

# actalliance

## APPEAL

### Humanitarian Response to Multiple Disasters in the Philippines

### PHL 201



Appeal Target: US\$ 2,002,853  
Balance requested: US\$ 2,002,853

*Cover Photo : Merly Badillo, 55, evacuated with her family from Barangay Gahol, Taal, Batangas - one of the areas within the 14 kilometer danger zone. Their house was inundated with ashfall. Currently, about a hundred volcanic earthquakes happen each day that further damage houses and cause fear among communities.*



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Project Summary Sheet								
Project Title	Humanitarian Response to Multiple Disasters in the Philippines							
Project ID	PHL201							
Location		<b>Luzon</b>	<b>Visayas</b>	<b>Mindanao</b>				
	<b>Taal Volcano Eruption</b>	Provinces of: Batangas Cavite						
	<b>Typhoon Phanfone (Ursula)</b>	Occidental Mindoro Oriental Mindoro Romblon Sorsogon Albay	Iloilo Aklan Leyte Samar Northern Samar					
	<b>Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy)</b>	Cagayan Quezon						
	<b>Mindanao Earthquakes</b>			Cotabato Davao del Sur				
Project Period	From 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)							
Modality of project delivery (If applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <span style="margin-left: 400px;">Regional ecumenical councils/FBOs</span>							
Forum	ACT Philippines Forum							
Requesting members	National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP), World Renew							
Local partners	NCCP member churches under the following Regional Ecumenical Councils (RECs): Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA), Southern Tagalog Regional Ecumenical Affairs Movement (STREAM), Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council/NCCP Andurog Mayon, Western Visayas Ecumenical Council (WVEC), Eastern Visayas Regional Ecumenical Council (EVREC), Cotabato Regional Ecumenical Council (COREC)							
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash				
Project Impact	To help enable communities affected by multiple disasters in eight regions meet their basic survival, recovery and rehabilitation needs							
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. Target population have access to food, non-food, and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.</p> <p>B. Affected population have increased physical and economic security through repair/reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.</p>							
Target beneficiaries	<b>Beneficiary profile</b>							
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population						

Age / Gender									
0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1,878	1,736	5,486	5,154	8,517	8,317	593	819	16,474	16,026

This project will serve 6,500 (6,000 for NCCP and 500 for World Renew) households or a total of 32,500 individuals who were immensely affected by the successive disasters that struck the country since October 2019 - the series of four earthquakes in Mindanao, Typhoons Kammuri and Phanfone, and the recent eruption of Taal Volcano. Majority of those affected are either staying in evacuation centers or hosted by their relatives and other communities. Some have returned to their damaged houses in their own communities. Particular attention will be given to the needs of the most vulnerable groups such as the female-headed households, children, elderly, people with special needs, people living with HIV and AIDS, widows and indigenous people.

NCCP will serve 5,000 households in the emergency phase (Food and WASH) and 1,500 additional households in the recovery and rehabilitation (WASH, Shelter, and Livelihood). While, World Renew aims to serve 500 households receiving different types of assistance (WASH, Shelter, Livelihood, and Cash).

Project Cost (USD)	2,002,853
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### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 May 2020 <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 March 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	30 April 2021

**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 Director of Operations, 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 Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer, Cyra 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:**

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**Alwynn Javier**

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## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. *Context*

Multiple disasters hit the Philippines in the past 4 months affecting about 5.8 million people across eight out of its 17 administrative regions. The consecutive disasters since October 2019 has overwhelmed the capacity of the government to support the affected population. From the typhoon and volcanic eruption in Luzon, followed by the strong typhoon in Visayas, and the series of earthquakes in Mindanao, the affected population had struggled to meet their basic needs such as food, restore their lost assets and much more, recover from the devastating impact of these disasters. The poorest households from marginalized and vulnerable sectors bear the heaviest brunt of these disasters.

On the evening of December 2, 2019, Category 3 Typhoon Kammuri (local name : Tisoy) hit the province of Sorsogon, and made further landfalls across central Philippines that affected almost 2 million people. In its wake, Kammuri left four casualties, and damaged 558,844 houses. The combination of high winds, sustained heavy rainfall and storm surges have impacted vulnerable communities across northern Samar to southern and northern parts of Luzon. Agricultural and infrastructure damages were estimated to reach US\$118 million. Previous typhoons have also caused significant loss of assets throughout the year, aggravating further the burden of poor farmers to recover entirely.

Almost two weeks after, on December 15, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake with epicenter in Matanao, Davao del Sur, affecting the same areas experienced several magnitude 6+ earthquakes since October. UN OCHA analysis reports about 838,000 people living in the areas worst affected by the earthquakes. Many of those displaced are living in makeshift tents in open spaces near their homes or in evacuation centers. Currently, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reports that about 130,000 people still living in evacuation centers or temporary homes. In total, 36 people were killed and over 770 people injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, and other earthquake-related traumas. The physiological trauma of the affected population is aggravated by continuous aftershocks. A total of 47,635 damaged houses were reported with rehabilitation plans still uncertain. An estimated US\$37 million will be needed for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged schools.

On December 24, less than ten days after the fourth earthquake in Mindanao, Typhoon Phanfone (locally named Ursula) made its first landfall in Salcedo, Eastern Samar. On Christmas day, the typhoon knocked out telecommunication services and power lines, uprooted trees, inundated farm lands and caused significant damage to infrastructures and houses made of light materials. Subsequently, it also made 7 landfalls and brought strong winds, storm surges and heavy flooding in the provinces of Leyte, Eastern Samar, Biliran, Northern Iloilo, Aklan, Antique and Oriental Mindoro before exiting in the West Philippines Sea. Many of the affected regions were the same areas already ravaged by Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy) three weeks earlier. Typhoon Phanfone (Ursula) followed a similar path as typhoon Haiyan in 2013 and had affected 3.2 million people in 3,073 barangays, leaving 57 dead, 369 injured and 6 persons missing. Moreover, it destroyed 530,696 houses, and partially damaged 467 schools and 32 health facilities. The NDRRMC estimated the damage to infrastructure and agriculture to reach over US\$69 million. A total of 24 municipalities in 9 provinces were declared under state of calamity. Millions of affected people welcomed the new year in either evacuation centers or makeshift shelters made from the typhoon's debris. To date, farmers and fisherfolks in affected communities are still in



dire need of livelihood support to recover.

