

**PHILIPPINES
RAPID RESPONSE
STORM
2020**

20-RR-PHL-45955

Khalid Hassan

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, a.i.

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

OCHA organized and facilitated a light AAR via virtual meeting platform on 29 June which was attended by IOM, UNICEF, WFP, Catholic Relief Services, Relief International, and A Single Drop for Safe Water. Following the closure of the projects, the UN agencies convened their respective internal reviews with their implementing partners, local government units (LGUs), and beneficiaries to reflect on the lessons learned, good practices, and how CERF contributed to the overall response efforts.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT). Yes No

The response to Typhoon Goni, including the CERF implementation, was a standing agenda in the HCT meetings from November 2020 to March 2021 with agencies regularly updating on the progress of the response. OCHA informed the HCT during the monthly meeting on 17 June of the final reporting process, while the draft report was presented during the 19 August meeting.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e., the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? Yes No

This report was shared with the CERF recipient agencies, which are also the lead agencies for the involved clusters, and the HCT. The recipient agencies were instructed to share the report with their local implementing partners and relevant government counterparts.

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The CERF Rapid Response provided life-saving assistance and accelerated the stabilization of conditions faced by the affected population. Following the conduct of a government-led and HCT-supported rapid needs assessment, a strategic and prioritized response was launched which targeted priority sectors, municipalities, and households to ensure that the most vulnerable were provided with immediate life-saving assistance. The allocations proved catalytic in solidifying relations with the government as the HCT has not received a formal request, since Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, to coordinate the assistance of the humanitarian community in support of national and local response. The grant enabled the HCT to respond to the government request for assistance in a swift and effective manner, amplifying relief efforts that were already underway. It further added value at a time when resources and response capacities of both government and humanitarian community were stretched due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The grant was instrumental in enhancing sectoral and multi-sectoral coordination and information sharing. The experience and lessons in utilizing a common registration platform were essential in securing agreement among humanitarian agencies to use a common beneficiary registration system for the pilot CERF Anticipatory Action for typhoons and in future emergencies. The response also brought to the fore the roles of local actors during response, with 41 per cent of the CERF funding disbursed to implementing partners Catholic Relief Services, Relief International, A Single Drop for Safe Water, Educo Philippines, Coastal Community Resources and Livelihood Development, Inc., and the Philippine Red Cross. Based on the experience of this response, the HCT is now looking to implement a structured approach to localization by enhancing partnerships with local NGOs, CSOs, and faith-based groups.

CERF's Added Value:

CERF funds led to the fast delivery of assistance to people in need and helped respond to time-critical needs. The rapid approval of funding allowed IOM, UNICEF, and WFP as well as their implementing partners to scale up the response in support of the government by deploying staff and emergency supplies to provide life-saving aid in CCCM, emergency shelter, food, health, WASH, child protection, and logistics. Life-saving information were widely provided, particularly on health and hygiene behaviours for the prevention and control of COVID-19.

The funding enhanced both face-to-face and virtual coordination and improved information sharing and analysis among the humanitarian community and government counterparts. These led to enhanced collaboration during the response, including agreements to explore jointness for future responses, including the implementation of the CERF Anticipatory Action pilot for typhoons. Despite the competing priorities with the COVID-19 response, the CERF funding proved catalytic in mobilizing additional resources for the response and recovery efforts in typhoon-affected areas.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The recipient agencies reported that the rapid approval of CERF funding enabled multi-sectoral assistance to be readily accessible to the target beneficiaries. According to IOM, shelter repair kits were distributed at record time (less than a month) compared to previous responses, such that when Typhoon Surigae passed through the affected provinces in April 2021, the intervention was already complete two months prior. With movement restrictions still in place and logistics bottlenecks due to the pandemic, WFP responded swiftly to the government's requests for transportation of food and non-food items from the national capital to provincial warehouses. UNICEF too managed to urgently scale up distribution of hygiene kits, water quality testing equipment, water purification tablets, latrines, and Child Friendly Spaces.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Despite the pandemic-induced mobility constraints, CERF funding helped address critical needs early in the response for camp coordination, shelter, WASH, food, and protection. These were possible due to existing standby partnerships between the UN agencies and implementing partners that were immediately activated at the onset of the emergency. The prioritization of life-saving activities was consistent with the results of the inter-agency needs and vulnerability assessment conducted days after the typhoon landfalls. Cash-for-work was utilized to supplement the government's distribution of relief items. Partners promptly focused on WASH concerns by employing community members for the rehabilitation of water supply systems, construction of toilets and communal sanitation facilities, and clean-up drives. Provision of multi-purpose cash allowed beneficiaries to buy food and other essential needs, repair houses, and restart livelihoods. Repair of evacuation facilities aimed to uphold minimum humanitarian standards and prevent COVID-19 transmission and possible Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases, while immediate and better shelter repair interventions resulted in early decampment and provided dignified living conditions to beneficiaries. The grant allowed partners to reach geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, which were not accessed by rural health units of the government due to lack of transportation resources. Furthermore, CERF provided funding for activities focused on Risk Communication and Community Engagement particularly on health and hygiene promotion against COVID-19.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Coordination among the humanitarian community in the country has always been strong despite this response exposing the limitations of virtual coordination among the agencies. Operational coordination at the field level was led by the implementing agencies as OCHA had limited capacity due to its transition to a Humanitarian Advisory Team, coupled with restrictions in movement imposed by the pandemic. While agencies reported that there were dialogues, these were mostly conducted through informal platforms.

The implementing agencies further agreed to collaborate using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, for cash distribution and convergence of other interventions. This however was not fully realized due to lack of time in finalizing the service agreement, with SCOPE's features not entirely utilized, e.g., deduplication, generating payment list of beneficiaries.

Nevertheless, the grant was still instrumental in further enhancing the quality and frequency of coordination particularly between humanitarian actors and government entities leading the response at the local level. IOM, UNICEF, and WFP – as the cluster lead agencies of the HCT – maintained close coordination with their government counterparts throughout the implementation of the projects. In January 2021, the RC/HC led a high-level mission with the Ambassadors of Canada and Germany and key agency representatives to conduct a mid-term review of the CERF projects. Local authorities recognized and appreciated how the implementing agencies and their partners valued localization of aid, and the importance of re-aligning key projects that would augment, complement, and supplement the response actions of affected LGUs.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The grant proved catalytic in mobilizing internal and external funding for the typhoon response. The Typhoon Goni HRP had a total budget requirement of \$45 million, of which CERF and donor countries (US, EU, Australia, Sweden, Germany, and Spain) contributed \$12.1 million. In addition to the funding reported for the HRP, an additional \$16.2 million has been tracked by OCHA for bilateral support directly to other humanitarian partners. With CERF-supported response focused on the selected provinces, UNICEF managed to raise internal resources allowing the expansion of the humanitarian response to other affected areas. Funding support from a donor country also enabled IOM to double its beneficiary caseload.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment

The priorities of women and girls, including the prevention of GBV, were mainstreamed throughout the project implementation. Criteria were utilized in the selection and targeting of beneficiaries such as lactating mothers, pregnant women, and women-headed households. The targeted interventions under the CERF grant addressed the needs of 132,393 women and girls. Partners were capacitated on PSEA, while complaint and feedback mechanisms were established to ensure proper response to GBV cases.

