

Preliminary Appeal

Philippines

Philippines Floods: PHL121

Preliminary Appeal Target: US\$592,046

Geneva, 17 August 2012

Dear Colleagues,

The Philippines has been experiencing one disaster after the other over the last 18 months, which is straining the country's resources and barely providing opportunity for rehabilitation of the people. This time, barely recovering from the devastation of Typhoon Saola in July this year, the Philippines was again battered by the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by a separate Tropical Storm off eastern China. On 6 – 7 August 2012 the southwest monsoon brought heavy rains and flooded 2,498 villages. Non-stop rains that started in the evening of 6 August 2012 submerged many parts of Luzon Island particularly Metro Manila and Pampanga. This emergency resulted in periodic flooding in low-lying areas of Metro Manila and Central Luzon has caused 50 deaths and massive displacement.

As of 14 August 2012 the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that the non-stop rains had affected 825,018 families or around 3,742,674 persons. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reported that a total of 73,638 families or 334,086 persons were staying in 808 evacuation centres while a total of 134,926 families or 338,864 persons were outside evacuation centres either staying with relatives and friends or in their flooded houses.

ACT members Christian Aid (CA) and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) are part of this appeal. The preliminary appeal intends to target 12,500 of the worst affected families through providing food, NFI, livelihood restoration and shelter restoration etc.

TABLE 1: KEY PARAMETERS:

KEY PARAMETERS:	ACT Member CA	ACT Member NCCP
Project Start/Completion Dates	15 August 2012 – 31 July 2013	15 August 2012 – 30 April 2013
Sectors of response	Food, NFI, Early Recovery, Livelihood, DRR	Food, NFI & Shelter, Health, Early Recovery, Livelihoods, DRR

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Preliminary Appeal Requirements	CA	NCCP	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	324,286	267,760	592,046
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	0	0	0
Balance of requirements US\$	324,286	267,760	592,046

TABLE 3: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	CA	NCCP
Situation reports	End of every month	End of every month
Interim narrative and financial report	28 February 2013	31 January 2013
Final narrative and financial report	30 September 2013	30 June 2013
Audit report and management letter	31 October 2013	31 July 2013

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 also inform the Director of Finance, Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Senior Programme Officer Sudhanshu Singh of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

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 Senior Programme Officer, Sudhanshu Singh (phone +41 22 791 6035 or mobile phone +41 79 285 2916) or

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rebecca Larson (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile phone +41 79 376 1711)

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Jean-Daniel Birmele,
Director of Finance & Acting General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY

Barely recovering from the devastation of Typhoon Saola (local name “Gener”) in July this year, the Philippines was again battered by “*Habagat*” or the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by a separate Tropical Storm “Haikui” off eastern China. On 6 – 7 August 2012 the southwest monsoon brought heavy rains and flooded 2,498 villages in 173 municipalities and 36 cities in the 16 provinces of Regions I, III, IV-A, IV-B, VI and the National Capital Region. Non-stop rains that started in the evening of 6 August 2012 submerged many parts of Luzon Island particularly Metro Manila and Pampanga.

It was a slow onset emergency, initially with the commencement of the Southwest Monsoon, which started intensifying in mid-July. The situation deteriorated when Tropical Storm Saola passed along the seas off eastern Philippines, which brought more rains to both the eastern and western portions of the country. As Saola moved toward Taiwan, a small low pressure area was tracked on the West Philippine Sea, further intensifying the rains. This first phase of the emergency resulted in periodic flooding in low-lying areas of Metro Manila and Central Luzon, resulting in 50 deaths and the evacuation of several affected communities.

On 4 August 2012 Tropical Cyclone Haikui moved toward south-eastern China, which drew in more of the Southwest Monsoon toward western Philippines. By 6 August, the cyclone stood almost at a standstill (moving at 10 km/h), which led to the very slow movement of a heavy rain band from the southwest monsoon that was then hovering around Metro Manila and surrounding provinces. This led to the second and more severe phase of the emergency, causing massive flooding in more than 50% of Metro Manila and all its surrounding provinces and cities. The rains did not stop for 2 ½ days until Haikui made landfall in south-eastern China in the morning of 8 August which effectively weakened the monsoon for half a day. However, by mid-afternoon of 8 August, torrential rains began pouring again and lasted well into the morning of 9 August. This phase of the emergency led to the massive evacuation of hundreds of thousands of communities, the destruction of vast agricultural lands in Central Luzon, and the death of at least 66 individuals.

