**PROPOSAL REQUEST – PROGRAM DETAILS**

**Program Name: Post Disaster Recovery on Education, Livelihood and Child Protection**

**Date Prepared: November 15, 2020**

**Proposal prepared for Major Donor: ChildFund Alliance Members**

General Instructions

* Please provide photographs
* Reporting requirements: See table at the end of this form

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| **PROGRAM INFORMATION** |
| **Program country name** | Philippines |
| **Target location name & number/community name** | Eight (8) Barangays located in Real(2), Infanta (3), Gen. Nakar (3), Quezon Province |
| **Target beneficiaries** (direct/indirect) | Quezon Province: 3.064 enrolled families Total Direct Families: 400 familiesTotal Indirect Families: families |
| **Program start date and duration** (total number months to complete) | Phase 1: November 2020 – April 2021 (6 months)Phase 2: Phase 3:  |
| **Program description** | The 6-month project aims to ensure that affected children and theirfamilies have recovered from the devastation caused by TyphoonUlysses and strengthened their resiliency. |
| **Name & title of person responsible** | Federico Diaz Albertini, Country Director the Philippines |
| **Phone & email of person responsible**  | fdalbertini@childfund.org |

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| **PROGRAM FUNDING** |
| **Total funding required:** *(1USD=PHP48.00 local currency)* | **USD309,275.19** |
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| * Provide a summary of major budget line items with a narrative
* Attach NSP forms 1 and 13
* Attach regional approval documentation
 |
| **Reporting Requirements General Information:*** Quarterly report due if Program lasts more than 6 months
* Quarterly report not necessary if Program budget is $10,000 or less
* Include photographs depicting progress or final results
* Include success stories for final report with pictures of a children and outcomes
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Quarterly and final reports are due to the International Offices one month after the end of the reporting period. Reporting should follow the calendar year with a quarter defined as:

November – January Report due date by:  **February 2021**

January – April Report due date by: **May 2021**

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

**Background:**

On 08 November 2020, Tropical Depression “Ulysses” (Vamco) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). It became a Tropical Storm on 10 November 2020 as it continued to move northwestward. On 11 November 2020, Typhoon “Ulysses” further intensified. The center of its eye has made landfall in the vicinity of Patnanungan, Quezon. Typhoon “Ulysses” slightly weakened on 12 November 2020 as it moved westward over the West Philippine Sea. On 13 November 2020, “Ulysses” re-intensifies into a Typhoon and is now outside PAR[[1]](#endnote-2). The Typhoon caused multiple landslides and monstrous flooding, ripped roofs off homes and buildings, and destroyed agricultural land. Record-breaking flooding was recorded in the Cagayan Valley Region (Region II), inundating almost 80% of the land area due to heavy rain-fall due to the tail-end of the cold front and heavy rainband brought by Vamco, which caused the giant Magat dam to release millions of cubic meters of water to ease the pressure of the dam structure.[[2]](#endnote-3)

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, as of 15 November, more than **1,730,458** in Regions I, II, III, IVA, IVB, V, and the National Capital Region (NCR) were affected in 4,373 barangays (villages). Of these, approximately **559,064 people** are currently being served inside and outside evacuation centers, while the rest are seeking refuge with relatives or friends. Region II, IVA, and NCR are hosts to the most people displaced, followed by Region V, III and IVB. There are already 37 **deaths, 22 injures and 15 missing persons** recorded from 3 regions.[[3]](#endnote-4)

The areas worst affected by Typhoon are largely agricultural. Disruptions to agricultural production in the affected areas include staple foods such as rice, coconut and corn. This will negatively contribute in the impact of food supply for the coming months, which will be felt across the country. Affected farmers, fisherfolks will need immediate support particularly as they were nearing harvest season when the Typhoon hit. With the lost harvest and foregone earnings, farmers will need to resume economic activities and minimize prolonged dependence on food aid[[4]](#footnote-2).

