

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Humanitarian Assistance in Conflict-Affected provinces of Mindanao

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1 Executive summary

This Contingency Plan (CP) covers the conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, namely the provinces of Maguindanao, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. It is, however, a multi-hazard contingency plan covering both manmade and natural disasters.

Work on the Mindanao Contingency Plan began in May 2009 with a series of workshops held in Cotabato and Manila. For various reasons it was not completed but remained in draft form.

In May 2010, the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) resolved to revise and complete the Contingency Plan. A planning workshop was conducted in Cotabato on 8 June during which the scenarios, assumptions and key principles were discussed. Following this workshop the clusters met to revise their cluster response plans. Several iterations of the draft Contingency Plan were circulated for comment. The Mindanao Humanitarian Team endorsed the draft during its meeting on 5 August and the Humanitarian Country Team endorsed it on 17 August, submitting it to the National Disaster Coordination Council on 25 August.

The Contingency Plan is built around the Current Situation and two scenarios. Scenario A is called 'Deterioration' and based on a humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals. Scenario B is called 'Worst Case' and based on a humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals.

The Contingency Plan is organised around the humanitarian clusters that are either currently activated in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao or could be activated if the need arises. The bulk of this Contingency Plan is formed of cluster response plans to the Current Situation and the two scenarios, presented in tabular format.

Section 2 'Scenarios and planning assumptions' outlines the Current Situation and two scenarios around which the Contingency Plan is based.

Section 3 'Objectives' sets out briefly the objectives of the Contingency Plan.

Section 4 'management and coordination arrangements' defines in detail the overall management and coordination arrangements for responding to an emergency, including the responsibilities of each stakeholder.

Section 5 'Actions on Activation' describes the actions that will be taken if the Contingency Plan is activated, including preparedness actions, a timeline of actions, assessment arrangements and a summary of response plans by cluster.

Annex A defines the acronyms used within the Contingency Plan.

Annex B sets out the leadership and membership of each of the humanitarian clusters.

Annex C contains all of the cluster response plans.

Annex D provides the Rapid Needs Assessment Form as mandated by the National Disaster Coordination Council.

This Contingency Plan will be considered to be a 'living document' and will be reviewed every two months and revised as required.

The United Nations (UN) organisations that participated in the development of this Contingency Plan are:

1. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
2. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

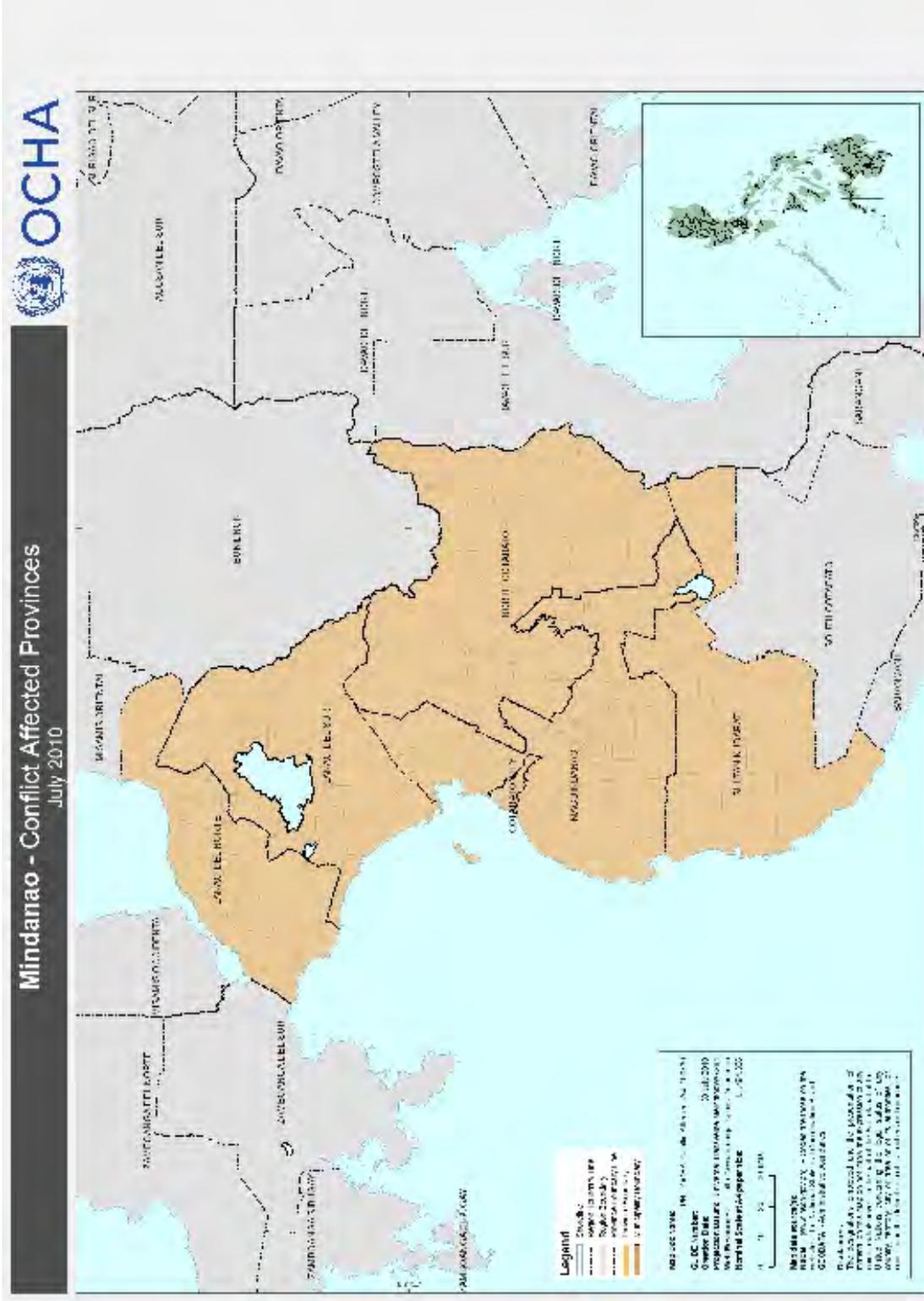
3. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
4. The UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)
5. The UN Development Programme (UNDP)
6. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
7. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
8. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
9. The World Food Programme (WFP)
10. The World Health Organisation (WHO)

The international non-governmental organisations (NGO) that participated are:

11. Action Contre le Faim (ACF)
12. Community and Family Services International (CFSI)
13. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
14. Oxfam
15. Save the Children
16. The Nonviolent Peaceforce (NPP)

The Philippine national NGOs that participated are:

17. Mindanao Tulong Bakwet (MTB)
18. Kadtuntya Foundation Incorporated (KFI)



2 Scenarios and planning assumptions

2.1 Current Situation

As of August 2010, the security situation in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao had been improving for the past six months. The Suspension Of Military Operations (SOMO) and Suspension Of Military Action (SOMA), issued by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) respectively in July 2009, are holding. The ceasefire is supervised by the Joint Coordinating Committees for the Cessation of Hostilities (J-CCCH). The deployment of the International Monitoring Team, under Malaysian command, and the associated Civilian Protection Component are also monitoring the ceasefire and should serve to ease tensions between the two parties to the conflict.

A peace process between the two parties is ongoing with peace talks taking place periodically in Kuala Lumpur. However, there are still frequent outbreaks of clan-based fighting, known as '*rido*' often concerning land disputes which cause localised and usually short-term displacement. Issues concerning the prevalence of private armed groups have not been fully resolved and levels of political and criminal violence remain high across conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao. The presidential and congressional elections that took place on 10 May 2010 were more peaceful than had been expected and the results were generally accepted. However, *barangay* level elections are scheduled to take place in October 2010 and elections to the Autonomous Regional of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in August 2011.

Although lying south of the main 'typhoon belt', Mindanao experiences the Monsoon and parts of Mindanao are susceptible to flooding, particularly during this season. Flooding frequently causes temporary displacement and damage to property and crops. The region is also subject to tectonic activity and experiences occasional minor earthquakes. The last major earthquake was in 1976 and caused widespread damage and significant loss of life.

The conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao are the poorest in the Philippines, with widespread poverty. Much of the population of Maguindanao province in particular has suffered from repeated displacement during the past decade and before, weakening its socio-economic status and giving rise to high levels of indebtedness.

The diagram below illustrates the various causes of humanitarian crises in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao.



While the majority of the circa 700,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) caused by the outbreak of conflict between the GRP and MILF in August 2008 have returned to their places of origin, many remain displaced. As of June 2010, approximately, 100,000 IDPs remained in Evacuation Centres (EC) or 'home-based' sites at various locations mostly in the province of Maguindanao, but with some in North Cotabato.

Humanitarian consequences of the current situation include:

- Approximately 100,000 IDPs remain displaced in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, mostly in Maguindanao;
- Conditions in places of displacement remain significantly below those of the Sphere and other applicable standards;
- Most IDPs remain food insecure and require food and other humanitarian assistance on a regular basis;
- Global Acute Malnutrition stands at 9.8% and Severe Acute Malnutrition at 2.2%;
- The education of displaced children has been severely disrupted; and
- Many people, returning to their places of origin, are experiencing difficulties in rebuilding livelihoods and still require humanitarian assistance.

2.2 Scenario A: Deterioration

Scenario A is of a caseload of up to 500,000 individuals requiring humanitarian assistance, a significant proportion of whom, but not all, have been displaced. It could be expected that Scenario A would affect several municipalities.

Factors leading to a humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 people are very likely to include conflict. Such conflict may be initiated by *rido* but would probably involve militias such as Community Volunteer Organisations (CVO), elements of the MILF and may draw in the AFP. This would cause destruction to homes and property and displace, in this scenario, up to 80,000 families. Not easily remedied, the situation could last for a number of months, during which affected civilians remain displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. At such time as the political and security conditions permit their return, displaced people would require assistance to rebuild and recover their livelihoods.

Other factors leading to Scenario A may be those associated with natural hazards, especially that of flooding which has in the past displaced over 250,000 people in Mindanao. Natural hazards would likely damage infrastructure such as bridges, impeding access to affected populations and disrupting the functioning of markets.

Humanitarian consequences could include:

- Displacement of up to 500,000 individuals;
- Loss of life and injuries requiring urgent medical attention;
- Loss of, and damage to, homes and property;
- Loss or degradation of livelihoods;
- Food insecurity, both short-term and longer-term;
- Acute malnutrition will increase greatly;
- Severe disruption to basic services;
- The risk of congestion and disease outbreaks in IDP sites;
- Increase in pregnancy complications and unplanned pregnancies;
- Diminution of government capacity in affected areas;
- Potential protection issues, including cases of sexual and gender-based-violence (SGBV);
- Damage to transport and communications infrastructure; and
- Periodic and localised restrictions to the movement of UN agencies and NGOs.

2.3 Scenario B: Worst Case

Scenario B is of a caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals requiring humanitarian assistance, a majority of whom have been displaced. This scenario would affect most of Maguindanao as well as other conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao.

In this scenario, the peace process between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the MILF has either stalled or broken down completely. Factions within the MILF would have renewed military operations against the AFP and GRP and the AFP would have responded with large-scale operations against MILF. There would be significant fighting across conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao causing displacement from interior *barangays* to main highways and towns. This scenario would cause displacement that might last for years. In fact, many of those displaced may never return to their places of origin, due to fears that the security situation will never improve.

Possibly exacerbating the affects of the conflict on the population could be natural disasters, including flooding and associated landslides.

Humanitarian consequences could include:

- Large-scale displacement (up to 1,000,000 individuals);
- Loss of life and injuries requiring urgent medical attention;
- Chaotic conditions in places of displacement with unacceptable humanitarian conditions;
- Acute lack of health, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities;

- Increased disease outbreaks in IDP locations;
- Destruction of homes and infrastructure, loss of property;
- Severe loss or degradation of livelihoods;
- Severe food insecurity, both short-term and longer-term;
- Acute malnutrition will increase exponentially;
- Severe disruption to basic services;
- Drastic diminution of government capacity in affected areas;
- Major protection issues, including cases of sexual and gender-based-violence;
- Destruction of road, transport and communications infrastructure; and
- Severe restrictions on the movement of humanitarian agencies and government departments.

3 Objectives

The main objective of the Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao is to guide humanitarian agencies in responding to a major humanitarian crisis that might occur in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, complementary of a response that is led by the Government.

This should enable the response to any such crisis to be more effective, faster, with greater coordination, less duplication of effort and better targeting of resources. The Contingency Plan should enable government departments and humanitarian agencies to prepare for contingencies so that the collective response is better.

In responding to a humanitarian crisis as per one of the two scenarios, humanitarian agencies shall endeavour to minimise the duration of the crisis and aim not to exacerbate aid dependencies on the part of affected populations. It shall be the intention of humanitarian agencies to facilitate and support the return of displaced persons to their places of origin at the earliest safe opportunity, consistent with the principles of voluntary and informed decision, as elucidated within the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

In the delivery of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian agencies shall adhere to humanitarian principles, involving beneficiaries to the extent possible in the provision of assistance. Humanitarian agencies shall work in a transparent manner.

4 Management and coordination arrangements

4.1 Government coordination and management arrangements

4.1.1 Regional Disaster Coordination Council

For a humanitarian crisis that takes place mostly within the province of Maguindanao, the Regional Disaster Coordination Council (RDCC)¹ of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao shall be the principal coordinating body. The RDCC is chaired by the Governor of the ARMM, or any such official as he may designate. ARMM RDCC meetings are attended by Government officials, and usually the heads, of government departments that have responsibilities in responding to humanitarian issues, representatives of the AFP, Philippine National Police, UN agencies and NGOs. Although reporting tends to take place by agency and department rather than by cluster, the RDCC currently performs the function of inter-cluster coordination. The Technical Management Services (TMS) of the Office of the Regional Governor (ORG) provides the secretariat function for the RDCC, inviting participants to the meetings, preparing the agendas and taking and disseminating the minutes.

During the first half of 2010, the RDCC had typically been meeting once or twice each month to coordinate support for the return of IDPs to their places of origin, the dominant dynamic during this period.

During a humanitarian crisis of the sort outlined within this Contingency Plan, the ARMM RDCC will meet as frequently as necessary and is likely, during the initial stages of a crisis, to meet on a daily basis.

4.1.2 Emergency Operations Cell

Upon a declaration of an emergency by the Government, an Emergency Operations Cell will be established under the auspices of the Office of the Regional Governor of the ARMM. Key government departments, security organs, UN agencies and NGOs, as appropriate, should nominate one or two individuals to be members of the Emergency Operations Cell. The primary functions of the Cell are those of liaison and information sharing between the key stakeholders. The Cell should be provided with a room and communications and other facilities by the ORG. During the initial stages of an emergency, the Cell will operate on a 24/7 basis. When the situation has been stabilised and the response mobilised, the Emergency Operations Cell may reduce its hours of operation as appropriate.

4.1.3 Humanitarian cluster coordination

The Government has adopted the humanitarian cluster approach through a series of National Disaster Coordination Council² (NDCC) Circulars. In conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, the ARMM Government has established seven clusters for the humanitarian response to the displacement caused by the conflict during August 2008 between the Armed Forces and the MILF. These Government-led clusters will be the main means by which humanitarian assistance will be coordinated in response to a new crisis.

¹ In accordance with the new "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act", the RDCC will become the "Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council".

² In accordance with the DRRM Act, the NDCC will become the "National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council".

These seven clusters are:

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM);
- Health;
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH);
- Education;
- Nutrition;
- Food Security and Agriculture; and
- Early Recovery.

Cluster leadership and membership is set out in Annex B.

During the first half of 2010, the CCCM, Health and Food clusters had been meeting on a monthly basis with the other four clusters meeting less regularly. Cluster meetings have tended to concentrate on the sharing of information concerning the past and planned activities of cluster members. With enhanced information management the intention is that clusters become more action-oriented, especially with respect to identifying and filling gaps in assistance.