When rainfall figures were released by Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) on 8 August it was confirmed that the amount of rainfall over the three-day period 6 - 8 August alone was much more than the average for the entire month of August (400 mm). Cavite recorded a rainfall of 1,251 mm, Quezon City 914 mm, Manila 864 mm, and Subic Bay (Zambales) 629 mm.

Impact on human lives in the proposed areas of response

As of 14 August 2012 the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that the non-stop rains affected 825,018 families or around 3,742,674 persons. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reported that a total of 73,638 families or 334,086 persons were staying in 808 evacuation centres while a total of 134,926 families or 338,864 persons were outside of the evacuation centres either staying with relatives and friends or in their flooded houses.

The table below shows the number of affected population and effects of the typhoon-Haikui enhanced Southwest Monsoon¹:

Regions	Number of villages	Affected Population		Damaged houses	
		Families	Persons	Total	Partial
Region I (provinces of Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan)	301	52,681	271,793	7	71
Region III (provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Zambales)	1,335	508,250	2,217,573	47	556
Region IV-A (Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Rizal)	480	175,733	830,700	2,932	5,065
Region IV-B (Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro)	28	4,731	22,011	1	3
Region VI (Iloilo province)	90	6,750	33,928	16	11
NCR (all its 17 cities and municipalities)	264	76,873	366,669		
Grand Total	2,498	825,018	3,742,674	3,003	5,706

Region III (Central Luzon) is the worst hit region. The province of Pampanga accounted for half of the disaster statistics in Central Luzon where 423 villages were submerged under very deep floodwaters as rivers and seas could no longer be differentiated with the continuously rising floodwaters during the height of the southwest monsoon downpour.

In Region IV-A (CALABARZON), villages surrounding the Laguna Lake were heavily inundated when the water level of the lake rose. In Rodriguez Rizal, seven villages were submerged in floodwaters affecting 7,661 families or 38,209 individuals. Most of the evacuees in the Kasiglahan Village, San Jose, Rodriguez were relocated families from Isla Puting Bato in Tondo, Manila whose houses were burned down by a big fire in May 2011. San Jose and San Isidro were the most badly hit villages in the lowland areas of Rodriguez, while upland villages such as Puray, Macabud and San Rafael have been isolated with initial reports of severe damages. Along the Manggahan floodway in Pasig and Taytay (which connects the Marikina-Pasig River system with Laguna de Bay), many communities reported heavy flooding and thousands of them had to be evacuated, especially in village San Juan in Taytay. In San Mateo, 13 of its 14 villages were flooded, with 28,686 families (143,430 individuals) affected, most significantly in the village of Ampid and Banaba where evacuation centres were reported as reaching way beyond their capacities.

In the National Capital Region (NCR), a total of 266 villages in all its 17 cities and municipalities were flooded affecting 71,239 families or 343,228 individuals. Most affected in the NCR are Quezon City, Manila City and Valenzuela City. In Quezon City, rescue operations were carried out to evacuate hundreds of residents in the villages of West Fairview, North Fairview, Roxas District, Damayang Lagi, Talayan, Tatalon, and the Novaliches villages along the Tullahan River. Flood water in these villages reached up to the roofs of houses in many areas. A landslide occurred in village Commonwealth burying four houses and killing nine persons. Reminiscent of Typhoon Ketsana in 2009, housing villages in Marikina City and Cainta were again submerged in floodwaters reaching up to the second floor of the houses. Rescue operations were hampered by the strong flood currents brought about by the continuous heavy rains and strong winds.

The NDRMMC placed the damage to infrastructure at US\$14.097M (P585,065,230M). The Department of Agriculture estimated the damage to agriculture at US\$4.075 M (PhP167.9 M) with losses in rice crops at US\$3.467M (P143.9 M) and corn crops at US\$244,500 (PhP 10.15 M). The fishery industry lost US\$54,939 (P2.28 M) with fishponds overflowing due to floodwaters.

¹ August 14, 2012 National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) Report

A total of 8,428 houses have been damaged of which 2,954 were totally destroyed and 5,474 houses partially ruined. In terms of casualties, eighty-five (85) people were reported dead while ten persons were reported injured. The National Capital Region posted the biggest number of deaths with 30 people which was mostly due to drowning and the said landslide in Bayanihan Street in Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City.

ACTIONS TO DATE, AND EMERGENCY NEEDS

ACT members Christian Aid, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) and NCCP are present in the affected areas. Each has conducted a rapid assessment and responded initially to the emergency needs of the affected population through their own resources by distributing food packets and clothing.

For immediate response, NCCP has issued appeals for donations, in cash or in kind to its member churches, friends and supporters and has opened its main building and members' offices as drop-in centres for relief goods and other forms of support.

