

**PHILIPPINES
RAPID RESPONSE
STORM
2021**

21-RR-PHL-50868

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

20 June 2022

The AAR, facilitated by OCHA was attended by CERF UN Agencies IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, implementing partners, local and provincial government officials, and beneficiaries. AAR workshops were organized in parallel on 02 June in Maasin, Southern Leyte and Surigao city, Caraga. The outcomes of the AAR were presented to the HCT.

In March 2021, the RC/HC also organized a mid-term review high-level mission to the CERF areas, together with the Ambassadors of Canada, UK and Norway. The report is available [here](#).

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

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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The swift approval of the CERF Rapid Response grant was crucial to address critical needs early in response to Super Typhoon Rai. In the HNP document, jointly launch with the Department of Foreign Affairs, urgent support was needed to address the pressing needs of 2.4 million people most affected by the storm. By acting quickly and generously, flexible CERF funding to the Philippines enabled a response to address urgent concerns, such as shelter, food security and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection.

The grant proved to be a catalyst in many ways by mobilizing additional resources. The funding channeled through IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP allowed the UN agencies and their partners to respond quickly and in a coordinated manner, paved the way for additional resources to come in. To date, about of \$77.8 million is mobilized – or 46% of the total funding.

This grant also fostered multi-sectoral collaboration. In many sites, diverse set of actors worked in sync to harmonize messaging, ensure a wider reach, and greater impact of the projects. Thirty-four per cent of the CERF grant was awarded to INGOs and local NGOs,9 with 10 per cent awarded to local NGOs alone.

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 on 24 December 2021 allowed IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, 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, 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. This led to enhanced collaboration during the response, including agreements to explore jointness for future responses

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. Activating existing partnerships and preparedness activities on the ground, CERF funding allowed organizations to move swiftly. According to UNICEF, they were able to quickly deploy pre-positioned supplies. IOM noted that the CERF fund acted as a quick starter for other sources of funding to come in. Recipient local governments also relayed that it gave people a sense of hope as they felt there was immediate support, especially when agencies were able to deploy non-food items.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, including the surge of COVID cases in early 2022, CERF funding helped address critical needs early in the response for camp coordination, shelter, WASH, food, and protection.

Existing standby partnerships with local partners and other preparedness activities such as prepositioning of supplies, aided UN agencies in providing critical, life-saving support at the onset of the emergency. Provision of multi-purpose cash allowed beneficiaries to buy food and other essential needs, repair houses, and restart livelihoods. When evacuation centres were closed earlier than expected, the grant provided flexibility, allowing UN agencies to shift strategies to best address people's needs. UNICEF, for example, was able to provide household sanitation repair kits for early recovery.

WFP was able to fulfil 100 percent of the transportation requests received from government partners. This includes 164 trucks funded through CERF which transported 196,600 DSWD Family Food Packs, along with other various relief items such as Hygiene Kits, Kitchen Kits, Sleeping Kits, Family kits, laminated sacks and various donated items. CERF funding helped augment critical operations such medical services offered in hospitals and other health facilities.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Coordination among the humanitarian community in the country was further strengthened with the support of CERF. On January 2022, OCHA established two satellite offices that served as humanitarian coordination hubs in Surigao City for Caraga region and Maasin City for Southern Leyte. The two humanitarian hubs later became a common UN field office space for OCHA, IOM, WFP and UNFPA where partners can meet and gather relevant information. During regular coordination meetings, information was encouraged to be openly shared to prevent duplication of activities and services and so that resources could be maximized.

With CERF funding, WFP established connectivity at 4 common operational areas and 10 government coordination sites providing a wide range of users such as UN agencies, I/NGOs, government staff, and affected communities with internet connectivity allowing them to communicate needs and connect to external partners.

UN agencies also converged in their projects. WFP worked with UNFPA to strengthen convergence on gender-based violence (GBV) referral pathways at WFP distribution sites. UNICEF, WFP, IOM and local partners collaborated in ensuring each house transitional sites managed by IOM in Surigao City had its own sanitation facilities. For the government, CERF meetings were seen as a convergence point for all actors. Local government partners relayed that they will be adopting the 3W for future incidents. Another positive outcome of the CERF related activities the local government was able to expand their partnership to other UN agencies and NGO partners.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The grant proved to be a kick starter in mobilizing internal and external funding for the typhoon response. Based on the revised version of the HNP published in February 2022 Typhoon Rai's funding requirement reached \$169 million. The CERF grant of \$12 million, allowed agencies to garner more resources after establishing their presence quickly on the ground. To date, about of \$77.8 million has been mobilized – or 46% of the total funding, which allowed more than 200 organizations and partners to implement over 14,000 humanitarian activities that reached over one million most vulnerable people.

Additional funding support from other donors also enabled organizations such as IOM and WFP to extend beyond the CERF timeline.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

The projects implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, and WFP were all protection-led, jointly targeting those most at risk and strengthening their access to basic services and protection. All project staff, including government partners, were oriented on PSEA and were made aware of reporting mechanisms, while referral pathways were activated.

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

Project partners considered the needs of women and girls from project inception, to targeting and throughout implementation. Women and girls were capacitated to lead gender mainstreaming in their communities through advocates of GBV prevention and mitigation, as they were seen as partners in the community and not just beneficiaries. Sector specific interventions were also mindful of the needs of this group. WASH response prioritized households with vulnerable women-members (single mothers, pregnant, lactating, elderly). Apart from the provision of hygiene, dignity kits, sanitation repair kits enabled households to repair their damaged toilets to restore privacy and dignity. Program partners also ensured that activities were safe and easily accessible to reduce possible risks of long-distance travel. In total, the grant addressed the needs of 204,576 women and girls.

Programmes targeting disabled people

CERF-funded projects utilized a targeting framework that prioritized families with members with disabilities. Implementers ensured that accessibility was considered in availing of various services which included the provision of mobile services, closer proximity of activity sites to the communities, transportation services, and prioritization of persons with disabilities and the elderly during registration and distribution. Children with disabilities have made use of the child-friendly spaces and encouraged their interaction with other kids. Post activity assessments were also distributed to document their feedback. Overall, the various interventions served 7,596 people with disabilities.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	168,906,963
CERF	11,974,601
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	65,777,444
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	77,452,045

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	21-RR-IOM-037	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,830,009
IOM	21-RR-IOM-037	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1,170,006
UNFPA	21-RR-FPA-035	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	1,985,841
UNFPA	21-RR-FPA-035	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	593,173
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-059	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,716,836
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-059	Protection - Child Protection	407,525
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-059	Education	271,684
WFP	21-RR-WFP-042	Food Security - Food Assistance	2,039,678
WFP	21-RR-WFP-042	Common Services - Logistics	659,896
WFP	21-RR-WFP-042	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	299,953
Total			11,974,601

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	7,843,719
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	3,228,948
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	901,934
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	4,130,882
Total	11,974,601

* 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:

Super Typhoon Rai/Odette struck Philippines on 16 and 17 December 2021 causing widespread damage across the Visayas and Mindanao Islands. The authorities declared a state of calamity on 20 December and the Humanitarian Country Team released a response plan on 24 December, calling for \$107.5 million to address multi-sectoral needs of 530,000 people in Regions VIII and XIII, in support of the Government's response efforts.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, the ERC quickly allocated \$12 million 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 247,700 people, including 71,900 women, 74,300 men, 101,500 children, and including 1,962 people with disabilities in the Water, sanitation and hygiene, Education, Protection, Food Security, Shelter, Camp Coordination and Management, Health, Logistics and Telecommunications sectors.

People Directly Reached:

CERF activities reached 505,883 people, more than twice the 247,000 people initially targeted. The largest increase in reach can be attributed to the number of people reached by the Shelter cluster as more people benefited from distribution of tarpaulins as well as other types of shelter assistance and the corresponding Build Back Safer training for repair and reconstruction. A total of 24,000 households or an estimated 120,000 individuals benefitted from the distribution of shelter grade tarpaulins distribution conducted from December 2021 to March 2022 in 35 municipalities, which served as temporary, makeshift shelter while the recipients repaired their shelters.