On January 12 this year, the Taal volcano located in CALABARZON (Region IVA) became restive after 43 years of inactivity. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) raised Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent) from Alert Level 1 (abnormal) in a short span of 12 hours, due to the frequent phreatic explosions and magmatic eruption causing giant ash plume that rained ashfall in Batangas, Laguna and Cavite provinces, as well as parts of Metro Manila. DOST-PHIVOLCS reiterated the total evacuation of Taal Volcano Island and high-risk areas within the 14-km radius from Taal Main Crater and along the Pansipit River Valley where fissuring has been observed. Residents were not allowed to return to their homes after a lockdown order was implemented in 8 municipalities. Several municipalities have become ghost towns after huge volume of ashfall made the towns unsafe and unliveable. As of January 20, the volcano characterized steady steam emission and weak explosions (ash plumes 500 to 1,000 meters tall), with 725 volcanic earthquakes plotted in Taal region, which according to PHIVOLCS, likely signifies continuous magmatic intrusion beneath the Taal edifice. At least 282,021 people were reportedly displaced in the provinces of Batangas, Quezon, Laguna and Cavite, excluding those who are not registered in the government designated evacuation centers, those who are being hosted by relatives and other communities. An estimate of over US\$ 64 million worth of damage to agriculture was reported. Since January 12, Phivolcs has downgraded Alert Level 4 to Alert Level 3 thus, several communities outside the 7km permanent danger zone were allowed to return home. But even at this level, there could be sudden steam-driven and even weak phreatomagmatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, ashfall and lethal volcanic gas expulsions which may pose great danger to people living within the vicinity.

## 1.2. Needs

### **Food security**

Based on the rapid need and continuing assessment of its local networks for Taal eruption and Typhoons Kammuri and Phanfone, the ACT Philippines Forum have identified the need to sustain food supply for people affected by both typhoons and Taal eruption given the uncertainty when they can return home. Though national agencies and local government units have provided emergency assistance to the affected provinces, the needs are overwhelming and food relief may run out soon as displacement may be prolonged. There are people in remote areas still seek for help as relief assistance remain insufficient and comes in trickle. The significant losses to agricultural production and damage to farm lands especially in areas hit by the consecutive typhoons last December will negatively impact food security and exacerbate hunger over the coming months. Thus, prolonged assistance for food and livelihood is necessary.

### **Shelter and household items**

Strong ground shaking led to damaged and destroyed houses and compromised vital infrastructure, including roads, schools and hospitals. This has led to disruption of access to basic services such as health, clean water, hygiene and sanitation, and education of learners. Those who are housed in temporary shelters and evacuation centers need sleeping materials (i.e. blankets and mats), personal hygiene items, clean clothes and potable water.

Typhoon Phanfone and the Mindanao earthquakes caused extensive damages to houses and loss of personal belongings in the affected communities thus people need to repair or rebuild their shelters. Those affected by earthquakes utilized tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, tents and other makeshift materials as temporary shelters. Some households loaned to rebuild their home after the October earthquakes only to be damaged again by the latest earthquake. Destroyed and

partially damaged houses further expose households to elements and compromise their health, safety and security. Many households have to be relocated especially those in areas that are landslide-prone or straddle a fault system. Immediate shelter assistance should be provided to low-income households belonging to marginalized sectors who cannot afford the cost of house repairs or reconstruction.

#### **Livelihood**

Disaster-affected people will need livelihood assistance either to recover their lost income or restore their primary livelihood once they return home. Majority of the affected population of the four disasters are dependent on farming and fishing as main source of livelihood. Some are laborers, vendors, and casual workers. For typhoon-affected population in Luzon and Visayas provinces, heavy rains inundated agricultural lands and storm surges destroyed fishing boats. Many households are left with no alternate source of income as their poultry and livestock have also been wiped out.

For households affected by the Taal volcanic eruption, recovery remains uncertain especially in communities under total or partial lockdown as residents were prohibited by government authorities to visit their houses. PHILVOLCS has lowered the alert level from 4 to 3 which means, there is less chance of a major eruption but towns in the volcanic island has now been declared a danger zone where residents are still prevented from going back. Economic activities are still not at normal, especially in tourist and commercial hubs in what has now become "ghost towns" around Taal volcano. Fisherfolks and fishpen owners were also prevented to resume fishing activities in the Taal lake thus affecting the freshwater fishing business and food source of those that live near the lake.

Meanwhile, North Cotabato province in Mindanao was considered as one of the top producers of rubber and banana. Most farmers are still fearful to return to their farm lands as wide cracks and fissures increase the risk of landslides. In such situation, the multi-hazard affected population may be forced to selling their assets, or taking out high-interest loans.

It should be noted that some of the areas affected by the typhoons are those still coping from the long-term impacts of super typhoons Haiyan in 2013 and Mangkhut in 2018.

The series of earthquakes and recurring aftershocks have impacted the affected people's access to clean water supply, hygiene and sanitation and health services. Community water systems were damaged hence, people resorted to alternative water sources that are largely unsafe (Level I water systems, surface water sources) or require purchasing power (purified water from refilling station). A significant number of displaced people still live in evacuation centers and makeshift evacuation camps that have no or limited WASH facilities such as latrines and washing areas.

The disasters also caused trauma and anxiety not only on children but among adults as well. Mental health and psychosocial support is highly recommended to children and to vulnerable groups such as indigenous people, women, elder persons and people with special needs.

### **1.3. Capacity to respond**

NCCP established in 1963, has an extensive experience in humanitarian work. With its wide network of churches rooted in the local communities and a dedicated, competent 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, directly implement humanitarian response projects, and oversee various phases of the project implementation. NCCP



local churches are present in remote areas of the affected regions and ecumenical formations on the ground are trained for emergency response, enabling the Council to implement its humanitarian work accountably and in a timely manner. NCCP adheres to the ACT Code of Conduct and other international humanitarian standards, such as CHS and SPHERE. Such standards are disseminated to its local church partners and ecumenical networks through DRR and other capacity building activities. The regional formations also have established ties with the local government units, community organizations, and other faith-based organizations in their jurisdiction. Aside from the ACT Philippines Forum, the NCCP is an active member of various humanitarian coordination platforms in the country - Philippine FBO Forum (FBO PH) and Philippine Partnership for Emergency Response and Resilience (PPERR). NCCP is also an accredited organization of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and participates in the cluster system coordinated by UN OCHA.