Member churches have also responded by opening up their churches as temporary refuge to families who were forced to leave their homes because of heavy flooding. These churches did not only provide safe refuge but also gave food and clothing to nourish and warm the body and the spirit of the evacuees.

Christian Aid has mobilized its partners operating in the affected areas and activated the Christian Aid Rapid Response and Assessment Team (CARRAT) composed of partners from all over the country, to support in the assessment of isolated and unserved areas of Rizal (Rodriguez) and Zambales (Cabangan). Nine partners have drawn up rapid assessments and are conducting relief in seven cities of Metro Manila and two provinces in Central Luzon. An initial sum of \$85,000 from the Christian Aid emergency relief fund has been extended to partners to provide initial relief to unserved affected upland indigenous peoples and underserved urban poor communities.

Needs identified

The rapid assessments conducted by Christian Aid and NCCP and their respective partner organizations indicated that there are still many affected areas that government and non-government agencies have not reached yet. These areas are in great need of food, drinking water, clothing, sleeping materials (blankets, mats and mosquito nets), temporary shelter and medicines. Recovery support will be required by the urban poor communities in Metro Manila that have suffered badly as their belongings have been washed away in the floods; the agrarian community in Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog that sustained massive damages to their standing crops; and the marginalized fisher folk around Laguna Lake who have lost most of their fish pens, fishing gear and boats.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OVERALL GOAL:

Contribute in the overall relief and recovery efforts to restore normalcy in the lives of the affected population and strengthen their resilience for the future catastrophic situations.

National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)

OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

1. 8,000 affected families will have access to food and water for at least one week and adequate emergency health services for prevention of diseases particularly among women and children
2. 8,000 worst affected families will have access to necessary non-food items (NFI) to have basic normalcy in their lives and to adequately face the extreme weather condition
3. 1,700 worst affected families will have recovered through support in shelter repairing/reconstruction and livelihoods restoration
4. Provide for awareness building and skills development for churches, communities and affected population on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation.

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE:

NCCP's proposed assistance has two major phases – the crisis or the emergency phase and the post-crisis or rehabilitation phase. This approach will allow NCCP to focus its resources on immediate concerns while identifying the appropriate long-term assistance to the affected families.

Crisis phase

During the phase NCCP will provide food and NFIs to the most affected population especially those living in evacuation centres or whose houses are still submerged in floodwaters.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

Around 8,000 families will receive the following food provisions: 8 kilograms of rice, three tins of canned goods, ½ kilogram of dried fish, ½ kilogram of legumes, ½ kilogram of sugar, ¼ kilogram of salt and ½ litre of cooking oil. This standard food relief pack to be distributed is computed based on the caloric requirement of a family of six members for one week. Donations received, such as purified water, will also be distributed to families in evacuation centres and those whose houses are still in deep mud. Each family will be given at least 15 litres of water a day, depending on their situation and the accessibility of the areas.

NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE

NFI will also be given to the selected families especially those whose houses and belongings have been destroyed or lost during the disaster. Non-food items such as light blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits (face towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath soap, laundry soap, sanitary napkin, diaper, etc) will be distributed to the affected families. Plastic sheets will also be provided to those families needing immediate protection from rain. Kitchen utensils will also be distributed to those whose belongings have been totally submerged under the floodwater.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The project's health and medical assistance seeks to prevent the spread of diseases among families who remain exposed to nature's extremes (heat during the day and cold during nights; cramped and often unsanitary conditions in the camps; mud and floodwater for families who are staying in their damaged houses) and to ensure quick recovery of persons who may have already contracted diseases. NCCP will organize community clinic/medical missions and conduct health education. At present, NCCP coordinates with NGOs engaged in health care delivery to organize medical missions and facilitate invitations to individual medical/health professionals as well as their organizations to take part in the effort. The project will provide the much needed medical supplies including medicines,

Health education on prevalent diseases during rainy and flooding season such as diarrhoea/cholera, tetanus infection, leptospirosis, dengue, typhoid fever etc, will be conducted. This is to guide families on what to do to prevent the onset of diseases especially among children, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the elderly.

POST-CRISIS or REHABILITATION PHASE

The purpose of the interventions during this phase will be to enable the affected families to be on the path of recovery. The project's intervention may not replace the affected families' economic losses but this can help in facilitating the initial steps toward their economic rebuilding. The intervention can provide the stimulus where the target beneficiaries can look forward to having a source of income and enhance means to meet the families' basic needs. Families who have the least capacity to recover from their economic losses caused by disaster will be given priority.

