

ACT Alliance

APPEAL

PHL202

**Humanitarian Response to Typhoons Goni and Vamco
Affected Communities**

Appeal target : USD1,766,003

Balance requested : USD1,154,820

actalliance



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Project Summary Sheet				
Project Title	Humanitarian Response to Typhoons Goni and Vamco Affected Communities in the Philippines			
Project ID	PHL202			
Location	NCCP	ICCO		
	Albay	Albay		
	Camarines Sur	Camarines Sur		
	Catanduanes	Catanduanes		
	Quezon	Camarines Norte		
	Batangas	Batangas		
	Rizal			
	Nueva Ecija			
	Metro Manila			
	Isabela			
Project Period	From 10 November 2020 to 30 November 2021 (Sida project covers from 11 November to 06 May 2021) Total duration: 12 (months)			
Modality of project delivery (If applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Local churches organized in ecumenical formation			
Forum	ACT Philippines Forum			
Requesting members	National Council of Churches in the Philippines ICCO Cooperation			
Local partners	<p>NCCP will implement its humanitarian response through its member churches organized as Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees (EcuDReaMCs) under the following RECs: Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC), Southern Tagalog Region Ecumenical Affairs Movement (STREAM), Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA), Pangasinan-Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly (PACLEA), NCCP-Andurog Mayon and Task Force DAMBANA.</p> <p>While, ICCO Cooperation will work through its local partners: Task Force Mapalad, Inc. (TFM), Rice Watch Action Network (R1), Center for Agrarian Reform, Empowerment and Transformation, Inc.(CARET), Integrated Rural Development Foundation, Inc.(IRDF), and Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services, Inc. (IDEALS).</p>			
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Legal services, community resilience	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience																																																																						
Project Impact	To contribute to the enabling of vulnerable families and communities severely affected by Typhoons Goni and Vamco meet their basic survival, recovery and rehabilitation needs.																																																																						
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. Target population have access to food, WASH, and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.</p> <p>B. Affected population have increased physical security and economic capacity through repair/ reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.</p> <p>C. Affected communities have enhanced resilience through capacity-building and technical support.</p>																																																																						
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center; color: #0070C0;">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">IDPs</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">host population</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Returnees</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="9" style="text-align: center;">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center; color: #0070C0;">Age / Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">M</th> <th style="text-align: center;">F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3,467</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,204</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,128</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9,518</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15,724</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15,355</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,095</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,509</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30,414</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29,586</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The proposed project aims to assist 12,000 households or 60,000 individuals (8,000 households for NCCP; 5,000 households and additional 7,000 individuals for ICCO Cooperation) individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups in Regions II, III, IV-A, V and the NCR (i.e. cultural minorities/indigenous people, poor farmers and fisherfolks, urban poor, low-income families), who are among the severely affected by Typhoon Goni and subsequently, by Typhoon Vamco (Ulysses). Priority will be given to hard-to-reach areas and unserved/underserved communities, where minimal government presence or public service exists. Particular attention will be given to persons with special needs such as: pregnant and lactating women, elderly, and PWDs.</p>	Beneficiary profile										<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	3,467	3,204	10,128	9,518	15,724	15,355	1,095	1,509	30,414	29,586
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Project Cost (USD)	1,766,003 (with funding from Sida USD511,183)																																																																						

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	30 December 2020 <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 January 2022
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	28 February 2022

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to Cyra Bullecer (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 Philippines Forum Convenor, Edward Santos (dondie99@yahoo.com)
ACT Regional Representative (ad interim), Cyra Bullecer (cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org)

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

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

On 1 November 2020, Super Typhoon Goni (Rolly), the world's most powerful tropical cyclone this year thus far, brought catastrophic winds, torrential rainfalls, severe flooding, mudslides and storm surges to the Philippines. The typhoon left a massive destruction in its path - killing at least 25 people, injuring 399 and displacing 504,807 people out of the 2,030,130 persons affected as of 11 November, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Four weather systems that brought torrential rains preceded typhoon Goni in October which stretched local coping capacities. Typhoon Molave (Quinta) slammed the same areas a week prior Typhoon Goni. Molave left 29 dead and affected about 775,000 people and caused severe damages especially in coastal areas.

Typhoon Goni made four landfalls in southern Luzon, with the Bicol Region bearing the brunt of its impact. As of November 11, NDRRMC reported that more than 170,000 houses were either partially damaged or totally destroyed, more than 60% were recorded in Albay and Catanduanes, causing many families to remain in long-term displacement. Damage to infrastructure reached US\$234 million while 67 health facilities, including government's main COVID-19 laboratory based in Bicol have been damaged. The typhoon also damaged over a thousand schools including those that accommodated evacuees. Losses in livelihoods were massive especially for those who depend on farming or fishing. About 65,897 hectares of agricultural land with PHP 5 billion worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries and agricultural facilities was reported. With electricity posts and mobile phone towers toppled, it may take months to restore essential lifelines.

Barely recovering from Typhoon Goni, Bicol region and CALABARZON in the eastern part of Luzon braced for another typhoon Vamco (Ulysses) on 11 November which brought violent winds, massive flooding in the eight regions within Luzon, and torrential rain-triggered landslides. Ty Vamco is now the deadliest cyclone to hit the country this year with 67 confirmed casualties and several people missing. Tens of thousands of homes in low-lying areas in the NCR were submerged in roof-level floods. In Northern Luzon, Cagayan and Isabela provinces experienced the worst flooding in decades as the Cagayan River overflowed, partly due to the release of water from Magat Dam, and inundated low-lying municipalities. It exacerbated the already dire situation of those severely affected families by Typhoon Goni and affected another 1,110,910 persons, of which, 306,340 persons temporarily residing in evacuation centers.

On top of all these, the COVID-19 pandemic still poses serious public health risks and caused the Philippine economy to contract by 7.3% further worsening the impoverished situation of the most vulnerable and poorest Filipino families.