For the first 50 years of its existence, World Renew was named the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, (CRWRC) which is the Relief and Development Agency of the Christian Reformed Church in North America. CRWRC had been previously registered in the Philippines since 1974, working with partners, including the Christian Reformed Church in the Philippines, implementing various disaster response and development programs, while simultaneously building up partner capacity. In recent years, World Renew had focused on providing continued capacity building support to the Christian Reformed Church in the Philippines which included Disaster Response Training in 2011, May 2013, and September 2013, before opening up offices again to work directly in the Yolanda response. As such, World Renew was re-registered in the Philippines on October 28th, 2014, after Typhoon Yolanda with a response that lasted almost six years with more than USD 9 million in the provinces of Eastern Samar, Leyte, Capiz and Iloilo. WR is a recipient of funds from the Canadian government both from their humanitarian and development departments. WR has an experienced team who constructed earthquake and typhoon resistant houses and trained local leaders to become psycho-social advocates. World Renew has certified NC 2 staff who are advocates of natural and diversified farming methodologies. WR is also an active members of Integral Alliance, composed of faith-based humanitarian and development organizations worldwide. Yolanda's REAP project covered shelter, psycho-social, sustainable livelihoods, micro-enterprise development, WASH and capacity building.

#### **1.4. Core Faith values**

The vision of NCCP is embodied in John 10:10, Jesus came so that all people will experience "life in all its fullness." Thus, the NCCP is moved by faith and compassion whenever families are affected by disasters or when families suffer great loss from fires, demolitions and conflicts, and when families and communities are being uprooted and displaced. "When we hear their appeals and calls for help, we are reminded of the story of Jesus Christ when he fed the five thousand (Mark 6: 30-42). We remember the example Jesus Christ has set before us to 'give them something to eat.' He listened and acted with compassion for the needs of the people, even when he had limited resources at the time." (NCCP Operation Paglingap Concept Paper)

World Renew has defined a series of values by which we intend to do our work and want to be held accountable for. In essence, World Renew's tagline that focuses on Micah 6:8 captures the overriding values and motivations for our work: "Doing justice, loving mercy and serving Christ" in all we do. This is demonstrated by these more specific values: Faith, Effectiveness, People Flourishing, and Stewardship. Faith intends to seek to understand God's Will in all we do. Effectiveness ensures timely, appropriate, proactive and excellent interventions through innovative, resourceful and being continual learners with communities. Treating each person

equally as an image-bearer of God is also observed, manifested in including them as partners in decisions and plans that affect them. And lastly, as stewards of God's gifts, integrity, accountability and systems of reporting are honored.

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

### 2.1. **Intervention strategy and theory of change**

NCCP's overall efforts will help meet the basic and recovery needs of the most vulnerable communities affected by the Mindanao Earthquakes, Typhoons Kammuri and Phanfone, and the eruption of Taal volcano who have very limited resources to recover from the adverse impact of these multiple disasters. The proposed intervention targets 6,000 households (30,000 individuals) in eight (8) regions mostly affected in North and South Luzon, Western and Eastern Visayas, and Mindanao areas. This project will cover emergency response, recovery and rehabilitation assistance.

In the emergency phase, the program will address food security and improve hygiene and sanitation through distribution of food packs and hygiene kits. Continuing need assessment and community consultations will be conducted to adapt planned interventions to contextual changes and to inform program design linked to medium-term response.

Subsequent medium-term response will focus on early recovery of the community. This includes livelihood assistance through distribution of agricultural inputs and/or fishing implements, and alternative livelihoods such as handicraft making and capital recovery for small business. Shelter repair kits will be provided to households with damaged houses. For earthquake-affected people who can no longer return to their original communities, the construction of earthquake-resistant transitional shelters will be considered provided with land tenure acquisition from the government and other organizations. Cash-for-work (CfW) will be provided to augment the income of the affected households while working on community projects like repairing water points, clearing of farms and even house repair or construction.

In addition, regional ecumenical formations will be mobilized to support effective implementation of the project and widely promote local participation and encourage project ownership and self-reliance. Staff members and volunteers involved in the project will be made to sign the ACT Code of Conduct and the NCCP Child Protection Policy and be required strict adherence to such. Proper mechanisms for transparent recruitment procedures, managing complaints, communication, and financial audits will be implemented.

World Renew's proposed intervention intends to serve 500 displaced households (approximately 2,500 individuals) in Mindanao. The project focuses on improving economic and physical security with the strengthening of livelihoods and shelter. Earthquake-resistant construction techniques in building transitional shelters in Mindanao. While livelihood recovery will be in the form of replacement of lost livestock and productive assets, recapitalization and training for small businesses, establishing Community-Managed Savings and Credit Association will also strengthen the communities' resilience. Construction of latrines and repair of water points will be done to reduce open defecation.

In general, the Project will be implemented in coordination with the local government units and other humanitarian stakeholders and partners, including faith-based groups, present in the affected areas to enhance efficiency and accountability.

### 2.2. **Impact**

To contribute to the enabling of communities affected by multiple disasters in eight regions meet their basic survival, recovery and rehabilitation needs.

### **2.3. Outcomes**

A. Target population have access to food, non-food, and personal items, to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.

B. Affected population have increased physical and economic security through repair/reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.

### **2.4. Outputs**

A.1. Address food insecurity and alleviate hunger of 4,500 disaster-affected HHs through provision of food packs

A.2. Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene of 1,050 HHs through distribution of hygiene kits, repair of community water supply system and construction of latrines

B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 2,100 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits and/or construction of earthquake-resistant houses

B.2. Restoration of livelihood activities of 4,700 disaster-affected HHs through distribution of agricultural inputs and farming implements, replacement of productive assets, supporting small businesses and alternative livelihoods

B.3. Support to immediate needs and loss of income of 500 affected HHs through provision of cash-for-work assistance

### **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 non-food items are available; security situation is manageable and evacuated households are able to return to their homes; affected villages, especially those in remote areas, remain accessible and distributions can take place with minimal logistical challenges; no extreme weather event or another earthquake will disrupt relief and recovery response activities; validated needs assessment and data are available; local markets are functional and supplies/materials remain in reasonable price; there are available masons to train; land is available outside of the no build zones; safe and permanent relocation site is designated; coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations remain strong; support of LGUs and relevant stakeholders such as the regional formations and local ecumenical partners are maximized and sustained; stable peace and order situation in target areas.