Based on the damage and needs assessment and consultation with target beneficiaries, the initial types of rehabilitation assistance were identified. But these will be fully ascertained once the emergency situation is over, especially on the situation of families who are still in flooded areas or in various evacuation centres. The following were initially identified:

1. Agricultural and livelihood assistance

The majority of the affected families had agriculture or fishing as a primary source of income. Seriously considering the devastation to their agricultural produce, the project is keen on providing agricultural assistance in the form of seed/seedlings (rice, corn, vegetables and fruit-bearing trees) and farm tools distribution to selected farming families. The project will distribute rice seeds to 700 farmers; vegetable seeds, corn seeds or fruit-bearing trees to 1,000 families; and livelihood assistance to 50 families through distribution of supplies and capital.

2. Housing

Materials for repair and/or construction of damaged houses will be provided to 200 families, whose homes have been destroyed, with preference to poor families. Construction materials will include galvanized iron sheets, nails, ridge rolls, lumber and plywood. Materials will be provided to families who will undertake repair or construction of their own houses. Other community members will also be encouraged to help in the repair or construction. Church volunteers will likewise be mobilized.

3. Food for work

The project is keen on implementing a food-for-work scheme to start up productive work and bring back the self-worth of the affected family members after the disaster. Community members who will share time and skills and various community work such as cleaning of community roads, water passages or even clearing of farmlands will be provided with food-for-work assistance for at least four days. Around 500 families will be provided with food bags.

4. Education and Advocacy

The continuing degradation of the Philippine environment and the worsening poverty situation of the majority of Filipinos contribute greatly in increasing the vulnerability of the people to disasters. The NCCP gives serious attention in carrying out education and advocacy activities that can help in broadening the base of support for environmental protection. This effort could help in the overall DRR efforts. The project is also keen on continuously educating churches, regional ecumenical councils and communities to ably equip them in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

To realize this, NCCP will continue to conduct seminar and training on DRR and disaster preparedness to vulnerable communities. Education activities will also tackle related issues such as destructive mining, climate change, global warming, among others.

TARGET POPULATIONS:

Criteria for beneficiary selection:

Number and type: NCCP intends to target the worst affected, urban, poor families, subsistence farmers, small fishermen, indigenous people and odd jobbers who have limited capacity, finances and resources of their own to recover from the recent disaster.

- **Degree of vulnerability:** the target beneficiaries belong to the most vulnerable segment of the affected population; they are among the poorest of the poor, female-headed households, disabled family members, etc
- **Extent or Degree of damage to the livelihood of affected population:** targeted beneficiaries will be those the most badly affected by the disaster; families whose primary source of livelihood is totally or partially destroyed, e.g. small retail stores, crops, fishing boats, etc
- **Extent of damage to property:** families whose houses were totally destroyed or damaged but cannot afford to construct a new house or repair such damage; families whose houses were submerged and personal belongings destroyed or lost

Number of beneficiaries by program component

NCCP has initially identified the following number of families per area to cover through this appeal.

Type of Assistance	Number of families	Location (Region/Province/Town or Cities)	
Crisis or Emergency Phase			
Food and non-food assistance	600	NCR	Quezon City
	500		Valenzuela
	500		Malabon
	500		Navotas
	500		Marikina
	800		Taguig City
	800	Central Luzon	Pampanga
	800		Bulacan
	800		Bataan
	400		Tarlac
	500	Region IV-A	Montalban
	400		Cavite
	900		Laguna
	Total for food & non-food	8,000	
Health and Medical assistance	500		Bulacan
Post-crisis phase			
Housing assistance	200		Bulacan Rizal
Food for work	500		Laguna Bulacan
Agricultural Assistance	1000		Bulacan Rizal

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service of the NCCP, under which the Relief and Rehabilitation program is lodged, will oversee the implementation for the proposed assistance.

At the community level, the project will be co-implemented by the Social Concerns Committees or Disaster Response Committees organized among the member churches and NCCP partner organizations, and through regional coordinators of the different regional ecumenical councils in the affected regions. The NCCP Secretariat will assist the committees and oversee the various stages of project implementation.

The beneficiaries will be involved in the identification of priority needs, the system of distribution, identification of the specific forms of agriculture and livelihood assistance, identification of areas of relocation (if necessary) or planning the repair of community facilities and house construction assistance through a series of meetings and consultation.

COORDINATION:

NCCP as a registered and accredited agency by the DSWD shall coordinate with the regional, provincial and municipal disaster coordinating councils in the affected areas.