1.2. Needs

Assessment data were gathered through field visits, community consultations, and coordination with the municipal/barangay authorities and other ecumenical networks. Of the 32 provinces, Catanduanes, Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Quezon and Batangas are among the hardest hit by Typhoon Goni, while Metro Manila, Cagayan, Isabela and Rizal were devastated by the succeeding typhoon Vamco. In collaboration with relevant stakeholders and based on the rapid needs and continuing assessment of its local constituents and partners, the ACT implementing members identified the following priority needs:

1. Food and agriculture - Majority of the affected population were dependent on farming or fishing as major source of subsistence and livelihood. Typhoons Molave and Goni came at a time when palay/rice is about to be harvested. Based on damage reports from the Department of Agriculture as of November 3, at least 89% of which were already non-recoverable, which would lead to income and food insecurity for at least six months, while farming households wait for the next harvest season. The disruption of agriculture production will negatively impact the availability of food over the coming months while the losses during the September and October harvest season will have serious impact on food supply of the affected families. In addition, indigenous people/cultural minorities in upland communities, who depend on backyard farms devastated by the typhoon, also face limited food supply. Local government units normally provide aid to their affected constituents, however, the national government had to augment local government's disaster funds since these are almost depleted due to the previous responses to COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Shelter - Most damaged or destroyed houses are those made of light materials which are extremely vulnerable to violent winds and heavy rain. Basic household items were washed out or badly damaged especially those houses in coastal areas, water-catch basins and located at the foot of Mayon volcano and submerged by the mudflow. The extensive damage to shelters has exposed affected households to elements and compromised their safety and security. Needing immediate assistance are those families whose houses were damaged or destroyed and are currently displaced, in particular, poor families who cannot afford to repair or rebuild their houses. If not addressed immediately, affected families staying in evacuation centers or host families will be exposed and face higher risk of COVID-19 infection as physical distancing may be challenging and access to health and WASH facilities is limited in temporary shelters.

3. Early Recovery and Livelihoods (agriculture and fisheries) - Typhoon Goni has further worsened the socio-economic conditions of people adversely affected by the pandemic since the government-imposed lockdown in March. All towns in the island province of Catanduanes experienced massive losses in income source. As of November 2, provincial officials estimated that damage to main crop abaca reached Php 400 Million and Php 200 Million in other crops. Much of the crops cannot be sold anymore. Many have no alternate source of income as they lost their only productive assets (farmlands, livestock, boats, etc.). Settlements around Mount Mayon were submerged by flood waters with lahar deposits and armour rocks. Coastal communities facing Lagonoy Gulf were flattened and farmlands were inundated in Libon municipality, considered rice granary of Albay province. Primary crops destroyed identified by local partners in the affected areas include rice, vegetable, corn, coconut and abaca, among others, while fishing paraphernalia and boats were reportedly damaged or washed out. Typhoon Goni came when Bicol Region and CALABARZON were still recovering from the devastation of preceding tropical cyclones, including Typhoons Kamuri (Tisoy) and Phanfone (Ursula) last year. If not aided appropriately, the vulnerable sectors may be forced to adopt negative coping strategies such as selling of assets or taking out high-interest loans.

4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Many families still stay in evacuation centers, mostly schools that remain unused because of COVID-19. Expectedly, WASH facilities in these centers are limited and below acceptable standards. Water systems were severely damaged. Power outages, projected to continue for several months, have hampered operations of water districts. Thus, affected population mainly rely on spring wells/underground water sources which are reported to have been contaminated by flood and seawater or are dependent on limited water refilling stations. Displaced families who have to stay in evacuation centers or live with relatives for a

longer time further exposes them to the risk of COVID-19 transmission and spread of waterborne diseases.

5. Legal assistance - It has been the experience in past disasters that people who lost their identity papers are excluded from receiving assistance. If not assisted, the individuals/families may not be able to access assistance especially government support.

6. DRR-CCA - 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. Proper land use and zoning as well as environmental governance also determine the extent to which a community can prepare and manage the disaster. Addressing these long-running causes of vulnerability of poor communities would help prevent the same recurring casualties and damages to life and properties whenever typhoons and other extreme weather events hit the country especially in the context of climate change.

Data source: Local partners' assessment data, Inter-agency joint assessment report, local government units' reports

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 well-trained staff, the NCCP Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service (PUFWS) can manage the various phases of project implementation accountably. The NCCP through its disaster risk reduction program helped enhance the capacities of its regional ecumenical councils, particularly, Andurog Mayon, BREC, CAVREA, PACLEA and STREAM on humanitarian response through trainings and workshops on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and planning (EPRP), rapid needs assessment (RNA), Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), among others.

Andurog Mayon, formed in 1999, is the Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committee (EcuDReaMC) of NCCP in Albay province. Andurog Mayon was organized and equipped to facilitate relief and rehabilitation program of the Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC). Andurog Mayon and BREC member churches are present and active in the region - particularly Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, and Albay provinces. The Southern Tagalog Region Ecumenical Affairs Movement (STREAM) covers the Quezon, Rizal and Batangas provinces and have formed local networks at the provincial level for mobilization of resources and emergency response. They have close links with Roman Catholic churches and church-based organizations in their jurisdiction. The Pangasinan-Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly or PACLEA works in the province of Pangasinan and those provinces under Region III. They have implemented the recent COVID emergency response of the NCCP benefiting the Aeta (IP) and farmer communities in Zambales and Tarlac provinces. Lastly, the Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly or CAVREA was one of the partner RECs of NCCP in the previous response to Typhoon Mangkhut (2018). Likewise, NCCP previously implemented its humanitarian response with BREC and STREAM during Typhoon Nock-Ten (2016), Mayon Volcano Eruption (2018), and flooding due to Southwest Monsoon (2018).

