

# actalliance

## APPEAL

### Response to Super typhoon Mangkut- PHL181 (Revision 1)



***“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

Appeal Target: US\$ 704,633  
Balance requested: US\$ 66,517



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

Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD

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

[www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)

## **Table of contents**

### **1. Project Summary Sheet**

### **2. BACKGROUND**

#### *2.1. Context*

#### *2.2. Needs*

#### *2.3. Capacity to Respond*

### **3. PROJECT RATIONALE**

#### *3.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change*

#### *3.2. Impact*

#### *3.3. Outcomes*

#### *3.4. Outputs*

#### *3.5. Preconditions / Assumptions*

#### *3.6. Risk Analysis*

#### *3.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy*

### **4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### *4.1. ACT Code of Conduct*

#### *4.2. Implementation Approach*

#### *4.3. Project Stakeholders*

#### *4.4. Field Coordination*

#### *4.5. Project Management*

#### *4.6. Implementing Partners*

#### *4.7. Project Advocacy*

### **5. PROJECT MONITORING**

#### *5.1. Project Monitoring*

#### *5.2. Safety and Security Plans*

#### *5.3. Knowledge Management*

### **6. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

#### *6.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*

#### *6.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm*

#### *6.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback*

#### *6.4. Communication and Visibility*

### **7. PROJECT FINANCE**

#### *7.1. Consolidated budget*

### **8. ANNEXES**

#### *8.1. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template) Mandatory*

#### *8.2. ANNEX 7 – Summary table (compulsory template) Mandatory*

Project Summary Sheet																																	
Project Title	Humanitarian Response to Super Typhoon Mangkhut																																
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 In <span style="color: red;">Local churches organized in ecumenical formation</span>																																
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> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></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"/>	Other sector			<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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	<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	<div><div><div>Beneficiary profile</div><div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> IDPs</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Returnees</div></div><div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population</div></div></div></div></div> <div>Revision: Target beneficiaries increased by 6,350 families or 40,633 individuals.</div> <p>The proposed project aims to assist 12,650 families or 63,250 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 Mangkhut and, consequently by Typhoon Yutu (Rosita). 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><tr><th rowspan="3">Sector of Work</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 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><th>Total</th><th>HH</th></tr><tr><td>Food Security Asst.</td><td>1,724</td><td>1,611</td><td>5,036</td><td>4,784</td><td>7,819</td><td>7,722</td><td>544</td><td>759</td><td>15,123</td><td>14,877</td><td>30,000</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>WASH</td><td>144</td><td>134</td><td>420</td><td>399</td><td>652</td><td>643</td><td>45</td><td>63</td><td>1,260</td><td>1,240</td><td>2,500</td><td>500</td></tr><tr><td>Shelter Kit</td><td>72</td><td>67</td><td>210</td><td>199</td><td>326</td><td>322</td><td>23</td><td>32</td><td>630</td><td>620</td><td>1,250</td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>Agricultural Asst.</td><td>1,149</td><td>1,074</td><td>3,357</td><td>3,190</td><td>5,212</td><td>5,148</td><td>363</td><td>506</td><td>10,082</td><td>9,918</td><td>20,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>DRR Education</td><td>115</td><td>107</td><td>336</td><td>319</td><td>521</td><td>515</td><td>36</td><td>51</td><td>1008</td><td>992</td><td>2,000</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>Unconditional Cash Grant</td><td>431</td><td>403</td><td>1259</td><td>1196</td><td>1955</td><td>1930</td><td>136</td><td>190</td><td>3781</td><td>3719</td><td>7,500</td><td>1500</td></tr></table>	Sector of Work	Beneficiaries												0-5 years		6-18 years		19-25 years		Above 65 years		Total		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	HH	Food Security Asst.	1,724	1,611	5,036	4,784	7,819	7,722	544	759	15,123	14,877	30,000	6,000	WASH	144	134	420	399	652	643	45	63	1,260	1,240	2,500	500	Shelter Kit	72	67	210	199	326	322	23	32	630	620	1,250	250	Agricultural Asst.	1,149	1,074	3,357	3,190	5,212	5,148	363	506	10,082	9,918	20,000	4,000	DRR Education	115	107	336	319	521	515	36	51	1008	992	2,000	400	Unconditional Cash Grant	431	403	1259	1196	1955	1930	136	190	3781	3719	7,500	1500
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Project Cost (USD)	700,117 (USD)																																																																																																																			

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	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  
432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-

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](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Humanitarian Program Officer, Cyra Michelle Bullecer ([cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org](mailto:cyra.bullecer@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](mailto:anoop.sukumaran@actalliance.org))

Humanitarian Program Officer, Cyra Michelle Bullecer ([cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org](mailto:cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org))

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

**Alwynn Javier**

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance

## 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.

In response to the vast need, the NCCP has accomplished 103 percent from its target of 4,500 families for emergency assistance based on the PHL 181 appeal, providing food relief packs to 4,676 families as of December 13, 2018. This was accomplished within the first 3 months with the partner Regional Ecumenical Councils and its EcuDReaMCs, covering 30 barangays in 13 municipalities located in 6 provinces in the affected regions.