### **2.6. Risk Analysis**

The government's recent acts of vilification against humanitarian and service-oriented organizations (red-tagging) is identified as the highest external risk that could hamper the project implementation. This poses high security risk for staff, volunteers and target communities. Other external risks might be caused by weather aberrations or extreme weather events, hazardous volcanic explosion, and secondary hazards and political risks such as the lack of support or cooperation of LGU officials. Contingency plans and security protocols especially on field work are in place and will be updated as necessary. Monitoring of the response with local networks and close coordination with the local government units/authorities and law enforcement agencies in

humanitarian activities will be conducted. Official and legal documents of the organization will also be made available as needed.

Internal risks such as the availability and timeliness of sufficient support from ACT donor-members is also seen as a high risk that will affect the efficient delivery of the response and meeting of project targets. Conduct of local resource generation from other sources including mobilizing and tapping internal resources will be done, while, targets may be readjusted or prioritized. Risks related to staff safety and security including medical risks and harm to children or sexual/gender-based violence might also affect the project implementation. Personnel and volunteers will be briefed on accountability and safeguarding policies of both NCCP and World Renew. Staff and volunteers will be mandated to sign the Code of Conduct. Complaints Response Mechanism will be put in place and disseminated to the target communities.

### **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

The project emphasizes the significant role of the local community as it primarily engages the key leaders and local constituents in the community in all phases of the response - project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The active participation of the affected community will not only help them meet their basic and recovery needs but would also enhance project ownership and contribute in regaining their dignity amidst the debilitating impact of the disaster. The proposed interventions should also focus on strengthening local community organizations, such as those of farmers, women and youth, and enhance the community's ability to cope, prepare and respond to disasters.

For NCCP, aside from the distribution of food packs to address food insecurity in the short term, beneficiaries will be provided with agricultural assistance – farm inputs/tools or fishing implements - to help them recover and augment their lost livelihoods and eventually become self-sufficient. Farming or fishing communities may be supported to link with appropriate government agencies or other NGOs for additional trainings if necessary to build their capacity. Local churches may be tapped in monitoring the livelihood assistance after the project period.

For shelter construction, beneficiaries will be organized and a Memorandum of Agreement among relevant stakeholders will be formulated. This will include policies covering occupancy and maintenance of the newly-built or -repaired houses. Through community consultations, policies will be established governing the maintenance and upkeep of the local water supply system.

For World Renew, through Community Managed Savings and Credit Associations, increasing access to finances for people's own livelihoods, will result to their resiliency building. CoMSCA has a sustainability and DRR fund that encourages communities to save for future disasters.

At the interim and end of the project, assessments will be conducted to ensure that the goals and targets of the projects have been achieved, while lessons are culled out from the actual experiences on the ground.

In all target locations, NCCP and WR partners will ensure that communities, local government units/government agencies, and local faith-based networks are informed of the response plans including the timelines and deliverables to manage expectations and facilitate necessary referrals.

### **2.8. Building capacity of national members**

Learning sessions and joint workshops shall be conducted by the ACT implementing members, national staff and local partners. The objective of these activities is to identify areas of strength,

gaps, and challenges encountered during the project implementation. Recommendations and action plans will be forwarded and shared with local partners to improve future responses and to increase their capacity to deliver a more efficient and accountable humanitarian intervention. This will be done at the interim and end of project.

NCCP is also building the capacities of their Regional Ecumenical Councils for humanitarian response and DRR. The intention is for churches and their congregation assist and lead emergency responses in their communities that complies with humanitarian standards.

### 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

The Forum members honor and fully support the ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding.

Aside from existing international guidelines and policies, NCCP have developed its own Child Protection Policy that will guide its staff, volunteers and consultants in dealing or engagement with children. The policy is also part of the orientation during induction of new personnel and at the start of project activities. Staff and volunteers are also required to sign a Code of Conduct covering all activities and engagements with children. A Child Focal person from among the NCCP staff is also designated to handle complaints involving child abuse and exploitation. Gathering of feedback and addressing complaints will be done through the NCCP Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM).

World Renew has a suite of safeguarding policies that include an internal Code of Conduct and Child Safeguarding Policy, and Whistleblowing Policy. WR staff and partners, especially working in the communities, are oriented and held accountable to these policies.

#### 3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

All staff members and volunteers will be oriented on and required to sign the ACT Code of Conduct. Adherence to the Code of Conduct shall be monitored through the process stipulated in the NCCP Complaint Response Mechanism. Any violation or breach of any provision in the ACT Code of Conduct or other applicable NCCP policies shall be reported immediately to a designated Complaint Handling Committee (CHC) at the National Office. Sensitive complaints involving cases of sexual harassment or abuse will be addressed accordingly and confidentiality will be observed to protect both the rights of the victim and the alleged perpetrator. Recruitment procedures are in place to fully establish the profile and character background of applicants, especially those who will be working with children. The regional formations, local ecumenical partners and volunteers are briefed on the Core Humanitarian Standards and ACT Code of Conduct at project inception. The NCCP will ensure that partners are also aware and knowledgeable on NCCP policies on child safeguarding, personnel and sexual harassment.

Aside from the internal Code of Conduct and Child Safeguarding Policy, World Renew also adheres to the following safeguarding policies: Safeguarding Vulnerable Adult Policy, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policy, Complaints Policy, and Policy on Fraud and Corruption. These policies are part of the staff orientation and are regularly being discussed with the staff. The same policies are also being shared to WR's partners especially to the community so WR staff can be held accountable.

#### 3.2. Implementation Approach

**FOOD SECURITY:** As an immediate response, the proposed interventions aim to provide food packs to address the supplementary nutritional needs of a family with five members for about two weeks. In the Taal eruption-affected areas, the NCCP Humanitarian Team will prioritize those households who are outside the government-designated evacuation centers and in underserved and unserved areas. Likewise, food packs will be provided to mostly low-income farming and fishing communities affected by Typhoon Phanfone as they are least likely to easily recover from the damages inflicted to the agricultural sector.

**WASH:** NCCP will provide hygiene kits (HKs) to those who are still living in temporary shelters or displaced by the Taal volcanic eruption. Assessment reports are being validated by the local faith-based network to ensure that assistance will not be duplicated. NCCP have set standard packages for HKs that include jerry cans, bath/laundry soap, sanitary napkins, towels, among others.