The NCCP also serves as a coordination hub of member churches who will be implementing local responses to Typhoon Goni. Coordination meetings are held during medium to large-scale emergencies to map out the response of its constituent and facilitate collaboration among varied

church responses.

The NCCP, together with the ACT Philippines Forum, also spearheaded the creation of the Philippine FBO Forum, a network of faith-based humanitarian actors from the Catholic's NASSA/Caritas Philippines and the Evangelicals' Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc. Assessment data and response plan is shared and coordinated within the FBO network to avoid duplication of interventions and explore possible areas of complementation. The NCCP is a member of the Philippine Partnership for Emergency Response and Resilience (PPERR), a consortium of four national humanitarian networks, which currently sits as an official representative to the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UN HCT).

Meanwhile, ICCO has been established since 1964. Although its main work is now focused on helping smallholder farmers and SMEs grow, it has very rich humanitarian experience. The Disaster Management Unit at the global office in Utrecht is staffed by experts in humanitarian response. It has responded to almost every major disaster globally, e.g. Haiti earthquake (2010), Nepal earthquake (2015), Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami (2004). In the Philippines, it had a massive response for Haiyan in 2013.

ICCO's responses are conducted with partners on the ground that are already co-implementing its projects. This way ICCO and its partners leverage local knowledge and networks, and expertise in managing a humanitarian response. For this response, ICCO will be working with the same organizations it worked with during Ty Haiyan.

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)

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

ACT implementing members' overall efforts will help meet the basic and recovery needs of the most vulnerable communities affected by Typhoons Goni, whose humanitarian situation, subsequently, is worsened by the onslaught of Typhoon Vamco. The proposed intervention targets 12,000 households and 7,000 individuals in ten provinces/cities mostly affected in Bicol Region (Region V), CALABARZON (Region IV-A), Central Luzon (Region 3), Cagayan Valley (Region 2) and the National Capital Region. This project will cover emergency response, early recovery, and rehabilitation assistance.

Emergency phase. The project will help promote food security and improve access to hygiene and sanitation through distribution of food packs and WASH kits. Multi-purpose cash assistance will be provided to meet specific needs of vulnerable families such as medicines, non-food items, etc. Particular attention will be given to the displaced families and hard-to-reach areas, receiving limited

or no assistance from the government units or other groups. Psychosocial interventions will also be provided at this stage.

In addition, it has been the experience in past disasters that people who lost their identity papers are excluded from receiving assistance. To address this, legal services will be provided to individuals/families not included by ICCO's direct assistance so that they can secure temporary identification documents which will enable access to assistance especially from the government.

As indicated in the project output, several of the activities will be funded by Sida.

Early Recovery phase. Appropriate shelter repair materials/kits will also be provided to families with damaged houses, particularly those lying near coasts, geographically isolated areas, and communities affected by severe flooding. The project will respond to improving the socio-economic capacity of the affected communities through restoration of various livelihood activities. This include distribution of agricultural inputs/farm tools and/or fishing implements, repair of damaged boats, and capitalization of small enterprises.

Rehabilitation phase. This project aims to enhance the capacity of the target communities in coping and responding to disasters. This will be done through the conduct of trainings with the community members regarding disaster risk reduction-climate change advocacy (DRR-CCA). This project will also mainstream the basic principles of Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) which means that the interventions shall 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. Community beneficiaries will be involved in all phases of the project thus, empower the communities to decide and participate in matters concerning them while promoting camaraderie and self-reliance.

Continuing need assessment and community consultations will be conducted to adapt planned interventions and target areas to contextual changes and to inform program design linked to medium-term response. Emergency and post-emergency interventions shall ensure compliance to COVID-19 pandemic minimum health protocols. Finally, the affected communities will be organized to manage some activities to make it more sustainable, while target population will be connected to the regular development projects whenever this is feasible. This will carry out ACT's approach of Linking Relief and Rehabilitation to Development (LRRD).

2.2. Impact

To contribute to the enabling of vulnerable families and communities severely affected by Typhoons Goni and Vamco meet their basic survival, recovery, and rehabilitation needs.

2.3. Outcomes

- A. Target population have access to food, WASH, and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.
- B. Affected population have increased physical security and economic capacity through repair/reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.
- C. Affected communities have enhanced resilience through capacity-building and technical support.

2.4. Outputs

- A.1. Alleviated hunger of 12,000 disaster-affected HHs through provision of quality and adequate food packs
- A.2. Improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene of 7,000 HHs through distribution of hygiene and sanitation kits where 4,000 HHs and 4 water systems repair will be funded by Sida
- A.3. Support diverse immediate needs and loss of income of 1,000 affected HHs through provision of multi-purpose cash assistance from Sida funds
- A.4. Enable 2,000 affected individuals, especially women and children, to accept and overcome fear from the onslaught of super typhoon Goni
- A.5. Conducted legal missions and identity caravans to provide legal services and reliable information about the humanitarian response to 5,000 individuals
- B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 2,600 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits. Sida funds will cover 1,400 shelter repair kits
- B.2. Restore livelihood activities of 8,105 disaster-affected HHs through provision of agricultural inputs and farming implements, replacement of productive assets, and capitalization of small businesses
- C.1. Increase awareness on DRR-CCA of 450 individuals in 15 target communities
- C.2. Advocacy agenda to build back better is developed and submitted for adoption in six municipalities

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The following are the critical assumptions/preconditions of this project: Funds are available and released in a timely manner; local partners are equipped to implement the whole process of the response; quality and quantity required for food and non-food items are available; affected villages, especially those in remote areas, remain accessible and distributions can take place with minimal logistical challenges; no extreme weather event or volcanic eruption will disrupt relief and recovery response activities; local markets are functional and supplies/materials remain in reasonable price; there are available masons/carpenters to train for shelter repair; coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations remain strong; support of LGUs and relevant stakeholders such as the local ecumenical partners are maximized and sustained; stable peace and order situation in target areas and security situation is manageable; there is no outbreak or significant escalation of COVID-19 cases in the region.