At the forum level, prior to the preparation of this preliminary appeal, a coordination meeting was conducted with other ACT members in the Philippines particularly Christian Aid, Lutheran World Relief and UMCOR. Christian Aid and NCCP will be participating in the appeal while UMCOR will respond through their own resources. Because of the geographical focus of LWR which is in Mindanao, they will not be participating in the appeal but will help in any possible means the effort of NCCP and Christian Aid. In the coordination meeting, areas of operation were identified by NCCP and Christian Aid and it was ensured that there will be no duplication of areas. Complementary work could also be done. Close coordination will likewise be ensured with other service providers to avoid duplication of efforts and areas of operation.

Regular meetings of the key program staff of the ACT members will be conducted for sharing of updates and learning.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The NCCP Office of Communication and Research (OCR) shall be in-charge of the internal and external communication related to the implementation of the emergency rehabilitation and post-crisis phase of the project. Using the website and other media channels, it will gather stories and situation reports from the local population as well as publish update bulletins from time to time as may be deemed necessary. This media will also be used to call for further assistance such as volunteer mobilization or donations.

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS:

As an ACT member and a registered, accredited and licensed social welfare agency in the Philippines, NCCP adheres to the principles of the Code and Conduct and the standards set forth by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the SPHERE Standards. Orientation on the Standards and Guidelines is part of the orientation being provided to the members of the Disaster Response Committees, the Program Staff as well as the volunteers.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

The duration of project implementation is 8 months, from August 2012 to March 2013. This will include the necessary social preparations at the early period of the project implementation, the report writing, and the evaluation and audit in the latter period.

The full appeal will be submitted as soon as the rehabilitation plans have been defined and firmed up in consultation with the affected communities.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS:

NCCP will administer and manage the whole portion of its project. It will also act as the overall coordinator and facilitator. At the local level, the ecumenical councils and member churches will be the counterpart organization in the proposed areas of operation. NCCP will ensure systemic and timely reporting and other compliance requirements set by ACT Alliance.

The Program Director is in-charge of whole the project. She will focus on the critical stages of project implementation. She will be responsible for organising pre-implementation activities such as meetings of implementing members including heads of churches in the proposed areas of operation; setting up implementation mechanisms and orientation on basic standards including finance policies and procedures, and reporting requirements. She will also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation as well as the preparation of reporting requirements.

The Program Assistant will be designated for the daily monitoring of operations of the project. The bookkeeper will take care of the financial monitoring and transactions related to the project. The driver warehouseman will be in-charge of the maintenance of logistics and oversee the upkeep of the warehouses and the inventory of goods and materials.

Particular to the implementation of this project, a Project Coordinator will be hired for the whole duration of the project. He/she will be responsible for the direct implementation of the project activities. Additional staff will be engaged on a daily wage basis to assist in warehouse maintenance and the loading and unloading of goods. Volunteers assisting in the distribution will be provided with food and other mobilization expenses.

Administration of funds

A bank account is designated for the management of funds. All funds received in cash or in check designated for the project are duly receipted. All disbursements is made in accordance with the budget as stipulated in the appeal and meets the Council's financial policies and procedures as required by the Finance Department. All requests are approved by the Program Director or the duly designated representative and with the attachment of proper supporting documents. In case of cash advance, the program person responsible will liquidate the cash advance completely with all pertinent receipts and other supporting documents related to the activity or operation within the time prescribed by the Council's financial policies and procedures.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

The NCCP through the Program Unit on faith, Witness and Service (PUFWS) Program Director will oversee the overall implementation of the project. Monitoring the progress of project implementation will be conducted by the Program Coordinator in coordination with the designated staff of the local partners. Monitoring reports will be regularly forwarded to NCCP to ensure that emerging issues are addressed as quickly as possible. Reports will be prepared by the local partners and will form the basis of the reports to be prepared by NCCP and submitted to the ACT Alliance on the designated dates of

submission. The final financial and narrative report, as well as the audit will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance on reporting and will be in conformity with ACT guidelines. Toward the end of the project, a participatory internal project evaluation will be conducted to evaluate the implementation of the project especially the identification of lessons learned.