Programmes targeting disabled people

Families with members with disabilities were prioritized by the targeting framework, with CERF-funded projects delivering sectoral interventions that addressed the needs of 7,870 PwD. In addition to being consulted in the planning and implementation of projects, several activities directly targeted PwD e.g., construction of WASH facilities in evacuation centres that are PwD/elderly-friendly; transportation assistance to receive and move shelter repair kits; and receiving the maximum three rounds of cash disbursement for food assistance.

Other aspects of protection

All project staff, including government partners, were oriented on PSEA and were made aware of reporting mechanisms, while referral pathways were activated. For beneficiary registration and distribution, WFP chose locations that were accessible and compliant with COVID-19 health and safety measures. WFP ensured that beneficiaries gave their consent to be interviewed and provide personal information. Staff and partners were oriented on data confidentiality and the importance of safeguarding valuable information from improper and unauthorized sharing and use. To address mental health and psychosocial needs of children, UNICEF established Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) which were complemented by parenting sessions. These CFS served as entry points for cross-sectoral response, maximizing the presence of children and their caregivers in promoting messages and services on WASH, health, nutrition, and protection. In compliance with COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings, modular and mobile CFS were deployed to continuously provide and deliver essential protection services and messages. Through the Build Back Safer technique, IOM provided safer shelter solutions to the affected communities and encouraged early decampment. CCCM assistance further helped camp managers and LGUs to comply with COVID-19 safety measures and ensure minimum humanitarian standards, thus providing safer and more dignified environment for evacuees.

Education in protracted crises

Although this was not a protracted crisis, UNICEF reprogrammed funds to immediately address gaps in education. Critical education needs identified in the HNP were relatively small for this typhoon response and were not directly addressed by the CERF grant.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	45,500,000
CERF	3,113,674
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	8,994,456
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	12,108,130

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	20-RR-IOM-031	Shelter and Non-Food Items	840,000
IOM	20-RR-IOM-031	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	160,000
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-062	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,027,171
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-062	Health	245,942
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-062	Protection - Child Protection	173,607
WFP	20-RR-WFP-049	Food Security - Food Assistance	626,937
WFP	20-RR-WFP-049	Common Services - Logistics	40,017
Total			3,113,674

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	3,061,358
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	81,396
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	897,699
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	326,611
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	1,305,706
Total	3,113,674

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

On 1 November 2020, Typhoon Goni, the world's most powerful tropical cyclone of the year so far, brought torrential rains, violent winds, mudslides, and storm surges to the Philippines' largest island of Luzon. The typhoon, locally known as Super Typhoon Rolly, caused extensive destruction and damage, killing at least 24 people, injuring 399 and displacing 85,400 as of 12 November. The typhoon has affected an estimated 25 million people, of whom 2.5 million are considered poor, in 8 of the country's 17 regions. While authorities preemptively evacuated over 500,000, effectively saving many lives, structural damage are widespread, with an estimated 183,300 houses, 67 health facilities and at least 1,000 schools damaged or destroyed. Many people remain displaced and without access to electricity or clean water supplies. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is further compounding the humanitarian situation by increasing the economic and disease-related vulnerability of a population already impacted by multiple severe weather situations in 2020. In their efforts to respond to the ongoing crisis, on 2 November, the Foreign Affairs Secretary invited the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator to contribute to the government-led response in the most affected areas. The Humanitarian Country Team released a response plan on 9 November, calling for \$45.5 million to address multi-sectoral needs of 260,000 people in Albay and Catanduanes, in support of the government's response efforts.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$ 3,113,385 on 18 November 2020 from CERF's Rapid Response window for the immediate commencement of life-saving activities. This funding enables UN agencies and partners to provide life-saving assistance to 55,000 people, including 15,765 women, 16,143 men, 11,310 girls, 11,782 boys, and 1,000 people with disabilities in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Protection, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items, Camp Coordination, Food Security and Logistics sectors.

People Directly Reached:

The implementation of CERF projects reached 211,694 people, more than the 55,000 targeted beneficiaries. The overachievement is explained by the increase in the number of people reached with health, nutrition, and hygiene messages which UNICEF attributes to the use of multiple information platforms, conduct of small group learning sessions, house-to-house health and nutrition promotion, and the mobilization of community-based organizations. The deviation between the planned and actual numbers of people reached for CCCM is due to the closure of evacuation centres in Catanduanes, with only four sites remaining open in Albay. Fewer beneficiaries were reached by the Food and Shelter projects as the actual family size was less than the planning estimates of five people per family, resulting in reduced reach in terms of number of people. Spikes in COVID-19 and the subsequent imposition of restrictions on movements and gatherings in the targeted localities hindered the full implementation of child protection initiatives, thus resulting in lower reach. Nevertheless, UNICEF's interventions for child protection extended beyond Albay and Catanduanes and included Camarines Sur, resulting in additional people reached.

People Indirectly Reached:

Communication campaigns with messages on hygiene, health, nutrition, child protection, CCCM and COVID-19 protocols were estimated to have reached at least 100,000 people. These were accomplished through awareness raising activities via multiple platforms e.g., radio, print materials, public address system, internet, information boards, house-to-house promotion. The deployment of Child Friendly Spaces by UNICEF also expanded the reach of intersectoral programming interventions, with benefits beyond child protection redounding to the families and communities of the 19,289 children and primary caregivers. In addition, the WASH facilities constructed in Albay led to at least 4,807 people indirectly benefitting from the rehabilitation of water supply systems, repair and construction of toilet facilities, and handwashing facilities of barangay health centers.

The IOM shelter project not only benefitted direct recipients of assistance but also the wider community as the Build-Back-Safer technique could be shared with the rest of the community. Shelter Repair Kits (SRK), relief supplies, and construction materials, whenever possible, were locally procured; while multi-purpose cash assistance allowed beneficiaries to purchase their necessities from local stores, thus contributing to the revival of the local economy.

The 360 DSWD and LGU staff who were trained by WFP in SCOPE are qualified to train other LGUs staff on beneficiary registration, thereby increasing the human resource pool in Region V that can potentially support the Government in disaster response initiatives and social protection projects upon their adaption of the platform. Logistics support to the Government benefitted typhoon-affected families across the Bicol region who were provided with food and non-food items.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	2,651	2,649	2,025	2,160	9,485	250	232	182	187	851
Common Services - Logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Security - Food Assistance	4,654	4,648	2,760	2,938	15,000	4,718	4,451	2,656	2,736	14,561
Health	13,889	14,369	10,687	11,055	50,000	31,639	32,718	24,348	25,147	113,852
Protection - Child Protection	7,378	5,931	6,134	6,385	25,828	5,339	3,976	5,209	4,765	19,289
Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,781	2,781	2,318	2,420	10,300	2,421	2,449	1,778	2,000	8,648
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	13,889	14,369	10,687	11,055	50,000	17,159	13,589	13,989	9,756	54,493

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	15,000	32,668
Host communities	40,000	164,465
Other affected people	0	14,561
Total	55,000	211,694

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	15,765	61,526	278	1,985
Men	16,143	57,415	287	2,078
Girls	11,310	48,162	214	1,470
Boys	11,782	44,591	221	1,498
Total	55,000	211,694	1,000	7,031

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 20-RR-IOM-031

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Camp Coordination and Camp Management	CERF project code:	20-RR-IOM-031
Project title:	Humanitarian Assistance on Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for Typhoon Affected People in Region 5		
Start date:	01/12/2020	End date:	31/05/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 13,000,000
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 150,000
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 337,287
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 337,287	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With an aim to ensure that the most vulnerable segments of the affected population have access to emergency shelter solutions, and safer, more dignified living conditions in evacuation centres, IOM, along with its implementing partner (IP) Catholic Relief Services (CRS), provided life-saving humanitarian assistance on Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) to the communities in Region 5, focusing particularly on hardest-hit areas of Typhoon Goni (Rolly) in the Provinces of Albay and Catanduanes.