2.6. Risk Analysis

Amidst the shrinking space for civic organizations, the government recently passed the Anti-Terrorism Law whose security provisions may delay or prevent delivery of aid especially in rural and remote areas. In addition, recent cases of vilification/red-tagging of individuals and humanitarian and service-oriented organizations, including some churches, are identified as highest external risk that may threaten the safety/security of staff, volunteers and other humanitarian workers in the field and hamper the project implementation. Close coordination of

humanitarian activities with LGUs should be ensured. Contingency plans and security protocols especially on field work are in place and will be updated, as necessary.

The second would be the public health risk due to the current COVID-19 crisis. Minimum health protocols should be observed all the time. More stringent containment measures that restrict movement of the affected people, responders and supplies should be put in place should there be a massive outbreak in the target communities. The staff involved in the activities are at-risk of getting infected or may infect others.

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. There is an active La Nina in the Pacific Ocean which is forecasted to last until April next year.

Regular consultation and coordination with government authorities and target communities should be done to promote participation.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

NCCP believes that community organizing, and mobilization is essential to any humanitarian response. Mobilizing community members from the planning stage to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the response, enhances the self-worth of community members and values the capacity and contribution of local community organizations. With regards to the early recovery and rehabilitation projects, consulting with, supporting or organizing sectoral groups of women, farmers and fisherfolks to manage livelihood assistance more sustainably.

For shelter repair, beneficiaries in the community will be organized into teams and policies governing repair work, labor and distribution of shelter materials will be formulated. Community consultations will be held to lay down guidelines for the maintenance and upkeep of shelter assistance.

For ICCO, the project will ensure that the capacity building component of the response is well executed. In the end, the affected communities should have a better understanding of their situation, learned some tools and techniques that will help them cope with similar events in the future and strengthen their positive attitudes and resilience. In all the communities reached, an exit strategy workshop will be conducted before the project ends to map out long-term strategies and plans in making the community more resilient. Whenever possible, the communities will be connected to the regular development projects of the partners.

In all the target locations, ACT implementing members will make sure that communities, local government units, and local faith-based networks are informed of the response plans and will be engaged in the implementation.

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.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

Please see the [Appeal Guidance Note](#) for concrete examples; for additional guidance please refer to <http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-child-safeguarding-guidance-document/>

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

Aside from existing international guidelines and policies, NCCP developed its own Child Protection Policy that will guide its staff, volunteers and consultants in dealing or engagement with children during and beyond program implementation, while ICCO's employment and partnership contracts with its local partners include ACT's Child Safeguarding Policy of 2015.

The ACT implementing members will ensure that the safeguarding policies will be part of the orientation during induction of new personnel/volunteers 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 Protection 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 processes stipulated in the NCCP Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM).

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 Standard and ACT Code of Conduct at project inception. The ACT Implementing members will ensure that partners are also aware and knowledgeable on the policies on child safeguarding, personnel (NCCP only) and sexual harassment.

Similar to the Child Safeguarding Policy, the ACT Code of Conduct forms part of ICCO's employment contract as well as partnership contracts. Own staff and staff of local partners are required to at least read the Code of Conduct and explicitly agree to be guided by it in the course of their work. There is mandatory training for staff on this topic. The guidelines are discussed during inception meetings of new projects.

3.2. Implementation Approach

Localized response will be the main approach of NCCP and ICCO.

For NCCP, RECs will be the lead, while the NCCP serves as the support. Target communities and beneficiaries shall be regularly consulted and informed of the program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. A coordinator from the partner REC shall be designated to serve as project focal person and to liaise with NCCP and target communities. In the context of COVID-19 crisis, restrictions on mobility and stringent containment measures limit travels between

regions. Gatherings of people shall be limited in accordance with applicable ordinances/guidelines in the target area and adherence to minimum health protocols (i.e. wearing of face mask) will be observed to avoid potential contagion. Thus, mobilizing the EcuDReaMCs in the target regions to manage the intervention, including local sourcing and procurement of goods, is in line with the advocacy agenda on localization and at the same time, further enhances the capacity of the local ecumenical networks by learning through practice. This approach was demonstrated in the recent COVID-19 response where NCCP operated a skeletal workforce yet was able to implement emergency response in the target areas.

The project will be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 for disaster-affected people. ICCO and its partners will be following government protocols in its response to this typhoon, and will adapt response activities to safeguard safety, quality, and timeliness of humanitarian response while protecting affected people from further exposure to the virus.

ICCO and its partners recognise that the essence of accountability is to respect the needs, concerns, capacities, and disposition of those with whom we work and to answer for the actions and decisions made. The proposed initiatives commit to the principle of informed consent and will ensure that communities are aware of, understand and agree with key decisions relating to ICCO's interventions. Furthermore, the project activities were informed by the assessment carried out with the affected communities, and that beneficiaries were directly involved in designing the project as they informed the partners of their immediate needs. Apart from interviews with municipal and barangay (village) leaders, consultations will be conducted through community meetings to ensure that affected residents have the opportunity to participate in the decision making processes of activities, such as contents of food relief packs, distribution arrangements, selection and finalization of beneficiaries' list.

Coordinated or complementary response among member churches and other humanitarian faith-based actors will be carried out in the planning and implementation of the project. Possible partnerships or convergence with other church-based organizations in some target communities or sector of work will be explored to widen the scope of beneficiaries and maximize resources.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

The project stakeholders primarily include the affected communities (as right holders) and the national and local government units (as duty bearers), who are mainly responsible to address the needs of and provide assistance to the disaster-affected population. The ACT implementing members, NCCP and ICCO Cooperation, will implement their respective response plans as stipulated in this Appeal. Local partners and the regional ecumenical councils will continue to coordinate with the LGUs, CSOs and other I/NGOs in the conduct of its response to improve efficiency in the use of resources. UN HCT has launched a global appeal, as well as the faith-based organizations - NASSA/Caritas Philippines and PCEC-PHILRADS, which implies the need for close coordination to avoid duplication of response and explore sharing of resources. While ICCO and its 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. Works closely with the local chapters of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines which can provide volunteer lawyers for our legal services intervention. For the psychosocial services, ICCO will engage the National Center for Mental Health for their advice and with local hospital and medical practitioner to whom they can refer patients in case of serious mental health problems. 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.