II. NCCP FINANCIAL SUMMARY/BUDGET

EXPENDITURE					
Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost Php	Budget Php	Budget US\$
DIRECT COST					
FOOD(8,000 families)					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	1,280	1,650	2,112,000	50,892
Canned goods (3pcs/family)	piece	24,000	14	336,000	8,096
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	kilogram	4,000	44	76,000	4,241
Cooking oil (1/2 litter/family)	litre	4,000	116	464,000	11,181
Legumes (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	4,000	90	360,000	8,675
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	kilogram	2,000	15	30,000	723
Dried fish (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	4,000	200	800,000	19,277
Other food items (e.g. biscuits, bread)	packs	8,000	45	360,000	8,675
NON-FOOD Items					
Blankets	piece	500	115	57,500	1,386
Sleeping mats	piece	500	155	77,500	1,867
Kitchen sets	set	500	400	200,000	4,819
Plastic sheets	set	500	300	150,000	3,614
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
Health and hygiene kits	piece	1,000	250	250,000	6,024
HEALTH & MEDICAL INPUTS					
Assorted kinds of medicine	box	25	1,700	42,500	1,024
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION					
Food-for-Work (500 families)					
Rice (8kg/family)	50 kg/sack	80	1,650	132,000	3,181
Canned goods (3pcs/family)	piece	1,500	14	21,000	506
Sugar (1/2 kilo/family)	kilogram	250	44	11,000	265
Cooking oil (1pint kilo/family)	litter	125	116	14,500	349
Legumes (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	250	90	22,500	542
Salt (1/4 kilo/family)	kilogram	125	15	1,875	45
Dried fish (1/2kilo/family)	kilogram	250	200	50,000	1,205
Agriculture Assistance					

Rice seeds	40kg/sack	700	1,600	1,120,000	26,988
Seeds (vegetable, corn)	pack	1,000	500	500,000	12,048
Farm tools	unit	100	2,500	250,000	6,024
Livelihood Assistance	families	50	5,000	250,000	6,024
SHELTER					
Construction Materials	set	200	6,000	1,200,000	28,916
Carpentry Tools	set	50	500	25,000	602
EDUCATION					
DRR Seminar-Workshops	activity	5	20,000	100,000	2,410
Other Related Costs					
Salaries & benefits of Project Coordinator	month	8	20,000	160,000	3,855
Volunteers' provisions	month	4	35,000	140,000	3,373
Plastic bags/containers for goods	piece	8,500	6	51,000	1,229
Visibility materials (tarpaulin, t-shirts)	piece	50	400	20,000	482
Sub-total				9,484,375	228,539
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Truck Rental	trip	22	8,500	187,000	4,506
Fuel of vehicles	trip	22	3,000	66,000	1,590
Labor for Loading & Unloading	lump sum	1	60,000	60,000	1,446
Salaries & benefits of Warehouseman	month	8	19,000	152,000	3,663
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				465,000	11,205
CAPITAL ASSETS					
Computer, accessories and printer	set	1	45,000	45,000	1,084
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				45,000	1,084
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				9,994,375	240,828
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT					
Staff Salaries and support					
Program Director	month	6	33,000	198,000	4,771
Program Assistant	month	6	24,000	144,000	3,470
Bookkeeper	month	6	15,000	90,000	2,169
Staff Benefits	month	6	8,000	48,000	1,157
Staff Travel	month	8	7,000	56,000	1,349
Operations Center Utilities	month	8	3,000	24,000	578
Office Supplies	month	8	3,000	24,000	578
Communications	month	8	5,000	40,000	964
Vehicle Maintenance	lump sum	1	40,000	40,000	964

TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT				664,000	16,000
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT Appeal	lump sum			50,000	1,205
Monitoring & Evaluation	lump sum			80,000	1,928
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				130,000	3,133
TOTAL EXPENDITURES excl 3% contingency-Appeal fee				10,788,375	259,961
ACT Appeal fee (3%)				323,651	7,799
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				11,112,026	267,760
Exchange Rate: 1US\$ =	41.50				

Christian Aid

OVERALL GOAL:

Contribute to the overall relief efforts, enable a quick recovery for affected communities and strengthen community and individual resilience and knowledge for the future.

1. 4,500 households will have access to food and water for approximately one week
2. 4,500 households will receive NFI kits to replace items lost during the flooding
3. 2,700 households will benefit from improved road maintenance and repairs
4. 3,500 households will receive information on emergency preparedness, early recovery and livelihood restoration,
5. CA will support improvement of skills and knowledge on DRR-CCA mainstreaming and advocacy of local institutions

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE

Drawing from its global and in-country experience in emergency response, Christian Aid will be providing a range of emergency needs and work to build disaster resilience in the most appropriate ways among target communities and local institutions. This will be done in the following ways:

1. Identify damage, needs, capacities and gaps, plus understand the causes of the disaster so that we can finalise our objectives for this response;
2. Based on the emergency assessment, provide relief assistance to affected communities; including food, NFI and Shelter
3. Strengthen local capacities and resources on emergency response and Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA)
4. Ensure resilient livelihoods and food security among affected communities;
5. Support improvement of skills and knowledge on DRR-CCA mainstreaming and advocacy of local institutions