The project distributed Shelter Repair Kits (SRK) to 2,064 households or a total of 8,648 individuals, with totally damaged or partially damaged houses in four municipalities in Albay and one municipality in Catanduanes. This supported access to basic, safe and dignified shelter solutions. The component of SRK followed the recommendations by Shelter Cluster and included basic items to meet their immediate shelter needs, such as shelter grade tarpaulin, CGI sheets, coco lumber, wire and nails. The distribution came

with community-based Build Back Safer (BBS) training, and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials that highlighted key messages on how to repair and improve their makeshift shelters. This contributed to 83 per cent of 766 surveyed beneficiaries reporting that they were able to apply BBS knowledge for rebuilding their home. The beneficiaries were further provided with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) of PHP 4,500, which resulted in 95 per cent of supported households reporting that assistance helped them to meet immediate needs of shelter repair fully or moderately. The beneficiaries utilized the MPCA to primarily hire daily skilled labour for repair and purchase additional construction materials and essential household items such as kitchen utensils and blanket. MPCA also allowed some beneficiaries to augment other basic needs including food and health. Over half of the surveyed beneficiaries reported improved shelter situation, including increased protection from harsh weather, comfort, sense of security, and privacy.

A total of four evacuation centres in two municipalities of Albay were supported with site repair and construction of facilities, which aimed to uphold minimum humanitarian standards, including prevention of COVID-19 transmission and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), in the evacuation centres based on the national COVID-19 CCCM Operations Guidelines. This included construction of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) check point, handwashing facilities, latrine and laundry repair, roof repair and setting up of bathing cubicles and kitchen counters. These construction and repair work was facilitated through Cash-for-Work (CFW), which engaged 201 (130 F, 71 M) evacuees who were provided with PHP 3,100 each for their daily contribution. Evacuation centres were also provided with 219 modular tents, which supported the decongestion and maintaining physical distance and privacy between families. Of the 94 surveyed individuals at target evacuation centres, 95 per cent expressed that their living condition improved as the result of the project's assistance. In particular, beneficiaries reported cleanliness in key communal spaces, proper waste management, and improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) such as functioning latrines, laundry and handwashing facilities. The project also distributed locally contextualized sets of IEC materials such as posters and tarpaulins to each evacuation centre, which included key COVID-19 prevention measures and information on vaccination, referral pathways on GBV and COVID-19 cases. This came with orientation to officials from Local Government Unit (LGU). Of the 10 surveyed local officials, 80 per cent indicated the relevance and usefulness of the received information. In particular, they reported that the IEC materials helped them implement harmonized CCCM and promote COVID-19 prevention measures among the affected population.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project initially targeted five evacuation centres to support with CCCM assistance; however, the initial consultations with local government counterparts of the two target provinces identified only four evacuation centres open in Albay. This resulted in underachievement in number of evacuation centres supported with CCCM.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,651	2,649	2,025	2,160	9,485	250	232	182	187	851
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,651	2,649	2,025	2,160	9,485	250	232	182	187	851

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	42	42	32	34	150	6	6	1	2	15
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Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,781	2,781	2,318	2,420	10,300	2,421	2,449	1,778	2,000	8,648
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,781	2,781	2,318	2,420	10,300	2,420	2,449	1,778	2,000	8,647

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	44	44	36	38	162	79	110	4	10	203
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* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project contributed to broader support to larger populations beyond the target communities through its Shelter and CCCM assistance. The Shelter assistance promoted early decampment of evacuees and decreased their risk of COVID-19 infection at congested evacuation centres. The CCCM assistance also strengthened and promoted COVID-19 prevention and response measures in the target evacuation centres, which in turn contributed to preventing COVID-19 transmission to wider communities in the target provinces. The IEC materials on COVID-19 health protocols and vaccination raised awareness of officials from LGUs and local government agencies, who are responsible for promoting proper hygiene practices and vaccine confidence among the communities and providing appropriate assistance to wider groups in affected population. SRK, relief supplies, and construction and repair materials, whenever possible and appropriate, were locally procured; MPCA allowed beneficiaries to obtain their basic necessities from local stores, which contributed to reviving local markets destroyed by the typhoon.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Most vulnerable affected people have access to emergency shelter solutions for their damaged houses, and safer and more dignified living conditions in the evacuation centres.			
Output 1	Affected households are assisted for their emergency shelter needs			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of households having access to basic, safe and dignified shelters solutions	2,060 HHs	2,064	1. Profiling 2. distribution list, acknowledgement receipts 3. attendance records
Indicator 1.2	% of households that indicate that MPC assisted in meeting their immediate needs of shelter repair and purchase of household items	75% (post-distribution monitoring of target beneficiaries with a statistically representative sample)	82%	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD
Indicator 1.3	% of households that were able to apply BBS knowledge for rebuilding their homes	75% (post-distribution monitoring of target beneficiaries with a statistically representative sample)	82%	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The result of Post Distribution Monitoring shows that 82 per cent in Albay and 88 per cent in Catanduanes have sufficiently repaired their shelters using BBS techniques and the provided shelter package, whilst 18 per cent of the total beneficiaries have materials that are still stored due to unavailability of workers and insufficient materials.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Identification and verification of beneficiaries.	IOM and CRS		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of shelter repair kits.	IOM and CRS		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of Shelter Repair Kits with Build Back Safer Trainings	IOM and CRS		
Activity 1.4	Distribution of MPC	IOM and CRS		
Activity 1.5	Post distribution monitoring	IOM and CRS		

Output 2 The most vulnerable IDPs in evacuation centres (ECs) have access to safer and more dignified living conditions

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of ECs which are provided with care and maintenance – with consideration for users with disabilities, to the extent possible.	5	2,064	1. Profiling 2. distribution list, acknowledgement receipts 3. attendance records
Indicator 2.2	% of individuals residing in ECs expressing that their living conditions in the ECs are improved through the assistance.	80% (measured through a household survey with a statistically representative sample; 90% CL, 5% CI)	95% (729 / 766 monitored for PDM)	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD
Indicator 2.3	% of identified government counterparts and LGU officials that indicate the relevance and usefulness of received information materials on CCCM in the COVID-19 context	70% (key-informant interviews, shared with at least 20 partners)	83% (634 / 766 monitored for PDM)	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD
Indicator 2.4	Number of individuals benefitting from Cash for Work	200	2,064	1. Profiling 2. distribution list, acknowledgement receipts 3. attendance records
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		According to the initial assessment in the two target provinces, the project identified only four evacuation centre sites open in Albay, while none was present Catanduanes.		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Conduct assessment to determine specific maintenance work for each EC	IOM
Activity 2.2	Conduct care and maintenance work for each EC through Cash-for-Work scheme and provision of basic materials	IOM
Activity 2.3	Distribution of modular tents and PPE to targeted ECs to ensure compliance with emergency COVID protocols.	IOM
Activity 2.4	Distribution of IEC materials to ECs and Government counterparts, local government units (LGU)/DSWD (CCCM in COVID-19 context)	IOM