Damaged water points and systems will be repaired to improve access to safe water in the communities affected by the earthquake. For NCCP, community participation will be maximized in the repair of the water system. As for World Renew, a WASH Coordinator will assess water points and procurement of construction materials and supplies will be carried out. WR will also construct latrines in conjunction with the transitional shelter to be built.

**SHELTER:** For NCCP response, shelter repair kits (SRKs) will be distributed to households whose houses were damaged by Typhoon Phanfone and Taal volcano eruption, while construction of houses will be considered for the affected households of Mindanao earthquakes. SRKs recipients will be identified through community consultations and will be based on the need and capacity of the household. Labor will be the counterpart of beneficiaries in the repair/construction of houses.

While for World Renew, a housing construction engineer knowledgeable in seismic construction will train local masons in new earthquake resistant construction techniques. This training is done through the construction of a model house. These trained masons will then provide the skilled labour to build the transitional shelters. Procurement of construction materials will be made by WR but may also include some cash transfers to beneficiaries to do the purchasing, if not too high a loss in the economies of scale. Beneficiaries will be mobilized into groups, and each will sign an agreement for the process of building which will include their participation or contribution. WR engineers will monitor daily for compliance to earthquake resistant standards. Through this intervention, security and health risks as a result of further exposure to elements will be mitigated.

Both NCCP and World Renew will coordinate with proper government agencies and the Shelter Cluster to avoid duplication in coverage. ACT implementing members will verify damage and land tenure as to ownership with village/government authorities. Priority will be given to those households who do not have enough resources to rebuild their houses on their own as well as those with family members belonging to vulnerable groups - pregnant women, children and elderly persons. Beneficiary homeowners will be organized as the houses are handed over, with set policies and agreements on their roles and responsibilities.

In case that there is insufficient funding, WR would prioritize the livelihood and WASH components, and would revert to a less expensive shelter solution, similar to NCCP, of providing shelter repair kits.

**LIVELIHOODS:** Early Recovery intervention of NCCP will include provision of livelihood assistance to disaster-hit households through the distribution of seeds and other farm inputs/tools as well as fishing implements. Alternative livelihoods and capitalization of small businesses will be



supported. Community consultations and preparations will be done to ensure active community engagement in decision-making process for livelihood intervention.

For World Renew, the types of existing livelihoods in need of recovery will be determined through FGDs and continuing assessments. A baseline study will be conducted at the outset of the project to explore alternative livelihoods such as home-based processing products. WR will coordinate with the Food Security and Department of Agriculture for trainings in organic and diversified farming techniques, and veterinary skills. Procurement and distribution of productive assets and livestock lost in the earthquake. The project will also work with community-based organizations, groups of farmers, women's groups, among others to identify the actual amount of recapitalization needed in their small businesses. Training in proposal writing, small business accounting and marketing will be provided. Skills training in alternative small businesses will be conducted, in conjunction with academe, while training on savings and credit and establishing Community Managed Savings and Credit Associations (CoMSCA) will be done.

Cash for work (CfW) will be implemented to help affected households earn income for fifteen days while working on community projects like repairing water points, clearing farm lands and even house repair or construction. This will be coordinated closely to local LGUs and other NGOs that plan to implement CfW to avoid duplication and ensure proper implementation.

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 primarily include the affected communities (as right holders) and the national agencies and local government units (as duty bearers) that are mainly responsible to address the needs of and provide assistance to the affected population. The National Council of Church in the Philippines and World Renew will both implement their planned response as stipulated in this Appeal. NCCP and its regional formations and local partners will coordinate or engage with the local government units and other NGOs in the conduct of its response to avoid duplication, maximize target reach and improve efficiency in the use of resources. World Renew is another ACT implementing member focusing its response in Mindanao earthquake-affected areas. Christian Aid, whose country office will cease operation by April 2020, will not be participating in this Appeal. However, it will help share relevant information from the INGOs through their engagement with the Philippine International NGOs' Network (PINGON) and their local implementing partners. ACT implementing members will ensure the quality and accountability of the response. Through the Philippine FBO Forum, faith-based actors play an active role in the overall humanitarian efforts as well as the international humanitarian organizations, UN agencies and other CSOs. NCCP and WR will also maximize the humanitarian response in strengthening and supporting the organizational capacities of different national actors as part of their commitment to the localization agenda.

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

NCCP and its local partners will ensure coordination from field up to the national level and if possible, explore collaborative efforts in target areas where other FBOs and NGOs/CSOs are working. The ACT Philippines Forum, through its Convenor and Coordinator, maintains an active communication with the ACT Secretariat Regional Office and regularly disseminate its preparedness and response plans and provides situation updates. NCCP also participates in the UN OCHA humanitarian response monitoring mechanism by regularly providing 3W report on its response. The NCCP regional ecumenical formations in the target regions have also established

ties with the local government units, people's organizations, and other faith-based organizations in their respective areas.

NCCP is working with other humanitarian stakeholders on the ground such as the members of the Philippine FBO Forum (FBO PH) including evangelical churches through PCEC-PhilRADS and the Roman Catholic churches represented by CBCP-NASSA/Caritas Philippines. NCCP also engages with other NGOs/CSOs belonging to the Philippine Partnership on Emergency Response and Resilience (i.e. Humanitarian Response Consortium, CODE-NGO) in the areas of humanitarian response and advocacy. At the national level, NCCP is an alternate representative to the Humanitarian Country Team for National NGOs and has become a member of the UN OCHA's Humanitarian Communications Group.

World Renew will continue to collaborate with Davao del Sur LGU, DSWD, PDRRMC, Provincial Agriculture Office plus with different clusters that are in operation in the province. WR will also enhance its partnership with different humanitarian actors who are in the province. A regular meeting among implementers will be observed/supported.

### **3.5. Project Management**

The NCCP, through its Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service, will provide leadership and oversight in all phases of the Project. NCCP, as the new ACT Philippines Forum convenor, will also facilitate coordination among the ACT implementing members, either directly or through their local partners. World Renew's Program Manager will be in-charge in the implementation and monitoring of all WR response activities and closely coordinate with NCCP Program Manager for this Appeal. Being the lead implementing member agency, NCCP shall ensure that reports and other communication requirements be sent in a timely manner. Monitoring of the progress of the project and reporting will be conducted by NCCP's humanitarian team and WR field staff.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

NCCP will directly work with the various Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees (EcuDReaMCs) of the following regional ecumenical councils (RECs): CAVREA, ROMINEC, STREAM, BREC/NCCP Andurog Mayon, EVREC, WVEC and COREC, but at the same time, will link and coordinate with other humanitarian actors on the ground. The above mentioned RECs have undergone series of capacity building activities in the past years with the goal of equipping the member churches and ecumenical partners with knowledge and skills on DRRM/CCA and Core Humanitarian Standards. While World Renew will directly implement the proposed projects. In the long term, the program will also help churches and RECs develop and continuously improve their own local Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. Though efforts have been made recently to "professionalize" the humanitarian responses by local churches, these regional ecumenical councils, by experience and practice, are already living out ecumenical diakonia, including the conduct of humanitarian response for several years.