The under-achievement in one indicator (UNICEF Indicator 2.2) is due to no confirmed case of unaccompanied and separated children in TY Rai affected areas in CARAGA and Southern Leyte, thus, no intervention was necessary. The number of evacuation centres served and the corresponding conditional cash transfers from those in them is less than planned due to the early closure of decampment of these centres in the context of COVID-19. There were also activities planned around communal facilities in these centres which did not take place. Upon recalibration in strategy, new approaches to sanitation repair kits (UNICEF Indicators 1.4 & 1.5) and shelter (IOM, Indicators 2.1, 2.3, 2.4) were proposed, which focused on more durable solutions supporting early recovery.

People Indirectly Reached:

CERF also proved to be valuable outside of the planned targets. Information campaigns on health, hygiene, nutrition, child protection, and building back better have reach at least 300,000 people. Information awareness raising and radio messaging also touched those in the community who are not direct targets. These include women of other ages aside from the usually targeted women of reproductive age (WRA) and adolescent girls as well as men of other ages. Moreover, information sessions also reached community members and local leaders, among others.

Through the provision of logistics and telecommunications common services by WFP, this project supported the Government as well as a wide range of organizations including UN agencies, to facilitate the implementation of the humanitarian activities in response to the impact of Typhoon Rai. It is estimated that at least 600,000 individuals affected by the Typhoon have indirectly benefited from telecommunications and logistics support provided by WFP to other humanitarian partners.

Some WASH key interventions also included governance activities to increase ownership and sustainability. For example, community WASH committees, composed mostly of women, were formed; barangay health workers and nutrition scholars were trained, grouped and supported to roll out hygiene promotion across villages; toilet construction monitors were formed and trained for the distribution of

SRKs. These enabling environment activities were carried out in collaboration with rural sanitary inspectors and municipal health officers in the project's target sites delivering a WASH sector system strengthening dimension to the response.

The dignity kits, solar lamps, and solar radios have benefitted not just the women and girls who directly provided with the items, but their immediate and extended families who live in the same house. They were able to share these items to others in the household. For women and girls provided with cash assistance, the money spent on the mothers' and the neonates' needs. Some of the cash used to buy food for the family and children's school supplies.

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	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	8,000	3,875	4,055	1,760	2,578	12,268
Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Services - Logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	835	119	6,742	7,303	14,999	167	662	64,70	6,582	13,881
Food Security - Food Assistance	38,750	38,750	23,000	24,500	125,000	47,259	55,279	11,761	12,601	126,900
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	4,350	0	0	0	4,350	6,902	0	397	0	7,399
Protection - Child Protection	16,000	16,000	8,640	9,360	50,000	10,285	5,855	6,841	6,652	29,633
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	40,392	5,000	9,598	5,000	59,990	48,578	20,263	8,572	7,082	84,495
Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,025	3,025	2,475	2,475	11,000	15,385	15,380	51,048	51,367	133,180
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,000	20,000	24,000	16,000	80,000	27,815	27,143	21,597	21,572	98,127

* 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	60,000	237,792
Host communities	62,700	124,721
Other affected people	125,000	143,370
Total	247,700	505,883

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

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	71,900	160,266	608	2,881
Men	74,300	128,637	608	2,395
Girls	49,500	108,546	361	1,118
Boys	52,000	108,434	385	1,202
Total	247,700	505,883	1,962	7,596

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-IOM-037

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Camp Coordination and Camp Management	CERF project code:	21-RR-IOM-037
Project title:	Humanitarian Assistance on Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for Super Typhoon Rai Affected People		
Start date:	18/12/2021	End date:	17/06/2022
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\$ 21,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,000,015
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 797,290
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 797,290
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With an aim to mitigate the impact of Rai on the most affected population, IOM, and its implementing partners (IP) Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARE Philippines, provided life-saving humanitarian assistance on Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) to 109,448 people in 37 of the most vulnerable, underserved communities. The project overall contributed to 93 per cent increase in confidence and trust in government's response to Typhoon Rai, according to the respondents surveyed during Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) in June 2022. Half of the respondents reported that they would have continued resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as borrowing money and selling their assets, to address their immediate and recovery needs if assistance did not come.

Approximately 133,180 people benefitted from the project's Shelter intervention, including distribution of shelter grade tarpaulins, Shelter Repair Kits (SRK), Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and transitional shelters' related activities: Build Back Safer (BBS) training, Cash-for-Work (CfW) for building of the transitional shelters. The PDM conducted with 54 individuals found that the SRK (96%) and MPCA (98%) met their immediate shelter needs. 94 per cent reported that they were able to apply BBS knowledge for rebuilding their home, with 89 per cent having completed their repair or construction process. All reported improvement in one of the following aspects: privacy (77%), protection against harsh weather (93%), security (80%) and comfort (78%). Furthermore, 60 per cent reported that it would have taken more than a year to repair their houses without the assistance.

Approximately 12,268 internally displaced individuals in 27 Evacuation Centres (ECs) and displacement sites benefitted from the project's CCCM intervention, such as CfW for site care and maintenance, modular tents and solar lamps, and CCCM technical assistance. Three Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports were produced from December 2021 to February 2022, which maximized IOM's other resources, and was distributed widely to government and humanitarian responders. Of the 39 individuals surveyed during the PDM, all expressed that the project's assistance helped improving the living condition at ECs and displacement sites. Local officials and IDP team leaders, found the information relevant and useful alongside other technical assistance.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project observed a significant shift in need particularly with the ECs closing more rapidly than initially expected, as the government promoted early decampment in the context of COVID-19. Many IDPs, whose shelters were either not yet repaired or from "No-build Zones", were left outside the ECs in dire living conditions. IDPs from "No-build Zones" were particularly left behind as the local governments struggled to identify a permanent relocation site and aid with their longer-term solutions to temporary shelters. IOM, in consultation with the donor, has thus recalibrated the plan and responded to the needs on the ground by utilizing the project's resources more on Shelter component including tarpaulins, materials for SRK and transitional shelters, and assistance through cash, thereby resulting in overachievements in relevant indicators. This revision in the plan was reported to and communicated with the donor during the Mid-term Strategy Review in March 2022.

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	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	8,000	3,875	4,055	1,760	2,578	12,268
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	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	8,000	3,875	4,055	1,760	2,578	12,268
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	55	55	45	45	200	178	188	0	0	366

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	3,025	3,025	2,475	2,475	11,000	15,385	15,380	51,048	51,367	133,180
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	3,025	3,025	2,475	2,475	11,000	15,385	15,380	51,048	51,367	133,180
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	76	76	61	61	274	0	3	0	0	3

* 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 regional wider support beyond the target communities of an estimated 80,160 population through its Shelter and CCCM assistance. The Shelter assistance promoted early decampment and safe return of evacuees and decreased their risk of COVID-19 infection during displacement especially at sites where congestion and limited access to services including health remain as persistent issue. Training on Build Back Safer, relevant IEC materials, and participatory approaches to shelter repair and building of transitional shelters facilitated transfer of knowledge on safer and resilient shelter designs and construction techniques to local communities, which in turn contribute to replication of the approach to wider communities prone to disasters. IOM promoted local procurement of SRK, IEC materials, and construction materials; MPCA allowed beneficiaries to acquire their basic and essential 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	# of individuals benefitting from in-kind Shelter assistance	11,000 *131,000 including 120,000 individuals benefitting from emergency shelter response and 11,000 individuals assisted with SRK (the original proposal inadvertently listed the target as 11,000 instead of 131,000)	131,854 Including: approx. 120,000 individuals benefitting from tarpaulins, 11,231 benefitting from SRK, 623 supported with transitional shelter	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts	
Indicator 1.2	# of individuals benefitting from MPC grant	11,000	10,211 Including 9,716 recipients of SRK, 495 engaged in CfW for transitional shelter construction	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts	
Indicator 1.3	Total value of MPC cash distributed in USD	218,410	254,029.09 Including MPCA of USD 218,079.59 and CfW of USD 35,949.50 for transitional shelter construction	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts	
Indicator 1.4	% of households that indicate that MPC assisted in meeting their immediate needs of shelter repair and purchase of household items	85%	98%	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD	