Initial damage assessment result reported around **USD20,830,817** to agriculture and **25,852 houses** were damaged. 3,096 of them are totally damaged and 22,756 are partially damaged. These numbers are expected to rise in the succeeding days as Local Government Units will have more access to areas affected as flood waters are expected recede in the next few days. The assessment standard of ‘totally destroyed houses’ refers to houses without standing posts, beams and roofing, while ‘partially destroyed’ are houses that lost partially or fully lost their roofs but with standing partial post/columns and walls. Both areas are suffering from a full economic downturn as ocular surveys indicate a total devastation to food, cash crops and other sources of income.

The Department of Education (DepEd) in the disaster council meeting initially reported that **33,018 evacuees** are staying in **345 schools** used as evacuation centers across the affected regions. DepEd intial estimates around **USD16,666,666** damage to infrastructure, including classrooms, equipment, laboratories, school materials, which includes also modules of students.

Damages to properties and livelihood have been reported and accounted for. Provisions for rebuilding, homes school buildings and livelihood are yet to be undertaken. At this stage of the sudden onset, it is important that affected families are smoothly transitioning through the process of recovery and are moving towards re-establishing normalcy in their daily lives. For this to be a lived reality, immediate support to shelter and sustained support for learning continuity, while Child Protection interventions and livelihood assistance is vital for the health and safety of the most vulnerable members in the community.

**Rationale:**

Before and after the super Typhoon struck, ChildFund Philippines has been working closely with its partners that were on the path of the Typhoon and in particularly working closely now with (REINA) Federation of parents Association Inc. whose areas in Real, Infanta and Gen. Nakar municipalities in Quezon province are among the areas that were directly hit by the Typhoon. In coordination with their partner LGU’s, REINA participated in the rapid assessments in their three covered municipalities.

The province of Quezon reported around 39,498 individual affected by the Typhoon of which 24, 243 are still being served inside and outside the evacuation centers. it has been initially reported cost of damage to agriculture is **USD13,796,994.66 w**hich includes already rice,corn,high value crops and fisheries affecting 25,000 farmers and on their infrastructures (schools, bridges, roads, gov’t facilities, water system, dams) estimated cost of damage is at **USD5,272,916.66**

Majority of the international humanitarian organizations are currently committed in their response interventions for super typhoon Goni (Rolly) in Bicol region which just struck the country in the 1st week of November, there is not much humanitiarian organizations involve in the response (as of the moment) to Typhoon Vamco. And to those organizations involve already in the Vamco they are focusing their interventions in the Cagayan Valley region, Rizal province and NCR where major impacts was recorded, ChildFund will focus its attention in the province of Quezon and will implement interventions in the towns of Real, Infanta and Gen. Nakar. Which are equally on the direct path and highly devastated by Vamco as well.

There are 4,940 individuals affected in the areas of Real (3,544), Infanta (757) and Nakar(639).Initial result of damage assessment report shows 764 houses are totally damaged (Real-90, Infanta-630, Nakar-33) and 6,371 houses are partially damaged (Real-500, 5,610, Nakar-237). Initial report also shows cost of damage to livestock and agriculture is at **USD86,831.93.**

Initial distribution of relief like food packs to affected families came from the prepositioned items from the LGU’s of Real, Infanta and Nakar and donation from local businesses in the area, private groups and from the Philippine Red Cross. The relief assistance from the national government particularly from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has not yet arrived as it is awaiting consolidated data of affected population from the three municipalities of the area.

For the programmatic areas of REINA in the three municipalities it has 3,064 enrolled families and all are among the affected families. The member families were able to receive initial relief assistance from the LGU.

Immediate common needs identified by the three municipal governments are housing repair kits, cash related assistance and livelihood repair assistance. The municipal social welfare office mentioned also to that psychosocial interventions such as psychological first aid (PFA) session is needed by the families affected specially to those who totally lost their homes.