This shall be achieved through the following Outputs/Activities:

1. Conduct of rapid assessment and planning with local partners and Christian Aid Rapid Response and Assessment Team (CARRAT)
2. Procurement and distribution of emergency assistance
3. Conduct of DRR-CCA Training/Orientation with target communities and local leaders
4. Provide early recovery and rehabilitation assistance
5. Identify possible advocacy agenda of marginalized communities

Through assessment results, Christian Aid and its implementing partners will also identify other elements/realities within each community that could be used as anchors for pursuing local advocacy agendas and development concerns in the medium to long-term. These will be integrated into the Project design, where possible under the ACT Appeal or other sources, and into the regular work of partners in the target areas.

TARGET POPULATIONS:

Target Area/s	Target Beneficiaries	Specific Concerns	Type of relief
Cabangan, Zambales	400 households	Marginalized upland Aeta communities with no government support	Food Security Non-food Items Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Installations Capacity-building on Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA)
Rodriguez, Rizal	1,500 households	Isolated upland Dumagat communities with no assistance to date	Food Items Non-food Items Emergency Livelihoods Road Clearing and Repair WASH Installation Capacity-building on Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Contingency Planning
Taytay Rizal and Binan, Laguna	1,200 households	Urban poor communities along the Manggahan Floodway, and fisherfolk communities along Laguna Lake	Food Items Non-food Items Emergency Livelihoods Road Clearing and Repair WASH Installation Capacity-building on Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Contingency Planning
Tondo, Manila	800 households	Urban poor communities recently hit by fires and regularly hit by flooding	Food Items Non-food Items Emergency Livelihoods Capacity-building on Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Contingency Planning
Novaliches, Quezon City	600 households	Urban poor communities with serious threats of eviction with no clear relocation plans by government	Food Security Non-food Items
			Food Security Non-food Items

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

Implementation of the activities will be done through Christian Aid's local partner organizations with strong guidance, mentoring and oversight by Christian Aid. It will draw from the extensive experience in implementing emergency response such as the Typhoon Durian Emergency in 2006, the Ketsana Response and Rehabilitation Programme (2009 – present), Typhoon Washi Disaster Resilience Programme, as well as numerous past and ongoing international disaster risk reduction projects. These experiences will be further strengthened by Christian Aid's long history of quality partnership and implementation with partners. Agreements will be documented and formalized through Partnership and Project Agreements with specific program targets, standards, action plans, budget, and monitoring and evaluation systems.

COORDINATION:

Christian Aid and its partners are well known and extensively engaged with the national agencies and the local governments where they are active. All project activities will be coordinated with the respective disaster coordinating councils in the affected areas and peer non-government organizations. In addition, all implementing partners are active in various formal and informal civil society circles and fora, especially those relating to DRR, climate change and humanitarian work.

Christian Aid is an active member of the Philippine INGO Network (PINGON), and sits as one of the official representatives to the UN-led Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which coordinates all humanitarian efforts by the UN and the government. Such representations will serve the project and the ACT Alliance well in terms of making our work known to government and various humanitarian actors in-country.

As mentioned above, at the forum level, prior to the preparation of this preliminary appeal, a coordination meeting was conducted with other ACT members in the Philippines particularly Christian Aid and Lutheran World Relief and UMCOR. Christian Aid and NCCP will be participating in the appeal while UMCOR will respond through their own resources. Because of the geographical focus of LWR which is in Mindanao, they will not be participating in the appeal but will help in any possible means to the effort of NCCP and Christian Aid. In the coordination meeting, areas of operation were identified by NCCP and Christian Aid. It was ensured that there will be no duplication of areas. Complementation could also be done. Close coordination will likewise be ensured with other service providers to ensure complementation of work and avoid duplication of efforts and areas of operation.

CA and partners will acknowledge ACT Alliance's contribution and role in all activities to project participants, stakeholders, general public, government and peer organizations.

COMMUNICATIONS:

CA will be supported by its London media team, two of whom were present in country at the height of the emergency and country-based program officers who do documentation, learning and communications work. A communications strategy for this project will be developed and culled from its global communications strategy.

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS:

Most, if not all of the implementing partners anticipated by CA to be involved in this project have undergone emergency response standards training, being also members of CARRAT. These include formal trainings on the Code of Conduct, SPHERE standards, and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) Standards on downward accountability. Being long time partners of CA they are adherents to CA codes of conduct that incorporate international principles and standards of quality programming and ethics. Prior to full scale implementation refresher courses on principles and standards will be conducted. CA staff will also monitor partner implementation regularly to ensure adherence to the humanitarian standards best-practice DRR interventions.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

The duration of project implementation is 12 months, from August 2012 to July 2013. This will include the necessary social preparation and set-up activities at the early period of project implementation, and report writing, evaluation and audit in the latter period.