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

The project was informed by the results of rapid needs assessments conducted by IOM in November 2020 immediately after Typhoon Goni. The assessments analyzed the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of the population in the most affected areas in the Provinces of Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur. The project also incorporated, whenever possible and appropriate, feedback from beneficiaries confirmed through regular field visits and feedback mechanisms. The project also engaged target communities in Vulnerability Index profiling and ensured that they were better aware of the project's prioritization. Series of consultations took place to ensure interventions are responsive to their needs and priorities of local governments. The project also decided on the modalities and approaches of each intervention, including the content of activities for CFW, based on coordination and consultation with target communities as well as local government counterparts including local officers from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and LGUs.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Through regular coordination with LGUs, the project ensured compliance with local and national regulations. Utilizing the Information, Communication and Accountability Monitoring (ICAM) template as part of common service platform, the project identified the evolving information needs, preferred communication channels and available accountability mechanism. The findings informed the project's feedback and complaint mechanism, which are easily accessible by beneficiaries and all relevant stakeholders. IOM deployed various channels, including designated community leaders, LGU, agency field staff, SMS, suggestion box, and hotline, for beneficiaries to share their feedback and complaints. Feedback mechanism and the available channels have thoroughly been explained to barangay officials and beneficiaries during consultation meetings. IOM also indicated hotline number to all distributed IEC materials, posted relevant information sheets in each target evacuation site and community, assigned designated focal points per thematic area, and collected feedbacks through regular field visits and monitoring activities. The PDM found a majority (67%) reporting that they were informed of the feedback and complaint mechanisms, with all most all (97%) that used the mechanism rating the project's response as sufficient.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Prior to deployment, all project staff were trained on how to respond to a disclosure and safely refer to specialized services, if requested by the survivor, and have updated information on the GBV referral pathways, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) focal points for reporting. IOM, CRS, its staff and vendors were trained on and signed a Code of Conduct, which promoted just and appropriate relationships between humanitarian staff and vulnerable community members, including PSEA.

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The project implementation was guided by IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises, relevant Shelter/NFI, CCCM tools related to GBV risk mitigation, and the IASC GBV Guidelines to ensure gender-specific needs are addressed and measures are taken to mitigate risks of GBV in activities. Principles of do no harm, safety and non-discrimination were adhered to throughout the project. The selection of beneficiaries was conducted using IOM's Vulnerability Index Tool, ensured prioritization of vulnerable women including single mothers, pregnant and lactating women. Transportation assistance was provided to pregnant and lactating women to ensure their timely receipt of relief supplies including SRK. The BBS training covered simple modification that can be applied to mitigate the risk of GBV. By supporting the camp managers and LGUs to uphold COVID-19 CCCM Operations Guidelines, the project contributed to prevention of GBV and ensuring proper response to GBV cases inside the evacuation centres. The provided modular tents, for example, helped to maintain privacy between the families; furthermore, the COVID-19 CCCM Operations Guidelines and the relevant IEC materials oriented the camp managers and local government officials on updated GBV referral pathway. Community consultations promoted participation of all segments of affecting population, especially women and girls, to inform the project's interventions and to mitigate any possible risks including GBV. CFW for site care and maintenance incorporated the protection needs for women and girls by providing segregated latrine and bathing spaces at evacuation centres. Monitoring activities such as FGDs and end-line assessment were conducted to capture information related to differences in impact and satisfaction on the assistance between genders.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project, through its activities, addressed the needs of PwDs, whenever possible and appropriate. IOM's Vulnerability Index Tool was used to select the beneficiaries, which incorporated socio-economic vulnerabilities of families. Families with PwDs were thus prioritised in the selection, enabling the project to reach a total of at least 218 PwDs. Transportation assistance was provided to PwDs to ensure their timely receipt of relief supplies including SRK. The project also deployed mobile team of engineers to support PwDs with shelter repair. The BBS training covered simple modification techniques that families with PwDs can apply to improve accessibility and build a more inclusive shelter. MPCA allowed beneficiaries with increased vulnerabilities, including PwDs, to address greater needs they needed for hiring additional labour for shelter repair and purchase essential items based on their situations and priorities. Repairs and enhancement of facilities at evacuation centres also considered vulnerabilities of its users including PwDs, by incorporating PwD-friendly features to the possible extent.

f. Protection:

The project's Shelter assistance, through its technical assistance and BBS training, provided safer shelter solutions to the affected communities. Over half of the 766 surveyed beneficiaries reported improved shelter situation, including increased protection from harsh weather, comfort, sense of security, and privacy. The support also encouraged early decampment crucial especially in the context of COVID-19. CCCM assistance helped the camp managers and LGUs to comply with national COVID-19 CCCM Operations Guidelines, which contributed to ensuring minimum humanitarian standards, including mitigating the risk of COVID-19 infection and GBV, at evacuation centres. This provided a safer and more dignified environment for evacuees, with increased the protection from COVID-19 and GBV. Notably, the PDM found 95 per cent expressing that their living conditions at the evacuation centres improved through the assistance. A high proportion of surveyed beneficiaries (88%) reported increased access to handwashing facility, which enabled them to regularly wash their hands and comply with COVID-19 protocols. Distributed IEC materials resulted in 99 per cent of surveyed evacuees reporting clear understanding of messages on COVID-19 prevention measures, with 95 per cent that was able to identify appropriate reporting points in case COVID-19 symptom was found in evacuation centres. Camp managers and LGU officials also reported improved capacity on responding to protection needs of the affected population especially on COVID-19 prevention and response.

g. Education:

The Shelter assistance was delivered in a participatory manner, which allowed the beneficiaries to repair or build their shelters using the skills and knowledge obtained through BBS training. The PDM has found 83 per cent applying the knowledge from BBS training, signifying

an indication of skills and knowledge transfer to communities on building a safer and more resilient shelter. IEC materials improved the understanding and knowledge of camp managers and local officials on proper camp coordination and camp management, including COVID-19 and GBV prevention and response. CFW also equipped beneficiaries with skills on site care and maintenance, which can be beneficial for future typhoons and natural disasters.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	8,648

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project provided MPCA of PHP 4,500 to 2,064 families or a total of 8,648 individuals as a complementary assistance to SRK. The distribution to 1,030 families in four municipalities, Malilipot, Malinao, Tabaco and Tiwi, in Albay was completed in January 2021, while the distribution to 1,034 families in one municipality, San Andres, in Catanduanes was completed in May 2021. MPCA intended to address additional needs for beneficiaries to finance daily labour for shelter repair or purchase additional materials or essential household materials depending on their evolving situations and priorities. According to PDM, 87 per cent of the 766 surveyed beneficiaries spent the full amount of the cash grant mainly to obtain shelter repair materials such as cement, good lumber, and steel pipes. MPCA was also used to finance daily skilled labour to repair their houses and augment their basic needs including food and health.

Several measures were taken to ensure distribution is conducted in a timely and accountable manner. In prior to the distribution, IOM conducted community consultations to orient them on the usage of MPCA and details of distribution. The field team also undertook an ocular survey with the selected Financial Service Providers (FSP), Palawan Pawnshop, to confirm its distribution capacity as well as its accessibility for the beneficiaries. Memorandum of Agreement was coordinated with the FSP to ensure accountable transactions to the beneficiaries. During the distributions, IOM provided transportation assistance to those with difficulties accessing to distribution sites, This was done especially for vulnerable groups such as senior citizens, PwDs, pregnant women and lactating mothers. IOM also ensured that temporary shelters were available to protect beneficiaries from hot and rainy weather conditions while they waited in the que at the local FSP. The presence of field staff at the distribution site also allowed beneficiaries to raise complaints and concerns on the spot. Minimum health protocols were adhered to at the distribution sites through crowd management, observance of physical distancing, setting up of hand sanitization stand, and provision of face masks.