During a humanitarian crisis, each cluster will be responsible for coordinating and providing humanitarian assistance according to its respective mandate. In the event of a humanitarian crisis as set out by the scenarios within this Contingency Plan, the clusters would have to perform at a higher level and would require additional expertise. Clusters may each be required to meet on a more frequent basis.

4.2 Inter-agency coordination and management arrangements

4.2.1 Humanitarian agencies

Humanitarian specialised agencies of the United Nations system, national and international humanitarian non-governmental organisations and the International Committee of the Red Cross, with its local partner the Philippines National Red Cross, are operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao. A list of UN agencies and NGOs operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao is included in Annex E.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has a sub-office in Cotabato City and is mandated to coordinate the humanitarian activities of UN agencies and NGOs.

4.2.2 Mindanao Humanitarian Team

The Mindanao Humanitarian Team is comprised of all non-governmental humanitarian actors operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao and meets every two weeks in Cotabato City. OCHA provides the secretariat function for the MHT (agendas, hosting, minutes). MHT meetings are chaired by the Humanitarian Affairs Officer of OCHA. Reporting at MHT meetings is by organisation but the meetings also serve an inter-cluster coordination purpose.

In the event of a humanitarian crisis, the MHT is likely to meet more frequently than fortnightly. OCHA Mindanao will liaise regularly with the Technical Management Services of the Office of the Regional Governor so as to ensure effective coordination between the MHT and the RDCC. Although the Technical Management Services will communicate directly with UN agencies and NGOs, OCHA will assist in communication within the humanitarian community.

4.2.3 Humanitarian Country Team

The MHT reports to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) which meets monthly in Manila, chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). The HCT is comprised of the heads of UN humanitarian agencies and international NGOs, with ICRC, IFRC and key donors participating as observers. The HCT has the primary responsibility for the provision and coordination of humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries across the Philippines, in support of the Government.

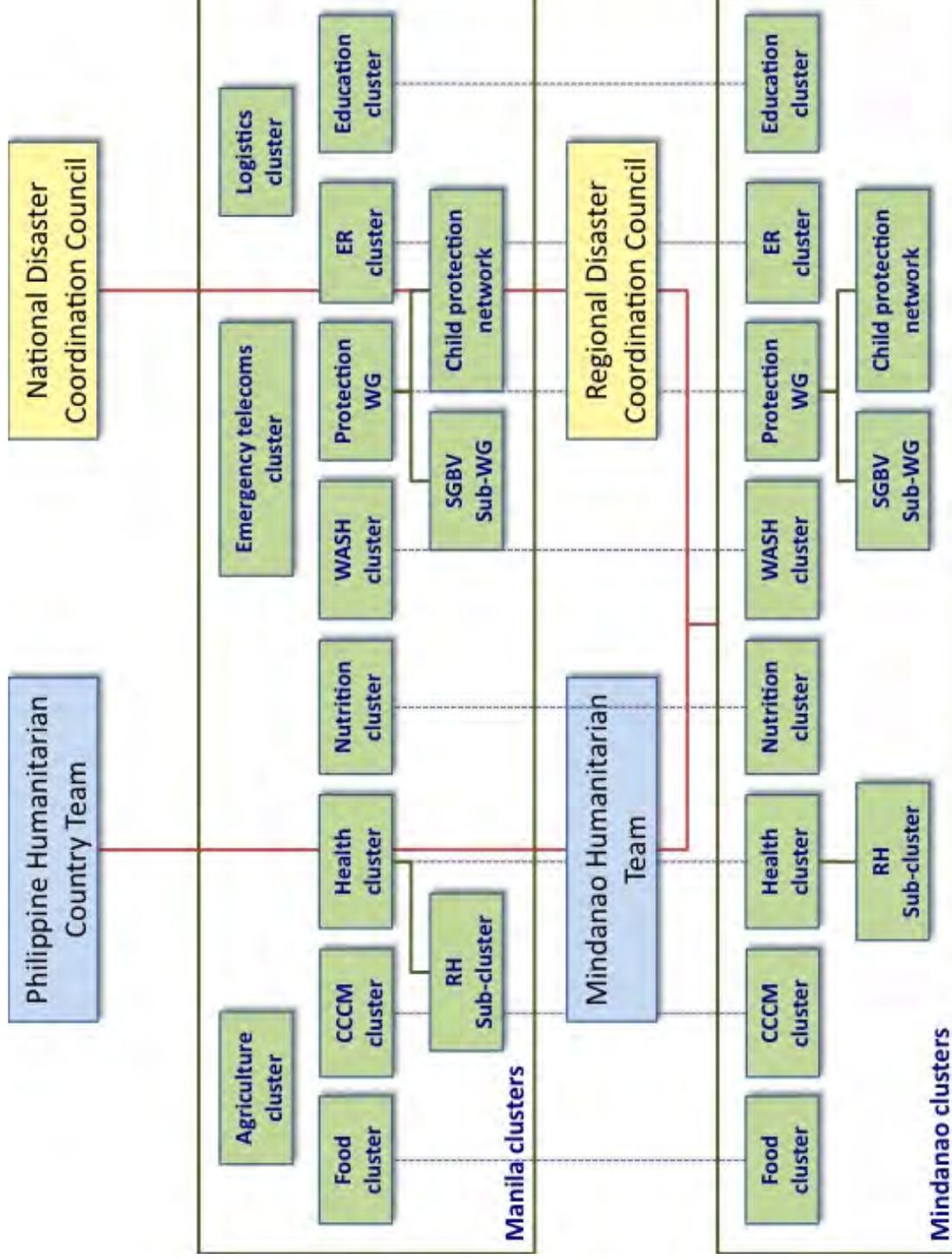
OCHA Philippines provides the secretariat function for the HCT and works to support directly the Humanitarian Coordinator. OCHA Philippines and the Humanitarian Coordinator communicate with OCHA globally and the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) with respect to the humanitarian situation in the Philippines.

4.2.4 Humanitarian cluster system

Each of the seven clusters operational in Mindanao is co-led by a UN agency, and in the case of Education by an NGO. Cluster leadership and membership is listed in Annex B. UN cluster co-leads in Mindanao report to the UN cluster co-leads for the Philippines, based in Manila.

In addition to the seven clusters, there is a Protection Working Group, led by UNHCR, which does not include Government representation. Under the Protection Working Group, are two sub-working groups; the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence sub-working group and the Child Protection Network.

There is a Reproductive Health Sub-Cluster under the Health Cluster, co-led by UNFPA.



4.3 Arrangements for resource mobilisation and funding

Through the conducting of joint assessments, using the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment format provided by the NDCC (See Annex D), and the collation and analysis of the information collected, the needs arising from a humanitarian crisis should be clearly determined. During a crisis, reporting from Mindanao to Manila and, in the case of the UN, to regional and international headquarters shall be frequent.

The Government of the Philippines, having the primary responsibility, shall endeavour to make available additional resources through the ARMM and government departments in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao. The GRP, through the NDCC, will deploy to Mindanao such human resources (experts, administrators) as may be required to augment the capacities of the government authorities of the ARMM and Region XII.

Similarly, UN agencies shall send staff from Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines to Cotabato city to augment their teams based there. If the situation demands it, additional staff shall be temporarily deployed to Mindanao from the regional headquarters of UN agencies or elsewhere in the world.

Given the limited stocks of relief supplies (food and non-food items) kept locally by government departments, UN agencies and NGOs, a humanitarian crisis of the scale set out in the scenarios would require additional resources. To minimise delay, UN and NGOs shall divert relief supplies to conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao and shall re-programme funds so as to procure more locally.

A decision shall be taken jointly by the HCT and NDCC on options for funding additional humanitarian assistance beyond that which can be made available within existing resources. Options include:

- A 'Flash Appeal'.
- An appeal to the Central Emergencies Response Fund (CERF).

5 Actions upon activation

5.1 Preparedness actions

5.1.1 Finalisation of the Contingency Plan

The Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao will be finalised by late August 2010. The Contingency Plan will have been endorsed by the MHT, the RDCC of ARMM, the HCT and the NDCC.

Thereafter the plan should be reviewed every two months and amended as necessary. Clusters will have the opportunity to revise and refine their plans for inclusion in Annex C. If it is necessary to revise the Current Situation or one or both of the two scenarios, all cluster plans should be reviewed.

5.1.2 Contingency training

OCHA will endeavour to organise training related to the Contingency Plan with all stakeholders. Such training may involve a simulation exercise and should include specific training on the use of the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment tool.

5.1.3 Relief supplies

Clusters have identified the resources that they would require in the event of a disaster as per the two scenarios. Subject to the availability of funds, agencies, departments and clusters should procure relief items and preposition them in Cotabato City.

Without requiring the expenditure of funds, agencies should determine the sources from which they would procure relief items in the event of an emergency. This may include the prequalification of suppliers and possibly the signing of framework agreements and contracts, thus reducing procurement lead times.

5.1.4 Early warning and monitoring systems

Collectively the IMT and CPC, J-CCCH and members of the Protection Working Group have a reasonable idea of what is happening on the ground with respect to *ridos* and armed clashes. It is not difficult to follow the progress of the peace process through the media and by talking to diplomats and members of the peace panels themselves. Thus it should be possible to predict a serious deterioration in the security environment.

However, more work is required to build an effective monitoring and early warning system, pooling the information collected by the various sources, analysing and attempting to make predictions.

5.2 Timeline of actions

| Within 24 hrs | | |
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| N° | Activities | Responsibility |
| 1 | Declare the emergency and alert partners | RDCC |
| 2 | Convene meeting of full RDCC (in ORG Conference Room): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide as comprehensive a briefing as possible • Determine initial strategy for response (based on CP) • Determine arrangements for Joint Rapid Needs Assessment | RDCC |
| 3 | Establish an Emergency Cell and an operations room | ARMM ORG TMS |
| 4 | Elevate the 7 clusters to an emergency basis and determine meeting arrangements | ARMM ORG TMS MHT |
| 5 | Assess the security situation in affected areas | UNDSS |
| 6 | Deploy a joint rapid needs assessment mission to affected areas, using the methodology and pro-forma determined by the NDCC | MHT ARMM ORG TMS |
| 7 | Disseminate information collected from joint rapid needs assessment with RDCC, NDCC, MHT and HCT | ARMM ORG TMS Cluster lead focal points OCHA |
| 8 | Suspend ongoing lower priority programmes | UN/NGOs |
| Within 48 hrs | | |
| 9 | Convene a meeting of the NDCC to brief government departments on crisis | NDCC |
| 10 | Convene a meeting of the HCT to coordinate response of UN, NGOs and donors. | UN HC OCHA |
| 11 | Provide emergency relief based on results of joint rapid needs assessment | GRP departments Cluster lead agencies UN/NGOs |
| 12 | Collect and consolidate data for information bulletins (sitreps, needs analysis) | Cluster leads OCHA UN HC Office |
| 13 | Conduct information campaigns aimed at affected populations | ARMM ORG TMS |

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| | | UN HC Office |
| Within first week | | |
| 14 | Mobilise emergency funds and available stocks | Government UN agencies NGOs |
| 15 | Determine resource mobilisation options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flash Appeal • NGO proposals • pooled funding • agency appeals • CERF • Immediate Response Act (IRA) • Emergency Operation (EMOP) • Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Decide on reinforcement of coordination (UNDAC) | MHT HCT UN HC Office |
| 16 | Convene cluster meetings and conduct cluster specific assessment missions | Cluster leads |
| 17 | Deploy required additional staff to conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao | Government UN and NGOs |
| 18 | Establishment of a multi-sectoral response to crisis according to identified priorities | ARMM ORG TMS MHT |
| 19 | Determine psychosocial interventions for affected populations | DoH UNICEF UNFPA |
| 20 | Conduct media briefings and issue press releases | UN HC Office |
| Within 2 Weeks | | |
| 21 | Identification of reception sites for the affected populations | DSWD IOM CCCM Cluster |
| 22 | Consolidate information (4Ws), analyse gaps and material assistance flow | OCHA Mindanao Cluster leads |
| 23 | Conduct thorough evaluations and plan 6 month intervention, identification of immediate consequences and induced effects | CP Working Group MHT and HCT |
| 24 | Facilitate administrative procedures for the import of | WFP |

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| | humanitarian equipment and goods | |
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5.3 Assessment arrangements

Assessments shall ideally be led by Government, with the participation of UN and NGOs. Upon declaration of an emergency and the activation of the Contingency Plan, a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment of affected areas should be conducted. This Joint Rapid Needs Assessment will utilise the form that has been mandated for this purpose by the NDCC and which may be found in Annex D.

Participants of the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment may include:

- a) Officials of the ORG, likely TMS
- b) Local Government officials
- c) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- d) Department of Health
- e) Department of Agriculture
- f) Department of Education
- g) MILF (where an area is considered to be under its influence and depending on the politics)
- h) The Joint Coordinating Committee for the Cessation of Hostilities
- i) International Monitoring Team
- j) Representatives of the IDPs to return
- k) UNDSS
- l) UN OCHA
- m) IOM
- n) WFP
- o) UNICEF
- p) UNHCR
- q) UNFPA
- r) UNDP
- s) WHO
- t) FAO
- u) NGOs operating in the area

Assessments will be organised and planned by the RDCC, a task that may be delegated to the Emergency Operations Cell. Participants shall meet before the assessment to agree on the objectives, division of labour and to share currently available information.

After the assessment has been completed, participants will meet to share results and to discuss key findings. Assessment information will then be compiled, on the Government side by the Technical Management Services of the Office of the Regional Governor. Similarly, OCHA will collate, compile and analyse information collected during assessments and disseminate to MHT and RDCC members within 24 hours of the assessment taking place.

Clusters will arrange their own specific cluster assessments, using methodologies and forms developed by those clusters, as per the instruction of the NDCC.

OCHA will provide information management support, including the production of maps, both general and thematic. There may be several assessments going on at each time.

5.4 Summary of response plans by cluster

5.4.1 Coordination

Within ARMM, the RDCC under the Office of the Regional Governor will have the primary responsibility for managing the humanitarian response, including inter-cluster coordination. Within Region XII, the RDCC under the Office for Civil Defense shall have the primary responsibility, and be supported by the MHT.

The MHT will meet on an emergency basis at the beginning and throughout the crisis, until the situation has stabilised. The MHT shall provide regular reporting, through OCHA, to the HCT in Manila.

The NDCC Memorandum Number 17 2008 on the Coordination of humanitarian response will be used as a guideline for the UN HC Office in its coordination with national, regional and local government.

Humanitarian coordination structures are already operational in Mindanao, principally established to respond to the displacement caused by the August 2008 conflict. Seven of the clusters are meeting on a regular basis (CCCM, WASH, Food, Education, Health, Nutrition, Early Recovery) along with the Protection Working Group. The Mindanao Humanitarian Team, comprising the humanitarian UN agencies and NGOs, meets every two weeks and performs an inter-cluster coordination function. Similarly the ARMM Government convenes a meeting of the Regional Disaster Coordination Council on an ad hoc basis, but usually at least once per month.

While these coordination mechanisms are appropriate for the support to the current IDP caseload and to returnees, in the event of a major new displacement as per Scenario A or B, these coordination mechanisms would need to be adapted to meet the additional demands of a crisis. The leadership and membership of each cluster will remain the same. However, it could be expected that at least some of the clusters should meet on a more regular basis to coordinate a rapid response to the crisis.

5.4.2 Security

It is expected that UNDSS, in coordination with other UN agencies and NGOs, will maintain situational awareness of the security situation and be able to determine the underlying security risks on the outbreak of an emergency. Once the emergency has been declared, the UNDSS Field Security Coordination Officer is to prepare a Security Risk Assessment (SRA). The SRA is to examine threats to humanitarian personnel and operations in the emergency area, analyse the risks, identify risk management strategies and make recommendations that provides an appropriate, affordable and responsive security management system for the UN and humanitarian partners.