The full appeal proposal will be submitted as soon as the rehabilitation plans have been defined and firmed up in consultation with the affected communities.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS:

Human Resources

The Christian Aid portion of the Appeal will be administered and managed by Christian Aid through its Philippine Country Programme. The existing staff of CA and its partners will be used for organizing the various relief and rehabilitation activities. CA's existing partners in the flood affected areas will be responsible for implementation of the project for which they have the requisite knowledge and experience, e.g. Ketsana Rehabilitation Project, DIPECHO Disaster Risk Reduction projects.

Christian Aid maintains a fully staffed Country Programme Office in Manila headed by a Country Manager and ably supported by a Senior Humanitarian Program Officer, other senior program officers, an Office Manager and administrative support staff. Each of the proposed implementing partners are professional NGOs that are competently staffed and managed to deliver the commitments stated.

Administration of funds

Christian Aid's as well as its implementing partners' finance and procurement policies will govern the financial and procurement implications of the programme. All Christian Aid partners have established and acceptable financial systems and standards. The overall financial management and control will be with the CA and Partner organizations. The project will be managed from CA and partner offices in Manila and field offices in other locations. At the implementation level, partner's field coordinators will be responsible for financial monitoring and control.

The accounts would be maintained by qualified accountants and the entire project account will be consolidated at the respective partner's headquarters and will be sent to CA Philippine Programme office from time to time for further submission to the HQ. CA Country office will scrutinize the accounts and will be submitting the same to headquarters for onwards submission. Preparation of financial report of the project and the final audit of the account would be done at the partner's level.

CA's partners will report on the progress of the programme on a regular basis. All finances will be received and accounted for by partners and financial utilization reports along with the progress reports will be sent to CA for further submission. The CA Philippine Programme office will coordinate the overall operation which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Each CA partner will have management oversight and be monitoring their respective field implementation. CA and respective partners will jointly agree on Monitoring and Evaluation systems and processes that will be consistent across all partners and compliant with international principles and standards. For its part, CA has the requisite infrastructure, personnel and standards for regular monitoring of the programme at the partner and field levels, which will be done on a regular basis through field visits, submission of reports, staff-partner meetings and interaction with beneficiaries. Periodic peer learning and coordination meetings will also be part of the process. Should resources be available, an external participatory evaluation will be proposed towards the end of the project.

NCCP FINANCIAL SUMMARY/BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost Php	Budget Php	Budget US\$
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food security	Households (HH)	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	23,861
Non-food items	HH	1,000	1,500	1,500,000	35,791
Shelter and settlement	HH	1,000	4,000	4,000,000	95,443
Emergency Preparedness	HH	1,000	1,500	1,500,000	35,791
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	HH	1,000	2,500	2,500,000	59,652
<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>					
(List expenditure by sector)					
Needs Assessment	Partner	5	10,000	50,000	1,193
Rapid Support Team	Partner	5	10,000	50,000	1,193
Communication/visibility cost	Partner	5	10,000	50,000	1,193.03
Security cost	Partner	5	10,000	50,000	1,193
Beneficiary Selection	Partner	5	10,000	50,000	1,193
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
<u>Transport (of relief materials)</u>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles (5 x 3 days)	Day	3	20,000	60,000	1,432
Fuel (5 x 3 days)	Day	3	10,000	30,000	716
<u>Warehousing</u>					
Rental of warehouse			20000	20,000	477
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				110,000	2,625
TOTAL DIRECT COST				10,860,000	259,127
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT					
<u>Staff salaries</u>					
50% Salary Project Officer (Christian Aid)	Month	6	50,000	300,000	7,158
50% Salary for Finance & Admin Officer (Christian Aid)	Month	6	40,000	240,000	5,727
50% Salary for Project Coordinators (implementing partners)	Month	6 x 5 partners	12,500	375,000	8,948

100% Salary for Project Officers (implementing partners)	Month	12 x 5 partners	18000	1,080,000	25,770
<u>Other</u>					
Insurance	persons	12	10000	120,000	2,863
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT				2,115,000	50,465
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			100,000	2,386
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			120,000	2,863
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				220,000	5,249
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				13,195,000	314,841
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				395,850	9,445
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				13,590,850	324,286
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD	41.91				