IOM also engaged a total of 201 beneficiaries in CFW for site care and maintenance at four evacuation centres in two municipalities – one in Malilipot and three in Guinobatan – in Albay. The initial assessment found a total of 382 families residing in the four evacuation centres for more than six months and confirmed the need for repair and construction of facilities to uphold minimum health standards including prevention of COVID-19 transmission and GBV at these sites. The activity of CFW was decided based on the needs at respective evacuation centres and in consultation with target communities. It included construction of IPC check point, handwashing facilities, latrine and laundry repair, roof repair, repair of day care centre facilities, setting up of bathing cubicles, and installation of drainage system. IOM provided the materials and tools required to carry out the repair and construction and released PHP 3,100 (USD 60) for contribution to daily labour. Beneficiaries were able to use the earned money to finance their daily needs.

CFW approach resulted in increasing ownership and accountability of beneficiaries towards the project's objectives. The CFW workers, for example, took the initiative to maintain IPC checkpoints, WASH facilities, and kitchen counters among others. They also preserved the cleanliness of camp sites including the facilities repaired or constructed through the activity.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
A 1.4 Distribution of MPC	8,648 individuals (2,064 families)	USD 180,696	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted
A2.2 Conduct care and maintenance work for each EC through Cash-for-Work scheme and provision of basic materials	200 individuals	USD 13,320	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
BBS Orientation	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1337661217129697281?s=20
Vulnerability Index Workshop	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1339856571069652995?s=20
My Story: Herlyn / Julieta / Federico	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/2008683819286080 https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/2007226186098510 https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/2008104372677358 or http://bit.ly/ST_Rawis
Tabaco Island Distribution	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/1891918467629283
Malinao Distribution	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1338760252670414848?s=20
Tiwi Distribution	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1340186856294547456?s=20
Post distribution visit	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1347355299129118721?s=20
Roof over heads in time for New Year	https://twitter.com/UNPhilippines/status/1344461355382755329?s=20
My modular tent	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1360154202186473473?s=20
CCCM Intervention during camp closure	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1391974704727040001?s=20
Rebuilding after Typhoon	https://twitter.com/troyadooley/status/1374615020689002503?s=20

3.2 Project Report 20-RR-CEF-062

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Health Protection - Child Protection	CERF project code:	20-RR-CEF-062
Project title:	Ensuring access to life-saving WASH supplies and services, within an integrated child survival, development and protection framework		
Start date:	02/12/2020	End date:	01/06/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 8,772,133
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 81,537
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,446,720
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$916,103
	Government Partners		US\$0
	International NGOs		US\$62,674
	National NGOs		US\$526,818
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$326,611

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF and its partners provided 43,172 people with 10,000 emergency water kits; distributed 3,000 hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene items to 14,307 individuals, of which are 6,017 girls and women; created access to safe water through a durable solution to 54,493 people; provided access to appropriately designed and managed latrines to 13,868 individuals, equipped 23 healthcare facilities with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities; and supplied 28 healthcare facilities with institutional and disinfection kits.

The CERF grant addressed the immediate and lifesaving needs in the WASH sector within an integrated child survival, development and protection framework in select municipalities in the provinces of Catanduanes and Albay. Highly vulnerable families in the municipalities of Mallipot and Malinao in Albay; and Baras, Bato, Virac, and San Andreas in Catanduanes; were served.

For health, 545 facility and community frontline workers from six LGUs were oriented on IPC, Simplified Family MUAC approach with E051/IYCF-E; 17,932 children and women accessed essential nutrition services; and 113,882 individuals were reached with culturally appropriate, gender, and age-sensitive messages to improve preventive and curative health care, nutrition, and hygiene practices,

Child protection services were also extended, with 19,289 girls and boys and parents and primary caregivers given community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions; and 155 local government and humanitarian workers oriented on PSEA and protection.

Finally, feedback mechanisms to improve accountability to affected populations resulted in the engagement of 17,189 individuals in two-way communication and dialogue, and 5,926 individuals shared their concerns and clarifications for available support services to address their needs.

The Philippine Red Cross was engaged as an implementing partner for WASH, Health and Nutrition, Child Protection, and Risk Communication and Community Engagement; A Single Drop for Safe Water led WASH interventions in Catanduanes; and Relief International undertook RCCE activities in Albay and Catanduanes.

3. Changes and Amendments

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted programme implementation, with implementation designs being iterated to respond to the imposition of community lockdowns and restrictions in target communities. Distance learning, online, and home-based activities were maximized to continue service delivery given the cancellation of in-person gatherings. Messages and services within the context of typhoon recovery needed to be adjusted to take into account the growing threat of COVID-19 and government focus on COVID-19 response and vaccination and retain the buy-in of community and government stakeholders. In addition, inclement weather, including Typhoon Surigae (Bising) also delayed implementation, particularly for interventions involving construction and physical set-ups.

Following the CERF midterm review, changing contexts and needs also resulted in the exclusion of targets for the provision and establishment of safe excreta management services, and resources were realigned to other WASH activities, leading to an expansion of the reach of activities that remained urgent and important.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,778	2,874	2,137	2,211	10,000	6,332	6,537	4,874	5,003	22,746
Host communities	11,111	11,495	8,550	8,844	40,000	25,307	26,181	19,474	20,144	91,106
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,889	14,369	10,687	11,055	50,000	31,639	32,718	24,348	25,177	113,852*
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	278	287	214	221	1,000	633	654	487	503	2,277**

*Total figure represents actual reach, with the disaggregation based on planning parameters and known proportion of women, men, girls, and boys in the population

**Based on estimates using planning parameter of 2% of the population having disability, with the disaggregation based on known proportion of women, men, girls, and boys in the population

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,778	2,874	2,137	2,211	10,000	120	73	134	96	423
Host communities	11,111	11,495	8,550	8,844	40,000	17,039	13,516	13,855	9,660	54,070
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,889	14,369	10,687	11,055	50,000	17,159	13,589	13,989	9,756	54,493
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	278	287	214	221	1,000	995	1,028	766	791	3,580*

* Total represents actual recorded reach, with the disaggregation being estimates based on known proportion of women, men, girls, and boys in the population

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	7,378	5,931	6,134	6,385	25,828	5,339	3,976	5,209	4,765	19,289
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,378	5,931	6,134	6,385	25,828	5,339	3,976	5,209	4,765	19,289
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	147	119	123	128	517	95	104	107	80	386*

*Total extrapolated using planning parameter of 2% of the population having disability, with the disaggregation based on known proportion of women, men, girls, and boys in the population

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The deployment of Child Friendly Spaces expanded the reach of intersectoral programming interventions, with benefits beyond child protection redounding to the families and communities of the 19,289 children and primary caregivers. RCCE initiatives for health, nutrition, and hygiene information and messages also covered protection, reaching around 113,882 individuals in the target areas.