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

The NCCP implements development and humanitarian work in a rights-based approach. In any response, it is crucial to organize affected communities and amplify the people's voices with regards to ensuring access to the rightful and accountable assistance.

Ensuring access to humanitarian assistance and participation of local communities in DRR committees is part of people's rights and mandated by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Law or RA 10121. This makes the level of sensitivity low. Affected communities will be organized and strengthened through awareness raising on their rights in a humanitarian crisis

situation and will be encouraged to meaningfully participate in reducing and addressing their vulnerabilities to disaster and conflict.

The current political climate in the Philippines exhibits alarming cases of villification and harassment against humanitarian organizations in the midst of a rapidly shrinking civil space. Consequently, upholding an independent and impartial assistance has a high level of sensitivity especially in highly-militarized and marginalized areas. Dialogue and lobbying with the military and relevant government agencies at the national and local level will be initiated as needed, while proactive coordination with the local authorities should be done in a regular manner. The NCCP shall ensure regular updating with ACT regarding relevant developments on the political and security situation in the country to help in the media work and campaigns, while strengthening the alliance with other faith-based organizations at the national and local level.

### 3.8. Engaging faith leaders

Through the FBO PH platform, faith leaders of three major Christian Councils, both in the national and regional level, are actively engaged in the humanitarian initiative. The main goal of the Philippine FBO Forum is to enhance coordination among its church constituents in order to facilitate a harmonious and complementary assistance to communities. It also promotes local mobilization and sharing of resources - material, financial and human. The faith network will also encourage sharing of information, learning sessions, and joint capacity building initiatives including DRR and CHS training.

**Simplified Work Plan**

Project Plan		2020												2021					
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr			
<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																		
<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, Hygiene kits, Shelter repair kits																		
2.3	Mid-term Assessment																		
<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: Cash-for-Work, Livelihood assistance, Shelter construction, Repair of water system																		
<b>4. Review &amp; Evaluation</b>																			
4.1	Project monitoring and review																		
4.2	Preparation and submission of Interim narrative and financial reports																		
4.3	Preparation and submission of Final narrative and financial reports																		
4.4	Evaluation and audit																		

## 4. PROJECT MONITORING

### 4.1. Project Monitoring

For NCCP, the Program Manager for Humanitarian Response will oversee the project implementation and facilitate the assessment and evaluation meetings for the Project. The

Emergency Response Officer, the lead person of the Emergency Response Team, will directly report to the Program Manager on the implementation of all project activities. The Finance Manager will handle and monitor the fund and budget management of the Project, in coordination with the Procurement Officer. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will be prepared by the ACT implementing member, as well as the audited financial report, based on the guidelines set in the ACT Humanitarian Mechanism and in compliance to the ACT guidelines. The Humanitarian Response Team will hold regular monthly meetings for updating, assessment, and planning.

Moreover, community-level monitoring will be led by the Emergency Response Officer. He/she will be supported by the community coordinators, REC key persons, and people's organizations in the target areas. Monitoring activities will include partners' meetings, continuous needs and capacity assessment with the beneficiaries, assessment and learning sessions, and field visits.

World Renew Program Manager will oversee all phases of the project, and will be assisted by qualified MEAL Coordinator, Shelter Engineer, Livelihoods Coordinator, and WASH Coordinator. There will be two full-time community facilitators, two livelihood monitors and one housing construction field monitor who will ensure that all projects implemented on the field adhere to standards. Particular concerns will be shared to their respective sector head for proper resolutions. World Renew will ensure that targeted beneficiaries will be involved in all processes, as much as possible. A monthly meeting with local leaders and WR staff will be used for updating, discussion of challenges and planning. A team composed of admin and finance will ensure that financial transactions are all in accordance with GAAP and other financial standards. Monthly financial and progress reports are submitted to World Renew Canada. WR Senior Program Manager from Canada will also travel to Mindanao to monitor the project.

As part of the M&E, reflection sessions will be held with local partners to gather feedback and solicit recommendations. At the middle and end of the project, project assessment shall be conducted by the ACT Philippines Forum members and their ecumenical partners.

#### **4.2. Safety and Security plans**

Dialogue and proactive coordination with LGUs and concerned government agencies will be ensured to achieve full support on the humanitarian activities and to mitigate potential security risks. The support of ACT Alliance members at the regional/global level may be solicited in case the political situation in the country deteriorates and vilifications have progressed to harassment and other life-threatening actions. Availability of legal documents and government registrations will be ensured in all project activities. Local crime and security reports, as well as weather updates will be considered regularly in the planning of response activities. Contingency planning and proper orientations will be conducted during inception meetings.

#### **4.3. Knowledge Management**

Lessons and good practices in the humanitarian intervention will be shared with other stakeholders to improve knowledge and humanitarian action. Information database management protocol will be set up to ensure data security and facilitate efficient information dissemination guided by existing data protection laws and policies. At the interim and end of the project, evaluation with the local partners will be conducted to assess the output and effectiveness of the interventions, as well as to identify gaps and other vulnerabilities that remain unaddressed. The project team will highlight the innovations and/or good practices and formulate recommendations to address the gaps, and provide benchmarks for future humanitarian interventions.

## 5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

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

The ACT Philippines Forum strongly adheres to the fundamental humanitarian principles that aim to promote quality and accountable services to affected population by disasters and conflict. The NCCP also activates its Complaint Response Mechanism to allow project beneficiaries raise their complaints/feedback and receive appropriate response thereafter. Each Forum member has a Code of Conduct in place and other relevant accountability policies and procedures, including those covering cases of fraud, corruption and conflict of interest.

In delivering assistance and services, particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, elderly, people with special needs, people living with HIV and AIDS, widows and indigenous peoples. Special consideration will be made to account for their specific needs, capacity, vulnerabilities and situation. In particular, the NCCP has a specific program dealing with people living with HIV and AIDS.