3.4. Field Coordination

NCCP and its local partners will ensure coordination from field/community level 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.

ICCO will be coordinating this response with all relevant stakeholders mentioned in 3.3. But internally ICCO will convene regular coordination meetings of all its partners. From within this group, a partner will be assigned to participate in cluster or other coordination mechanisms and report to the group relevant information and agreements that affect the implementation of individual organization response activities.

3.5. Project Management

NCCP, through its Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service, will provide leadership and oversight in all phases of the Project. NCCP, as ACT Philippines Forum convenor, will also facilitate coordination among the ACT implementing members, either directly or through their local partners. Regular meetings of the ACT implementing members within the Forum shall be conducted to provide progress report on the project implementation, share continuing assessments in the areas and explore complementary work. 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.

ICCO will be over-all coordinator of its proposed response and will be the contact point between their partners and the Philippines Forum. This response will be treated as a project with several partners implementing specific components in specific geographical areas. The M&E function will be done by ICCO.

3.6. Implementing Partners

NCCP will directly work with the various Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committees (EcuDReaMCs) of STREAM in CALABARZON, BREC/NCCP Andurog Mayon in Bicol

Region, PACLEA in Central Luzon, CAVREA in Cagayan and Task Force DAMBANA in the NCR. The NCCP will also link and coordinate with other humanitarian actors on the ground.

ICCO will be working with 5 of its local NGO partners - TFM, R1, CARET, IRDF and IDEALS. These partners will work in specific geographical locations with specific responses. They have their own staff, volunteers, and networks which they will tap to implement activities. These organizations have worked with ICCO in our successful Haiyan response. ICCO will sign a partnership contract with each organization. The contract will describe the roles and responsibilities, deliverables as well the protocols and guidelines in implementing the activities. The partners are required to participate in coordination meetings and other group activities that will be organized by ICCO.

3.7. Project Advocacy

The NCCP implements its development and humanitarian work guided by the rights-based approach. In any response, it is important to raise the awareness and amplify the voices of affected communities on issues/activities that would either hinder or prevent access to protection and quality assistance, do harm to the community and/or violate their human rights in the course of project implementation. The advocacy activities will focus on awareness raising on their rights in a humanitarian crisis and will encourage meaningful participation of the affected population in reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities. For instance, NCCP will support the affected communities' campaign against the proliferation of quarrying activities around Mayon Volcano which allegedly have contributed to the flooding and lahar flow that rampaged and buried houses along its path.

The current political climate in the Philippines exhibits alarming cases of vilification and harassment against humanitarian organizations causing further a rapidly shrinking civil society 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 media work and advocacy campaigns, while strengthening linkage with other faith-based organizations at the national and local level.

The ACT Philippines Forum will continue to engage on climate advocacy, locally and globally through ACT, as these intensifying weather events are concrete evidences of the impact of climate change that continue to put at risk the lives of the most vulnerable people.

The project will be interacting with relevant stakeholders in all stages of the response - from the damage and needs assessment until the end project evaluation. These interactions will be used to build a multi-sectoral consensus on the plan for recovery and rehabilitation in the context of building back better. The plan will be submitted to the local government for adoption. There will also be an effort to raise awareness of the communities as to the actual cause of their vulnerabilities and devise plans and programs to mitigate the negative effects of disaster.

3.8. Engaging faith leaders

Through the FBO PH platform, faith leaders of three major Christian Councils - NASSA/Caritas Philippines (Catholic), PHILRADS (Evangelical) and NCCP (Protestant), 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. In fact, churches have activated its social action centers, launched fund raising drives to support relief operations and opened their sanctuaries for displaced families in their area of jurisdiction. Church leaders hold certain level of influence in the communities which makes them essential communicators of relevant information. The faith-based network also actively engages with the United Nations OCHA Philippines especially in sharing of information and assessment data. The church networks will map out its areas of operations and explore possible complementation of work to provide greater impact in the communities.

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 members, 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 leaders of 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. Continuing assessments through community consultation will inform the adjustments needed based on the contextual changes while the project is being implemented.

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.

Meanwhile, ICCO will assign two staff to monitor implementation - a program officer will coordinate and monitor implementation of the response while a finance officer will monitor all issues related to finance and funding. They are also responsible for the narrative and financial reports, respectively. They will have their counterparts in each of the local implementing partners who have the same function but covering only their respective organization.

Monitoring tool will be jointly developed with the partners at the start of implementation. Regular meetings will also be organized for sharing or progress on implementation and collectively make decisions for possible adjustments of the response. A representative of the beneficiaries will be invited to the monitoring meetings.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

NCCP and ICCO both have safety and security plans which will guide partners in co-implementing the project activities.

Health risks is still high as COVID-19 cases in the country continue to increase. The health, safety and security (HSS) team of the NCCP, created before the lockdown in March, will lead the preventive strategy and case management of all NCCP staff, volunteers and personnel. Regular monitoring of cases will be done in the target areas, and strict adherence to the minimum health protocols will be implemented. Orientation or briefings on health protocols and other preventive measures shall be conducted prior to any humanitarian activity in the target communities. ACT implementing members and their partners will strictly follow the guidelines issued by the government, both national and local, related to COVID-19 health protocols.

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, while additional requirements due to COVID-19 situation such as travel passes and permits from the LGUs and government agencies will be secured.