	(post-distribution monitoring of target beneficiaries with a statistically representative sample)			
Indicator 1.5	% of households that were able to apply BBS knowledge for rebuilding their homes (post-distribution monitoring of target beneficiaries with a statistically representative sample)	85%	94%	1. Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2. KII 3. FGD
Indicator 1.6	# of shelters constructed or rehabilitated that are accessible to persons with disabilities	50	54	1. Profiling 2. distribution list 3. acknowledgment receipts
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>The project distributed Shelter Repair Kits (SRK) from January to June 2022 to 2,831 household or a total of 11,231 individuals with totally or partially damaged houses in nine municipalities in Southern Leyte (3), Surigao Del Norte (4) and Dinagat Island (2). The SRK included basic items to meet immediate shelter needs, such as corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, plain sheets, coco lumber, nails, and plywood. The distribution of SRK came with BBS training on safer shelter designs and proper construction techniques that are aligned with SPHERE standards. Training was opened to the community in general and reached 3,010 individuals (1,241 F, 1,769 M) including the beneficiaries of SRK. They were provided with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials that highlighted eight key messages of the training. The PDM found a significant 94 per cent reporting that they were able to apply BBS knowledge for rebuilding their home with majority recalling 5-7 out of eight key BBS messages and 65 per cent referring to the BBS handouts. Additionally, a total of 24,000 households or an estimated 120,000 individuals benefitted from shelter grade tarpaulins distribution conducted from December 2021 to March 2022 in 35 municipalities in Southern Leyte (5), Surigao del Norte (12), Dinagat Island (6), Bohol (3), Cebu (1) and Negros Oriental (8), which served as temporary, makeshift shelter while the recipients repaired their shelters.</p> <p>One of the key achievements under the Shelter component under the HNP includes the development of a transitional shelter site in Cagniog City, Surigao del Norte from February to June 2022. It needs to be noted that CERF funding was used only for the initial life-saving phase of IOM's Shelter response. This was conducted under the flagship of IOM and through cross-agency collaboration that engaged other governments, UN agencies and NGOs. Targeting the IDPs from "No-build Zones" that needed longer-term solutions to temporary shelters, IOM provided 123 households or a total of 623 (304 F, 319 M) with a transitional shelter that included a built-in toilet and a living space of about 16 square meters. IOM utilized resources under this project that primarily contributed to the construction materials of these shelters. Meanwhile, cross-stakeholders' coordination brought in multi-sectoral assistance that addressed multiple dimensions of the needs of the targeted households, including the UNICEF and Action Against Hunger (AAH) that complemented the latrine construction with additional kits and technical assistance, World Food Programme (WFP) that assisted with logistics assistance, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) with hygiene kits, Development of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with site management and food packages, as well as Technical Education and Skills Development Agency (TESDA) with training to building proper, safe transitional shelters, and the National Housing Authority (NHA)</p>		

for site development. A handover ceremony was conducted on 15 June 2022, which affirmed the ownership of the transitional shelters to the communities and local governments.

A total of 2,371 households or 9,716 (4,930F, 4,786 M) were provided with either Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) of about PHP 4,599 (USD 92) each or PHP 10,903,980 (USD 218,079.59) in total from January to June 2022. The activity mainly supported the additional shelter needs of the SRK recipients. IOM maximized resources from other projects to cover the cash assistance for all SRK beneficiaries. Notably, the PDM found 98 per cent reporting that the MPCA met their immediate shelter needs either completely or moderately. The project also facilitated a CfW of PHP 1,797,475 (USD 35,949.50) for these 123 households, which engaged a total of 495 labours (73 F, 422 M), supporting the building of the transitional shelters.

The project observed a significant shift in need particularly with the ECs closing down more rapidly than the initial expectation, as the government promoted early decampment in the context of COVID-19. Many IDPs, whose shelters were either not yet repaired or from “No-build Zones”, were left outside the ECs in a dire living condition. IDPs from “No-build Zones” were particularly left behind as the local governments struggled to identify a permanent relocation site and help with their longer-term solutions to temporary shelters. IOM, in close consultation with the donor, has calibrated on the plan and utilized the project’s resources more on Shelter component including tarpaulins, materials for SRK and transitional shelters, and assistance through cash, thereby resulting in overachievements in indicators 1.1 and 1.3. In addition, the modality of cash assistance for shelter was provided in MPCA and CfW based on the preferences and consultations with the local communities and government stakeholders. Furthermore, IOM’s technical assistance by engineers, BBS training that included demonstrations and utilized scale models, distribution of IEC materials on BBS, and social preparation activities, facilitated effective transfer of knowledge on safe shelter designs and construction techniques, which allowed beneficiaries to make use of the in-kind and cash assistance to drive their shelter repair based on their needs and in compliance with SPHERE and other humanitarian standards, as shown in overachievement of indicators 1.4 and 1.5.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Identification and verification of beneficiaries.	IOM, CRS and CARE
Activity 1.2	Procurement of shelter repair kits.	IOM, CRS and CARE
Activity 1.3	Distribution of Shelter Repair Kits with Build Back Safer Trainings	IOM, CRS and CARE
Activity 1.4	Distribution of MPC	IOM and CRS
Activity 1.5	Post distribution monitoring	IOM, CRS and CARE

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? no Yes No

Sector/cluster Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 2.1	# of ECs supported with appropriate site management services	40	27	Plan of work
Indicator 2.2	# of individuals (with sex disaggregation) benefitting from CCCM	8,000	12,391 Including 123 individuals at EC supported with site maintenance and care, 3,998 benefitting from modular tents, 7,524 from solar lamps, 623 at transitional shelter site supported with CCCM technical assistance	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts
Indicator 2.3	# of individuals benefitting from conditional cash transfers (CFW)	1,600	33	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts
Indicator 2.4	Total value of conditional cash transfers distributed in USD	USD 112,000	USD 1,650	1. Profiling 2. Distribution Lists 3. Acknowledgement receipts
Indicator 2.5	% of individuals residing in ECs expressing that their living conditions in the ECs are improved through the assistance. (measured through a household survey with a statistically representative sample; 90% CL, 5% CI)	85%	100%	1. End-line Assessment and Monitoring 2. KII 3. FGD
Indicator 2.6	% of identified government counterparts and LGU officials that indicate the relevance and usefulness of received information materials on CCCM in the COVID-19 context (key-informant interviews, shared with at least 20 partners)	75%	100%	1. End-line Assessment and Monitoring 2. KII 3. FGD
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A total of 27 ECs and displacement sites benefitted from the project's CCCM intervention. This included the support through Cfw of PHP 82,500 (USD 1,650) at one EC in Surigao del Norte in March 2022. The activity engaged 33 IDPs (13 F, 20 M) in site care and maintenance such as setting up bathing cubicles, cooking counters, washing areas, and conduct of clean-up prior to closing of the EC. Everyone undertook the work for five days and received PHP 2,500 (USD 50). Distribution of modular tents was conducted from December 2021 to March 2022 to 1,000 displaced households or 3,998 individuals in 10 ECs of 17 municipalities in Southern Leyte (10), Surigao del Norte (5) and Dinagat Island (2), which supported the decongestion and maintaining physical distance and privacy between families. IOM also distributed to solar lamps to 1,638 households or 7,524 individuals (3,593 F, 3,931 M) in 17 ECs in 16 municipalities in Southern Leyte (10), Surigao del Norte (3) and Dinagat Island (3) and supported lighting at displacements sites		

	<p>for safety purpose. Furthermore, IOM provided technical assistance on setting up a CCCM committee, regular coaching and mentoring to the members of the committee and local government leaders on proper maintenance and management of the transitional shelter site in Cagniog City from January to June 2022. Of the 39 individuals (31 F, 8 M) surveyed during the PDM, all expressed that the project's assistance helped improving the living condition at ECs and displacement sites either completely or moderately.</p> <p>The project faced many ECs closing down post initial assessment of 68 ECs, while identifying increased needs in Shelter. In the context of COVID-19, many LGUs closed the ECs to prevent the outbreak at sites and promoted early decampment. Only one EC, which was assisted through cash for work, was open to conduct the very activity. Meanwhile, the IDPs, moved out of ECs, were left without their shelters fully repaired. IOM, in consultation with the donor, has calibrated on the plan utilized the project's resources more on Shelter component thereby resulting in underachievement in relevant indicators including 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4. Meanwhile, the distribution of modular tents, solar lamps, distribution of information materials, and Shelter assistance was informed by initial assessment of 68 ECs and prioritized the underserved IDPs in these ECs, which contributed to overachievements of indicators 2.5 and 2.6.</p>
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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

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)²:

The project was informed by the results of rapid needs assessments and three DTM reports conducted by IOM from January to February 2022 across 29 municipalities in most affected regions. Continuous DTM rollouts and community engagement activities through regular field visits helped the project team understand community perspectives and facilitated extensive inclusion, representation and participation of the IDPs including from the vulnerable groups. The project engaged target communities in Vulnerability Index profiling and ensured that they were better aware of the project's prioritization or selection process of target beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were provided with adequate time to update their profiles. Series of community consultations and local government partners consultations took place to ensure interventions are responsive to needs and priorities of local governments and affected population. The PDM found a majority reporting that they were consulted on their need prior to implementation (75%) and aware of the selection criteria (84%).

