Phone number:	Email address:
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Security Risk Assessment

Principle threats:

Threat 1: Disruption of response activities due to weather aberration

Threat 2: Political risk (i.e. lack of support/cooperation from LGU officials)

Threat 3: Harm to children through partner personnel

Threat 4: Sexual/gender based violence through partner personnel

Threat 5: Medical and safety/security risks of staff members and personnel

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Likely	Low 2	Medium 1	High	High	Very high
Moderately likely	Very low	Low	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low 3 & 4	Low 5	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low

Summary Table

Summary	Christian Aid	National Council of Churches in the Philippines
Implementation period	From 24 September 2018 to 31 March 2019 6 (months)	From 17 September 2018 to 17 September 2019 12 (months)
Geographical area	Province of Isabela and Cagayan, Region 2 (Cagayan Valley)	Region 1 (Ilocos) Region 2 (Cagayan Valley) Region 3 (Central Luzon)

Response to Super Typhoon Mangkut – PHL181

Summary	Christian Aid	National Council of Churches in the Philippines
		Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input type="checkbox"/> ER ¹ /Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ER/Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	1,800 vulnerable families for cash transfers 8 local groups for protection and early recovery (collective actions of communities)	4,500 affected families from the most vulnerable socio-economical groups (i.e., poor farmers) in Regions 1, 2, 3, and CAR 4 communities for DRRM and climate change seminar/orientation
Requested budget (USD)	160,000.00 (USD)	399,640.00 (USD)

1 ER = Early Recovery