#### ***Change in context***

On October 2018, a month after Typhoon Mangkhut, Typhoon Yutu (Rosita) made landfall in the Municipality of Dinapigue, Isabela province, just a few hundred kilometres south of Typhoon Mangkhut's path. With 150 km/h maximum sustained winds, Typhoon Yutu exacerbated the impact of the previous typhoon and hampered the response and recovery efforts in the region. These two successive typhoons likewise affected 1,098 barangays within 100 kilometer radius along paths of both typhoons that resulted in repeated displacements in six provinces. (UN OCHA Report as of November 9, 2018)

The estimated cost of damages to agriculture rose to USD 553.8 million making the recovery more difficult for the poor farmers, indigenous people, and vulnerable sectors in the hardest hit communities.

*Through the continuing assessment made by the ACT implementing members, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines decided to revise the appeal (PHL 181) to accommodate increased need and additional number of affected families by the Typhoon Mangkhut and Yutu and implement project activities jointly with Christian Aid.*

### 1.2. Needs

In collaboration with relevant stakeholders and based on the continuing 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, can 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), Caucus of Development NGOs (CODE NGO) and the 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 12,650 families (63,250 individuals) and 16 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 to an additional 1,500 families from the PHL 181.

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 to keep it as efficient as possible.

### 2.2. *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.

### 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 6,000 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 1,500 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 4,000 disaster-affected families through distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds

C.1. Increased awareness on DRRM and climate change of 400 individuals in eight 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 is also in place which local partners, communities and IDPs will be briefed on and will have access to. 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 and Safeguarding 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 6,000 families, while 500 families will have an improved access to proper hygiene through hygiene kits distribution. Unconditional cash grants will enable the 1,500 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

4,000 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 400 individuals, within the eight 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 NCCP and Christian Aid will jointly implement the proposed activities on providing unconditional cash grants to 1,500 families and supporting 8 community groups in carrying out DRR related activities. 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.

Recently, the ACT member Amity Foundation (China and Hongkong) implemented emergency relief assistance in Benguet and coordinated its response with the Forum. The ACT Philippines Forum members will continue to coordinate efforts of ACT members implementing a response for Typhoon Mangkut.

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 Food Security Cluster (FSAC). 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**

The NCCP, in partnership with CA, will be in charge of the unconditional cash grants to families and supporting the local groups in implementing the programs as well as 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. While 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, CODE NGO, 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 the Philippine Partnership for Emergency Response and Resilience (PPERR) in the Humanitarian Country Team. CODE NGO has an established coordination mechanism among its members and an active engagement with municipal and barangay level government units. 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).

**Revised Work Plan**

Project Plan		2018				2019										
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
<b>1. Response planning</b>																
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															
1.4	Revision of the appeal															
<b>2. Emergency Phase</b>																
2.1	Preparations for relief delivery operations (RDO), Procurement and logistics, Community preparation															
2.2	Actual conduct of RDO: Food, NFI, Unconditional Cash Grants															
<b>3. Early Recovery Phase</b>																
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															
<b>4. Rehabilitation Phase</b>																
4.1	Capacity building and mentoring of local groups															
4.2	Community-based DRR-CCA Trainings															
<b>5. Review &amp; Evaluation</b>																
5.1	Project monitoring and review															
5.2	Preparation and submission of Interim narrative and financial reports															
5.3	Preparation and submission of Final narrative and financial reports															
5.4	Evaluation and audit															

Note: Humanitarian Response is now in the early recovery phase.

## 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 Typhoon Mangkhut 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 paid so that no harm falls to the most vulnerable

groups that such as female headed households, children, the elderly, disabled people, people suffering from HIV AIDs, widows and indigenous peoples. It will be taken into consideration that these groups are more likely to suffer damages than the regular population, so the project will be implemented accordingly.

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. The ACT Forum will recruit a project-based consultant, coming from a church youth organization within NCCP members, to capture the overall ACT response which will be used to produce infographics, briefers, and human story articles featuring the ACT theme "Hope in Action."

### 5.5. Revised and Consolidated Budget

							Appeal Budget local currency	Appeal Budget USD
<b>INCOME</b>								
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>								
Date	Donor Name	Donor code	Payment advice #					
	Christian World Service New Zealand	D1					81,097	1,513
	Church of Sweden	D2					17,626,640	328,855
	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	D3					10,720,000	200,000
	Disciples of Christ	D4					415,936	7,760
	Evangelical Lutheran Church America	D5					1,606,553	29,973
	Finn Church Aid	D6					2,960,071	55,225
	ICCO	D7					0	-
	Primates World Relief and Development Fund	D8					792,743	14,790
	United Church of Canada	D9					-	-
		D10					0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>							34,203,040.65	638,116
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>							<b>34,203,040.65</b>	<b>638,116</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>								
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget local currency	Appeal Budget USD
				Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>								
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>								
	Appeal Lead						0	-
	Total international program staff						0	-
	Total national program staff						2,232,800	41,657
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>							<b>2,232,800</b>	<b>41,657</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>								
2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items						1,250,000	23,321
2.2.	Food security						11,925,000	222,481
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)						750,000	13,993
2.4.	Health / Nutrition						0	-
2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support						0	-
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration						9,680,000	180,597
2.7.	Education						0	-
2.8.	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience						840,000	15,672
2.9.	Unconditional CASH grants						4,270,000	79,664
2.10.	Camp Management						0	-
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>							<b>28,715,000</b>	<b>535,728</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>								
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>							<b>1,201,000</b>	<b>22,407</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>								
	Transport (of relief materials)						1,403,000	26,190
	Warehousing						214,000	3,993
	Handling						1,428,000	26,642
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>							<b>3,045,000</b>	<b>56,825</b>