The Project team will also ensure that ample opportunities are provided for women to meaningfully and actively engage in all phases of the response. This may also mean advocating for women's rights in vital social and humanitarian issues.

Community participation is a key factor in meaningful humanitarian response. The voices of community members will be solicited by ensuring proper and relevant sectoral representation. They will be encouraged to engage in decision-making processes in order to promote collective ownership of the project and develop self-reliance as a community. At the end of the project, affected communities must re-claim their right to receive assistance and their right to complain if they are not satisfied with the assistance given. Upholding the rights-based approach in all its humanitarian responses has been NCCP's key message to every community it serves.

In the project implementation, the project team will ensure that all intervention will not contribute to the degradation of the environment. Innovations or modalities that could help sustain the environment will be encouraged. DRR and climate change orientations will include mapping of environmental risks of target communities and ensure that recommendations to local partners and LGUs are put forward to mitigate those risks. Capacity-building initiatives will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of community disaster committees especially on disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response. Integral to this is the strengthening and consolidation of local community organizations such as farmers, fisherfolks, women and youth.

Livelihood intervention will focus on asset recovery to help restore the main livelihood of the affected communities. Seed dispersals, as part of the agricultural livelihood intervention, will consider endemic varieties of local seeds as well as natural farm practices so as to minimize potential environmental risks. Similarly, consultation with affected fisherfolk will ensure that the fishing gears/equipment to be distributed will be appropriate to their fishing practices. Beneficiaries and local partners will also be consulted on various alternative livelihoods fitted on their current situation. The project will ensure that women are taking active and meaningful roles in the livelihood interventions.

For the shelter construction, priority will be given to vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, elderly, pregnant or lactating women and children. Particular needs on shelter will be designed based on the needs of these groups, for instance, ramp for persons with disabilities, room division for children and parents, or female and male, etc.



**5.1.1. Participation**

Barangay or community assemblies will be convened to allow all members of the target beneficiary communities to participate in all phases of the project - from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Initial consultation or unity meetings may be called among formal or informal leaders of the community including key representatives of the local or people's organizations to determine the specific roles of each actor. The participation of sectoral groups (youth, women, elderly, indigenous groups) will also be solicited.

NCCP regional ecumenical councils may establish links with the target community through the NCCP member churches present in the area. Church people, both clergy and lay persons, play a significant role in providing guidance and moral support in the community's decision-making processes. They can also help initiate coordination and collaboration with other faith groups and local government units. Because of their presence in the community, the RECs and local partners can be instrumental in gathering context-specific needs as well as validating targets and priorities for the response.

During the rapid relief stage of responding to the first 3 Mindanao earthquakes, the Christian Reformed Church of the Philippines, a partner of World Renew, worked with Mindanao Pastor Ephraem Sebio of Bethlehem Jesus Church to provide \$10,000 of emergency food and non-food items. World Renew will coordinate again with the CRCP, as possible, and the Bethlehem Jesus Church.

**5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

NCCP will conduct consultation meetings with its local partners to discuss context and analyses in conflict situations, and to mitigate the risks that may trigger or further escalate the impacts of conflict. Likewise, part of the DRR and CCA capacity building program is for the community to understand the various hazard risks (i.e. security risks) that may eventually lead to disaster/conflict and to formulate action plans to mitigate such. NCCP also emphasizes the need for its local partners to address not only the adverse effects of the disaster but also the root causes of peoples' vulnerability to disasters. This would involve a comprehensive knowledge of the political, cultural, and socio-economic milieu of a certain community and how these contribute to its vulnerability. In this way, doing harm through the provision of aid may be prevented.

Mainstreaming the basic principles of Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles would also support the objective of reducing harm to the community. This means promoting the well-being of the whole community - encompassing all aspect of need such as physical, mental, emotional, social, etc. - and not just those of individual persons or sectors. Specifically, interventions should strengthen the capacity of the community for recovery and resilience, promote unity and cooperation through traditional and cultural practices (i.e. indigenous groups) and encourage participation across all sectors of the community.

**5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback**

The NCCP and World Renew have Complaints Response Mechanism that states the process and mechanism to receive feedback/complaints and provide appropriate action/response. At the project onset, the accountability and do no harm principles under the Core Humanitarian Standards will be promoted to local partners and community-beneficiaries. Applicable mechanism on giving feedback and complaints for each target community will also be developed. Feedbacks and complaints may be gathered through distribution of accountability and complaints forms, posting IEC materials about the project and handling complaints procedure. All materials will be translated in local language if possible.



**5.4. Communication and visibility**

Sharing of information with the project beneficiaries will be done through the conduct of community meeting and orientation on the project in each of the proposed municipalities. Entitlements, protocols and other relevant information will be included in the visibility materials (tarps, leaflets, etc), translated in the local dialect if possible, to enhance accountability and transparency. Coordination meetings with LGUs will be maximized to familiarize the government officials on the project objectives, methodologies, and planned activities.

The ACT Philippines Forum will document the project and make it visible on several media platforms including social media channels. The Forum, through NCCP, will closely coordinate with the ACT Regional Office and ACT Secretariat Communications' Department to share information and project updates. The Forum also adheres to applicable ACT Communications Policies including co-branding of ACT response. Project monitoring will also include submission of 3Ws report with the UN OCHA. NCCP will support local partners in the documentation, learning and communications work. Infographics, briefers, and human story articles will be produced to provide regular updates on the Forum and the total ACT response.