Local crime and security reports such as high militarization in certain areas, as well as weather updates will be monitored regularly in the planning of response activities. Contingency and security planning and orientations will be conducted during inception meetings with volunteers and partners.

Possible physical and psychological injury to staff or locals may also be experienced. The ACT implementing members will have proper security policies and guidelines to be followed on the field and keep a well-stocked first aid kit in the vicinity, while, keeping an open, transparent environment that allow any psychological issues to be addressed.

Harm to children or sexual/gender-based violence by local partners or staff/volunteers is unlikely but ACT implementing members shall ensure orientation and adherence to safeguarding policies to avoid GBV/child abuse from occurring. Proper consent will be acquired in activities that will involve or engage children especially photo documentation.

4.3. Knowledge Management

The ACT Philippines Forum will conduct reflection and learning sessions together with its partners at the end of the project implementation. Lessons and good practices in the humanitarian intervention will be shared with ACT Alliance and other stakeholders to surface lessons on locally led 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.

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. To guide everyone, a learning agenda will be agreed upon at the start of project implementation.

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 engage in all phases of the response meaningfully and actively. 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 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. 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 to minimize potential environmental risks. Similarly, consultation with affected fisherfolk will ensure that the fishing implements to be distributed will be appropriate to current fishing practices.

Beneficiaries and local partners will also be consulted on various alternative livelihoods appropriate in their context. The project will ensure that women are taking active and meaningful roles in the livelihood interventions.

For the shelter repair, priority will be given to vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, elderly person, pregnant or lactating women and children. Repair or retrofitting of shelter shall be guided by the build back better principle. Locally-produced construction materials shall be used to ensure sustainability in the repair of shelters.

As a member of the ACT Philippines Forum, ICCO 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.

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

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

5.1.1. Participation

Barangay or community assemblies will be convened, with a limited number of representatives from sectoral groups or sub-village, to avoid large mass gatherings in accordance with the COVID-19 preventive measures. This will allow members of the target 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.

5.1.2. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

The NCCP has an established criterion for the selection and prioritization of target communities/beneficiaries. Primarily, this will be based on the most pressing needs of the affected population and proper documentation will be secured. NCCP shall ensure that the delivery of goods or assistance will directly benefit the affected households based on the criteria set with the community. Receipt of assistance (i.e. food packs) to the community shall be documented and validated by barangay officials or leaders of community organizations or their representatives. Security concerns might arise especially in the remote/hard-to-reach areas where there are military presence but NCCP, together with its church networks, would ensure that life-saving assistance will

be delivered to the unserved/underserved families affected by the disaster. Adherence to existing finance and procurement policies of the NCCP shall ensure that fraud and corruption will be avoided, both internal and external.

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. 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.

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

The NCCP has developed a Complaints Response Mechanism that states the process and guidelines 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 community consultation, distribution of accountability and complaints forms, posting IEC materials about the project and handling complaints procedure.

A registry of complaints will be set up to document the complaints received and actions take to respond and resolve. All materials will be translated in local language if possible.

ICCO has a Whistle Blower Policy and all partners will be guided by this policy. In addition, 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 may be 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.

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 target municipalities.

Entitlements, protocols, and other relevant information will be included in the visibility materials translated in the local dialect, thus enhancing the transparency of the project. Another strategy is to coordinate with LGUs and to disseminate information such as project background, proponents and partners, goals and objectives, methodologies, and planned activities through print or broadcast media. In the same way, ACT members will document its work and make it visible on various media platforms. Forum members will closely coordinate with ACT Regional Office and ACT Secretariat Communications’ team to endeavor sharing relevant information to different audiences. The Forum members adhere to ACT Communications Policies including the policy on co-branding of response efforts, particularly when reporting 3Ws to UN agencies. ACT implementing members will support local partners in the documentation, learning and communications work. The ACT Forum will recruit a project-based consultant to help capture human interest stories, visualize project reports, and publish an end-of-project material on the overall ACT response to Typhoon Goni and Vamco.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	NCCP	ICCO
Direct Costs	1,654,046	1,085,731	568,314
1 Project Staff	122,030	25,749	96,282
1.1 Appeal Lead	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	-	-	-
1.3 National Staff	122,030	25,749	96,282
2 Project Activities	1,449,006	1,008,531	440,475
2.1 Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	311,275	311,275	-
2.2 Food security	305,386	174,314	131,072
2.3 Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	267,904	63,293	204,611
2.4 Health / Nutrition	-	-	-
2.5 Protection / Psychosocial support	-	-	-
2.6 Early recovery & livelihood restoration	415,033	373,530	41,503
2.7 Education	63,289	-	63,289
2.8 Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	3,113	3,113	-
2.9 Unconditional CASH grants	83,007	83,007	-
2.10 Camp Management	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	28,845	10,168	18,676
3.1 Forum Coordination	22,827	4,150	18,676
3.2 Capacity Development	6,018	6,018	-
4 Quality and Accountability	13,592	13,592	-
5 Logistics	36,431	26,446	9,985
6 Assets and Equipment	4,141	1,245	2,895
Indirect Costs	60,521	29,339	31,182
Staff Salaries	31,106	21,121	9,985
Office Operations	29,415	8,218	21,197
Total Expenditure	1,714,566	1,115,070	599,496
ICF (3%)	51,437	33,452	17,985
Total Expenditure + ICF	1,766,003	1,148,522	617,481

7. Annexes

7.1 ANNEX 1 Simplified Workplan

Project Plan		2020		2021												
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
1. Response planning																
1.1	Rapid needs assessment, Damage/needs/capacity assessment, and Analysis															
1.2	Recruitment and setting up of project teams															
1.3	Consultation meetings with partner organizations, regional ecumenical councils, and community leaders; inception and start-up workshop planning															
1.4	Finalization of beneficiary selection for emergency phase															
1.5	ACT orientation on safeguarding policies with local partners and RECs															
2. Emergency Phase																
2.1	Preparations for relief delivery operations (RDO), Procurement and logistics, Community preparation															
2.2	Actual conduct of RDO: Food, Hygiene kits, Legal Assistance, Psychosocial Assistance															
2.3	Mid-term Assessment															
3. Early Recovery & Rehabilitation Phase																
3.1	Continuing needs assessment & partners' orientation															
3.2	Finalization of beneficiary/community group selection															
3.3	Organizing and pre-implementation meeting with beneficiaries															
3.4	Actual distribution: Livelihood assistance, Shelter repair kits, CBDRR-CCA and Build back better/disaster preparedness trainings															
3.5	Post-distribution monitoring															
4. Review & Evaluation																

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															

*NCCP will implement its response in 12 months, while ICCO Cooperation will implement its project activities within six months.