The SRA is to be presented to the MHT in order to coordinate any collective security arrangements. Once any collective security arrangements are established UNDSS is to report regularly to the MHT to provide updates on the security situation and any emerging risks to humanitarian staff.

5.4.3 Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Emergency Shelter

The CCCM cluster leads in the tracking of IDP populations, both in Evacuation Centres and home-based. IOM, as co-lead developed the Humanitarian Response Monitoring System (HRMS) on behalf of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. This system is designed to enable the DSWD to track individual IDP families between locations, both of displacement and of return. The HRMS system was formally turned over to the DSWD in March 2010 but has yet to be populated with data. In parallel IOM maintains a tracking database of IDPs and returnees in Maguindanao province, using its mobile teams to conduct assessments and revise information.

The CCCM Cluster, in the event of an emergency, will act as the clearing house for IDP tracking information collected by CCCM members. In such an emergency the CCCM Cluster will organise joint assessments of its members, primarily to collect data concerning IDP numbers, locations and conditions. The CCCM Cluster shall refer to other clusters, such data from assessments that may be fall within the respective mandates of those clusters.

The CCCM has defined a policy for 'site focal agencies'. In the absence of permanent in situ camp management, site focal agencies shall perform a liaison and oversight role of IDP locations, providing information to the CCCM Cluster and other relevant clusters. Several CCCM Cluster members have agreed to serve as site focal agencies for around half of the remaining IDP locations. In the event of an emergency causing new displacement, the CCCM Cluster may rapidly employ this approach, identifying members that can serve, perhaps temporarily, as site focal agencies for new IDP locations.

In the course of its normal operations, the CCCM Cluster and its members establish and support representative bodies for IDP populations, known as 'camp management committees'. These are intended to enable IDPs to organise themselves and also act to represent IDPs to the Government and humanitarian community. In the event of new displacement on a large scale, the CCCM Cluster shall endeavour to establish new committees as required and to increase support to existing committees.

In the event of an emergency of the sort outlined in Scenario B, where there is large-scale and probable long-term displacement, the favoured approach of the CCCM Cluster is to promote and support the establishment of a smaller number of larger camps, being easier to secure and to support adequately.

The CCCM Cluster shall, in the absence of an Emergency Shelter Cluster, take the lead in coordinating the provision of emergency shelter materials and general non-food items.

5.4.4 Food

The Food Cluster is concerned with the food security of IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups. With the dominant dynamic of the first half of 2010 being that of IDP return to places of origin, the Food Cluster, while continuing to assist the most vulnerable within IDP communities, has shifted its approach from General Food Distribution to more targeted food assistance, mostly focusing on Food For Work and Food For Training projects aiming at livelihoods recovery, supplementary feeding for children below two years, pregnant and lactating women and emergency school feeding in elementary schools in IDP and return sites.

In the event of Scenario A or B, the Food Cluster will adopt appropriate emergency food assistance interventions based on the results of joint rapid assessments. As soon as practicable, food interventions will shift towards support to early recovery and self-reliance. If the size of the emergency allows (i.e. in Scenario A), the Food Cluster will continue its existing programmes in other areas.

5.4.5 Health

The Health Cluster is currently providing a full range of health and medical services to the conflict-affected populations of conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao to reduce mortality and morbidity. Most services are provided through health centres operated by the Department of Health and with Department of Health (DoH) staff, although some services are provided by Cluster members directly through mobile services.

In the event of an emergency, the Health Cluster will augment existing programmes with the key aim of ensuring the access of IDPs to primary health care services. The Cluster members will jointly conduct health assessments and mobilise such additional resources as may be required, including medicines, medical supplies and Reproductive Health (RH) and hygiene kits. A Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) will also be made available for pregnant, delivering and lactating women, as well as for adolescents and men.

There will be a particular focus on health promotion activities in new IDP locations, given the increased health risks attendant in a newly displaced population lacking access to potable water and sanitation.

5.4.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The focus of the WASH Cluster is in ensuring access to potable water and sanitation facilities, through constructing and maintaining WASH infrastructure in IDP locations and return areas. The WASH Cluster is engaged in hygiene promotion, seeking to reduce the incidences of water-borne diseases. In so doing, WASH Cluster members base their interventions on existing local capacities.

In the event of an emergency, the WASH Cluster will intensify its efforts, installing additional WASH infrastructure and providing additional supplies, based on assessments and continuous monitoring. Additional community health volunteers will be recruited and trained in hygiene promotion with the aim of preventing the outbreak of disease. IDPs will also be trained in the management and maintenance of WASH facilities.

5.4.7 Protection

As a cross-cutting issue, protection assessments and standards will be applied across different sectoral activities in the normal course of events (e.g. Sphere standards). To complement and enhance this, the Protection Working Group (PWG) will provide a forum to exchange information and address major protection issues that arise during emergencies. One of these major protection issues is sexual and gender-based violence which is particularly prevalent during emergency situations.

In the current situation, the PWG aims to support the government by providing training, training materials and protection manuals, and by monitoring and advocating on returnee and resettlement issues. No additional human resources are required. In the area of SGBV, referral and response mechanisms for SGBV survivors among IDPs are currently being enhanced through the SGBV Sub-Working Group (SGBV-SWG) composed of government agencies, UN agencies and NGOs. SGBV prevention measures are also being instituted in the camps and relocation sites in collaboration with the other humanitarian clusters, particularly CCCM.

In both Scenarios A and B, emergency efforts will include monitoring and advocacy, particularly on return and resettlement issues. Additional protection staff and vehicles with drivers may be required.

The PWG will receive reports from and share information with each member organisation and from other clusters and protection sub-working groups and when appropriate, raise matters at MHT or Manila level. Unless otherwise required, the PWG will continue to meet fortnightly.

Foreseeable preparedness activities include (1) clarify government protection capacity, principles and practice in emergency situations (2) agree on protection priorities with local and national level stakeholders, (3) conduct protection training with government and local stakeholders as required, and (4) agree on a referral mechanism for SGBV cases in emergency situations.

5.4.8 Nutrition

The Nutrition Cluster aims to monitor the nutritional status of conflict-affected population of conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, undertaking a range of interventions including the provision of micronutrients, therapeutic and supplementary feeding and nutrition education.

In the event of an emergency, the activities of the Cluster will be significantly increased and the coverage area enlarged as required. Outpatient Therapeutic Programs and stabilisation centres shall be established to provide treatment for severely malnourished patients, including those with medical complications. Targeted supplementary feeding will be provided for the moderately malnourished to complete the services of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition. Nutrition education activities will be scaled up commensurately.

5.4.9 Agriculture

Agricultural support to IDPs returning to their places of origin or to resettlements in host communities constitutes one of the most important needs. The Agriculture Cluster has not been activated in the provinces covered by this Plan, but agriculture is about to be incorporated into the new "Food Security and Agriculture" Cluster. In the meantime, agricultural support has been coordinated variously in the Food, Early Recovery and CCCM clusters. Provision of seeds and tools to IDPs and returnees as well as Food For Training support of Farmer Field Schools is ongoing.

In the event of an emergency, the objective of the humanitarian community is to provide agricultural assistance to affected farmers and their households, including livestock, poultry and fisheries (seeds, farm tools, fishing gear, etc), at the earliest possible time (preferably before IDPs' return to their places of origin), in order to enable them to restore their livelihood and farming activities. In the event of long term displacement, seeds and tools will be needed for backyard gardening and livestock/poultry in order to enhance the self-reliance of IDPs.

5.4.10 Early Recovery

The Early Recovery Cluster is working with the other clusters to ensure that inputs become assets for recovery and long-term development. In the Current Situation of gradual IDP return, the Cluster is focusing on higher level and community-based Early Recovery planning, governance aspects and livelihoods, seeking to build the capacities of the various stakeholders.

In the event of Scenario A or B occurring, the Early Recovery Cluster shall ensure that there is an early recovery component to the activities of the other clusters, coordinating with those clusters on assessments and planning. The particular focus shall be on livelihoods, including the provision of emergency employment opportunities.

5.4.11 Education

The Education Cluster has sought to ensure that IDP children continue to receive an education, often through the provision of Temporary Learning Centres, Child Friendly Spaces and associated equipment and teaching supplies. The Education Cluster also manages an emergency school feeding programme in conjunction with the Food Cluster. The Cluster also works in training and policy development.

In the event of a humanitarian crisis, the Education Cluster will endeavour to ensure that provision is made for formal or informal education of newly displaced persons. Teachers, Day Care workers and other education personnel will carry out Education in Emergencies, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and psychosocial activities in Temporary Learning Spaces and Child Friendly Spaces. Nutritional programmes will be scaled up.

5.4.12 Logistics

The Logistics Cluster is not activated at present, although WFP is providing logistics information to other humanitarian actors. In the event of a humanitarian crisis of the type described in Scenario A the Logistics Cluster may be activated and shall be used to share information and to coordinate logistics (movement, storage, distribution, etc).

In the event of a Scenario B, greater logistics capabilities will be required. The Cluster will be activated and common logistics services will be brought into operation, possibly through a cost recovery mechanism. Enhanced logistics will require additional specialised staff who will be deployed to the area.

5.4.13 Emergency Telecommunications

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster is not currently activated in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao and agencies presently make their own arrangements for communications, both voice and data. The VHF network is being upgraded to digital service and should cover the whole of conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao. Mobile telephone coverage is reasonable and the service is generally reliable. Internet providers in Cotabato City offer broadband services.

In Scenario B and with the declaration of an Emergency by the UN HC and the activation of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, WFP will promptly launch a Special Operation to provide common logistics services for the humanitarian community as well as augment telecommunications access to the humanitarian community. Key threats in this sector include access difficulties caused by deterioration in the conflict.

Annex A: Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| ACF | Action Contre le Faim |
| ADLM | Alternative Delivery Learning Mode |
| AFP | Armed Forces of the Philippines |
| ARMM | Autonomous Regional of Muslim Mindanao |
| ASDSW | A Single Drop of Safe Water |
| BGAN | Broadband Global Area Network |
| BHW | Barangay Health Worker |
| CCCM | Camp Coordination and Camp Management |
| CERF | Central Emergencies Response Fund |
| CFS | Child Friendly Space |
| CFSI | Community and Family Services International |
| CHV | Community Health Volunteer |
| CMAM | Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition |
| CP | Contingency Plan |
| CSB | Corn Soya Blend |
| CVO | Community Volunteer Organisation |
| DA | Department of Agriculture |
| DAF | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| DILG | Department of the Interior and Local Government |
| DoH | Department of Health of the GRP |
| DOST | Department Of Science and Technology |
| DPWH | Department of Public Works and Highways |
| DREF | Disaster Relief Emergency Fund |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DSWD | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |

| | |
|--------|--|
| EC | Evacuation Centre |
| ECCD | Early Childhood Care and Development |
| EiE | Education in Emergencies |
| EMOP | Emergency Operation |
| ER | Early Recovery |
| ERC | Emergency Relief Coordinator |
| ETC | Emergency Telecommunications |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FIMO | Field Implementation and Monitoring Office |
| GRP | Government of the Republic of the Philippines |
| HC | Humanitarian Coordinator |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| HEMS | Health Emergency Management Staff |
| HRMS | Humanitarian Response Monitoring System |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IEC | Information, Education, Communications |
| IEHK | Inter-cluster Emergency Health Kit |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| INEE | Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies |
| IOM | International Organisation for Migration |
| IPHO | Integrated Public Health Office |
| IRA | Immediate Response Act |
| IT | Information Technology |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| J-CCCH | Joint Coordinating Committees for the Cessation of Hostilities |

| | |
|-------|---|
| KFI | Kadtuntya Foundation Incorporated |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| LRT | Logistics Response Team |
| LTA | Long-Term Agreement |
| MAM | Moderate Acute Malnutrition |
| MERN | Mindanao Emergency Response Network |
| MHT | Mindanao Humanitarian Team |
| MILF | Moro Islamic Liberation Front |
| MISP | Minimum Initial Service Package |
| MHPSS | Mental Health Psycho-Social Services |
| MSF | Médecins Sans Frontières |
| MTB | Mindanao Tulong Bakwet |
| MUAC | Mid-Upper Arm Circumference |
| MSEE | Minimum Standard for Education in Emergencies |
| MSWO | Municipal Social Welfare Officer |
| MTL | Mother Tongue Learning |
| MYRO | Muslim Youth Religious Organisation |
| NDCC | National Disaster Coordination Council |
| NFI | Non-Food Item |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NNC | National Nutrition Council |
| NPP | Nonviolent Peaceforce |
| OCD | Office of Civil Defense |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ORG | Office of the Regional Governor (of the ARMM) |
| OTP | Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programme |
| PBSP | Philippine Business for Social Progress |
| PDAL | Peace and Development Advocate Leagues |

| | |
|--------|--|
| PTCA | Parent-Teacher Community Association |
| PWG | Protection Working Group |
| RFU | Regional Field Unit |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RHU | Rural Health Unit |
| RDCC | Regional Disaster Coordinating Council |
| SAM | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| SFP | Supplementary Feeding Programme |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SOMA | Suspension of Military Action [by the MILF] |
| SOMO | Suspension Of Military Operations [by the AFP] |
| SPEED | Surveillance in Post-Extreme Emergencies and Disasters |
| SRA | Security Risk Assessment |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| TESDA | Technical Education and Skills Development Authority |
| TLC | Temporary Learning Centre |
| TMS | Technical Management Services (of the ORG) |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAC | United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDSS | United Nations Department of Safety and Security |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |
| VIP | Ventilation Improved Pit (latrine) |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

YEM Youth Employment and Migration

Annex B: Cluster leadership

| Cluster | Government Lead | MHT Lead | Support Agencies |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Humanitarian Coordination | TMS-ARMM NDCC | OCHA | |
| Security | J-CCCH | UNDSS | |
| Camp Coordination and Management | DSWD | IOM | UNHCR CFSI MTB KFI ACF Oxfam |
| Food | DSWD | WFP | ACF CFSI |
| Health | DoH | WHO | MSF UNFPA Save the Children |
| WASH | DoH-ARMM | UNICEF | WHO IOM Oxfam ACF MTB KFI ASDSW DILG DPWH IPHO RHU |
| Protection | | UNHCR | IOM UNICEF OCHA WFP UNFPA KFI MTB CFSI MSF Save the Children |
| Agriculture | DAF-ARMM/DA | FAO | WFP UNDP ILO UN-HABITAT Provincial Local Government Units |
| Early Recovery and Livelihoods | | UNDP | FAO WFP UNHCR OCHA |
| Education | DoEd | UNICEF Save the Children | CFSI DSWD |
| Nutrition | DoH | UNICEF | MSF |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----|--|
| | | | Save the Children ACF MTB MYRO CFSI MTB WHO WFP OCHA |
| Logistics | OCD NDCC | WFP | |