² 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](#).

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Utilizing the Information, Communication and Accountability Monitoring (ICAM) template as a 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 to all relevant stakeholders. IOM deployed various channels, including designated community leaders, LGU, agency field staff, SMS, suggestion box, and a hotline. Feedback mechanism and the available channels have been thoroughly 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 feedback through regular field visits and monitoring activities. Of the 14 surveyed that used the feedback mechanisms, all (100%) reported either completely or moderately satisfied with how the concern was handled by IOM.

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, CARE Philippines, 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. No reports of PSEA cases were confirmed during the implementation period.

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

The project was guided by IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises, and other principles to ensure measures are taken to mitigate risks of GBV in activities and gender-specific needs are addressed. Beneficiary selection used IOM's Vulnerability Index Tool, ensured prioritization of vulnerable women. Transitional shelters incorporated built-in latrines thereby reducing the risk of GBV from communal latrines that are often not sex disaggregated and properly maintained. Modular tents provided, helped to maintain privacy between the families. Furthermore, the technical CCCM assistance at transitional shelter sites included the orientation of camp managers and local officials on measures for GBV risk prevention and on updated GBV referral pathways. Community consultations promoted participation of all segments, especially women and girls. 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 addressed the needs of PwDs, whenever possible. IOM's Vulnerability Index Tool incorporated socio-economic vulnerabilities of families, enabling the project to reach at least 369 PwDs. The rapidly evolving situation of displacements and lack of an accurate database made it difficult to estimate a precise number of beneficiaries. Transportation assistance was provided to PwDs in receipt of relief supplies including SRK. The project also deployed mobile team of engineers to support PwDs with shelter repair, which included technical assistance on PwD friendly measures for shelters such as placing the shelter alongside the road for easy access. BBS training covered simple modification techniques that families with PwDs can apply to improve accessibility and build a more inclusive shelter. Furthermore, MPCA allowed beneficiaries with increased vulnerabilities, to address greater needs such as hiring additional labour for shelter repair and purchase essential items based on their priorities.

f. Protection:

Shelter assistance, through technical assistance and BBS training, provided safer shelter solutions to affected communities, prioritizing those with increased socio-economic vulnerabilities and severe damage to their shelters. IOM's assistance resulted in 89 per cent completing shelter repair (at the time of PDM), while the remaining continue to receive technical assistance. In addition, 77 per cent reported their shelters are compliant with SPHERE standards (3.5 square meters/person), all reporting improvement in one of the following: privacy (77%), protection against harsh weather (93%), security (80%) and comfort (78%). The support also encouraged early decampment especially in the context of COVID-19. CCCM assistance helped the camp managers and LGUs to comply with national COVID-19 CCCM Operations Guidelines, providing a safer and more dignified environment for evacuees, with increased the protection

from COVID-19 and GBV. Notably, the PDM found all (100%) expressing that with the assistance their living conditions at the evacuation centres improved

g. Education:

N/A

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	102,244

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 facilitated cash assistance of PHP 12,783,955 (USD 255,679.09) in total, wherein 10,244 individuals received the cash. IOM provided MPCA of PHP 4,599 (USD 92) each or a total of PHP 10,903,980 (USD 218,079.59) to 2,371 families – with 9,716 household members (4,980 F, 4,786 M) – to augment for additional shelter needs in 15 municipalities from Southern Leyte (3), Surigao del Norte (9) and Dinagat Island (3). MPCA served to address additional needs of the family to finance daily labour for shelter repair or purchase additional materials or essential household materials depending on the evolving situations and priorities. Of the 38 PDM respondents (30 F, 8 M) that received MPCA, the beneficiaries spent the cash to augment the shelter and basic needs such as on additional construction materials (37%), daily wage for local skilled labour (25%), followed by food, health and utilities. Notably, the PDM signified the project's impact on the communities' shelter conditions post-crisis. Beneficiaries (98%) found MPCA met their immediate shelter needs either completely or moderately. A CfW of PHP 1,797,475 (USD 35,949.50) was also conducted in Cagnog City in Surigao del Norte, which engaged 495 local skilled labours (73 F, 422 M) that constructed transitional shelters for 123 households. Additionally, a CfW of PHP 82,500 (USD 1,650) engaged 33 IDPs (20M, 13F) to support the EC site care and maintenance in Surigao del Norte. Several measures were taken to ensure distribution is conducted in a timely and accountable manner. Prior to the distribution and conduct of CfW, IOM organized stakeholders and community consultations to orient them on the usage of MPCA, cash received through CfW, and details of work and 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 to receive MPCA. 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 local FSP and 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. 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.

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
1.4 Distribution of MPCA	10,211 including 9,716 that benefitted from MPCA, and 495 that received cash through CfW	US\$ 254,029.09	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

	for transitional shelter construction			
2.2 Conduct care and maintenance work for each EC through Cash-for-Work scheme and provision of basic materials	33	US\$ 1,650	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Shelter Tarps and modular tents in General Luna Science High School	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1490146992722706433
7,000 Shelter Tarpaulins Distribution	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1495968090290638848
CCCM Odette affected communities	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid0zoRQKz4Cmcw4bX6A7izNx51Vob3mx6rzzACi7fcShNg2wReXyStRQXp953kZFikFl
Dinagat Island Shelter grade tarpaulins	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid0y3RJDvmoWcjZX5WdxnjMYeWgkcEZNQN9bUJ1fHatH2Xms4qqskvs2DBkbUAtXksEI
A Month after Typhoon Rai	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid0y3RJDvmoWcjZX5WdxnjMYeWgkcEZNQN9bUJ1fHatH2Xms4qqskvs2DBkbUAtXksEI
Meet Kaka Bag-ao	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/videos/1600856776941899/
DTM Report 2	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid0xtTsQ5BYWeMdMzLVXGHQz6858ZBkNWK9TxS8AA3qVW5BxcABMPPWK78g1zAypI
Solar lamps in Dinagat	https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid02KnNpKBKWD2SebQ3fmF1oXhNDj4qUZUkFC5fTPdzGt4Zomo2xcaQkiNQaBtfrRFxI
Families who lived in No-Build Zones	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1535512035139518464
Transitional Shelters	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1537373035195678720
2nd batch of Transitional Shelters	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1537373003184746496
Shelter Repair Kits distribution	https://twitter.com/IOM_Philippines/status/1478612325686865926
CARE shelter recovery support	https://www.facebook.com/CAREPhilippines/posts/pfbid02o62NRxx5wyuw5znXmpuoZnK4u3FoUa4JPe4dHg6ff3KyXrZUuv9MrfeDDY1MrpizI
CARE in Siargao	https://www.facebook.com/CAREPhilippines/posts/pfbid0S94ddk4d7PhdQdPfqZ6KgSQZuQxAqLqem7d9pkWEZhMgGhqkt8KmChakRK78C9rI