In addition, the WASH facilities constructed in Albay led to at least 4,807 people indirectly benefitting from the rehabilitation of water supply systems, repair and construction of toilet facilities, and handwashing facilities of barangay health centres

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Address the immediate and lifesaving needs on WASH in select municipalities of Catanduanes and Albay provinces within an integrated child survival, development and protection framework

Output 1 Women, men, girls and boys in the affected communities have equitable access to, and use, safe water and sanitation services, and adopt good hygiene practices

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people provided with access to safe water through the provision of emergency water kits	50,000	43,172	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.2	Number of people provided with hygiene kits or key hygiene items	15,000	14,307	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.3	Number of girls and women receiving menstrual hygiene kits	5,800	6,017	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.4	Number of people accessing safe water through a durable solution	24,000	54,493	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.5	Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	4,000	13,868	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.6	Safe excreta management services are provided/established including transportation	4 Municipalities	Taken out following CERF MTR as there was no demand	
Indicator 1.7	Number of health care facilities equipped with WASH facilities	16	23	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Indicator 1.8	Number of healthcare facilities provided with institutional cleaning and disinfection kits	16	28	PRC and ASDSW Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		While all emergency water kits and hygiene kits were distributed to the target households, the actual family size (i.e., 3-4 people) was less than the targeting and planning estimates of five people for each family, leading to reduced reach in terms of number of people.		

Additional funds realigned from either savings or activities that were no longer deemed necessary allowed for a wider reach of other activities.

At the time of implementation, majority of the displaced population have returned to their homes from the evacuation centers.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provision of emergency family water kits	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.2	Distribution of expanded hygiene and dignity kits (including menstrual hygiene management and COVID infection prevention and control materials)	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.3	Provision of materials and technical assistance to ensure water quality monitoring in evacuation centres and of damaged/repared water sources in critical communities	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.4	Re-establishment of community water systems/sources (disinfection and repair of wells/springs/handpumps; small repairs of distribution networks and supply systems)	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.5	Construction of emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities (evacuation centres/communal latrines, bathing and handwashing facilities), engaging cash for work	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.6	Support maintenance of evacuation centre and communal sanitation facilities (including regular desludging)	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.7	Support repair and maintenance of household sanitation facilities (desludging flooded septic tanks, household toilet repair kit distribution, engaging cash for work)	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.8	Set-up and manage emergency faecal sludge treatment site	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.9	Support re-establishment of WASH in healthcare facilities through repairs and installation of emergency WASH facilities, and provision of institutional cleaning and disinfection kits	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water
Activity 1.10	Provision of technical assistance to form and orient WASH committees in evacuation centres/critical communities	Philippine Red Cross A Single Drop for Safe Water

Output 2

Children and women have access to lifesaving, high impact and quality services and access to knowledge and information on health and nutrition.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of LGUs with facility and community frontline workers oriented on IPC, Simplified Family MUAC approach with E051/IYCF-E	6 LGUs	6 LGUs	PRC Reports

Indicator 2.2	Number of children and women that have access to essential nutrition services	12,519 boys and girls 7,378 women	15,397 boys and girls 2,535 women	PRC Reports
Indicator 2.3	# of persons that are reached with health, nutrition, and hygiene information and messages	50,000 persons	113,882 persons	PRC and RI Reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Difficulties in data collection, including the availability and accessibility of real-time and routine nutrition data, and coordination hindered the achievement of targets for women accessing essential nutrition services.

The wide reach meanwhile of health, nutrition, and hygiene messages is due to the use of multiple platforms (e.g., radio, print materials, public address systems, and information boards), the conduct of small group learning sessions, house-to-house health and nutrition promotion, and the mobilization of community-based organizations. Topics covered also included COVID-19 minimum public health standards, WASH, and protection and safe motherhood.

At the time of implementation, majority of the displaced population have returned to their homes from the evacuation centres.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Orientation of facility and community frontline workers on IPC, Family MUAC with EO-51/IYCF-E messages Orientation of mothers/caregivers on Family MUAC with EO-51/IYCF-E messages	Philippine Red Cross
Activity 2.2	Procurement and distribution of MUAC tapes	Philippine Red Cross
Activity 2.3	Development of key messages and information materials for IPC, IYCF-E, health, nutrition, and hygiene Community engagement and dissemination of information and key messages on, IPC, IYCF-E and other health, nutrition, and hygiene messages	Philippine Red Cross Relief International

Output 3 Children and adolescents are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, and harmful practices

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# girls and boys; and (ii) parents and primary caregivers in humanitarian situations provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	12,519 boys and girls 7,378 women 5,931 men	9,974 boys and girls 5,339 women 3,976 men	PRC Reports

Indicator 3.2	# of local government and humanitarian workers provided orientation on PSEA and child protection	At least 200 local government and humanitarian workers	155	PRC Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Spikes in COVID-19 cases and the imposition of restrictions on gatherings and movement in the target localities significantly hindered the full implementation of child protection initiatives. These measures delayed the deployment of the Child Friendly Spaces, which were central to the implementation of activities and increased the hesitance of community members to use the physical space and participate in in-person gatherings. At the same time, weather disturbances such as Typhoon Surigae (Bising) also affected the physical set-ups. Modular and mobile CFS were later deployed to allow distance and home-based activities to continue given the challenging context.</p> <p>Outside of these two CERF activities, parents and primary caregivers totalling 8,663 in Albay and 1,345 in Catanduanes were also served by parenting programmes.</p> <p>Furthermore, UNICEF response for Typhoon Goni extend beyond the CERF targets of Albay and Catanduanes, and as such, an additional 9,178 children, 1,565 parents and primary caregivers, and 75 local government and humanitarian workers were reached in Camarines Sur. Further broadening the reach of child protection efforts was the integration of key messages on protection to larger RCCE efforts, which covered a wider segment of the population.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Establish women and child friendly spaces to serve as entry point for various activities on around protection, nutrition, education, health and hygiene promotion	Philippine Red Cross		
Activity 3.2	Refresher Orientation activities on PSEA and child protection, to complement efforts on Accountability to Affected Population	Philippine Red Cross		

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁴ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

⁴ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

Planning, implementation, and project monitoring were carried out in coordination both with local government counterparts and the communities. Several rounds of community dialogues, coordination meetings amongst key stakeholders, and the deployment of feedback and grievance systems provided the crisis-affected population with the opportunity to meaningfully engage the process.

This is demonstrable in cases such as in Albay, where community assemblies were convened to present the plans and desired outcomes. The community's inputs and validation were critical to finalizing the plans, which were informed by technical assessments, and issues surrounding resource limitations and beneficiary prioritization were resolved jointly with the community. Proper and continuous communication with the communities and the engagement of champions such as barangay officials and technical experts also contributed to improved understanding of beneficiary selection and the nature and extent of assistance that will be provided.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Online and offline feedback mechanisms were established: suggestion boxes, SMS, online and social media platforms, email, and paper-based post-activity evaluations were used, supplemented by field monitoring and house-to-house feedbacking. Moreover, several activities were done depending on the age group (e.g., children via CFS-based activities, and caregivers via parenting sessions). These activities were done in smaller groups or by batches to observe pandemic control protocols. The use of local hotlines also reinforced feedback mechanisms.

As a result, 5,926 people were able to share their concerns and feedback. Reports were documented, addressed, and referred to appropriate offices such as local government units for proper action as needed. Depending on the nature, confidentiality and urgency of the matter, response was made through on-the-spot correspondence, grievance address through dialogues, and referrals.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNICEF with other CERF implementing agencies oriented 155 humanitarian workers and partners, including community mobilizers and government personnel, on PSEA. These learning sessions were coupled with the activation of complaint and feedback mechanisms as described above, including grievances related to the services provided to the affected communities. A local referral pathway for possible child protection cases was also established in the target municipalities. All barangays assisted had an updated mapping of local service providers, which can be used to link up beneficiaries and survivors to relevant social services and assistance.