Annex C: Response plans by cluster

Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Emergency Shelter

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Government Lead: | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | International Organisation for Migration (IOM) |
| Support Agencies: | WFP, OCHA, MTB, Oxfam, WHO, CFSI, UNFPA, KFI, NP, UNHCR, UNICEF, MSWDO, PSWDO |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Objectives | <p>Provide technical assistance, facilitation, coordination and information management in support of government initiatives.</p> <p>Provide continuous, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance where gaps exist.</p> <p>Ensure community representation structures are organised in every location.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation, plus:</p> <p>Build capacity of community representative structures to provide community support.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Planned response | <p>Establish a system to continuously track IDP: (1) positions (2) status (3) gaps in assistance provided.</p> <p>Conduct Joint Needs Assessments.</p> <p>Establish effective mechanisms for sharing information with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Augmentation of Non-Food Items (NFI) and emergency shelter provision in partnership with Government and CCCM members.</p> <p>Augment the provision of WASH services to MVPs.</p> <p>Technical cooperation, capacity building for stakeholders to enhance CCCM systems most especially in the context of complex emergencies.</p> <p>Establish common definitions of terms and implement policies and guidelines.</p> | <p>Intensify provision of life saving and immediate humanitarian assistance in the areas of NFI and emergency shelter.</p> <p>Intensify referral and coordination role by sharing initial information with other clusters e.g. Health and WASH.</p> <p>Scale-up the organisation of MVP/IDP site-based CCCM committees (even those not staying in camp-like settings).</p> <p>Support capacity building to ensure that IDP communities are able to help themselves in the event that assistance cannot reach them.</p> <p>Develop within the cluster a capacity to conduct rapid assessments of newly displaced communities.</p> <p>Consider sanitation (solid waste management) in designing emergency shelters and management of camps.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, but scaled-up as required.</p> <p>Employ broader and longer-term interventions.</p> <p>Set up fewer number of camps where it is feasible to manage those camps well.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Human resources | <p>Fulltime CCM Coordinator (with technical expertise in cluster coordination) for secretariat support and follow-up.</p> <p>Database programmer and data entry staff.</p> <p>IDP Tracking Teams to ensure accuracy of information.</p> <p>Agencies to provide staff for tracking.</p> | <p>Fulltime CCM coordinator.</p> <p>Agency focal points (on site and national level).</p> <p>Camp Management or Site Focal agencies based in camps.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, but scaled-up as required.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Information (database) management system installation (to include hardware and software).</p> <p>Essential Non-Food Items in support of start-up livelihoods, such as garden tools, seeds, fishing equipment, etc.</p> | <p>NFIs (procurement, stockpiling, warehousing, distribution) of basic utensils and life-saving materials, e.g. mats, blankets, night lamps, etc.</p> <p>Emergency shelter materials will consist of tarpaulins and roofing materials.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, but scaled-up as required.</p> <p><i>Note: It is assumed that, should this scenario happen, DSWD is assumed to have learned from past displacement experiences and thus have stronger tracking, and response capacities.</i></p> |
| Partnership arrangements | <p>Arrangement with government counterparts.</p> <p>Work with Implementing partners.</p> <p>Provision of support for the Municipal Social Welfare Officers (MSWO) for the population of the HRMS with support from the IDP tracking teams.</p> <p>Coordination with the Philippine military, the IMT, and the J-CCCH for security and access to IDP sites.</p> | <p>As per Current Situation.</p> | <p>As per Current Situation.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Coordination arrangements | <p>Monthly CCCM Cluster meetings. Regular monitoring updates. Regular information sharing with all stakeholders. Regular assessments. Partners use Information Management Tool for CCCM. Identify site focal agencies. Regular communications with CCCM Cluster at national level.</p> | <p>As per Current Situation. Increase frequency of IDP tracking. Cluster meets more frequently as required.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Budget and cash requirements | <p>Total: \$2m <i>(inclusive of staff, office, coordination and partnership arrangements and operations costs)</i> NFI: \$800k Emergency Shelter: \$800k IDP tracking teams: \$250k CCCM Cluster Operations: \$150k</p> | <p>Total: \$3.8m <i>(inclusive of staff, office, coordination and partnership arrangements and operations costs)</i> Provide financial support for IDP tracking teams.</p> | <p>Total: \$4.3m <i>(inclusive of staff, office, coordination and partnership arrangements and operations costs)</i></p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Implement the HRMS with DSWD.</p> <p>Establish information sharing mechanisms within the cluster and inter-cluster through IM tools.</p> <p>Establish contingency plans for continuity of CCCM strategies and actions.</p> <p>Establish security and safety guidelines in the CCCM cluster.</p> <p>Build capacity of CCCM members.</p> | <p>Facilitate the conduct of assessments, coordinate information dissemination.</p> <p>Stockpile NFI and emergency shelter packages.</p> <p>Conduct inventory of suppliers and provide accreditation of suppliers.</p> <p>Ensure availability of transportation and logistics support.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |

Food

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | World Food Programme (WFP) |
| Support Agencies: | CFSI, UN-GRP ACT For Peace |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of return.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of household and productive assets.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency interventions may last for a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| Objectives | <p>Support voluntary return by providing immediate food assistance and assisting the re-establishment of livelihoods for long-term food security.</p> <p>Maintain support to food and nutritional security of affected populations, particularly vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Meet emergency food needs of additional caseload.</p> <p>Maintain or scale-up nutrition programmes.</p> <p>Continue activities to enhance self-reliance (Food For Work/Food For Training).</p> <p>Address food security of vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Prioritise emergency assistance due to the scale of the emergency.</p> <p>Assess and address food and nutrition security of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in affected communities.</p> |
| Planned response | <p>Continue to scale-up early recovery activities, particularly livelihoods assistance.</p> <p>Provide livelihood inputs, particularly relating to agriculture (seeds and tools).</p> <p>Maintain Emergency School Feeding, Supplementary Feeding and Vulnerable Group Feeding activities.</p> <p>Develop capacity at the local level in terms of food and nutrition surveillance.</p> <p>Strengthen cluster coordination.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation, with increased emphasis on the following:</p> <p>Increase relief assistance such as general food distributions and blanket supplementary feeding.</p> <p>Provide ready-to-eat food.</p> <p>Conduct rapid emergency food needs assessments (ideally within inter-cluster assessments).</p> <p>Provide seeds/tools to the displaced for small gardening. May include negotiation for access to additional land.</p> <p>Provide skills training to increase self-reliance within the camps and return areas.</p> <p>Activate coordination with Logistics Cluster to facilitate immediate food distribution.</p> | <p>Increase relief assistance such as general food distributions and blanket supplementary feeding.</p> <p>Provide ready-to-eat food.</p> <p>Consider Emergency School Feeding in conjunction with UNICEF emergency activities.</p> <p>Conduct EFSA.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Human resources | No additional human resources required. | <p>Pooling of existing staff.</p> <p>Pooling of applicants that can easily be hired. Hire additional short-term staff (national and international) to augment monitoring and logistics capacities.</p> <p>Livelihoods specialist may be required.</p> <p>Consider mobilisation of human resources of partners.</p> | <p>Hire additional short-term staff (international and national) to augment monitoring, assessment and logistics capacities.</p> <p>Possibility of recruiting or seconding staff with specialised skills (logistics, report and assessments) to cooperating partner NGOs.</p> <p>Additional staff for cooperating partners.</p> <p>Consider mobilisation of human resources of partners.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | The current project, if fully resourced, meets requirements. | <p>Current supplies will be consumed faster than planned. Additional supplies will be needed.</p> <p>Additional office space and accommodation.</p> <p>Additional logistics support, including warehouse capacity.</p> <p>DSWD can draw on NFA rice supplies.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, with the proportional increase in tonnage required.</p> <p>HEB may be required.</p> |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Partnership arrangements | <p>WFP has CFSI as a cooperating partner with a diverse range of partners for FFW/FFT activities as well as government partnerships, such as with Integrated Public Health Office (IPHO) on supplementary feeding.</p> <p>WFP is also expanding its partnership base through linkages with other projects and programmes (e.g., ADB supported Agrarian Reform Communities Project of Department of Agrarian Reform). Other possible partners include FAO, UNDP-ACT For Peace and UNICEF. Partnership with some bilateral funded projects also will be explored.</p> <p>Strong partnerships with the government departments have been worked out (DSWD, DA, DENR, DAR), bringing greater ownership and sustainability.</p> <p>Potential for private partnership development.</p> | <p>Current partnership arrangements should suffice, although additional cooperating partners should be considered.</p> <p>Inventory and master listing of possible humanitarian partners including government institutions.</p> <p>Directory of humanitarian organisations and local authorities.</p> | <p>Additional cooperating partners will be needed.</p> <p>Consider embedding liaison officers in cooperating partners.</p> <p>New actors operating in Mindanao may need new partnership arrangements or coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>Inventory and master listing of possible humanitarian partners including government institutions.</p> <p>Directory of humanitarian organisations and local authorities.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Coordination arrangements | <p>Food Cluster meets monthly.</p> <p>Increased coordination and gap identification needed for food security issues.</p> <p>Potential for greater inter-cluster information sharing and coordination.</p> | <p>Food Cluster meeting at onset of emergency.</p> <p>More frequent meetings of the Food Cluster, may be necessary if more actors involved (e.g. fortnightly).</p> <p>Food Cluster involvement in joint needs assessments.</p> <p>Separate Food Cluster assessments as required involving all partners.</p> <p>Conduct inter-cluster meetings especially with logistics, communication and security clusters.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> <p>Conduct inter-cluster meetings especially with logistics, communication and security clusters.</p> |
| Budget and cash requirements | <p>WFP has recently launched an 18 month PRRO 200131 at \$27m targeting 900k beneficiaries with approximately 27k MT of mixed commodities.</p> | <p>WFP will need to prepare a budget revision to reflect the increased needs; estimated to increase to \$42m for over 67k MT of mixed commodities. This is assuming that the increased needs will be over and above current ones.</p> | <p>Requirement for 1 million IDPs estimated at 5,833 MT of mixed commodities (rice, beans, oil): ~ \$4.7m per month</p> <p>WFP may need to prepare a separate EMOP. The value of the EMOP may be similar to PRRO value under Scenario A, but with all resources earmarked for purely relief assistance.</p> <p>Per every 10,000 families displaced 2,560 MT of mixed commodities will be required per month. The estimated value is \$2.6m.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Build capacity of local stakeholders in livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Undertake a comprehensive analysis of lessons learnt from the 2008/2009 displacement.</p> <p>Identify and strengthen partnerships for early recovery and livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Identify local supplies of fortified food.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> <p>Build inventory and master listing of possible humanitarian partners including government institutions.</p> <p>Finalise directory of humanitarian organisations and local authorities.</p> <p>Develop coordination mechanisms with humanitarian organisations and local authorities, i.e. transportation equipment, warehousing and management of food commodities including stockpiling.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |

Health

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Government Lead: | Department of Health |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | World Health Organisation (WHO) |
| Support Agencies: | UNFPA, MSF, ACF, CFSI, MTB, PNRC, UNICEF, Save the Children, Muslim Youth Religious Organisation (MYRO), 6 th ID, OCHA, DSWD, RDCC |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> <p>No maternal deaths reported; a few infant</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> <p>Marked increase in maternal and neonatal complications; rising maternal and</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| Objectives | <p>deaths. RH services and FP supplies available. High number of teenage pregnancies.</p> <p>Ensure availability and accessibility of quality healthcare services (physical, mental, psychosocial, RH) in IDP sites and return areas.</p> <p>Prevent and control outbreaks of communicable disease.</p> <p>To prevent maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and unplanned pregnancies especially among adolescents.</p> <p>To prevent and manage cases of SGBV.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> <p>Ensure provision of acute medical and surgical care in local health facilities.</p> <p>Intensify prevention and management of cases of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and unplanned pregnancies.</p> <p>Intensify the prevention and management of SGBV.</p> | <p>neonatal mortality and morbidity. No RH services; Acute shortage in RH kits and FP commodities. Marked increase in teenage pregnancies with complications.</p> <p>As per Scenario A.</p> <p>Effectively bring down the number of cases of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and unplanned pregnancies.</p> <p>Effectively bring down cases of SGBV.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| Planned response | <p>Provide mobile health services.</p> <p>Provide psychosocial services.</p> <p>Distribute RH and hygiene kits including FP commodities to pregnant and lactating women. Provide RH services by mobile clinic and laboratory, DOH-ARMM and partner NGOs. Organise and mobilise IDP Teams to conduct regular data collection, information sessions and referrals.</p> <p>Rehabilitate health facilities structures (BHS, RHU, BnB).</p> <p>Provide EPI services.</p> <p>Augment manpower.</p> <p>Provide public health services with DoH.</p> <p>Conduct surveillance of diseases.</p> <p>Support referred patients with Incident Command System (ICS).</p> <p>Conduct joint assessments.</p> <p>Provide medicines, supplies and equipment.</p> <p>Conduct health promotion, information and advocacy.</p> <p>Build capacity of MISp.</p> <p>Provide Mental Health Psycho-Social Services (MHPSS) support for rape victims.</p> | <p>Ensure IDPs' access to health services.</p> <p>Deliver health services (physical, mental, psychosocial, RH) to 90% of affected population.</p> <p>Conduct joint assessments.</p> <p>Mobilise resources.</p> <p>Improve access to essential package of public health MCH interventions e.g. immunisation, micronutrient supplementation, Infant and Young Child Feeding (YCF), WASH, antenatal care.</p> <p>Procure additional RH and hygiene kits, including FP commodities for IDPs.</p> <p>Augment health manpower.</p> <p>Implement the MISp.</p> <p>Expand the RH database.</p> <p>Intensify RH services through augmentation of RH medical team.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of health facilities for acute medical and surgical care.</p> <p>Intensify health promotion activities in IDP sites and affected communities.</p> <p>Intensify organisation and mobilisation of IDP Teams to conduct regular data collection, info sessions and referrals.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Human resources | <p>Doctors x 8 Nurses x 26 Midwives Medical technicians: x 1 Social workers x 34 Psychosocial health facilitators x 38 First aiders Barangay Health Worker (BHW) Sanitary inspectors/engineers A doctor, lab technician and midwife for the mobile hospital and laboratory A dedicated RH field coordinator</p> | <p>Doctors x 40 BHWs x 500 Dedicated cluster leads Field coordinators Health service providers (doctors, nurses, social workers, midwives) Information managers Mental health specialists Additional skilled birth attendants</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, scaled-up as required.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Inter-cluster Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) basic boxes. Diarrheal disease kits. RH and hygiene kits. Transport and warehousing. Information, Education, Communications (IEC) and advocacy materials. Vaccines. Cold chain facilities. Water quality testing devices. Other medicines and supplies and equipment. Mobile clinics and laboratories. Play therapy materials and supplies, hygiene kits (children)</p> | <p>As per Current Situation, scaled-up: IEHK basic boxes x 400. Trauma kits x 2 RH kits/FP supplies (40 for Block 1, 14 for Block 2, 3 for Block 3) Hygiene kits x 16,000 Need for transport and warehousing (including cold chain). Additional medical equipment, medicines and medical supplies to mobile clinic and laboratory. Mobile clinics and laboratories. Medicines for mental health.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, scaled-up as required: IEHK basic boxes x 800 Trauma kits x 4 RH kits/FP supplies (80 for Block 1, 28 for Block 2, 6 for Block 3) Hygiene kits x 32,000</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Partnership arrangements | <p>UNFPA: RH Sub-Cluster led by UNFPA with DOH-ARMM, IPHO-Maguindanao, MSF and Save the Children and with DSWD-ARMM for the IDP Multi-sector Teams.</p> <p>Save the Children: with the Mindanao Emergency Response Network (MERN), psychosocial services for children.</p> <p>CFSI: with UNICEF and DSWD, psychosocial services and referrals.</p> <p>MTB: with UNICEF and Save the Children, psychosocial services; with ACT for Peace, rehabilitation of health facilities; with Oxfam, health promotion.</p> <p>MYRO, with ACT for Peace, psychosocial services and WASH.</p> <p>AFP, with DoH, for PTB programme and immunisation services.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> <p>Intensified and expanded partnerships, including with DoH at national and regional levels, Local Government Units (LGU) and local health offices and facilities.</p> <p>Additional NGOs.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Coordination arrangements | <p>Regular cluster meetings.</p> <p>RH Sub-Cluster.</p> <p>MERN</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |
| Budget and cash requirements | <p>Total: \$1m</p> | <p>Total: \$4m</p> | <p>Total: \$9m</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Conduct training sessions on disaster management, preparedness and basic life support.</p> <p>Conduct training sessions on WASH, health information, MISP, psychosocial facilitators.</p> <p>Prepositioning of RH and hygiene kits.</p> <p>Long-term agreements with suppliers.</p> <p>Capacity building in MISP for SRH.</p> <p>Organisation and mobilisation of IDP Teams.</p> <p>Implement Surveillance in Post-Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED).</p> <p>Improve referral systems.</p> | <p>Recruit additional staff for field posts.</p> <p>Stockpile and preposition medicines, supplies and equipment.</p> <p>Address warehousing concerns.</p> <p>Review cluster assessment tools.</p> <p>Orient cluster members on accessing funds, preparing proposals and mapping resources.</p> <p>Build capacity for IYCF and MHPSS in disease surveillance in emergencies.</p> <p>Prepositioning of more RH and hygiene kits.</p> <p>Long-term agreements with suppliers.</p> <p>Capacity building in MISP for SRH.</p> <p>Organisation and mobilisation of additional IDP Teams.</p> <p>Orient cluster members in the contents and use of the various health kits.</p> <p>Train additional people in MISP.</p> <p>Orient cluster members in the health cluster guide.</p> <p>Provide equipment and supplies to health facilities for delivery of acute medical and surgical services.</p> <p>Build capacity of cluster members to run health promotion campaigns.</p> | As per Scenario A. |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | DoH |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | UNICEF, Oxfam |
| Support Agencies: | SCF, ACF, MTB, ASDSW, KFI, MYROI, UNYPAD, GAPH |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Objectives | <p>Support Government in ensuring access to improved water sources, basic sanitation, and proper hygiene practices in IDP camps, relocation sites and return areas. Assist at least 55% (approx 11,000 families / 55,000 individuals) of the total number of IDPs.</p> <p>Reduce incidences of water-borne diseases by 80%.</p> <p>Build all interventions on existing local capacities.</p> | <p>Support Government in ensuring access to improved water sources, basic sanitation, and proper hygiene practices in IDP camps, relocation sites and return areas. Assist at least 20% (approx 25,000 families / 125,000 individuals) of the total number of IDPs</p> <p>Prevent and reduce incidence of water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Build all interventions on existing local capacities.</p> | <p>Support Government in ensuring access to improved water sources, basic sanitation, and proper hygiene practices in IDP camps, relocation sites and return areas. Assist at least 20% (33,333 families / 200,000 individuals) of the total number of IDPs in life-threatening situations.</p> <p>Prevent and reduce incidence of water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Build all interventions on existing local capacities.</p> |
| Planned response | <p><u>For existing ECs (including house-based) and response to natural disasters:</u></p> <p>Intensify hygiene promotion activities, including environmental sanitation.</p> <p>Conduct rapid assessments and continuous assessment, monitoring and evaluation of existing WASH facilities and services.</p> <p>Install additional WASH facilities, with focus on schools and birthing facilities.</p> <p>Regularly test existing water sources.</p> <p>Provide WASH supplies, e.g. water containers, Hyposol.</p> <p><u>For relocation/transition sites and return areas:</u></p> <p>Support development of rehabilitation plans, and of contingency plans (in case IDPs are again displaced).</p> <p>Enhance IEC and intensify WASH</p> | <p><u>For existing evacuation sites (including house-based):</u></p> <p>Intensify hygiene promotion activities, e.g. conduct follow-up training for recruited CHVs, stepping up community-level campaigns.</p> <p>Continuously assess, monitor and evaluate existing WASH facilities and services in particular and the WASH situation in general.</p> <p>Install additional WASH facilities, as required.</p> <p>Provide WASH supplies, e.g. water containers, Hyposol, hygiene kits.</p> <p>Recruit and train CHVs in hygiene promotion.</p> <p><u>For return areas:</u></p> <p>Utilise and activate rehabilitation projects, and also contingency plans (in case IDPs</p> | <p>Activate the 4Ws / mapping</p> <p>Ensure WASH in emergency guidelines observed, implemented and documented</p> <p>Assist at least 20% of total number of IDPs in life threatening situations.</p> <p><u>Cross-cutting:</u></p> <p>Focus on WASH in schools and meeting special WASH needs of disabled, vulnerable groups specifically child and young girls.</p> <p>Organise and build capacity of IDPs on the management and maintenance of WASH facilities and in launching hygiene promotion campaigns.</p> |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|--|---|-------------------|
| | <p>awareness activities. Install WASH facilities in communities including schools. Provide WASH supplies and tools for maintenance of WASH facilities (e.g. hygiene kit shovels). Conduct de-sludging of septic tanks in schools and ECs. Recruit and train Community Health Volunteers (CHV) on hygiene promotion. Mobilise community volunteers for maintenance and sustainability. <u>Cross-cutting</u> Organise and build capacity of IDPs on the management and maintenance of WASH facilities and in launching hygiene promotion campaigns.</p> | <p>are again displaced). <u>Cross-cutting:</u> Strengthen WASH in schools, health facilities and for those with special WASH need for disabled, vulnerable groups specifically child and young girls. Organise and build capacity of IDPs on the management and maintenance of WASH facilities and in launching hygiene promotion campaigns.</p> | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Human resources | <p>Dedicated cluster lead/coordinator Information manager x 1 Logistics staff x 2 Administrative staff x 2 Finance staff x 2 Public health engineers x 3 Public health promoters x 5 (to recruit and train at least 110 health/hygiene promoters) Protection staff x 2 Community mobilisers x 10 WASH Cluster has a rapid assessment team that could be immediately deployed. DoH sanitary engineers/ inspectors available at the regional and local levels (at least 1 per municipality)</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation, with increased numbers: Logistics staff x 3 Public health promoters x 5 (to recruit and train at least 180 health/hygiene promoters) Community mobilisers x 15 WASH Cluster has a rapid assessment team that could be immediately deployed. UNICEF: 2 technical personnel, IOM: 3 ACF: 2 Oxfam: 1 Save the Children: 1 Mindanao Tulong Bakwet (MTB): 2</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation, with increased numbers: Programme manager x 2 Logisticians x 4 Administrative staff x 3 Finance staff x 3 Public health engineers x5 Public health promoters x 10 (to recruit and train at least 260 health/hygiene promoters) Protection staff x 3 Information Technology (IT)/Communications/Media staff. 30 community mobilisers to serve as 2nd shift/standby emergency personnel. "Office in the box" that includes Emergency HR team with at least minimum logistic support will be ready to move to the field to support the local team. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) WASH Cluster will work closely with DoH Health Emergency Management Staff (HEMS). Additional human resources can be sourced from non-conflict areas (government and IASC surge capacity). Cluster lead will contact people from the roster for their availability.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Supplies and equipment | <p>HEMS has existing arrangement with local WASH suppliers.</p> <p>DOH-ARMM has a warehouse in the region that could be used for storage.</p> <p>UNICEF has Long-Term Agreements (LTA) with national/local WASH suppliers and transport/freight companies. It also maintains a warehouse with basic WASH supplies, e.g. water containers, water purification tables, etc.</p> <p>Oxfam has a central warehouse in Oxford and requisition of WASH supplies can be processed within 1 week.</p> <p>Construction materials for water supply and sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Water tanks, hand-pumps, water pumps, maintenance tools (water supply system & sanitation facilities).</p> <p>Hygiene kits.</p> <p>Water disinfectants.</p> <p>IEC/advocacy materials;</p> <p>Water testing kits (as per DoH standards).</p> | <p>As for the Current Situation.</p> <p>WASH needs for 125,000 individuals (25,000 families) (Based on minimum standards).</p> <p>Additional requirements:</p> <p>Office in a box.</p> <p>Water quality testing devices.</p> <p>Diarrheal disease kits (c/o WHO).</p> | <p>As for the Current Situation.</p> <p>Coordination with IOM on local transport for the immediate dispatch of life line WASH supplies.</p> <p><u>Water needs:</u></p> <p>Meeting minimum demand of 200,000 ind (33,333 families)</p> <p>Decontamination/disinfectants: 40,000 hyposol</p> <p>500,000 water purification tabs.</p> <p>Drinking water containers.</p> <p>40,000 jerry cans.</p> <p>Communal water storage tanks: 30 units 2000L tank.</p> <p>Water trucking service (can be commissioned from national agency or private sector).</p> <p><u>Sanitation needs</u> based on the available space and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets x 2000 units • Bathing Cubicles x 2000 units <p><i>For this scenario, the WASH Cluster will work towards securing safer evacuation camps establishing new ones located further away from military action/operations.</i></p> <p>Office in a box</p> <p>Water quality testing devices</p> <p>Diarrheal disease kits (c/o WHO)</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Partnership arrangements | <p>At the national level, the WASH Cluster has existing partnerships with a number of private organisations and corporations, e.g. Manila Water, Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP).</p> <p>At the local/Mindanao level, most WASH Cluster members already have existing partners (local NGOs, community-based organisations).</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation, plus: Intensified/expanded partnership, with addition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Agencies. Private sector/Civil Society Organisations. Media. Religious sector (CBCP, SAC, Ulama, NCCP-UCCP, etc). Other entities working in the affected area. Host Communities and IDPs Local water service providers. | <p>As per Scenario A .</p> |
| Coordination arrangements | <p>DoH-HEMS is cluster lead with UNICEF as co-lead and Oxfam as deputy co-lead.</p> <p>The WASH Cluster at the national level regularly meets once a month (last Thursday of the month).</p> <p>Regular meetings and updates within the cluster, inter-cluster meetings and coordination other actors in the sector.</p> <p>Mindanao Humanitarian Team.</p> <p>MERN.</p> <p>RDCC TMS inter-cluster coordination.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> <p>IASC WASH cluster lead (UNICEF together w/ Oxfam-GB) will assume more active cluster and field command leadership.</p> <p>Deployment of regional and global support staff/expert .</p> |
| Budget and cash requirements | <p>Total: \$1.5m (roughly \$100 per family)</p> | <p>Total: \$2.5m (roughly \$100 per family)</p> | <p>Total: \$3.3m (roughly \$100 per family)</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Stockpile hygiene kits, water purifying tables and water kits (Hyposol+20-litre water containers) for household level water treatment.</p> <p>Continue to install WASH facilities (hand-pumps, dug wells, spring development, deep tube wells, pit latrines, Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) latrines, bathing cubicles, wash stands) based on SPHERE standards appropriate to location.</p> <p>Orient and train local health workers, hygiene promoters, sanitary inspectors and other LGU staff in WASH in emergencies.</p> <p>Conduct assessment of current WASH situation.</p> <p>Finalise assessment tools at national level.</p> <p>Map capacities of Cluster members.</p> <p>Train cluster members in the adaptation of hygiene promotion modules developed by the Global WASH Cluster, including review of SPHERE WASH standards.</p> <p>Obtain office in a box ready for deployment.</p> | <p>Stockpile hygiene kits, water purifying tables and water kits (Hyposol+20-litre water containers) for household level water treatment.</p> <p>Continue to install WASH facilities (hand-pumps, dug wells, spring development, deep tube wells, pit latrines, VIP latrines, bathing cubicles, wash stands) based on SPHERE standards appropriate to location.</p> <p>Conduct follow-up training in WASH in emergencies for local health workers, hygiene promoters, sanitary inspectors and other LGU staff.</p> <p>Finalise and disseminate national WASH assessment tools to the local level.</p> <p>Obtain office in a box ready for deployment.</p> <p>Roll out WASH Cluster in other regions affected by the conflict, e.g. in Region X and Region XII.</p> <p>Map capacities of Cluster members.</p> | <p>Stockpile hygiene kits, water purifying tables and water kits (Hyposol+20-litre water containers) for household level water treatment.</p> <p>Continue to install WASH facilities (hand-pumps, dug wells, spring development, deep tube wells, pit latrines, VIP latrines, bathing cubicles, wash stands) based on SPHERE standards appropriate to location.</p> <p>Compile complete directory of partners and suppliers to the WASH Cluster.</p> <p>Agree PCA, Memorandum of Agreement with partners.</p> <p>Establish web-based information for WASH Cluster.</p> <p>Map capacities of Cluster members.</p> <p>Assess, analyse and monitor status of WASH facilities for IDPs.</p> <p>Finalise assessment tools at national level.</p> <p>Obtain office in a box ready for deployment.</p> |

Protection

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | N/A |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | UNHCR |
| Support Agencies: | IOM, WFP, OXFAM, OCHA, KFI, MTB, Nonviolent Peaceforce, CFSI, Save the Children, UNICEF, UNFPA |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including a marked increase in number of SGBV cases and possible people trafficking.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including significant increase in number of SGBV cases.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Objectives | <p>A few reported SGBV cases.</p> <p>Support the Government in preparation and capacity building.</p> <p>Prevent and manage cases of SGBV involving IDPs.</p> <p>Monitor and advocate on current returnee and resettlement issues.</p> | <p>Support emergency relief efforts through monitoring and advocacy.</p> <p>Monitor and advocate concerning return and resettlement issues.</p> <p>Establish mechanisms for the prevention of SGBV cases; identify and refer cases of SGBV for proper case management; and monitor the progress of SGBV survivors.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Planned response | <p>Collate and share information and report on protection aspects of IDP situations and IDP movements, including new situations of displacement and return movements.</p> <p>Strengthen interagency collaboration (NGO, UN, other international organisations) by linking with community and international coordination mechanisms and incorporating inputs from the field and protection networks.</p> <p>Identify protection needs, priorities and gaps in accordance with existing protection standards and guidelines and take appropriate action to collaborate with and empower affected communities.</p> <p>Establish mechanisms to prevent SGBV and mainstream in the interventions of other clusters in accordance with existing guidelines on the prevention of SGBV in emergency situations.</p> <p>Provide services to SGBV survivors in</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | <p>accordance with existing standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Report on progress of action points, follow-up and feed into the Protection Cluster, IASC, UNCT, MHT and other networks as appropriate.</p> <p>Identify core advocacy concerns, develop advocacy strategies, and contribute key messages to broader advocacy initiatives of the HC, the humanitarian community, and other relevant bodies.</p> <p>Create short-term Sub-Working Groups on identified thematic areas, where interested agencies/organisations can carry out more focused tasks to resolve specific strategic and policy issues within an agreed time frame.</p> | | |
| Human resources | <p>No additional human resources required.</p> <p>Deployment of a GenCap Advisor.</p> | <p>Additional protection staff may be required, ideally with local language skills, required for coordination and monitoring.</p> <p>Additional social workers.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Training materials.</p> <p>IEC/Advocacy materials on SGBV.</p> <p>Post-Rape Kits</p> <p>Protection Manuals.</p> | <p>Vehicles with drivers.</p> <p>Post-Rape Kits.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Partnership arrangements | <p>Each PWG member organisation reports on protection concerns to PWG.</p> <p>Each PWG member maintains its own arrangements with implementing partners.</p> <p>SGBV Sub-Working Group led by UNFPA with DSWD-ARMM, MSF and the Gencap Adviser.</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Coordination arrangements | <p>Regular reporting to and from other clusters and protection sub-working groups with PWG.</p> <p>Raise issues at the MHT or elevate to Manila level HCT if required.</p> <p>Meeting frequency monthly.</p> | As per the Current Situation, but scaled-up as necessary. | As per the Current Situation, but scaled-up as necessary. |
| Budget and cash requirements | <p>Training Materials: \$10k</p> <p>IEC/Advocacy materials on SGBV \$2.5k</p> <p>5 Post-Rape Kits: \$450</p> <p>5 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Kits: \$4.4k</p> <p>Protection Manuals: \$5k</p> <p>Total: \$22.4k</p> | <p>Vehicles: \$35k</p> <p>Drivers: \$6k (6 months)</p> <p>Additional Protection Staff: \$12k (6 months)</p> <p>IEC/Advocacy materials on SGBV: \$5k</p> <p>25 Post-Rape Kits \$2,250</p> <p>25 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Kits: \$22k</p> <p>Total: \$82,250</p> | <p>Vehicles: \$70k</p> <p>Drivers: \$12k (6 months)</p> <p>Additional Protection Staff: \$24k (6 months)</p> <p>IEC/Advocacy materials on SGBV: \$5k</p> <p>50 Post-Rape Kits: \$4.5k</p> <p>50 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Kits: \$44k</p> <p>Total: \$159.5k</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Clarify government protection capacities in protection principles and practice in emergency situations.</p> <p>Agree protection priorities with local and national level stakeholders.</p> <p>Conduct capacity building protection training with Government and local stakeholders as required.</p> <p>Agree on SGBV SOP and Referral Pathway.</p> <p>Build capacity of service providers on MISP/Protection.</p> <p>Advocate with clusters to adopt SGBV prevention measures.</p> <p>Raise IDPs' awareness about SGBV.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> <p>Implement SOP and Referral Pathway.</p> <p>Intensified capacity building on MISP/Protection for service providers.</p> <p>Intensified advocacy to clusters to adopt SGBV prevention measures. Intensified IEC to IDPs to raise SGBV awareness.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |

Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | Department of Health |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | UNICEF |
| Support Agencies: | WHO, WFP, OCHA, Save the Children, MTB, DSWD-Maguindanao, MYRO |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Objectives | Support the Government in improving the nutritional status of affected populations and ensuring their health and well-being. Prevent deterioration of nutrition status. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Planned response | <p>Conduct timely nutritional assessments and surveillance.</p> <p>Ensure availability and accessibility to micronutrients from fortified foods, supplements or multiple micronutrient preparations.</p> <p>Treat all types of acute malnutrition through Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), including Inpatient and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP).</p> <p>Develop common data base for CMAM.</p> <p>Provide nutrition education.</p> <p>Support breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.</p> | <p>Enlarge the coverage area of active screening for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).</p> <p>Continue management of SAM and MAM.</p> <p>Expand Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programmes (OTP) and targeted Supplementary Feeding.</p> <p>Distribute IEC materials to new ECs.</p> <p>Expected needs for caseload of 500,000:</p> <p>20% <5yrs old: 200,000</p> <p>10% malnourished: 20,000</p> <p>1% severely malnourished: 200</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, but scaled-up as required.</p> <p>Expected needs for caseload of 1,000,000:</p> <p>20% <5yrs old: 400,000</p> <p>10% malnourished: 40,000</p> <p>1-2% severely malnourished: 400-800</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Human resources | <p>Dedicated cluster lead.</p> <p>1 experienced nutritionist in treatment of malnutrition.</p> <p>CMAM focal points at provincial level (x 2).</p> <p>OTP focal points at municipal level; 1 for every 4 municipalities.</p> <p>SFP focal points x 2.</p> <p>CMAM; 1 for every 4 municipalities.</p> <p>Health service providers (doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists) trained in treatment of severe malnutrition at referral hospital and provincial nutrition-dietitians.</p> <p>Volunteers from the host communities and ECs to support the different programmes.</p> | <p>Dedicated cluster lead.</p> <p>3-5 experienced nutritionists in treatment of malnutrition.</p> <p>Municipal OTP focal points x 20</p> <p>Municipal SFP Focal Points x 20</p> <p>Provincial CMAM coordinators x 3</p> <p>Health service providers (doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists) trained in treatment of severe malnutrition at referral hospital, and provincial nutrition-dietitians and RHU</p> <p>Dedicated staff for CMAM in RHU (3 each).</p> <p>Volunteers from the host communities and ECs to support the different programmes.</p> | <p>Dedicated cluster lead; 1 per province affected.</p> <p>5-8 experienced nutritionists in treatment of malnutrition.</p> <p>Municipal OTP focal points x 40</p> <p>Municipal SFP focal points x 40</p> <p>Provincial CMAM coordinators x 6</p> <p>Health service providers (doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists) trained in treatment of severe malnutrition at referral hospital, and provincial nutrition-dietitians and RHU</p> <p>Dedicated staff for CMAM in RHU (3 each).</p> <p>Volunteers from the host communities and ECs to support the different programmes.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Plumpy nut (400 boxes).</p> <p>F 100 (20) boxes; F75 (40) boxes.</p> <p>Supplementary food (Plumpydoz) for 10,000 children.</p> <p>Micronutrient supplement for children and adults.</p> <p>IEC/advocacy materials.</p> <p>Other medical supplies and equipment required to implement the standard treatment of SAM.</p> <p>Compact food (check inventory of supplies).</p> <p>Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, height boards and scales.</p> | <p>Plumpy nut (2,000 boxes).</p> <p>F100 (100) boxes, F75 (200) boxes.</p> <p>Supplementary food (Plumpydoz).</p> <p>Micronutrient supplement for children and adults.</p> <p>IEC/advocacy materials.</p> <p>Other medical supplies and equipment required to implement the standard treatment of SAM.</p> <p>Supplementary food provided.</p> <p>Consider blanket SFP depending on levels of GAM and SAM.</p> <p>MUAC tapes, height boards and scales.</p> | <p>As per scenario A, scaled-up:</p> <p>Plumpy nut (10,000 boxes).</p> <p>F100 (400) boxes, F75 (800) boxes</p> <p>Supplementary food (Plumpydoz).</p> <p>Consider blanket SFP depending on levels of GAM and SAM.</p> <p>MUAC tapes, height boards and scales.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Partnership arrangements | Partnership with DoH national (HEMS), regional (ARMM and CHDs), LGUs. UNICEF partnership with MSF on health and nutrition. Coordinate with Health Cluster to ensure basic drugs and referral systems in place in RHUs Coordinate with WFP re supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished and cured from OTP. Develop partnership with IPHO for stabilisation centres, other than CRMC. Develop partnership with Merlin, ACF, Save the Children. Coordinate with DSWD & DoEd and Education Cluster for Anti-Hunger programme in schools and day-care centres. | Partnership with DoH national (HEMS), regional (ARMM and CHDs), LGUs. UNICEF partnership with MSF on health and nutrition. Coordinate with Health Cluster to ensure basic drugs and referral systems in place in RHUs. Coordinate with Food Cluster re supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished and cured from OTP. Expand partnership with NGOs. | As per Scenario A. |
| Coordination arrangements | Synchronised and/or joint cluster meetings with Health Cluster, as required. | Increased frequency of cluster meetings, as required. Activate national level Nutrition Cluster. Coordinate with the DoH Field Implementation and Monitoring Office (FIMO). | As per Scenario A. |
| Budget and cash requirements | Total: \$800k (itemised costing) | Total: \$5m (itemised costing) | Total: \$10m |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Training activity in Nutrition in Emergencies by DoH-HEMS. Establish capacity of OTPs. Preposition of IFE-IEC materials. Coordinate with Health Cluster with regards to integrating Management of Malnutrition with regular programmes. Explore appropriate technology for sustainable solutions (e.g. Bio-Intensive Gardening in ECs) for return and relocation areas and for CFS. Continuous support of national programmes (e.g. Garantisadong Pambata). Update protocols in management of acute malnutrition at national level. Conduct training sessions and capacity building in: -Sphere standards for nutrition -Infant & Young Child Feeding</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |

Agriculture

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (for ARMM provinces of Maguindanao and Lanao Sur) Department of Agriculture (for North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat), |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) |
| Support Agencies: | WFP, ILO, UNDP, UN HABITAT Provincial and municipal local government units |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Objectives | <p>Augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes, to ensure that inputs become assets for recovery and long-term development in agriculture and rural sector.</p> <p>Support spontaneous agricultural-related recovery initiatives by affected communities.</p> <p>Help to establish foundations of longer-term recovery, building resiliency of farming communities as exit strategy.</p> | <p>Assist national counterparts in identifying and implementing activities aimed at restoring farming activities of affected farmers as well as micro-enterprises for IDPs in ECs.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |
| Planned response | <p>Conduct rapid assessments to determine extent of damage to agriculture and number of farmers in affected communities.</p> <p>Identify possible micro-enterprises for IDPs in ECs and host communities.</p> <p>Coordinate with DA and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) ARMM, LGUs and ER cluster to prepare or plan for ER interventions focusing on restoration of farming activities and other agriculturally-based livelihoods.</p> <p>Mobilise resources.</p> | <p>Intensify coordination with DA, DAF-ARMM, LGUs and food and ER clusters for practical response to restoring farming activities and other agri-based livelihood</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human resources | Designation of focal/responsible persons or coordinator from the DAF-ARMM, DA, LGU agriculture offices. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Agriculture production inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, farm tools, fishing gears, fingerlings, livestock/poultry (amount to be discussed with partner agencies).</p> <p>Inputs for possible micro-enterprises (in coordination with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNDP).</p> <p>Training materials.</p> <p>Specific supplies and equipment, procurement and transport arrangements to be determined in coordination with concerned MHT Clusters.</p> <p>Ensure DAF Regional Field Units (RFU) and DAF-ARMM have the budget to purchase required inputs and provide the needed technical assistance.</p> <p>Ensure that input suppliers are available and able to deliver to target communities.</p> <p>Ensure that storage facilities are available in target communities.</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Partnership arrangements | Work closely with WFP, UNDP, ILO, UN Habitat. Counterpart Agriculture cluster at the national level. DAF-ARMM, DA and LGU Provincial/ municipal agriculture offices. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Coordination arrangements | Coordination mechanism with DAF-ARMM and DA RFUs, LGUs still to be established. Work/coordinate closely with the Food and the ER Clusters within the framework of the MHT ER plan. Agriculture Cluster monthly meetings. Coordination with other clusters to be established/strengthened. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Budget and cash requirements | To be determined. | To be determined. | To be determined. |
| Preparedness activities | To be determined. | To be determined. | To be determined. |

Early Recovery

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Government Lead: | Office of Civil Defence (OCD) / Technical Management Group - ARMM |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | United Nations Development Programme |
| Support Agencies: | FAO, ILO, UN-Habitat, OXFAM, MTB, UNICEF, OCHA, KFI, UNHCR, Save the Children, WFP, IOM, RPDO |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>ridos</i>.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Objectives | <p>Augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes, to ensure that inputs become assets for recovery and long-term development.</p> <p>Support government-led and spontaneous early recovery initiatives by affected communities.</p> <p>Help to establish foundations for longer-term recovery, development and peace building by promoting effective, sustainable and decent livelihood recovery and reintegration.</p> <p>Build capacities of local leaders and other stakeholders for effective early recovery response and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Support local efforts for ER coordination.</p> | <p>As per the Current Situation.</p> | <p>Establish effective coordinative systems within MHT and the ER Cluster to monitor the situation for possible integration of emergency livelihood and other ER response programmes.</p> <p>Support local efforts for ER coordination.</p> <p>Develop response plans for the less intense scenarios.</p> |
| Planned Response | <p>Conduct needs and capacity assessments for national and local authorities to lead ER.</p> <p>Assist communities to formulate ER plans (including conflict management and risk reduction, feasibility plan for early economic recovery, emergency employment possibilities).</p> <p>Strengthen local governance capacity to plan and manage ER and longer-term development.</p> | <p>Undertake focused ER interventions in ECs and host communities (capacity of LGUs in managing disaster response leading to early recovery).</p> <p>Coordinate ER work with other humanitarian clusters.</p> <p>Support local advocacy for ceasefire to re-establish environment for returns and early recovery of IDPs.</p> <p>Strengthen local government capacity to plan and manage ER and longer-term</p> | <p>Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments in collaboration with the ER cluster members (timing will depend on the status of safety and security in the affected areas) by using the ILO-FAO livelihood assessment tool kit and UN policy guidelines for post-conflict employment creation and income generation.</p> <p>Ensure constant coordination with the MHT and Government counterparts for crisis monitoring and reporting.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|--|---|-------------------|
| | <p>Coordinate ER work with other clusters.</p> <p>Link other stakeholders working on ER to government agencies, particularly DA and DSWD</p> <p>Provide ER assistance (livelihoods, WASH, psychosocial) to at least 30 host communities at estimated PHP 2 million per community over 1 year.</p> <p>Provide emergency access to potable water in the ECs and host communities, while preparing to assist establishment of sustainable community-based water system.</p> <p>Mobilise resources for ER.</p> <p>Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments for livelihood recovery and stabilisation.</p> <p>Support spontaneous livelihood recovery initiatives of affected families and communities through institutional partnerships and technical assistance.</p> <p>Institutionalise community-based ER activities</p> <p>Introduce climate resistant crops e.g. drought and flood prone type of crops for IDPs and host communities.</p> <p>Assist national counterparts in identifying and implementing activities toward restoring farming activities of affected</p> | <p>development.</p> <p>Provide ER assistance (livelihood, WASH, psychosocial healing) to at least 30 host communities at est. PHP 2 million per community over 1 year.</p> <p>Provide emergency access to potable water in the ECs and host communities, while preparing to assist establishment of sustainable community-based water systems.</p> <p>Mobilise resources for ER.</p> <p>Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments in collaboration with the ER members (preferably within 2 months of displacement) by using the ILO-FAO livelihood assessment tool kit and UN policy guidelines for post-conflict employment creation and income generation.</p> <p>Assist and coordinate with the government livelihood cluster to identify and formulate livelihood response programmes (emergency & early recovery needs).</p> <p>Collaborate with the ER and the MHT in analysing and developing livelihood support programmes for more impact and sustainability. Key interventions include: provision of emergency employment; short-cycle skills training; emergency</p> | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | <p>farmers as well as micro enterprises for IDPs in ECs.</p> <p>Support and assist the ER Cluster and Government counterparts in assessing the needs and capacities of the IDPs for shelter assistance.</p> <p>Promote UN-Habitat tools and standards in developing emergency and permanent shelter programmes in post-conflict context.</p> <p>Conduct needs and capacity assessments for shelter (housing and community infrastructure).</p> <p>Mobilise resources and local partnerships for integrated shelter delivery.</p> <p>Assist communities and local institutions to enhance livelihood recovery and preparedness plans (including emergency employment through labour intensive rehabilitation works, short-cycle skills training to respond to the needs of early recovery activities and supporting the establishment of emergency employment information services).</p> <p>Extend/integrate the ILO Youth Employment and Migration (YEM) project to benefit IDP youths in Maguindanao.</p> <p>Coordinate resource mobilisation with ER/IASC.</p> | <p>employment services; re-acquisition of basic livelihood assets and tools; capacity development for livelihood recovery & preparedness.</p> <p>Network with ILO to play greater role in post-conflict livelihood support programmes.</p> <p>Conduct rapid assessments to determine effects on agriculture and number of affected farmers and fisher folk following increased intensity of conflict.</p> <p>Identify possible micro enterprises for IDPs in ECs and host communities.</p> <p>Intensify coordination with DA, DAF-ARMIM, LGUs and ER cluster for practical or more doable response to restoring farming activities and other agriculturally-based livelihoods.</p> <p>Coordinate rapid needs and capacity assessments covering the shelter sector, applying UN-Habitat tools for assessment.</p> <p>Tap local partner institutions for information and data gathering and analysis and response programming.</p> <p>Prioritise return areas or permanent resettlement areas of affected families in Region X, Region XII and ARMM.</p> | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | <p>Conduct rapid assessments to determine extent of damage to agriculture and number of affected farmers and fisher folk in affected communities.</p> <p>Identify possible micro-enterprises for IDPs in ECs and host communities.</p> <p>Coordinate with DA, DAF- ARMM, LGUs and ER cluster to plan and implement ER interventions focusing on restoration of farming activities and other agriculturally-based livelihoods.</p> <p>Train newly elected officials in ER.</p> | | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Human resources | <p>ER Advisor for planning and guidance.</p> <p>Focal person with skills on post-conflict and post-crisis livelihood response programmes, DRR, institutional capacity development and coordination.</p> <p>Designation of focal/responsible persons or coordinator from the DAF-ARMM, and the provincial agricultural offices of the affected LGUs.</p> <p>Agriculture livelihood or agribusiness specialist.</p> | <p>Focal person with skills in post-conflict and post-crisis livelihood response programmes, DRR, institutional capacity development and coordination.</p> <p>Increase ACT for Peace/Stride-Mindanao staff complement to cope with the emergency (1 per region).</p> <p>Area-based coordinators for ER.</p> <p>Designation of local support teams to backstop the designated focal persons or coordinators from the DAF-ARMM, and the provincial agricultural offices.</p> <p>Agriculture livelihood or agribusiness specialist.</p> <p>Focal person with skills and experiences of post-crisis shelter response programming and management, knowledge on institutional coordination and capacity development.</p> | <p>Early Recovery Advisor.</p> <p>Additional personnel support (specialist from the ILO-CRISIS Group) to match the magnitude and demand for emergency employment and comprehensive livelihood and economic recovery.</p> <p>Continued activation of local support teams and designated focal persons or coordinators for ER activities where viable.</p> <p>Agriculture specialist.</p> |
| Supplies and Equipment | <p>Agricultural planning and production inputs and possible micro-enterprise inputs; seedlings; non-food items (latrines, blankets, tents, cooking utensils, water containers).</p> <p>Inputs for possible micro enterprises (coordination among ILO and UNDP).</p> <p>Resources to cover emergency employment and skills training programme</p> | <p>Agricultural planning and production inputs and possible micro-enterprise inputs; seedlings; non-food items (latrines, blankets, tents, cooking utensils, water containers).</p> <p>Inputs for possible micro enterprises (coordination among ILO and UNDP).</p> <p>Resources to cover emergency employment and skills training programme</p> | <p>Personnel and support funds/logistics for mission activities</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|---|--|-------------------|
| | <p>and institutional capacity development (e.g. funds, training materials/kits; labour intensive support tools for cash for work programmes).</p> <p>Coordinate with DA RFUs and DAF-ARMM in their purchase and delivery of required inputs and provision of needed technical assistance.</p> <p>Assist in identifying available input suppliers willing and able to deliver to target communities.</p> <p>Coordinate with local authorities on availability of storage facilities and other aspects of delivery to affected communities.</p> <p>Training material on disaster management, ER management.</p> <p><i>(Specific supplies and equipment, procurement, transport and other related arrangements to be determined in coordination with concerned IASC Clusters, LGUs and IDPs)</i></p> | <p>and institutional capacity development (e.g. funds, training materials/kits; labour intensive support tools for cash for work programmes).</p> <p>Coordinate with DA RFUs and DAF-ARMM in their purchase and delivery of required inputs and provision of needed technical assistance.</p> <p>Assist in identifying available input suppliers willing and able to deliver to target communities.</p> <p>Coordinate with local authorities on availability of storage facilities and other aspects of delivery to affected communities.</p> <p>Support funds required to conduct initial assessment mission. Additional programme funds will depend on capacity and funding opportunities from various donor agencies.</p> <p><i>(Specific supplies and equipment, procurement, transport and other related arrangements to be determined in coordination with concerned IASC Clusters, LGUs and IDPs)</i></p> | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Partnership Arrangements | <p>Government: OCD, DSWD, LGUs, MEDCO, Act for Peace; DAF-ARMM and LGU Provincial agriculture offices.</p> <p>ER Cluster / MHT clusters; local NGOs.</p> <p>Coordinative/complementary linkages with other foreign assisted projects covering the affected provinces.</p> <p>UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Regional Centre Bangkok) for technical assistance.</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Coordination Arrangements | <p>ER cluster monthly meetings.</p> <p>Coordination with other clusters to be strengthened.</p> <p>Coordination for data validation with LGUs, DSWD, OCD, MINDA, MERN, Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), and Peace and Development Advocate Leagues (PDAL).</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms with DAF-ARMM, DA RFUs, and LGUs still to be established.</p> <p>Regular coordination and consultation with DA and other relevant members of the government agriculture cluster.</p> <p>Regular coordination with the MHT ER cluster involving UNDP, ILO and UN-HABITAT.</p> <p>Coordination with other clusters to be strengthened.</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Budget and Cash Requirements | <p>\$20k³ for staff, travel, planning workshops, coordinator, administrative overheads. \$1 million for initial ER interventions and activities in host communities and places of origin. Total: \$1m</p> | <p>Initial \$20k for staff, travel, assessment mission (additional funds will depend on needs and availability of funds). Initial \$3m for food and NF1; seedlings; staff travel; school supplies and instructional materials. Total: \$3m</p> | <p>\$8m for food and non-food items; seedlings; staff travel; school supplies instructional materials in host communities. Total: \$8m</p> |
| Preparedness Activities | <p>Formulate ER Plan (conduct rapid ER capacity and needs assessments, conduct MHT meetings/workshops). Advocate for and mainstream ER perspectives in other cluster plans. Establish regular coordination meetings with OCD/NDCC. Develop project work plan for the ILO IDP livelihood support project. Promote use of ILO post-crisis tools amongst MHT, government and local institutions. Revise current national Agriculture Cluster preparedness plan. Assist DA, DAF-ARMM and LGU in formulating response plan if necessary and delineate roles of cluster members. (DA vis-à-vis DAF-ARMM and LGU).</p> | <p>Assess impact of intensified conflict vis-à-vis the requisite capacity of concerned agencies/LGUs to respond accordingly in terms of restoring farming activities and other micro-enterprises in affected areas. If needed, revise the response plan of the DA, DAF-ARMM and LGUs in coordination with ER cluster members. If needed, revise the ER plan in coordination with other cluster members. Continue advocacy and mainstreaming of ER perspectives in cluster plans.</p> | <p>As per Scenario A.</p> |