3.2 Project Report 21-RR-FPA-035

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNFPA	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Protection - Gender-Based Violence Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	CERF project code:	21-RR-FPA-035
Project title:	Integrated Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response to Super Typhoon Rai (Odette)		
Start date:	10/01/2022	End date:	09/07/2022
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\$ 9,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 594,903
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,579,014
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 1,322,084.06
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 513,311.74
National NGOs		US\$ 807,772.32	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNFPA reached 91,984 (64,549 women and girls, 27,345 men and boys) people through its integrated SRH and GBV interventions in CARAGA region in the Provinces of Surigao del Norte (Surigao City, Tagana-An, Malimono, San Benito, General Luna) and Dinagat Island (Libjo and Basilisa) and in the Eastern Visayas region in the Province of Southern Leyte (Bontoc, Maasin and Limasawa). A total of 7,399 girls and women reached with SRH services. Safe deliveries reached 4,345 women through four (4) Emergency Maternity Tent Facilities (EMTF), two (2) Women's Health on Wheels (WHow) in hard-to-reach areas equipped with 28 emergency reproductive health kits. Sea Ambulance supported referrals from hard-to-reach areas. A total of 2,350 pregnant and postpartum women benefited from cash for health, amounting to \$93,988.00. Community awareness on integrated information on SRH, GBV, and MHPSS through 32 RHMM Reproductive Health Missions reached 2,925 people. Regional and provincial SRH / GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanisms activated to support the mobilisation of multi-sectoral initiatives delivering lifesaving SRH services. The local health staff regained confidence and agency through capacity building initiative and incentives.

Gender based violence services reached 84,495 people through GBV risk mitigation and response services. Ten women friendly spaces (WFS) established to support GBV case management and psychosocial support through 268 trained WFS facilitators. Ten GBV referral pathways established plus Information Education and Communication (IEC). The project supported 1,500 selected vulnerable women and girls including survivors of GBV with unconditional cash for protection amounting to \$360,000 as safety nets. Dignity kits, solar radios and solar lamps provided to 12,125 women and girls to ensure to ensure ease of access to other services. The project continued to engage the community in GBV risk mitigation through awareness raising and radio messages. These also included information about GBV services to ensure that survivor's safe referrals for services. The GBV awareness-raising sessions through radio messaging and

GBV core services reached 27,414 people. The WFS facilitators also conducted community outreaches that reached 39,640 (20,773 women and girls, 18,867 men and boys) with a focus on information about GBV services, GBV risk mitigation and human rights.

3. Changes and Amendments

There were no major changes to the original plan apart from the end date of the project. UNFPA however did expand some of the service delivery areas where a) the target number of beneficiaries had been exhausted or b) where agreement or support of the local government was not granted after consultation. In these cases, assessments were made in adjoining municipalities or barangay and additional beneficiaries reached with services or interventions made in expanded locations.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence									
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	40,392	5,000	9,598	5,000	59,990	48,578	20,263	8,572	7,082	84,495
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	40,392	5,000	9,598	5,000	59,990	48,578	20,263	8,572	7,082	84,495
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	634	78	151	78	941	729	304	88	106	1,227

Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive 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	2,350	0	0	0	2,350	6,902	0	497	0	7,399
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,350	0	0	0	4,350	6,902	0	497	0	7,399
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	68	0	0	0	68	111	0	0	0	111

* 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 dignity kits, solar lamps, and solar radios have benefitted not just the women and girls who directly provided with the items, but their immediate and extended families who live in the same house. They were able to share these items to others in the household. For women and girls provided with cash assistance, the money spent on the mothers' and the neonates' needs. Some of the cash used to buy food for the family and children's school supplies.

Information awareness raising and radio messaging also touched those in the community who are not direct targets. These include women of other ages aside from the usually targeted women of reproductive age (WRA) and adolescent girls as well as men of other ages. Moreover, information sessions also reached community members and local leaders, among others.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Ensuring continuity of life-saving services for Sexual and Reproductive Health and access to multi-sectoral services to mitigate and respond to Gender-Based Violence to address the unique needs of women, girls, persons with disabilities and other at-risk populations.			
Project objective	Ensuring continuity of life-saving services for Sexual and Reproductive Health and access to multi-sectoral services to mitigate and respond to Gender-Based Violence to address the unique needs of women, girls, persons with disabilities and other at-risk populations.			
Output 1	Continued availability of essential life-saving sexual and reproductive health services through strengthened SRH coordination, including provision of commodities and medical supplies			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Regional and provincial SRH sub-clusters supported to mobilise multi sector initiatives to provide life-saving SRH services. (regional and provincial sub-clusters)	5	5	Partners' Meeting
Indicator 1.2	Number of live births assisted by a skilled health personnel	1,500	4,345	Facility reports from Partners' Report and Database
Indicator 1.3	Number of pregnant and postpartum women and women of reproductive age including adolescent girls supported by temporary maternity clinics and repaired functional	2,000	4,917	Partners' Report and UNFPA's Monitoring and Database

	health facilities and Reproductive Health Medical Missions			
Indicator 1.4	H.1a Number of emergency health kits delivered to healthcare facilities (Reproductive Health Kits distributed to support Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care)	13	28	Delivery Receipt
Indicator 1.5	Number of Reproductive Health Medical Missions in severely affected areas	6	32	Partners' Report and RHMM Database

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The project reached more targets compared to the indicators due to the community wide awareness about availability of services, and the numerous medical missions that created a routine and the community were able to access the services.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement and deployment of one (1) unit mobile birthing facility with staff complement as an alternative service delivery model (including staff support to EMTF) to respond in the aftermath of humanitarian emergencies	UNFPA and PSRP
Activity 1.2	Ensure the continuity of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services and systems strengthening in the communities affected by Super Typhoon Rai, with protection against gender-based violence following an integrated SRH-GBV approach	UNFPA, PSRP, Plan International and World Vision
Activity 1.3	Provision of support to maternity and health facilities through repairs and equipping	Plan International and World Vision
Activity 1.4	Conduct of Reproductive Health Medical Missions in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas	Plan International and World Vision

Output 2 Social and economic impact of Typhoon Odette on vulnerable pregnant women and adolescents mitigated

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	Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (Number of people with	2,350	2,350	Partners' Report and UNFPA's Monitoring and Database

	cash (pregnant and postpartum women)			
Indicator 2.2	Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	\$93,988	\$93,386	Partners' Report and UNFPA's Monitoring and Database
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description			Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of Cash Assistance to pregnant and postpartum women to access ANC, FBD and PFPF			World Vision and Plan International

Output 3	Women and girls, particularly GBV survivors access life-saving, survivor-centred multi-sectoral GBV services in a safe, confidential and timely manner			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of service providers mobilised to provide life-saving multi- sectoral GBV risk mitigation and response services	40	288	Partners' Report and UNFPA's Monitoring and Database
Indicator 3.2	Number of safe spaces and/or centres constructed or rehabilitated	10	10	Partners' Report and UNFPA's Monitoring and Database
Indicator 3.3	Number of community-based women and youths organised to provide psychosocial support interventions, entry points for GBV reporting and referral to services, and community GBV risk mitigation intervention	200	268	Partners' Report
Indicator 3.4	Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (Number of at risk women supported with cash assistance for protection risk mitigation)	1,500	1,500	Partners' Report

Indicator 3.5	Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	\$360,000	\$360,000	Partners' Report
Indicator 3.6	Number of women and girls reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services (Number of women and girls reached by lifesaving messages on SRH, GBV, PSEA and MHPSS)	43,290	57,150	Partners' Report
Indicator 3.7	Number of men and boys reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services (Number of men and boys reached by lifesaving messages on SRH, GBV, PSEA and MHPSS)	10,000	21,378	Partners' Report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		For indicator 3.1, the UNFPA was able to partner with UNICEF in training and other capacity development activities for government duty-bearers; for indicators 3.3, 3.6 and 3.7, the implementing partners were able to maximize the funds to expand the reach to more beneficiaries.		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1.1	Provision of mobile Women's Health on Wheels (WHoW) delivering multi-sectoral, integrated SRH (Maternal Health/Family Planning) and GBV response services in hard-to-reach areas	Plan International-Philippine Society for Responsible Parenthood (PSRP)
Activity 3.1.2	Setting-up and refurbishment of severely damaged Women and Children Protection Units and the Philippine National Police- Women and Children Protection Centre (PNP-WCPC)	Plan International
Activity 3.1.3	Deployment of GBV response and risk mitigation- trained personnel to provide life-saving GBV response services, in particular clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence (CMR-IPV) and psychosocial support interventions to GBV survivors	Plan International
Activity 3.2.1	Provision of 3 computer sets for the PNP-WCPC to facilitate immediate recording and filing of case(s) in court with survivors' consent	Coalition Against Trafficking of Women in the Asia Pacific (CATW-AP)
Activity 3.2.2	Establishment of Women-Friendly Spaces in 10 severely affected areas	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions

		(WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Activity 3.2.3	Provision of dignity kits with solar lamps and solar radios to target women and adolescent girls	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Activity 3.3.1	Organising internally displaced women and youth and orienting them on how to manage WFS (i.e provision of psychological first aid to women and girls, conduct security patrolling in transitional sites/ displacement sites and affected communities, provide safe accompaniment to GBV survivors)	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Activity 3.3.2	Provide cash for work for Women Friendly Space Facilitators	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Activity 3.4	Provision of cash assistance for protection to GBV survivors undergoing case management and at-risk women	Coalition Against Trafficking of Women in the Asia Pacific (CATW-AP)
Activity 3.5	Conduct of awareness-raising sessions for women and girls in communities by Women-Friendly Space facilitators on GBV risk mitigation and access to services (face to face and radio based)	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.); Coalition Against Trafficking of Women in the Asia Pacific (CATW-AP), ACCORD, MARADECA
Activity 3.6	Conduct of awareness-raising sessions for men and boys in communities by Women-Friendly Space facilitators on GBV risk mitigation and prevention, (face to face and radio-based)	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA

Output 4 Coordinated delivery of inter-agency and multi-sectoral GBV risk mitigation and response established

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

Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target		
Indicator 4.1	Number of referral pathways established and regularly updated	10	27	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Indicator 4.2	Number of people benefitting from core GBV services (Number of at-risk people benefitting from GBV prevention and response services)	5,000	27,414	Plan International - Women Enablers Advocates & Volunteers for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS, Inc.), ACCORD, MARADECA
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		For indicator 4.1, the provinces decided to use the referral mechanisms developed for the CERF areas and customized and applied them to other municipalities within the provinces; for indicator 4.2, the support provided in the form of more active referral and human resource. The communitywide awareness about GBV services and risk mitigation sessions was a catalyst to access to most of the services		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1.1	Strengthen and/or deploy GBV personnel to guide implementation of an inter-agency, multi-sectoral GBV programme response	UNFPA, GBV-Subcluster, Provincial Social Welfare and Development (PSWDO)		
Activity 4.1.2	Conduct of service mapping and development/updating of GBV referral pathways	UNFPA, GBV-Subcluster, Provincial Social Welfare and Development (PSWDO)		
Activity 4.2	Conduct dissemination activities on referral pathways and orient members of inter-agency protection mechanisms at village and city/municipal level on rights-based, culturally sensitive and survivor-centred GBV prevention and response measures. The referral pathways will be shared with other clusters.	UNFPA, GBV-Subcluster, Provincial Social Welfare and Development (PSWDO)		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

The inter cluster needs assessment that informs the humanitarian needs priorities involved in the community at the onset of the disaster. UNFPA was part of the team that conducted community consultations in Dinagat Islands and South Leyte. Women and girls were also consulted on the items of the Dignity Kits and Maternity Kits that customised in accordance with the cultural expectations. Consultations conducted before the establishment of the Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) to promote buy in and ownership.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Community feedback sessions conducted by staff through focus group discussions and provided responses. A Post Distribution Monitoring survey conducted with the beneficiaries of dignity kits, solar lamps, solar radios; cash voucher assistance, and clients of reproductive health medical missions, to get their feedback on implementation of the activities. Focus group discussions conducted with women and girls who attend the WFS sessions to get their feedback on the WFS programming.

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

UNFPA ensured that all staff undertook the mandatory PSEA training and IPs were oriented on PSEA. The WFS facilitators trained on PSEA were able to conduct community awareness on PSEA. Reporting mechanisms on PSEA mainstreamed in the GBV referral pathway especially for PSS and medical services before further referrals. The PSEA National Hotline was part of the GBV referral pathways that were popularised in Odette Response Areas and supported by Caraga's RIACAT and GBV-CP sub cluster.

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

The project purposely targeted women, girls and those at risk for GBV especially not just as beneficiaries but partners in the community. Women and girls capacitated to lead gender mainstreaming in their communities through advocates of GBV prevention and mitigation

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

People with disabilities, in particular women with disabilities, were encouraged during community awareness to access services. The mobile services supported access to services for PWD due to proximity of the services. The post distribution assessments included PWDs, and their views documented

f. Protection:

The GBV component of the project, especially the risk mitigation component of the project was to ensure that protection of women and girls was paramount including protection from risks of GBV. The cash for protection and health was a risk mitigation measure and community risk awareness sessions contributed to protection of women

g. Education:

There was no formal education in this project, however informal knowledge gain conducted through all the community structures. The barangay health workers and WFS facilitators all gained knowledge on GBV and SRH. IEC material at the community level promoted knowledge gain

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](#).

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	4,084

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.

Yes, planned: 3,700. Cash for Health for 2350 pregnant and lactating women with priority on those internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the super typhoon Rai; Cash for Work for 234 facilitators of the Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) who were selected from among volunteer IDPs and were tasked to manage the WFS and to provide women and girls in the community, including GBV survivors, with important information for their protection and health, with referrals for further services, as well as with psychosocial support; Cash for Protection for 1500 GBV survivors as a GBV prevention measure and as well as help survivors who choose to escape from perpetrators by improving their access to emergency and lifesaving assistance.

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
Activity 2.1 Cash for health	2,350	US\$ 93,988	Health	Unrestricted
Activity 3.2.2 Cash for Work	234	US\$ 54,289.85	Protection	Unrestricted
Activity 3.4 Cash for Protection	1,500	US\$ 360,000	Protection	Unrestricted

1. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UNFPA's Cash Voucher Assistance in Dinagat Islands	https://web.facebook.com/UNFPAPh/photos/a.230912670334742/5312909015468390/
Facility Repair	https://web.facebook.com/UNFPAPh/photos/a.230912670334742/5304934389599186
Typhoon Response 6 Months On	https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/resources/typhoon-odette-response-six-months-situation-report-9-0
Birthing Hope Amidst the Storm	https://plan-international.org/philippines/case-studies/birthing-hope-amidst-the-storm/
Surviving Rough Waters: How mothers overcame Typhoon Odette	https://plan-international.org/philippines/case-studies/surviving-rough-waters-how-mothers-overcame-typhoon-odette/

Typhoon Odette Humanitarian Response: Y-PEER Pilipinas	https://www.facebook.com/1324764660/posts/pfbid02Je4FGJRzASAh9591nqzDnAH1AqiVtQzdgUzDSsxu32vYgAt5Bk7hmX4eHBEi1sYHI/?sfnsn=mo&extid=a&mibextid=2hbdlt
On UNFPA Response in Southern Leyte	https://twitter.com/UNFPAPh/status/1489177511049457664
UNFPA Philippines - Typhoon Odette (Rai) Response Snapshot	https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/publications/unfpa-philippines-typhoon-odette-rai-response-snapshot
UNFPA - Putting humanitarian heroes in the spotlight: Gender-based Violence Coordinator Kai Jimenez	https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/news/unfpa-putting-humanitarian-heroes-spotlight-gender-based-violence-coordinator-kai-jimenez-0
Hope on Wheels	https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/news/hope-wheels

3.3 Project Report 21-RR-CEF-059

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection - Child Protection Education	CERF project code:	21-RR-CEF-059
Project title:	Ensuring access to lifesaving WASH, child protection, and education supplies and services with an integrated child survival development and protection framework in communities affected by Typhoon Rai		
Start date:	20/12/2021	End date:	19/06/2022
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\$ 11,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 120,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,396,045
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 1,470,459
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 1,379,199
	National NGOs		US\$ 91,260
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF and its partners provided life-saving WASH, child protection and education assistance to vulnerable communities affected by Super Typhoon Rai in 12 municipalities in 3 provinces in the CARAGA and Eastern Visayas regions.