The district office of DepEd also mentioned that almost all students that totally lost their homes also lost or have their learning modules for their blended (remote)learning damaged and should be replaced in for the resumption of classes soon. The blended learning (modular and online forms of distance learning) is part of DepEd Basic Learning Continuity plan to comply with the governments Covid 19 health and safety protocols without compromising children’s right to education.

The impact of Typhoon Vamco exacerbate further the situation of REINA program areas given that Covid 19 cases are increasing in their areas in the past several weeks which has the three municipalities in a strict implementation of Covid 19 protocols prior to the arrival of the Typhoon.

All this further underlines the urgency to provide needed assistance to affected families in the communities to jumpstart the recovery process for them to resume their activities in this “new normal” situation and this allows the immediate protection of the children to have safe homes.

As a response, ChildFund Philippines in support with its local partner will immediately implement in Real, Infanta and Gen. Nakar, Quezon province multi purpose Cash Assistance to support the immediate repair of homes and repair of livelihood assets and provide psychosocial sessions to families whose houses are totally damaged.

To ensure the full recovery of the affected communities, ChildFund will support the restoration of their livelihoods to ensure families will be able to support themselves and not be dependent of relief assistance from the government. Also, to guarantee that all affected learners and students will be able to continue their remote and modular learning, their lost and damaged learning materials will be replaced, and they will be provided with learning support aides to ensure they are coping and complying to the needs of distance learning.

**Program Goal:**

Affected children and their families in their respective communities have recovered and strengthened their resiliency.

**Objectives:**

1. Affected families are secure, safe, and protected from the climate and are resistant to ill health and disease from living in their reconstructed shelters.
2. School children are able to continue with their blended learning.
3. Increase the generation of income alternatives and capacities to regain self-sufficiency, primarily with the restoration of local economies and agriculture.
4. Children are safe and free from harms and abuses, especially in times of emergencies

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| **Goal:**Affected children and their families in their respective communities have recovered and strengthened their resiliency. |
| **Objective** | **Indicator** | **Measurement Method** |
| 1. Affected families are secure, safe and and protected from the climate and are resistant to ill health and disease from living in their reconstructed shelters
 | % of families who self-reported free from harm | Survey to the sampled population |
| # of individuals provided with psychosocial support# of families received and established their reconstructed shelters | Attendance SheetDistribution List |
| 1. Increase the generation of income alternatives and capacities to regain self-sufficiency, primarily with the restoration of local economies and agriculture.
 | % of families with diversified earning opportunities | Survey of the sampled population  |
| # of families received cash for repair of livelihood assets  | Distribution list and attendance sheets |
| 1. School children are able to continue with their blended learning.
 | % of 6 to 17-year-old children with access to at least one learning modality | Attendance sheet |
| # of children with access to learning materials# of Learning Support Aides mobilized | Distribution listAttendance sheet |
| 1. Children are safe and free from harms and abuses especially in times of emergencies
 | % of children safely participating in the child-friendly spaces | Attendance sheet |
| % of children free from harm and illnesses through psychosocial support and medical support  | Survey and records review |
| # of children receiving psychosocial support# of cases of children referred for social protection and medical support | Attendance sheetCase referral forms/ records |

**Program Strategy**

To address identified problems, it is proposed to focus on a complete and integrated intervention by providing support to immediate shelter assistance, repair of livelihood assets, education support, mental health and psychosocial support, and livelihood recovery to affected families and their children. The extent of damage and LGU capacity as well as the presence of private donors was taken into consideration when selecting the areas of intervention. ChildFund will implement its response in the following phases and will ensure documentation of learning and best practices of these emergency response phases.

**Phase 1: Conditional Cash Grant (shelter and livelihood asset repair) and Psychosocial sessions**

In the Relief phase of the intervention with regards to protection of livelihoods, Cash assistance for Livelihood asset and immediate shelter repair activities will be implemented linked to Community infrastructure and rehabilitation activities. Aside from families able to repair their destroyed homes it aims also to provide immediate revival of their damaged livelihood asset in for the families to be able to restart their livelihood activities. The multi-purpose Cash Assistance activities will be in complementation of the overall Intervention Program in the three municipalities covered by REINA.