³ All amounts in US\$ unless otherwise stated.

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Strengthen ER cluster and in formulating ER plan ensure coordination and more effective response. | | |

Education

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Government Lead: | Department of Education (DoE) |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | UNICEF |
| Support Agencies: | CFSI, WFP, BEAM-AusAid, EQUALLS2-USAID, ACT for Peace, MTB, CEMILARDEF, KFI, Mindanao State University, Cotabato City State Polytechnic College, Notre Dame University, DOST-ARMM, DTI-ARMM, TESDA-ARMM, CHED-ARMM, CHED-XII |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>ritos</i>.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Objectives | Ensure that 60% (42,000) of affected/IDP children and youth (70,000) have access to basic education services (either through formal or alternative delivery mode) from July to December 2010. | Ensure that 73% of children from communities in Mindanao whose access to education has been heavily affected will have increased use of quality 'education-in-emergencies' supplies and services for at least 3 months. | As per Scenario A, extended depending on the duration of the emergency. |
| Planned response | <p><u>Analysis</u> Conduct a rapid assessment. Activate the emergency response. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluate the situation.</p> <p><u>Access</u> Resume schooling in regular schools and day care centres (where feasible). Continue education session with psychosocial activities in 44 Temporary Learning Centres (TLC). Continue psychosocial activities in 68 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Construct 10 TLCs and 5 CFSs (to include WASH facilities). Note: TLCs and CFS will cater both in-school and out-school children and youth Repair classrooms (193 slightly damaged classrooms, 54 partially damaged and 12 totally damaged; to include comfort rooms</p> | <p><u>Analysis</u> As per the Current Situation.</p> <p><u>Access</u> Provide TLCs for 72,270 children (6-15 years old) (tarps, facilities, wash facilities and water systems) (401 TLCs x P150k / TLC= P60m). Provide CFS for 23,652 children (131 CFS x P150k/cfs= P20m). Provide psychosocial interventions (<i>note: in coordination with child protection sub-cluster</i>) through local organisations and volunteers) (16 sessions/group/for 2 months x 4380 groups x P500 / group / session = P35m). Provide alternative delivery learning mode. (modular) Reproduce materials and teaching aides (72,270 children x P200/child= 14,454,000). Conduct sessions for children (16 sessions x 72,270 children x</p> | <p><u>Analysis</u> As per the Current Situation.</p> <p><u>Access</u> Provision of TLCs for 108,405 children and youth, aged 6-15 years old (903 TLCs x P150k / TLC = P13.5m). Provide CFSs for 35,478 children aged 3-5 years, equipped with facilities and learning materials (197 CFS x P150k/cfs= P30m). Provide psychosocial interventions in coordination with the child protection sub-cluster through local organisations and volunteers (16 sessions/group for 2 months x 6570 groups x P500 / group / session = P52,560,000) Promote alternative delivery learning modes (modular). Reproduce materials and teaching aides (108,405 children x P200/child= P21,681,000) actual conduct of sessions for children (16 sessions x 108,405 children x</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|--|---|---|
| | <p>and hand washing facilities).</p> <p>Provide 32,117 chairs (Maguindanao formal schools only + other provinces); 485 tables (Maguindanao only + other provinces); 485 chalk boards (Maguindanao only+ other provinces).</p> <p>Advocate implementation of government Scholarship Program RA 7687 (DOST, TESDA).</p> <p><u>School Health and Nutrition</u></p> <p>Manage the Emergency School Feeding program (100% of affected children and youth=70,000) c/o WFP.</p> <p>Support school/TLC/CFS vegetable gardening to sustain or alternative to the emergency supplementary feeding.</p> <p>Conduct de-worming (for 6-9 years old in-school children) and Micronutrient Provisions (Vitamin A for 6-9 years old in-school children).</p> <p>Train day care workers' and teachers' on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.</p> <p>Teach children and community members emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.</p> <p><u>Teaching and Learning</u></p> <p>Provide:</p> | <p>P10/session=P11,563,200).</p> <p>Conduct rapid assessment for nutrition condition of children in coordination with Health and Nutrition clusters (assume cost per numbers of children – per 100 children).</p> <p>Train BHWs and volunteers.</p> <p>Provide food supplements in coordination with UNICEF (i.e. plumpy nuts) and WFP (i.e. grains, corn soya blend and oil).</p> <p>Provide life sustaining and life saving supplies, materials and interventions.</p> <p><u>Teaching and Learning</u></p> <p>Fund teaching aides (1606 teachers x P300/teacher= P481,800).</p> <p>Provide children's learning packs (45,990 school age children x P350/pack= P16,096,500).</p> <p>Provide distance learning modules and alternative delivery modules used in TLS/CFS for age 6-11 years old (45,990 children divided by 30 per group= 1533 groups x 5 sets/group x P5400/set= P41,391,000).</p> <p><u>Teachers and Personnel</u></p> <p>Identify and train teachers and volunteers in DRR, Education in Emergency psychosocial and other related themes.</p> | <p>P10/session= P17,344,800).</p> <p>In coordination with Health and Nutrition sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct school health and nutrition assessments. • Train BHWs and volunteers. • Conduct Supplemental Feeding in coordination with UNICEF (i.e. plumpy nuts) and WFP (i.e. grains, corn soya blend and oil) for food supplements. <p><u>Teaching and Learning</u></p> <p>Conduct Alternative Delivery Learning (ADL) and Distance Learning Modules (68,985 children divided by 30 per group = 2300 groups x 5 sets/group x P5400/set = P62,100,000).</p> <p>Provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Learning Packs (68,985 school age children x P350/pack = P24,144,750). • Teaching aides (4380 teachers x P300= P131,400). • Mobile library sets including textbooks and other reference materials (4380 teachers x P5000/set= P21,900,000). <p>Employ "mother tongue" to teach life-saving and life-sustaining themes (200</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADL (distance learning modules) – 640 teachers and volunteers; (review figure re: no. Of teachers and volunteers) Provide Children’s Learning packs (10,731 packs for Grades 1-6. • Teachers’ Packs (640 packs). • Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) packages. • Library Sets (dictionary, primers, encyclopaedia) (496 teachers x P5000/set). <p>Conduct training and development of Distance Learning Modules on Education in Emergencies (EIE) and other learning materials.</p> <p>Reproduce Alternative Delivery Learning Mode (ADLM) modules for Grade 1 to 3 = 19,008 students).</p> <p>Train teachers on Mother Tongue Learning (MTL) instruction.</p> <p>Reproduce MTL modules and other teaching and learning materials (e.g. textbooks, reference books, others) for grades 1-3.</p> <p><u>Teachers and Personnel</u></p> <p>Train 496 teachers, Day Care Workers and Volunteers of the Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Training, psycho social, Emergency in</p> | <p>(2920 teachers and volunteers x 1200/pax/day x 3 days= P10,512,000).</p> <p>Immediately redeploy teachers, Day Care workers and other education personnel to track and account for affected children and youth. (2920 teachers and volunteers x 500/day x 3 days = P4,380,000 + 876,000 (2920x 300 communication allowance) = P5,256,000).</p> <p>Carry out education in emergency, DRR and psychosocial activities in CFS and TLS through redeployed teachers, Day Care workers and other education personnel (Teachers leverage: 2920 teachers x P200/day x 60 days = P35m)</p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p>Develop an Education in Emergency policy for conflict and disaster prone areas in ARMM and other provinces. (50 persons x 1200/person x 3 days= P180,000).</p> <p>Determine a curriculum to use in times of emergency and policy on learning competencies, content relevant to the situation of children and youth.</p> <p>Transition from teaching regular subjects to Education in Emergencies.</p> <p>Promote the accreditation and mainstreaming of skills and competency acquired through alternative modes of education (refer to Policy on Emergency</p> | <p>schools x P3000/school= P600,000).</p> <p><u>Teachers and Personnel</u></p> <p>Immediately redeploy teachers, Day Care workers and other education personnel to track and account for affected children and youth (4380 teachers and volunteers x 500/day x 3 days= P6,570,000 + 131,400 (4380x 300 communication allowance) = P6,701,400).</p> <p>Carry out education in emergency, DRR and psychosocial activities in CFS and TLS through redeployed teachers, Day Care workers and other education personnel (Teachers leverage: 4380 teachers x P200/day x 90 days = P78,840,000).</p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p>Develop an Education in Emergency policy for conflict and disaster prone areas in ARMM and other provinces. (50 persons x 1200/person x 3 days= P180,000).</p> <p>Develop DepEd Education in Emergency plans for Region/Division/ Districts/Schools (26 districts x 2500/day/district x 3 days= P195,000).</p> <p><u>Community Participation</u></p> <p>Mobilise parents and support groups (300 PTCAs x 2500/ptca x 1 day= P750,000)</p> <p>Mobilise support from school boards /</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>Education, DRR).</p> <p>Deploy para-teacher and volunteers for TLCs.</p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p>Provide emergency education reinforcement for the first 2 months (to normalise the situation).</p> <p>Develop a policy (lesson content for the first 2 months "survival", psychosocial).</p> <p>Transition Emergency Education to formal education by the third month.</p> <p>Transition from teaching education in emergency to regular curriculum.</p> <p>Develop policy on Mainstreaming and Accreditation and Promotions (of those children attending alternative modes of education).</p> <p>Develop policy on EIE Learning context.</p> <p>Assess acquired learning skills from TLS or ADLM concepts vis-à-vis formal education concepts.</p> <p>Develop policy on the use of schools as evacuation centres (Reference: RA 7610, DepEd Order, Draft on Guidelines on Closure of Schools as Evacuation Centre and resumption of its "normal education function".</p> | <p>Education for guidance and implementation).</p> <p>Develop DepEd Education in Emergency plans for Region/Division/ Districts/Schools (26 districts x 2500/day/district x 3 days= P195,000).</p> <p><u>Community Participation</u></p> <p>Mobilise parents and support groups (200 PTCAs x 2500/ptca x 1 day= P500,000).</p> <p>Mobilise support from school board/LGUs (34 municipalities x 5000/day x 1 day=P170,000).</p> | <p>LGUs (51 municipalities x 5000/day x 1 day=P255,000).</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | <p><u>Community Participation</u></p> <p>Train 1226 affected youth, aged 13-18 through 2 days live-in training workshop (Journey of Life, Life Skills).</p> <p>Strengthen EiE Advocacy with LGUs and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Conduct EiE Action Planning and Capacity Building for School Board, Parent-Teacher Community Association (PTCA) and education stakeholders.</p> <p>Run Youth livelihood technology short courses) (c/o TESDA).</p> <p>Conduct DRR training workshops for children and youth.</p> | | |
| Human resources | <p>Teachers, School Heads</p> <p>Trainers for EiE, DRR, psycho social, life skills, livelihood,</p> <p>Coordinator, Facilitators</p> <p>Logisticians</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Documenters</p> <p>National Nutrition Council (NNC)</p> <p>District School Nurse, Municipal Health Officer/RHU (for de-worming and intake of vitamin A to children)</p> | <p>Teachers, School Heads,</p> <p>Day Care workers</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>School Boards,</p> <p>Parents</p> <p>Coordinator, Facilitators</p> <p>Logisticians</p> <p>Documenters</p> | <p>As per Scenario A, plus:</p> <p>District School Nurse, Municipal Health Officer/RHU (for de-worming and intake of vitamin A to children)</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Supplies and equipment | See Response above. | See Response above. | See Response above. |
| Partnership arrangements | DepEd ARMM, DepEd XII, CFSI, Save the Children, UNICEF, and other organisations. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Coordination arrangements | Mindanao Education Cluster. Lead: DepEd. Co-Lead: Save the Children/UNICEF. Cluster Representatives: from different organisations. Monthly cluster meeting. | Mindanao Education Cluster Lead: DepEd Co-Lead: Save the Children/UNICEF. Cluster Representatives: from different DepEd Office as coordination and communication centre. Weekly cluster meeting. | As per Scenario A, plus: Regular monitoring. |
| Budget and cash requirements | P 144,883,204.00 (facilities, supplies and materials) + P24, 309,200 (Trainings/capacity building)= P169, 192,404 | P 294,199,500.00 | P330,103,350 |