The project assisted a total of 95,538 people, exceeding the 80,000 targets. This includes 27,815 women, 27,143 men, and 40,580 children, with 2,054 persons with disabilities. Increased access to safe water and sanitation, supported by proactive hygiene promotion, prevented outbreaks of diarrhoea and other WASH-related diseases. Support for education services restored children's learning and contributed to the psychosocial recovery of affected children and the reopening of face-to-face classes in schools that had been closed since March 2020.

For WASH, the largest sectoral component, 91% of the target population was provided access to safe water through provision of supplies and repair of damaged community water systems. More than 88% received hygiene and COVID-19 kits, including more than 28,000 women/girls benefitting from menstrual hygiene materials (MHM). Furthermore, over 100% of the target population was reached with medical supplies and equipment extended to community health facilities and through deployment of mobile medical teams. Partners used the strategy of a Mobile Hardware (to bring toilet materials to HH) and the Sanitation Caravan to reach remote communities to essential hygiene messages and practices. As a result, some IP communities that never had access to sanitation, now benefit from access to safe HH toilets.

In Education, 12,912 children benefitted from receiving individual learning materials. Over 127% of target children accessed formal or non-formal education through temporary learning spaces and other support to restore learning.

For Child Protection, 29,633 people (children, women, men) benefitted, exceeding the 15,000 targets (revised from original planned 50,000 at CERF mid-year review). More than 10,000 people (9,940 children, 166 women, 28 men) or 191% above target, received mental health care services to assist recovery from the trauma of the typhoon through establishment of 9 child-friendly spaces with learning and play materials, handwashing facilities, and mobile services to remote villages and trained caregivers and social workers. 230% (11,497 reached out of the 5,000 planned).

3. Changes and Amendments

WASH

UNICEF originally planned to extend WASH support to evacuation centres, and the facilities installation was supposed to be for communal use rather than individual households. However, most camps closed just a few weeks after the typhoon struck; displaced people opted to go back to their communities and stay with relatives to start repairing their damaged houses. Adapting to this change in context, UNICEF and its WASH partners revised their approach. Household sanitation repair kits (SRKs) were distributed instead to replace communal latrines and other WASH facilities. In Surigao City, 450 individuals who relocated in a transitory site in Barangay Cagnio were also supported in partnership with IOM.

In Southern Leyte, distribution of sanitation repair materials was accomplished through restricted cash transfers. The change in strategy ensued after further consultation with target beneficiaries. This change resulted in a more sustainable sanitation solution, allowing communities to recover some of the loss in sanitation gains prior to the typhoon. In many cases the funding contributed to moving communities from G0 sanitation levels to G1 ZOD.

Child Protection

There was a reduction in the number of target beneficiaries from 50,000 to 15,000. This change was requested at mid-year review to correct an error in beneficiary calculations.

Education

Additional beneficiaries were able to access the education supplies provided, and additional participants were accommodated to participate in trainings to maximize the resources. However, for Indicator 3.2, some supplies procured were used for shared purposes rather than for individual purposes, thus a lower result.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Education									
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	835	119	6,742	7,303	14,999	167	662	6,470	6,582	13,881
Total	835	119	6,742	7,303	14,999	167	662	6,470	6,582	13,881

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	17	2	135	146	300	0	1	557	592	1,150
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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	4,000	4,000	4,639	3,039	15,678	148	149	76	77	450
Host communities	16,000	16,000	18,556	12,156	62,712	27,667	26,994	20,226	20,201	95,088
Other affected people	0	0	805	805	1,610	0	0	1,295	1,294	2,589
Total	20,000	20,000	24,000	16,000	80,000	27,815	27,143	21,597	21,572	98,127

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	400	400	480	320	1,600	858	863	164	170	2,055
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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.

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	16,000	16,000	8,640	9,360	50,000	10,285	5,855	6,841	6,652	29,633
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,000	16,000	8,640	9,360	50,000	10,285	5,855	6,841	6,652	29,633
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	320	320	173	187	1,000	1	0	1	5	7

* 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

Government teams at provincial and municipal levels benefitted from their full involvement in the planning and implementation and their exposure to international norms and standards expected to improve the government's preparedness and response to emergencies.

WASH

WASH interventions supported by CERF were complemented with hygiene promotion, reaching more than 500,000 people, often covering entire communities, not just specific target population. These initiatives also included COVID-19 infection prevention and control. UNICEF leveraged other funds received from other sources to complement and reach more people in affected communities with hygiene promotion, including members of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, older people, pregnant and lactating women, indigenous people. A range of promotion strategies were utilized to mitigate lock downs and social distancing, to distribution of IEC materials, were employed by partners.

Some WASH key interventions also included governance activities to increase ownership and sustainability. For example, community WASH committees, composed mostly of women, were formed; barangay health workers and nutrition scholars were trained, grouped and supported to roll out hygiene promotion across villages; toilet construction monitors were formed and trained for the distribution of SRKs. These enabling environment activities were carried out in collaboration with rural sanitary inspectors and municipal health officers in the project's target sites delivering a WASH sector system strengthening dimension to the response.

The mobile medical teams deployed to provide services to prevent and treat diarrhoea and other emergency-related illnesses also provided a holistic package of health interventions for children and mothers, including antenatal consults, vaccination, and counselling on health, nutrition, hygiene, and COVID-19. Two mobile medical teams were deployed to provide services to two cities and seven municipalities across the Provinces of Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, and Dinagat Islands.

Education

A total of 969 school personnel, child development workers, and LGU personnel benefitted from a refresher course on Education in Emergencies that was developed and approved by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Care and Development Council. This strengthened their capacities to improve their response to the current emergency and preparedness and response to future emergencies.

Child Protection

There was a transfer of skills and knowledge as well as influx of innovative ideas when the regional and local child protection actors at the provincial, municipal, city, and village levels were mobilized and capacitated to implement child protection and gender-based violence interventions for emergency response. Some innovations applied by the communities and schools were organizing of local psychosocial support groups, use of combined traditional and digital platforms to widen the reach, and youth dialogues with their local officials to gain their support and commitments. This increased their confidence and deepened their understanding on CP and GBV that led to strengthening of child protection systems, delivery of services including case management and referral pathways, development of policies and plans, inclusion in local budgets as well as increased ability to prepare, prevent and respond to future emergency situations. Likewise, community- and school-based interventions created awareness especially among the young population who are into digital space expanding the advocacy in multiple ways. Organized youth groups also resulted to youth-led community projects such as coastal clean-up drive, feeding programs, sportsfest, and community gardening.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective

Address the immediate and lifesaving needs on WASH, Child Protection, and Education in target municipalities in Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, and Southern Leyte.

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water as per agreed sector/cluster coordination standards and norms (through the provision of emergency water kits)	80,000	72,414	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.2	WS.8b Number of people who have received water treatment supplies and can demonstrate appropriate utilisation (Number of people provided with hygiene kits or key hygiene items, including on COVID-19 infection, prevention and control items)	80,000	70,646	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.3	SP.1b Number of people benefiting from menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits	24,000	28,222	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.4	WS.7b Number of people who are using sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use	48,000	41,448	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.5	WS.9b Number of people who report directly using safe and dignified toilet/latrines with functional handwashing facilities	24,000	14,442	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.6	Number of healthcare facilities equipped with WASH facilities	10	13	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.7	Number of healthcare facilities provided with institutional cleaning and disinfection kits	10	19	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	
Indicator 1.8	Number of schoolchildren with access to WASH supplies and facilities in learning centres piloting face-to-face classes	1,610	2,589	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member	

Indicator 1.9	Number of learning centres participating in the pilot face-to-face classes with access to COVID-19 cleaning and disinfection kits	14	14	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member
Indicator 1.10	Number of people reached by medical supplies and services to address acute watery diarrhoea and related common illnesses-	87,200	95,088	Distribution list; progress and final reports of implementing partners; pictures; trip reports of UNICEF staff member