The multipurpose Cash Assistance initiative in this project seeks to complement the Local Government Unit and the Department of Social Welfare and Development –DSWD Cash and Voucher assistance program for those families with totally damaged houses programming reaching more people within the most vulnerable groups in the area.

In coordination with TESDA, families may be provided with basic carpentry skills that they can use while rebuilding their houses at the same time, can be an employment opportunity for community infrastructure.

Psychosocial sessions through Psychological First AID (PFA) will be provided to affected children and their families remotely by cluster by trained local partners staff of REINA and through the support of the members of the Social Workers Association in the Philippines, current partner of ChildFund and the local Social Welfare and Development Office.

**Phase 2: Replacement of Learning Materials and Support to Engagement of Learning Support Aides**

Due the health and safety protocols against COVID-19 pandemic, Deped has been implementing the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan for School Year 2020-2021 which started on 05 October. Schools nationwide have been restricted with the conventional classroom face-to-face learning and most have adapted modular type of learning. Distribution of Self-learning modules (SLM) was scheduled to facilitate learning at home. Typhoon Rolly has incurred damages to these learning modules affecting continuity of children’s learning. The operational scheme will include the conduct of assessment of lost teaching materials to target schools and evaluate the lost teaching materials so that contextual and appropriate materials will be replaced to them.

Prior the wrath of Typhoon Goni, Deped has released Deped Order #32 Series of 2020 or the “Guidelines on the Engagement of Services of Learning Support Aides to Reinforce the Implementation of the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan in time of COVID-19”. Learning Support Aides (LSAs) are intended for assisting teachers in the communities in performing the tasks relative to the Blended Learning Approach. Providing support to the engagement of LSAs through this proposal will complement efforts on supporting parents/caregivers rebuild their livelihood while ensuring children have trusted adults that could continuously facilitate learning within the community. Planning and strategizing to include LSAs in cash-for-work initiatives will be coordinated through DepEd in Quezon province Division throughout the recovery phase.

**Phase 3: Support to Livelihood Recovery**

In the Recovery phase, as relief activities start to scale back, the focus must now be on providing the most vulnerable with short-term support to boost income, so people no longer need to rely on emergency aid in a way that supports longer-term recovery. This will be essential to bridge the gap before longer-term activities.

In order to achieve this objective, the project intends on the one hand provide small traders (e.g., street businesses), landless agricultural labourers, which are considered particularly vulnerable workers even before the Typhoon with a start-up Cash and Voucher Assistance which enables them to restock their items and recover their assets lost during the Typhoon. Small traders may be vulnerable and food insecure, so cash grant means they can allocate funds across their business and household needs accordingly. Compared to larger small and medium enterprises (SMEs), smaller traders are often unlikely to have access to credit and low collateral therefore providing cash grants is more appropriate. As with any cash intervention, this should be based on both an assessment of the household/business needs and a market assessment to ensure that the market is functioning (e.g., prices stable, supply and demand sufficient).

The intervention will also provide a specific orientation workshop regarding access to government livelihoods entitlements and micro-finance opportunities that will improve the capacities of self-sufficiency of the beneficiaries.

**Phase 4: Strengthening the Capacity of Local Government in implementing Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE)**

To ensure that the local government and communities in Northern Quezon are better prepared to respond to the needs, and address protection gaps of children during emergencies 2 key elements need to be reinvigorated. It is important that local government units’ existing Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) plans integrates the provisions of Republic Act 10821 or the Children in Emergency Relief and Protection Act (CERPA). These national laws mandate all Local Government Units (LGU’s) to invest in their DRRM plans programs on CPiE, particularly they ought to incorporate the Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children (CEPC) as a guide when planning their preparedness response. Among the major component of the CEPC is the capacity building and prepositioning of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in all LGU’s. This will include integrating the salient provisions of the Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) and the National Enhanced CFS Guidance inclusive of child protection rapid assessment. The support in strengthening the capacity of local government officials on CPiE will be conducted in the partner municipality of Pili. Particularly, ChildFund together with REINA, a local partner, will support the implementation of CEPC by facilitating programs through CFS which will include provision of education kits, health protective kits, communications support for online activities, and a pool of trained CFS and psychosocial support (PSS) animators.