<b>5</b>	<b>PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>								
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>							<b>45,000</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>								
<b>6.1.</b>	<b>SECURITY</b>								
	<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6.2.</b>	<b>FORUM COORDINATION</b>								
	<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>							<b>110,000</b>	<b>2,052</b>
<b>6.3.</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>								
	<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>							<b>230,000</b>	<b>4,291</b>
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>							<b>35,578,800</b>	<b>663,799</b>
	<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>								
<b>e.g.</b>	<u>Staff salaries</u>								
	Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)							252,000	4,701
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)							210,000	3,918
								30,000	560
								40,000	746
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....)							252,000	4,701
	<u>Office Operations</u>								
	Office rent							108,000	2,015
	Office Utilities							64,000	1,194
	Office stationery							46,800	873
	<u>Communications</u>								
	Telephone and fax							65,879	1,229
	<u>Other</u>								
	Insurance							20,000	373
	<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>							<b>1,088,679</b>	<b>20,311</b>
								<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>							<b>36,667,479</b>	<b>684,110</b>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>							1,100,024.38	20,523
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>							<b>37,767,503.78</b>	<b>704,633</b>
	<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>							<b>3,564,463.13</b>	<b>66,517</b>

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b>			
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.			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
A. Target population have access to food and non-food items, to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.	6,000 food packs distributed to disaster-affected families  500 hygiene kits distributed to disaster-affected families  1,500 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
B. Affected population have increased capacity to go back to their normal living conditions and livelihood activities	Corn, rice, and vegetable seeds distributed to 4,000 disaster-affected families  Target population are back to their normal living conditions and able to meet their daily needs  400 individuals in eight target communities provided with	Satisfaction survey (i.e. post cash distribution monitoring, local groups through feedbacks)  End of project review	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

<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>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</p> <p>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>
<b>OUTPUT(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p>A.1. Alleviate hunger of 6,000 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 1,500 smallholder farmers, farm tenants, and indigenous people through provision of cash assistance</p>	<p>6,000 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>1,500 disaster-affected families receive unconditional cash grant to support their early recovery needs</p> <p>250 disaster-affected families receive shelter repair kits</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>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 4,000 disaster-affected families through distribution of corn, rice, and vegetable seeds</p> <p>C.1. Increased awareness on DRRM and climate change of 400 individuals in eight 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>4,000 disaster-affected families were provided with agricultural assistance through dispersal of corn, rice, and vegetables seeds</p> <p>400 individuals in eight (8) 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 &amp; 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 6,000 families</p> <p>A.2.1. Distribution of hygiene kits to 500 families</p> <p>A.3.1. Provision of unconditional cash grants to 1,500 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 4,000 families</p> <p>C.1.1. Conduct of seminar/orientation on DRRM and climate change in 8 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</p> <p>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>

## Summary Table

Summary	Christian Aid	National Council of Churches in the Philippines																																								
Implementation period	From <b>24 September 2018</b> to 31 March 2019  6 (months)	From <b>17 September 2018</b> 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)  Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)																																								
Sectors of response	<table><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Shelter/ NFIs</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Unconditional CASH</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>ER<sup>1</sup>/ Livelihoods</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Protection/ Psychosocial</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>WASH</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Food Security</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Health</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Community resilience</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Education</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Nutrition</td></tr></table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter/ NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional CASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	ER <sup>1</sup> / 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	<table><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Shelter/ NFIs</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Unconditional CASH</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>ER/ Livelihoods</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Protection/ Psychosocial</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>WASH</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Food Security</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Health</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Community resilience</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Education</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Nutrition</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter/ NFIs	<input checked="" 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
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nutrition																																							
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	In partnership with NCCP	6,000 affected families from the most vulnerable socio-economic groups (i.e., poor farmers) in Regions 1, 2, 3, and CAR provided with food packs  250 affected families provided with shelter kits  4000 affected families supported for agricultural production  500 affected families provided with hygiene kits  8 communities for DRRM and climate change seminar/orientation  8 local groups for protection and early recovery (collective actions of communities)																																								

<sup>1</sup> ER = Early Recovery

		1,500 vulnerable families for cash transfers
Requested budget (USD)		644,841 (USD) Revision: \$66,517