Implementing partners also implemented proactive reporting and resolution systems. ASDSW combined with a service complaints system, this PSEA measure which could be accessed via multiple physical and online platforms, and broadly disseminated physically and online. While service complaints were sent to a response manager, PSEA reports were directed to an on-site PSEA officer for action and an independent lawyer.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Women and girls were targeted for specific interventions. The hygiene kits, which include menstrual hygiene items, were provided to 6,017 girls and women. Other interventions were the facilitation of access of 2,535 women to essential nutrition services; the inclusion of topics on safe motherhood to Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities; the capacitation of 155 local government and humanitarian workers on PSEA; the activation of complaint and feedback mechanisms; the strengthening of local referral pathways, and ensuring the availability of updated mappings of service providers within communities.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Families with persons with disabilities (PwDs) were prioritized by the targeting framework. For example, in Albay, the construction of communal toilet facilities in the evacuation centre considered the accessibility of PwDs among other inputs (e.g., working locks, proper lighting and partition of toilets) that prevent GBV against women and girls.

f. Protection:

Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) were established in target communities for psychosocial support sessions, adapted to the COVID-19 context, for children. A local referral pathway for possible child protection cases was also established in the target municipalities. To complement the mental health and psychosocial support sessions, parenting sessions were also organized. These CFS served as entry points for cross-sectoral response, maximizing the presence of children and their caregivers in promoting messages and services on WASH, health, nutrition, and protection. To adjust to the imposition of restrictions on gatherings following spikes in COVID-19 cases, modular and mobile CFS were deployed to continuously provide and deliver essential protection services and messages. These were done parallel and complementary to parenting programmes for 10,008 parents and primary caregivers, and child protection and PSEA orientations for 155 LGU and humanitarian workers to strengthen capacities for promoting the welfare of vulnerable children and women.

g. Education:

While education was not specifically targeted for the response, Risk Communication and Community Engagement mechanisms provided at-risk and affected populations with timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information and communication interventions, to improve preventive and curative health care, nutrition and hygiene practices and access to basic health and nutrition services in the context of typhoon recovery. Done through various physical, face-to-face, online, and broadcast platforms, 113,882 people were reached with key information and messages.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	1,074

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Using the UN World Food Programme's SCOPE, cash-based transfer through Cash-for-Work was employed. Community members were engaged for supporting the rehabilitation of water supply systems, construction of household toilets and communal sanitation facilities, and clean-up drives in the affected communities. In addition, community members were tapped for construction and/or repair of WASH facilities in healthcare facilities (HCFs).

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Construction and/or repair of WASH facilities in communities and in HCFs (Cash value is the daily rate, total cash received is dependent on the scope of work.)	169	US\$ 24,048	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Restricted
Construction of household toilets	905	US\$ 18,100	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Three months after #RollyPH and #UlyssesPH, our work continues	https://www.facebook.com/unicefphilippines/videos/2830690003925364/
Menstrual Health: Maureen	https://www.facebook.com/unicefphilippines/posts/10159646312995572 https://twitter.com/unicefphils/status/1359731444541579266 https://www.instagram.com/p/CLl8kO7nsy8/
Child Protection: Daniel	https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=736052877055751

3.3 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-049

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance Common Services - Logistics	CERF project code:	20-RR-WFP-049
Project title:	Support to the Internally Displaced People Affected by TY Rolly		
Start date:	01/12/2020	End date:	31/05/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,900,000
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 525,600
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 666,954
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 53,216
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 18,722	
National NGOs		US\$ 33,594	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

WFP provided three rounds of cash-based transfers to affected families in the municipalities of Virac (Catanduanes), and Malilipot and Malinao (Albay). 3,000 families or 14,561 individuals were provided unconditional cash assistance during the first round. From this total, 2,000 families (9,991 individuals) with vulnerabilities, such as those with lactating mothers, pregnant women, solo parents, women-headed households, with members with disabilities, and the elderly, were provided second and third tranches of conditional cash assistance.

Each household received PHP 2,500 (US\$ 52) per tranche, which is equivalent to 75 percent of the regional minimum wage for 10 days as per the Government's Emergency Cash Transfer guidelines. The assistance was distributed to each beneficiary through a "Money Transfer Control Number" to claim cash from Western Union, WFP's financial service provider.

The cash-based transfers provided direct support to families to buy food and other essential needs, repair houses, and restart livelihoods. For the second and third tranche recipients, the conditions set were in line with enabling families cope with food shortage in a sustainable manner. They were required to plant vegetables in spaces around their houses or in containers using seeds provided by the Municipal Agricultural Offices. Another condition for beneficiaries in Albay was to support the Provincial Government's "Beautification, Clean and

Green” project through participation in community clean-up drives for a minimum of two days. Meanwhile, beneficiaries with physical constraints, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities with no substitutes were not excluded from the assistance.

All 3,000 beneficiaries were registered in SCOPE, WFP’s beneficiary information and transfer management platform that stores individual and household data needed to carry out operations and allows easy access to a secure repository for processing interventions. The SCOPE platform was likewise used to register the beneficiaries of IOM and UNICEF.

For logistics support, WFP responded swiftly to the Government’s requests for transportation support. It provided 36 trucks from November 2020 until March 2021 to transport food and non-food items from Manila or other provincial warehouses to Bicol, and relief reached families in need at the right time. The requests were made by the DSWD Central Office, DSWD Region V, Office of Civil Defense, and the provincial Government of Catanduanes.

WFP also collaborated with DSWD Region V through capacity strengthening by introducing the use of SCOPE in its Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program for Typhoon Rolly. Preparations for this partnership included the training of 360 DSWD and local government staff from Bicol. This initiative further strengthened the collaboration of WFP with DSWD as the database of ESA beneficiaries can be utilized for future social protection and emergency response initiatives of both agencies.

3. Changes and Amendments

No deviations.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	4,654	4,648	2,760	2,938	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	4,718	4,451	2,656	2,736	14,561
Total	4,654	4,648	2,760	2,938	15,000	4,718	4,451	2,656	2,736	14,561
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	173	172	103	109	557	177	176	105	112	570

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The 360 DSWD and LGU staff who were trained in SCOPE are qualified to train other local government staff on SCOPE beneficiary registration, thereby increasing the human resource pool in Region V that can potentially support the Government in disaster response initiatives and social protection projects upon their adaption of the platform.

Local government officials that supported the project were exposed to rigorous processes of beneficiary selection, new tools on beneficiary information management and distribution processes, which they could adapt in similar government-led interventions.

The food and non-food items transported for the Government widely reached typhoon-affected families in various municipalities in Bicol.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Food Security: To improve the food security and nutrition of 3,000 families (15,000 individuals) in Catanduanes and Albay for three months Logistics: To provide logistics support to government interventions including delivery of emergency food/in-kind assistance/warehousing to the most affected areas			
Output 1	3,000 households (unique beneficiaries) affected by disasters receive cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Proportion of families receiving cash	100% (3,000 households/15,000 individuals)	100% (3,000 households/14,561 individuals)	Distribution reports
Indicator 1.2	Amount of cash provided to family beneficiaries	Php 2,500 (US\$ 52) per household per month for three months	Php 2,500 (US\$ 52) per household per month for three months	Distribution Reports
Indicator 1.3	% of the target population with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	86%	65%	Post-Distribution Monitoring Report
Indicator 1.4	Average Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score for the target population	14	4	Post-Distribution Monitoring Report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Food Consumption Score is lower but still within the acceptable threshold.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Identification, validation, and profiling of beneficiaries	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices in cooperation with Barangay Councils		
Activity 1.2	Cash-based transfer	WFP with cooperating partner, Coastal Community Resources and Livelihood Development, Inc.		
Activity 1.3	Monitoring of distributions and report writing	Third party monitor: Fundación Educación Y Cooperación – Educo Philippines		

Output 2 Logistics support is provided to the government in their delivery of emergency food and in-kind assistance

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of government requests for transport fulfilled	100%	112.5%	Reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of logistics assessments completed	2	2	Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Exceeded the served requests by 4, from 32 to 36 trucks.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Provide transport support to the Government	WFP through its transport vendors.		