Annex 2 – Summary of Assessment

Summary of Assessment				HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	IND	COM	360	IND	IND	IND	actalliance	
As of November 18, 2020				7,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	4,500		3 com/90 ind	IND	IND	IND			
NCCP				5,000		600		3,605	2,000	12 com/360 ind	162,080	5,000	5,000			
ICCO																
ACT Implementing Member	Region	Province	Municipality	Food Pack (HH)	WASH (HH)	Shelter Repair Kit (HH)	Cash Assistance (HH)	Livelihood (HH)	Psychosocial services (Ind)	DRR-CCA (communities)	Information as Aid (Radio programs/Plugs)	Legal Assistance/Advice (Ind)	Legal Identity (Temporary ID) Ind	Local Partners		
National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)	V (Bicol Region)	Albay	Tiwi											Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC)/ NCCP Andurog Mayon		
			Tabaco City													
			Guinobatan	2,000	2,000	800		1,000				3				
			Libon													
		Camarines Sur	Lagonoy													
			Garchitorena													
			Presentacion													
			Sangay	1,500	1,500	500		1,500								
			Iriga													
			Buhi													
	Catanduanes	Bula														
		Mercedez														
		Baras														
		San Miguel	700	700	500		500									
IV-A (CALABARZON)	Batangas	Gigimoto												Southern Tagalog Region Ecumenical Affairs Movement (STREAM)		
		San Andres														
		San Juan	800	800	200	500	500									
III (Central Luzon)	Nueva Ecija	Rizal												Pangasinan-Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly (PACLEA)		
		San Juan	500	500												
NCR	Metro Manila	San Simon	500	500										Task Force DAMBANA		
Cagayan Valley	Isabela	Jones	1,000	1,000		500	1,000						Cagayan Valley Regional Ecumenical Assembly (CAVREA)			
ICCO Cooperation	V (Bicol Region)	Albay	Tiwi	750				750	500					30% of population reached by radio station (125,255 pax)	IRDF	
			Daraga													
			Sto. Domingo													
			Malinao													
			Guinobatan	750				750	500							
			Libon	750		200										
			Malinao	1000		200										
			Mallipot	1000		200										
			Tabaco					750	500							
			San Jose													
	Camarines Sur	Tigaon													R1	
		Sangay							400							
		Nabua														
		Bula														
		Minalabac														
		Baao														
	Catanduanes	Bato													IRDF	
		Baras														
		San Miguel	750				750	500				2500	2500			
Virac																
IV-A (CALABARZON)	Batangas	Camarines Norte	Labo					165						Caret		
		Calatagan						40								
2 ACT Implementing Members	Five Regions	Nine Municipalities		12,000 HH	7,000 HH	2,600 HH	1,000 HH	8,105 HH	2,000 IND	15 COMMUNITIES	Approximately 162,080 IND	5,000 IND	5,000 IND	11 Local Ecumenical Formations and Partner Organizations		
*NCCP's regional ecumenical councils are composed of the member churches at the local level such as the Iglesia Filipina Independiente, Iglesia Unida Ekyumenikal, The Salvation Army, The United Methodist Church, United Church of Christ in the Philippines among others. This indicates that the project will facilitate local mobilization of churches.																

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
To contribute to the enabling of vulnerable families and communities severely affected by Typhoons Goni and Vamco meet their basic survival, recovery and rehabilitation needs.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Target population have access to food, WASH, and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.	A.1. 12,000 households were food secure for at least two (2) weeks through receiving the food packs	ACT Forum reports (interim and final reports; financial reports; situation reports)	Funds are available and released in a timely manner; local partners are equipped to implement the whole process of the response
B. Affected population have increased physical security and economic capacity through repair/ reconstruction of shelter and resumption of their livelihood activities.	A.2. 7,000 households were able to access hygiene and sanitation through the kits provided	Beneficiary masterlists, attendance sheets, community and organizational beneficiary profiles	Quality and quantity required for food and non-food items are available; affected villages, especially those in remote areas, remain accessible and distributions can take place with minimal logistical challenges
C. Affected communities have enhanced resilience through capacity-building and technical support.	A.3. 1,000 affected households were able to meet diverse immediate needs through multi-purpose cash assistance	Reports of local partners (i.e. activity, assessment, monitoring, and end of project reports)	No extreme weather event or volcanic eruption will disrupt relief and recovery response activities
	A.4. 2,000 affected individuals, especially women and children, lessen their trauma and fear through psychosocial support	Reports from the government, e.g. DSWD and LGU reports, UN OCHA situation reports and 3Ws	Local markets are functional and supplies/materials remain in reasonable price
	A.5. 5,000 individuals were able to access government services and assistance through legal assistance	Field monitoring and evaluation reports	There are available masons/carpenters to train for shelter repair
	B.1. 2,600 affected population have increased security and protection through shelter repair	Photo and video documentation	Coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations remain strong; support of LGUs and relevant stakeholders such as the local ecumenical partners are maximized and sustained
	B.2. 8,105 disaster-affected households were able to restore livelihoods through agricultural, fisheries, and alternative source of income	Satisfaction survey (i.e. post relief distribution monitoring, local groups through feedbacks)	Stable peace and order situation in target areas and security situation is manageable
	C.1. Fifteen (15) communities were able to understand the disaster risks and plan coping and mitigation strategies through community-based disaster risk reduction orientation	End of project review	There is no outbreak or significant escalation of COVID-19 cases in the region