Delivery of Child protection in emergency (CPIE) will adhere to the revised Child Protection Minimum Standard (CPMS) in Humanitarian action particularly on handling mental health and psychosocial support and setting up Child-Friendly Spaces to affected children and their caregivers adapting to COVID-19 context. Local government, the village disaster risk reduction management committee and child protection committee and roster of CFS Facilitators will be orientated on the salient provisions of the CPMS, CFS and MHPSS. The national and regional Child protection Working Group Trainers will be mobilized to as resource persons using existing modules.

**Activity Schedule**

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| **Activity** | **Unit of measures** | **Time frame** | **Person Responsible** |
| **Phase 1: Conditional Cash Grant (shelter and livelihood asset repair) and Psychosocial sessions** |
| Series of Coordination Meetings | 3x a month | November - March | Project Coordinator |
| Field Selection and Validation of CA participants | 1 month | November  | Project Coordinator |
| Conduct of Conditional Cash Grant for immediate Shelter and livelihood Asset Repair | 400 families | November-December  | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Purchase of PFA materials | 5 CFS kits |  | Admin Staff |
| Psychosocial Sessions for Children | 400children, 20 sites, 20 pax/session, 6 facilitators per day in 5 days | November  | Project Coordinator and local partner staffLocal Social Welfare Office |
| Debriefing Session with Facilitators | 6 pax X 5 days | November  | PFA facilitators/Project Staff |
| **Phase 2: Replacement of Learning Materials and Support to Engagement of Learning Support Aides** |
| Series of Coordination Meetings with DepEd  | 2 project staff | November-March | DepEd Project Staff |
| Identification and validation of student’s replacement of Learning materials  | 400 students in 8 barangays | November  |  |
| Reproduction of learning modules | 8 modules x 400 students in 8 bgys | November-December | Admin Staff |
| Selection and hiring of 8 Learning Support Aides (LSA) | 1 month | December | Project Coordinator |
| Orientation and capacitation of Learning Support Aide’s and MOA signing with DepEd | 1 session | December | LSA’sProject Coordinator |
| Weekly session of with LSA | 400 students X 1 session/week/5 months in 10 barangays | December-April  | LSA’sProject Coordinator |
| **Phase 3: Support to Livelihood Recovery** |
| Series of Coordination meetings | 3/month | December-January  | Project Coordinator |
| Feasibility and Market Assessments | 1 month | December | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Identification and Validation of Livelihood Assets | 400 families | December | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Series of orientation activities and capacity building on livelihoods | 400 families | December-January  | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Distribution of livelihood assistance kits | 400 families | December-March  | Project Coordinator |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | 1/month | December-April  | Project Coordinator |
| **Phase 4: Strengthening the Capacity of Local Government in implementing Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE)** |
| Series of Coordination meeting with Local DRR and Social Welfare and Development Offices | 3/month | January-April  | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Series of capacity building activities on CPiE and CFS | 4 workshops x 20 pax | February-April  | Project Coordinator and local partner staff |
| Procurement of CFS Kits | 3 CFS kits x 10 barangays and 1 LGU office (MSWD) | March 2021 | Local partner staffAdmin Staff |

1. DOST-PAGASA Severe Weather Bulletin [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1360770/what-caused-cagayan-valleys-worst-flood-in-40-years [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
3. Iii.https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SitRep\_No\_4\_re\_Preparedness\_Measures\_and\_Effects\_for\_TY\_ULYSSES\_as\_of\_14NOV2020\_5PM.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
4. Source: UN FAO [↑](#footnote-ref-2)