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁶ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

Beneficiaries were provided detailed information about the intervention prior to their registration in SCOPE and the distribution of their assistance. The orientation script included a proper introduction of WFP, the UN agencies involved in the response and the cooperating partner; an explanation on the context, objective and duration of the response; and a description of the beneficiary selection, registration, and distribution processes. The entitlement and how to claim the assistance from Western Union were also explained. Health protocols were also observed at registration and distribution sites by providing a wash area, socially-distanced waiting areas and interview tables. A special lane for differently-abled beneficiaries was always provided.

Consent was taken from beneficiaries prior to registration. They consented to provide personal information and allowed their inclusion in future social protection initiatives of WFP and its cooperating partners.

Queries on-site, such as exclusion and inclusion, were responded to by both WFP and local partners, namely the MSWDOs and barangay councils. A Community Feedback Mechanism for reporting all forms of violations observed or personally experienced was provided.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP maintains a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that is introduced and fully disclosed to beneficiaries during sensitization or orientation sessions prior to SCOPE registration and distribution of MTCNs for claiming the cash assistance. This CFM was made

⁶ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

available through two hotlines subscribed from two of the biggest telecommunications companies in the Philippines. These hotlines are prominently displayed on visibility materials and on paper vouchers that are provided to the beneficiaries. Complaints, feedback, and queries received through text or call through these hotlines were monitored, and actions were immediately taken to satisfy a complainant, respond to requests for assistance, or acknowledge expressions of gratitude for the assistance provided. Beneficiaries were assured of the confidentiality of their messages and identities. In the post-distribution monitoring survey done one month after the last distribution, feedback on knowledge of the SFM and use of the CFM were asked.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WFP has a Zero Tolerance Policy on SEA. It has a trained SEA focal person and an alternate in the Country Office. The focal person's role is to receive complaints and reports on cases of SEA and to take the lead in developing and implementing SEA preventive measures. The CFM described under item b. above is introduced to the beneficiaries and the barangay local government units as the avenue to report any complaints on SEA during the implementation of the project. Beyond this period and at any time, barangay LGUs and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices confirmed the availability of their Women and Child Desks or Help Desks where community members can bring their complaints on SEA-related questions or actual violations. WFP staff are re-oriented on the PSEA guidelines and are obligated to report suspicions or actual commission of SEA by WFP employees or other personnel associated with WFP.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

A set of criteria was utilized in the selection and targeting of beneficiaries, and with special focus on women, such as lactating mothers, pregnant women, and women-headed households. WFP encouraged the registration of female heads or female alternates of the male household heads. The orientations were utilized to raise awareness and advocate on the use of the cash grants to address nutrition needs of the family.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Also prioritized were families with members with disabilities. They were identified by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers out of their existing records of PWDs. A total of 568 families with a member that possessed this vulnerability were included and prioritized to receive the maximum amount of assistance distributed, which was three rounds of cash.

f. Protection:

WFP chose locations for beneficiary registration and distribution that were relatively accessible, shaded, and safe for both the able and persons with disabilities. In registering the beneficiaries in SCOPE, WFP ensured that beneficiaries gave their consent to be interviewed and provide personal information. To ensure data confidentiality, WFP also undertook a staff sensitization, as well as sensitization of local government partners on the importance of safeguarding valuable information from improper or unauthorized sharing and use.

g. Education:

Not relevant.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	14,561

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Not applicable

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Cash Assistance	14,561	US\$ 52	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted
Cash Assistance	9,991	US\$ 52	Multi-Purpose Cash	Restricted
Cash Assistance	9,991	US\$ 52	Multi-Purpose Cash	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Scope registration of WFP beneficiaries in Virac Catanduanes	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3751332204888797/ Jan 6, 2021
Scope registration of WFP beneficiaries in Virac Catanduanes and Malilipot, Albay	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3767224859966198/ Jan 12, 2021
MTCN Distribution in San Isidro Iraya in Malilipot, Albay	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3783131911708826/ Jan 18, 2021
Feature on Maricris Balana, UNCERF project beneficiary	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3788794454475905/ Jan 20, 2021
Interaction with the Governor of Albay during the high-level visit and midterm project review in Albay	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3809383889083628/ Jan 27, 2021
Feature on SCOPE registration in the UNCERF project	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3809403262415024/ Jan 27, 2021
Feature on Danica Jean Bidar, UNCERF project beneficiary	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3811108565577827/ Jan 28, 2021
Scope registration of IOM and UNICEF beneficiaries at the evacuation center Malilipot	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3811597455528938/ Jan 28, 2021
High-level visit and midterm project review in Catanduanes	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3811812642174086/ Jan 28, 2021
Claiming of cash assistance from Western Union	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3814754851879865/ Jan 29, 2021
MTCN Distribution in Virac, Catanduanes	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3816821431673207/ Jan 30, 2021

High-level visit and midterm project review in Catanduanes	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3823985657623451/ Feb 2, 2021
Reposted RAPPLER.COM article" UN integrates approach to humanitarian assistance in Albay, Catanduanes	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3844081655613851/ Feb 10, 2021
SCOPE Registration of IOM beneficiaries in Malinao, Albay	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3849636401725043/ Feb 12, 2021
SCOPE Registration of IOM beneficiaries in San Miguel Island, Tabaco City	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3857286204293396/ Feb 15, 2021
Report from Municipality of Malilipot page: 2nd Tranche Distribution of cash Assistance	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3864980543523962/ Feb 18, 2021
MTCN distribution in Malilipot, Albay	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3865581086797241/ Feb 18, 2021
SCOPE Registration of UNICEF beneficiaries	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/3926186024070080/ Mar 11, 2021
Beneficiaries from Santa Teresa, Malilipot prepare community gardens	https://fb.watch/v/BalQ8GXX/ Mar 19, 2021
Photo documentation on the participation of UN CERF beneficiaries from Malilipot and Malinao in the Clean and Green Program of the Provincial Government	https://fb.watch/6CFV4TGkY7/ Mar 25, 2021
WFP Philippines receives the Vulcan award as a commendation for the logistics support provided for disaster response in the Bicol Region	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/4003778626310819/ Apr 6, 2021
Reposted from DSWD Region V page: DRMD Update	https://www.facebook.com/262006463821406/posts/4133158196706194/ May 20, 2021

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
20-RR-IOM-031	Shelter & NFI	IOM	NNGO	\$337,287
20-RR-CEF-062	Health	UNICEF	RedC	\$147,213
20-RR-CEF-062	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$62,674
20-RR-CEF-062	Child Protection	UNICEF	RedC	\$85,913
20-RR-CEF-062	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$526,818
20-RR-CEF-062	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RedC	\$93,485
20-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$33,594
20-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$18,722