	C.2. Advocacy agenda to build back better is developed and submitted for adoption in six municipalities		
<p>OUTPUT(S)</p> <p>A.1. Alleviated hunger of 12,000 disaster-affected HHs through provision of quality and adequate food packs</p> <p>A.2. Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene of 7,000 HHs through distribution of hygiene and sanitation kits</p> <p>A.3. Support diverse immediate needs and loss of income of 1,000 affected HHs through provision of multi-purpose cash assistance</p> <p>A.4. Enable 2,000 affected individuals, especially women and children, to accept and overcome fear from the onslaught of super typhoon Goni</p> <p>A.5. Conducted legal missions and identity caravans to provide legal services and reliable information about the humanitarian response to 5,000 individuals</p> <p>B.1. Contribute to the rebuilding of 2,600 damaged houses through the provision of shelter repair kits</p> <p>B.2. Restore livelihood activities of 8,105 disaster-affected HHs through provision of agricultural inputs and farming implements, replacement of productive assets, and capitalization of small businesses</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p> <p>A.1.1. 12,000 food packs, good for at least 10 days, were distributed to disaster-affected households</p> <p>A.2.1. 7,000 hygiene kits were distributed to disaster affected-households</p> <p>A.3.1. Multi-purpose cash assistance were distributed to 1,000 disaster-affected households</p> <p>A.4.1. 2,000 individuals received psychological first aid and counselling</p> <p>A.5.1. 5,000 individuals, who were not included in the beneficiaries of this project, received legal advice and have their temporary identification documents processed</p> <p>B.1.1. 2,600 households, whose houses were either partially or totally destroyed, received appropriate shelter repair kits</p> <p>B.2.1. 8,105 disaster-affected families received seeds (rice and vegetables), or banana planting materials, or organic fertilizer</p> <p>B.2.2. 100 fishing households receive boat repair kits</p>	<p>Source of verification</p> <p>List of beneficiaries, distribution records, attendance sheets, participants' log</p> <p>Delivery and acknowledgment receipts; actual assessment reports, monitoring reports</p> <p>Signed agreements between partners and local groups</p> <p>Documentation of FGD, KII of beneficiaries</p> <p>Participation and attendance in community meetings organized by LGU</p> <p>Local groups contingency plans</p> <p>Field visit and evaluation reports</p> <p>Video and photo documentation</p> <p>Satisfaction survey</p> <p>Training outputs and documentation</p> <p>CRM logs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Coordination with other humanitarian groups and faith-based organizations are maximized</p> <p>Active support of LGUs and relevant agencies, such as local partners and member churches as well as other key stakeholders</p> <p>Stable peace and order in target areas</p> <p>Availability and timely release of funds</p> <p>Quantity and quality of food packs and hygiene kits are available</p> <p>The 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>No weather aberrations or emergencies will occur that would disrupt relief distribution and other response activities</p>

<p>C.1. Increase awareness on DRR-CCA of 450 individuals in fifteen target communities</p> <p>C.2. Advocacy agenda to build back better is developed and submitted for adoption in six municipalities</p>	<p>C.1.1. 450 representatives from 15 communities have enhanced knowledge on CB-DRRM and climate change adaptation</p> <p>C.2.1. 6 recovery and rehabilitation Plan in the context of building back better developed and submitted to local government units</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <p>A.1.1. Distribution of food packs to 12,000 households</p> <p>A.2.1. Distribution of 7,000 hygiene and sanitation kits</p> <p>A.3.1. Distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance to 1,000 families through appropriate modalities</p> <p>A.4.1. Provision of psychosocial support services to 2,000 individuals, especially women and children</p> <p>A.5.1. Provision of legal services to 5,000 individuals through legal missions and identity caravans</p> <p>B.1.1. Distribution of shelter repair kits to 2,600 affected-households</p> <p>B.2.1. Distribution of farm inputs/seeds (i.e. rice and vegetables) and other livelihood assistance</p> <p>B.2.2. Distribution of boat repair kits to 100 fishing households</p> <p>B.2.3. Conduct of lobby and advocacy workshop in 6 municipalities to develop the “Building Back Better” plan</p> <p>C.1.1. Conduct of seminar/orientation on DRRM and climate change</p> <p>C.2.1. Development of Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan in the context of building back better</p>		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Sufficient fund received on time</p> <p>Validated needs assessment data are available</p> <p>Target communities are accessible, secured and all logistical needs are met</p> <p>Local markets are functional</p> <p>Availed support from local partners, member churches, and LGU/government agencies. Local partners and member churches are supported</p> <p>Coordination with other humanitarian groups and FBO are maximized</p> <p>Response activities will not be disrupted by weather aberrations, emergency situations, and security risks</p> <p>Partner staff and volunteers received orientation on humanitarian standards and code of conduct</p>	

Annex 4 – Summary Table

Summary	NCCP	ICCO
Implementation period	From 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 December 2020 to 31 May 2021 Total duration: 6 (months)
Geographical area	Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Quezon, Batangas, Rizal, ueva Ecija, Metro Manila, Cagayan/Isabela	Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Batangas
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: DRR-CCA, Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Legal services, Community resilience
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Food - 7,000 HH WASH - 7,000 HH Unconditional cash - 1,000 HH Shelter Repair Kits - 2,000 HH Livelihood - 4,500 HH DRR-CCA - 3 communities	Food - 5,000 HH Shelter Repair Kits - 600 HH Psychosocial - 2,000 IND Legal Services - 5,000 IND Livelihood - 3,605 HH Community resilience - 12 communities
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,148,522	US\$ 617,481