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| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Preparedness activities | <p>Hold coordination meetings.</p> <p>Mobilise concerned agencies and donors to support provision of materials, facilities, equipments and other education needs (i.e. Donors Forum). Seek firm pledges.</p> <p>Run Mindanao Education Cluster Training on EiE, INEE, Minimum Standard for Education in Emergencies (MSEE), DRR.</p> <p>Draft policies and guidelines re: EiE</p> | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |

Logistics

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Government Lead: | Office of Civil Defence (OCD)/National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | World Food Programme |
| Support Agencies: | |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Objectives | Assist with logistics information. | Provide logistics coordination and some level of logistics support to the humanitarian community on a cost-recovery basis. Focus on warehousing support with potential to expand to transport. | Provide logistics coordination and leadership through the activation of the logistics cluster. Provide common logistics services on a cost recovery basis or through a Special Operation. Provide Civ-mil coordination in collaboration with OCHA for logistics access to affected populations. |
| Planned response | Share available transport and warehousing service providers. | Provide a forum for information sharing, identifying (potential) bottlenecks and operational support. Manage shared warehousing facility. Prioritise goods based on identified humanitarian priorities. | Potentially deploy joint Logistics Response Team (LRT). Deploy Global Information Systems (GSI) staff and information management officer. Create logistics hubs. |
| Human resources | No additional HR requirements. Logistics coordination to be handled by staff. | Additional operational staff as required dependent on extent of logistics support provided to humanitarian community. | 3 International Staff and 3 national staff to establish and run Special Operation. Additional staff to meet operational requirements (Shipping officers; warehouse staff; aviation staff if required). |
| Supplies and equipment | No additional requirements. | No additional requirements. | Potential for reinforcement of logistics capacity through trucks, warehouses or air assets. Temporary storage facilities and additional office space. |
| Partnership | | Coordination with all humanitarian | Involvement of corporate/ private |

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| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| arrangements | | partners. | partners. Involvement of Logistics Officers from other agencies on LRT. |
| Coordination arrangements | Information sharing across clusters. | Regular Logistics Cluster meetings. Production of sitreps with operational information. | Frequent logistics cluster meetings in Mindanao. Logistics cluster meetings in Manila as required. Use of information platform (logistics cluster website) for sharing information. |
| Budget and cash requirements | None. | Provision of logistics services on cost-recovery basis under Service Level agreement. | Special Operation for Logistics Common Services to be created. Estimated cost to be based on surface transport and warehousing only. |
| Preparedness activities | Update and share Logistics Capacity Assessment in Inter-agency format. Identify staff in Mindanao to take lead in coordination. Identify logistics contacts in other humanitarian agencies. | Conduct a general assessment of logistics requirements | |

Emergency Telecommunications

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Government Lead: | Office of Civil Defence (OCD)/National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) |
| MHT Cluster Lead: | World Food Programme |
| Support Agencies: | |

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Situation | <p>Generally improving security situation but with frequent <i>rido</i>s.</p> <p>~100,000 individual IDPs in Conflict-affected provinces of.</p> <p>Main dynamic is that of return of IDPs to places of origin.</p> <p>Main focus is on early recovery activities in places of origin.</p> <p>Main challenge is supporting the rebuilding of livelihoods.</p> <p>Remaining IDPs require continuing support in places of displacement.</p> <p>Coordination structures are functional.</p> | <p>Conflict and/or natural hazards cause major displacement.</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 500,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Affecting several municipalities.</p> <p>Widespread loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency lasts for up to a few months.</p> | <p>GRP/MILF peace process stalls or breaks down</p> <p>Fighting between factions of MILF and AFP</p> <p>Humanitarian caseload of up to 1,000,000 individuals, most but not all of whom are displaced.</p> <p>Widespread destruction and loss of property.</p> <p>Serious protection concerns, including SGBV.</p> <p>Emergency could last for several years.</p> |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Objectives | Provide clearly defined services to ensure timely, predictable, and effective inter-agency telecommunications to support humanitarian operations (Clusters and humanitarian partners) and ensure personal security. | As per the Current Situation. | As per the Current Situation. |
| Planned response | No planned response in terms of security communications as individual agencies are currently able to meet requirements. | <p>Activate Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Cluster as a forum for information sharing and operational support.</p> <p>Deploy ETC Phase 1 Kit, as and when required.</p> <p>Deploy Emergency ETC Officer to assist UNDSS to undertake a Security Telecommunications assessment and provide operational support.</p> | <p>Declare WFP Corporate Emergency which will result in prioritisation of support.</p> <p>Deploy ETC Phase 2 Kit, as and when required.</p> <p>Deploy an ICT Response Team to increase assessment capability and conduct operational support and installation ETC equipment.</p> |
| Human resources | No cluster HR requirements. Individual agencies meeting requirements. | Reinforcement of ETC Staff on the ground (deployment of Emergency ETC staff from WFP Regional office). | Additional staff to meet operational requirements (Staff for hub expansion and installation work). |
| Supplies and equipment | Individual agencies meeting requirements. | <p>ETC Phase 1 Kit.</p> <p>Emergency power generator or portable solar power supply.</p> <p>Use of Regional and Global emergency stocks.</p> | <p>ETC Phase 2 Kit.</p> <p>Emergency power generator or portable solar power supply.</p> <p>Further use of Regional and Global emergency stocks.</p> <p>Possible need for regional or Manila based ETC support hubs.</p> |
| Partnership arrangements | Standby arrangement with Telecoms Sans Frontieres, Ericsson | Use of corporate partners (Smart, Globe and other GSM operators). | Deployment of Stand-by partners, as and when required. |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | Current | Scenario A | Scenario B |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Coordination arrangements | Information sharing between cluster members. | Regular Cluster meetings and situation reports providing operational data. Coordination with Logistics Cluster to ensure expedient delivery of ICT equipment and to provide updates on ETC infrastructure to support operations. | Frequent cluster meetings with possible addition of Manila based meetings. Global conference calls for information sharing. |
| Budget and cash requirements | Individual agencies meeting requirements. | One-time costs Operational expense specially air-time load Maintenance HR costs Training Total: \$105k | One-time costs Operational expense specially air-time load Maintenance HR costs Training Total: \$140k |
| Preparedness activities | Conduct assessment of IT/Telecoms capability at the local level. Enquire from Smart/PLDT, Globe and other providers their service areas in Mindanao. Conduct quarterly tests of available satellite data communications equipment (BGAN). | As per the Current Situation, but: Conduct weekly tests of available satellite data communications equipment (BGAN). | As per Scenario A. |

Annex D: Form for Rapid Joint Needs Assessment

| Province: | | Main Event: | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Assessment/Report Date: | | Date and Time of Event: | | | | | | |
| Participating Organizations: | | GPS Coordinates of area being assessed: | | | | | | |
| Affected Municipalities/Cities: | | Area assessed: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| I. General Situation Before Disaster | | | | | | | | |
| Total Population | % Women | % Men | Ave No. of persons/family | No. of handicapped or PWDs | Poverty Rate | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| II. General Situation After Disaster | | | | | | | | |
| Affected Municipalities | Persons/families affected | Persons/families displaced | Deaths | Injured | Missing | Children under 5 | Pregnant Women | Seniors (>70) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| III. Characteristics of Disaster Zone | | | | | | | | |
| Urban proportion (est %) | Rural Proportion (est %) | Economic Activity (agricultural, commercial, industrial, others) | | | Ethnic Groups (cultural, languages) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | |
| Observations: | | | |
| | | | |
| IV. Accessibility to Affected Municipalities and Disaster Zones | | | |
| | By Land/est time/vehicle type | travel | By Air/est travel time/flights available |
| | | | By Water/est time/vessel type |
| To the municipal/city center | | | |
| Routes to affected zones | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | |
| | | | |
| V. Electricity, communication and Fuel in Disaster Zones | | | |
| | Operational/Normal | Intermittent | Non-operational |
| | | | Why? |
| Electricity | | | |
| Telephone/fax | | | |
| Mobile phone | | | |
| Radio | | | |
| Television | | | |
| Radio Communication | | | |
| Fuel Distribution | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | |
| | | | |
| VI. Health | | | |
| Availability of Medical Personnel, Medicines and Medical Supplies and Others | | | |
| | Available Provisions (Y/N) | With Extra Provisions (Y/N) | Satisfy the Needs (Y/N) |
| Medical Personnel | | | |
| Medicines | | | |
| Medical Supplies | | | |
| Others | | | |
| Health Establishments in the Disaster Zone | | | |
| Name of Health | Category | Operational (%) | Non-operational |
| | | | Type of Damage |
| | | | No. Beds Available |
| | | | Water (Y/N) |
| | | | Electricity (Y/N)/Back-up Power |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| Facility | | | | | | | (Y/N) |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Disposal of Corpses | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Yes | No | |
| Are there any problems for disposal of human corpses? | | | | | | | |
| Are there any problems for disposal of animal corpses? | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Health: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| VII. WASH | | | | | | | |
| | Yes | No | Observation | | | | |
| Was there water supply before the event? | | | | | | | |
| | Sufficient (%) | Poor (%) | None (%) | Observations | | | |
| Estimated dwellings/ shelters with water (%) | | | | | | | |
| | Surface (Y/N) | Subterranean (Y/N) | Observations | | | | |
| Alternative sources of water supply | | | | | | | |
| Water source | Status before the disaster (working or not) | | Damaged | Contaminated | Destroyed | | |
| Wells | | | | | | | |
| Rivers/streams | | | | | | | |
| Storage infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Aqueduct | | | | | | | |
| Spring | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Water Supply: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | | | |
| Sanitation System | | Functional | No. of Units Damaged | | Observations | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Yes | No | | (signs of contamination?) |
| Latrines | | | | |
| Sewer System | | | | |
| Septic Tanks | | | | |
| Waste disposal system | | | | |
| | Functional | | Observations (signs of contamination?) | |
| | Yes | No | | |
| Solid waste | | | | |
| Discharge of grey/black liquids | | | | |
| Rubbish disposal | | | | |
| Main Sanitation Needs | | | | |
| Needs | Estimated Quantity | | Estimated No. of Families | Observations |
| | | | | |
| Impact on Sanitation: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | |
| | | | | |
| VIII. Food and Nutrition | | | | |
| Food Sources | | | | |
| Main source of food for displaced families | Before the disaster | After the disaster | Observations | |
| Self-production | | | | |
| Purchase | | | | |
| Donations/food aid | | | | |
| Exchange/Trade | | | | |
| Collection | | | | |
| Means for affected families to prepare food | | | | |
| | Yes | No | Observations | |
| Water | | | | |
| Kitchen | | | | |

| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| IX. Shelter | | | | | |
| Estimated No. of destroyed shelters: | | | | | |
| Estimated No. of damaged shelters: | | | | | |
| Estimated No. of families in evacuation centers w/ destroyed shelters: | | | | | |
| Estimated No. of families staying with host families: | | | | | |
| Main Needs in Shelters | | | | | |
| Needs | | Estimated Quantity | | Estimated No. of Families | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Impact on Shelter: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| X. LIVELIHOOD | | | | | |
| Impact on Livelihood Sectors | | | | | |
| Activity/Sector | Impact | | | Sectors Mainly Female or Male | Estimated No. of Families Affected |
| | High | Medium | Low | | |
| Farming | | | | | |
| Cattle Raising | | | | | |
| Fishing | | | | | |
| Industrial | | | | | |
| Commerce | | | | | |
| Manual Labor | | | | | |
| Skilled Labor | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | |
| Main Needs in Livelihood | | | | | |

| Needs | Estimated Quantity | Estimated No. of Families to Benefit | Observations |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Impact on Livelihood: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | |
| | | | |
| XI. Protection | | | |
| Situation of Children | | | |
| | Total Number | Boys | Girls |
| | | | |
| Orphans | | | |
| Separated Parents from | | | |
| | | Yes | No |
| | | | Observations |
| Have there been instances, registration or monitoring of mistreatment, rape and sexual abuse? | | | |
| Are there organizations that work in psychosocial support? | | | |
| Are there organizations that work for the protection of rights? | | | |
| | | Barriers | |
| Main barriers for the fulfillment of basic protection principles and actions | | | |
| Main Needs in Protection | | | |
| Needs | Quantity | No. of Families | Observations |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Protection: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | | | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| XII. Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Schools | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Existing | Total Damaged/ % | Total Destroyed / % | | | | | | |
| No. of Classrooms | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnishings Affected (est %) | | | | | | | | | |
| Materials Affected (est %) | | | | | | | | | |
| No of Students Affected | | | | | | | | | |
| Main Needs in Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Needs | Quantity | No. of Families | Observations | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Education: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | | | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| XIII. Organization and Coordination | | | | | | | | | |
| Orgzn | Health | WASH | Shelter | Protection | Food | Livelihood | Education | Security | Others |
| Provincial Clusters | | | | | | | | | |
| PDCC | | | | | | | | | |
| CDCC | | | | | | | | | |
| MDCC | | | | | | | | | |
| BDCC | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Flow (Check if existing and X if not) | | | | | | | | | |

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao

| | NGOs | UN Agencies | BDCC | MDCC | CDCC | Provincial Clusters | PDCC |
|---|------|-------------|------|------|------|---------------------|------|
| NGOs | | | | | | | |
| UN Agencies | | | | | | | |
| BDCC | | | | | | | |
| MDCC | | | | | | | |
| CDCC | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Clusters | | | | | | | |
| PDCC | | | | | | | |
| Main Needs in Coordination: | | | | | | | |
| Impact on Coordination: High ; Medium; Low; None | | | | | | | |
| Early Recovery Issues: | | | | | | | |
| Observations/Recommendations: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Annex E: UN agencies and NGOs operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao

The United Nations organisations operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao are:

1. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
2. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
3. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
4. The UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)
5. The UN Development Programme (UNDP)
6. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
7. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
8. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
9. The World Food Programme (WFP)
10. The World Health Organisation (WHO)

The international NGOs operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao are:

11. Action Contre le Faim (ACF)
12. Community and Family Services International (CFSI)
13. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
14. Oxfam
15. Save the Children
16. The Nonviolent Peaceforce (NPP)

The Philippine national NGOs operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao are:

17. Mindanao Tulong Bakwet (MTB)
18. Kadtuntya Foundation Incorporated (KFI)

The following organisations are also operating in conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao:

19. International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC)
20. The International Monitoring Team (IMT)