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget

		Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>			
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>			
Appeal Lead		0	-
Total international program staff		0	-
Total national program staff		5,024,600	98,486
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>		<b>5,024,600</b>	<b>98,486</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>			
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items		50,000,000	980,036
2.2. Food security		9,750,000	191,107
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)		2,630,000	51,550
2.4. Health / Nutrition		0	-
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support		0	-
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration		19,540,000	382,998
2.7. Education		0	-
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience		0	-
2.9. Unconditional CASH grants		0	-
2.10. Camp Management		0	-
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>81,920,000</b>	<b>1,605,691</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		<b>1,785,000</b>	<b>34,987</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>			
Transport (of relief materials)		1,200,000	23,521
Warehousing		438,000	8,585
Handling		1,784,800	34,983
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		<b>3,422,800</b>	<b>67,089</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>640,000</b>	<b>12,544</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>			
<b>6.1. SECURITY</b>		0	-
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>		0	-
<b>6.2. FORUM COORDINATION</b>		440,000	8,624
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>		<b>440,000</b>	<b>8,624</b>
<b>6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		300,000	5,880
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		<b>300,000</b>	<b>5,880</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>		<b>93,532,400</b>	<b>1,833,302</b>
		93,532,400	1,833,302
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>			
e.g. Staff salaries			
Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)		1,290,000	25,285
Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)		886,500	17,376
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....		726,900	14,248
Office Operations			
Office rent		300,000	5,880
Office Utilities		174,000	3,411
Office stationery		78,000	1,529
Communications			
Telephone and fax		168,000	3,293
Other			
Insurance		49,000	960
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPP</b>		<b>3,672,400</b>	<b>71,982</b>
		4%	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordinati</b>		<b>97,204,800</b>	<b>1,905,284</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>		2,916,144.00	57,159
World Renew Overhead 6%		2,061,660	40,410
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordinati</b>		<b>102,182,604.00</b>	<b>2,002,853</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>		<b>102,182,604.00</b>	<b>2,002,853</b>

## 7. Annexes

### Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b> To contribute to the enabling of communities affected by multiple disasters in eight regions meet their basic survival, recovery and rehabilitation needs			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b> A. Target population have access to food, non-food, and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.  B. Affected population have increased physical and economic security through repair/reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b> A.1. 4,500 HHs were provided with food packs good for at least two (2) weeks  A.2. 1,050 HHs were provided with hygiene kits or benefitted from the repair /construction of community water systems and latrines  B.1. 2,100 HHs received shelter repair kits or constructed houses  B.2. 4,700 HHS received livelihood support in the form of farm inputs, agricultural implements, capital, or material assets  B.3. 500 HHs received cash for the work they have done on community projects like repairing water points, farm fields and even house repair or construction.	<b>Source of verification</b> ACT Forum reports (interim and final reports; financial reports; situation reports)  Beneficiary masterlists, attendance sheets, community and organizational beneficiary profiles  DSWD/LGU reports, UN OCHA situation reports (3Ws)  Photo documentation  Field visits	<b>Assumptions</b> All target areas are accessible with no major logistical challenges  LGUs, relevant government agencies, ecumenical partners, and community organizations are supportive and cooperative  There are no disruptions due to weather aberrations and emergencies
<b>OUTPUT(S)</b> A.1. Address food insecurity and alleviate hunger of 4,500 disaster-affected HHs through provision of food packs	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b> A.1.1. 4,500 food packs, good for two weeks, were distributed to disaster-affected HHs  A.2.1. 500 standard hygiene kits were distributed to disaster-affected HHs	<b>Source of verification</b> Project and activity reports  Delivery and acknowledgement receipts from suppliers	<b>Assumptions</b> Availability and timely release of funds  Quality and quantity required for food and other items are available

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<p>A.2. Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene of 1,050 HHs through distribution of hygiene kits, repair of community water supply system and construction of latrines</p> <p>B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 2,100 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits and/or construction of earthquake-resistant houses</p> <p>B.2. Restoration of livelihood activities of 4,700 disaster-affected HHs through distribution of agricultural inputs and farming implements, replacement of productive assets, supporting small businesses and alternative livelihoods</p> <p>B.3. Support to immediate needs and loss of income of 500 affected HHs through provision of cash assistance</p>	<p>A.2.2. One (1) community water system repaired, at least 250 HHs were reached</p> <p>A.2.3. 300 latrines were constructed</p> <p>B.1.1. 1,700 shelter repair kits were distributed</p> <p>B.1.2. 400 earthquake-resistant shelters were constructed</p> <p>B.2.1. 4,700 farm inputs and fishing implements were distributed, or livelihoods/small businesses were recapitalized through provision of material assets</p> <p>B.3.1. 500 disaster-affected HHs received cash assistance to support their early recovery needs through cash-for-work</p>	<p>Participant's logs; beneficiary masterlists; accomplished sex-age disaggregated data reports</p> <p>DSWD/LGU reports</p> <p>Field visits; repaired and functional water system; presence of quality shelters and functional latrines</p> <p>Focus group discussions with beneficiaries and community leaders</p> <p>Assessment and evaluation reports</p> <p>CRM logs</p> <p>Photo documentation; updates in ACT Forum and ACT members' official websites and/or social media accounts</p>	<p>LGU and community leaders, interfaith groups, and other stakeholders are supportive</p> <p>Security situation is manageable and evacuated households are able to return to their homes</p> <p>Areas remain accessible and distributions of assistance can take place</p> <p>No extreme weather event or emergency situation will disrupt emergency response and early recovery activities</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>A.1.1. Distribution of food packages to 4,500 HHs</p> <p>A.2.1. Distribution of hygiene kits to 500 HHs</p> <p>A.2.2. Repair of one (1) community water system, reaching at least 250 HHs</p> <p>A.2.3. Construction of latrines for 300 HHs</p> <p>B.1.1. Provision of shelter repair kits to 1,700 HHs</p> <p>B.1.2. Construction of earthquake-resistant shelters for 400 HHs</p> <p>B.2.1. Provision of agricultural inputs and tools, farming implements, and capital for small businesses and livelihood assets to 4,700 HHs</p> <p>B.3.1. Provision of cash assistance for work rendered to 500 HHs</p>		<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>Timely availability and release of project funds</p> <p>Validated needs and capacities assessment data are available</p> <p>Access to target areas are secured and logistical requirements are arranged</p> <p>Local markets are functional</p> <p>Local partners and member churches are coordinated and supportive</p>	

	<p>Coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations are maximized</p> <p>Response activities will not be disrupted by extreme weather conditions, emergency situations, and other security risks</p>
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## Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	National Council of Churches in the Philippines	World Renew
Implementation period	From 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Philippines/ Region II (Cagayan Valley), IV-A (CALABARZON), IV-B (MIMAROPA), V (Bicol Region), VI (Western Visayas), VIII (Eastern Visayas), XI (Davao Region), XII (SOCCSKARGEN)	Philippines/Region XI (Davao Region)/Davao del Sur
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Food security - 7,000 households WASH - 1,750 Shelter/NFIs - 2,500 households Early recovery/livelihoods - 5,000 households DRR/Climate Change - 700 individuals in 10 communities	WASH - 500 households Shelter - 200 households Early recovery/livelihoods - 500 households Psychosocial support - 500 individuals
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,268,737.28	US\$ 734,115.39