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	<p>Indicators 1.1 to 1.3, 1.5 - There are under-achievements in household-focussed interventions, e.g., distributions of kits, based on actual number of household members being lower (4.1 persons/household) than what was planned (5 persons/household) following estimate from the Philippine Statistics Authority.</p> <p>Indicators 1.4 and 1.5 - The strategy was revised from communal facilities in evacuation centres, projected to have higher beneficiary count, to household level interventions. Confronted with major challenges related to procurement (e.g., availability of supplies in the affected regions), and transport to island municipalities and provinces, (e.g., limited type of commercial vessels, gale warnings issued at the slightest change in sea conditions), implementation of construction-related activities was delayed. Distribution of SRKs, for example, were completed before the CERF deadline but actual toilet repairs are still ongoing in some places. Households whose houses were significantly damaged understandably prioritised re-construction of their shelters over sanitation facilities. With the high number of damaged houses in the affected regions, skilled labour was in short supply.</p> <p>Indicator 1.10 - The initial target included people to be reached by health facilities provided with medical supplies as well as medical teams extending mobile services. The medical teams expanded their services beyond the reach of the supported facilities resulting in overachievement of targets.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provision of emergency family water kits (water containers + water disinfectant)	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.2	Distribution of expanded family hygiene and dignity kits, with provisions for COVID19 prevention and control	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.3	Distribution of MHM items as part of the family hygiene and dignity kits	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.4	Support to re-establishment of damaged community water systems/sources: disinfection and repair of wells/springs/handpumps Provision of materials and technical assistance to ensure water quality monitoring in evacuation centres and of damaged/repared water sources in critical communities	Action Against Hunger, Samaritan's Purse, Plan International
Activity 1.5	Setting up of temporary/semi-permanent latrines in critical evacuation centres/communities Installation of additional bathing cubicles and handwashing facilities in critical evacuation centres/communities	Action Against Hunger, Samaritan's Purse, ACTED, Plan International (<i>noting that the activity was modified to distribution of SRKs</i>)
Activity 1.6	Support to repair and installation of WASH facilities in healthcare centres and COVID-19 community treatment and quarantine centres	Action Against Hunger, Plan International

Activity 1.7	Distribution of institutional cleaning and disinfection kits to healthcare facilities and COVID-19 community treatment and quarantine facilities	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.8	Provision of essential hygiene materials and basic WASH facilities to learning centres participating in the pilot resumption of face-to-face classes	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.9	Provision of COVID-19 institutional cleaning and disinfection kits to learning centres participating in the pilot resumption face-to-face classes	Action Against Hunger, Plan International
Activity 1.10	Procurement and distribution of life-saving medical supplies and provision of services to address acute watery diarrhoea and related common illnesses	Action Against Hunger, Plan International

Output 2 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 2.1	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and psycho-social support services	5,300	10,134	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Documentation includes attendance sheets and photos.
Indicator 2.2	CP.1 Number of unaccompanied or separated children identified and assisted, including family tracing and reunification (%)	100	0	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits.
Indicator 2.3	CC.1 Number of frontline aid workers (e.g. partner personnel, social workers, teachers, WASH frontline aid workers) who received short refresher training to support programme implementation in child protection and PSEA.	50	142	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Documentation includes attendance sheets and photos.

Indicator 2.4	PP.1a Number of referral pathways established and regularly updated ⁹ (municipal level referral pathways)	9	15	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Printed tarpaulins displayed in strategic sites.
Indicator 2.5	PS.2 Number of people benefitting from core GBV services (e.g. case management, psycho-social support, clinical management of rape, PEP, etc.)	50	19	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Documentation such as intake forms.
Indicator 2.6	CC.2 Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services (on CP, PSEA and GBV)	5,000	11,497	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Documentation such as attendance sheets and photos, and online views and interactions.
Indicator 2.7	AP.2a Number of affected people who state that they are aware of feedback and complaints mechanisms established for their use	5,000	7,841	Monitoring tools based on weekly reporting by IPs, validated by UNICEF's Consultants in the field, through bi-weekly updating meetings, and quarterly programmatic visits. Filled-up feedback forms.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>On Indicator 2.1, a total of 2,437 adolescents participated in the youth-led peer-to-peer group activities using <i>Usap Tayo</i> Flip Chart and MHPSS Peer Support Playbook. This is to ensure that adolescents and youth are provided with MHPSS services appropriate for their specific needs and concerns.</p> <p>On Indicator 2.2, though this is a standard indicator, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the lead government agency for Protection Cluster, confirmed no case of unaccompanied and separated children in TY Rai/Odette affected areas in CARAGA and Southern Leyte, thus, no response is done except continuous monitoring. This can be</p>		

attributed to the preparedness and experience of the two regions in previous emergencies.

On Indicator 2.5, these are the monitored CP/GBV cases by our implementing partners referred by local government agencies and service providers for financial support. Given the sensitivity of such cases and the challenges surrounding the confidentiality and unreported/underreported, very few would come out and seek help.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provide community-based mental health and psychosocial support to affected girls, boys, parents/caregivers, teachers including establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), while observing safety protocols prescribed by the Health cluster. CFS implementation includes mobilizing community and youth volunteers and as needed, mobile youth volunteers; and helplines to facilitate access to MHPSS.	CFSI and ABS-CBN Bantay Bata 163
Activity 2.2	Support to LGUs for the promotion and implementation of SOPs and facilitate continuity of child protection services.	CFSI and ABS-CBN Bantay Bata 163
Activity 2.3	Mapping of social service workforce responding to emergency	CFSI
Activity 2.4	Support to Women and Child Protection Units and other CP service providers in providing child protection services (child-centred, integrated medical, psychological, and legal services for children and women survivors of violence) including provision of medical supplies and equipment to ensure continued functionality.	CFSI
Activity 2.5	Refresher training course on child protection and PSEA (SEA involving humanitarians)	CFSI and ABS-CBN Bantay Bata 163
Activity 2.6	Awareness raising activities on Child Protection reporting mechanisms and prevention of VAC and GBV including PSEA	CFSI and ABS-CBN Bantay Bata 163
Activity 2.7	Community mobilization activities (with parents, caregivers, and children) to help in strengthening CP reporting mechanisms and prevention of VAC and GBV	CFSI
Activity 2.8	Establishing new and/or strengthening of existing feedback mechanisms that are accessible to affected population, closing the feedback loop	CFSI

Output 3 Children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality education and learning in safe and protected environments

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

Sector/cluster	Education			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Ed.1 Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education	6,360	8,132	Monitoring forms submitted by implementing partners; Programmatic Visits

				<p>conducted by staff and consultant;</p> <p>Regular coordination meeting with implementing partners;</p> <p>Delivery receipts and acknowledgement receipts of supplies received by beneficiaries;</p> <p>Photo documentation</p>
Indicator 3.2	Number of children receiving individual learning materials	14,045	12,912	<p>Monitoring forms submitted by implementing partners; Programmatic Visits conducted by staff and consultant;</p> <p>Regular coordination meeting with implementing partners;</p> <p>Delivery receipts and acknowledgement receipts of supplies received by beneficiaries; Photo documentation</p>
Indicator 3.3	CC.1 Number of teachers/ Child Development Workers who received short refresher training to support programme implementation	954	969	<p>Monitoring forms submitted by implementing partners; Programmatic Visits conducted by staff and consultant;</p> <p>Regular coordination meeting with implementing partners; Participation by staff and consultant in actual activities; Photo documentation</p>
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 3.1 – Additional beneficiaries were able to gain access to education supplies that were provided</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 – Some supplies procured were used for shared purposes rather than for individual purposes</p> <p>Indicator 3.3 - Additional participants were accommodated to participate in training activities to maximize the resources</p>		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Provision of Early Childhood Development Kits, Schools in a Box, Teacher Kits	Plan International, CFSI, Save the Children
Activity 3.2	Provision of Learn at Home ECCD Kits, contextualised storybook with age and developmentally-appropriate message on COVID-prevention, learner kits	Plan International, CFSI, Save the Children
Activity 3.3	Training of teachers and Child Development Workers on Education in Emergency	Plan International, CFSI, Save the Children

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁴:

In WASH, feedback from target households on their preference for individual toilets resulted in strategy modification, from communal to household approach. In the distribution of SRKs, households were consulted on materials they will need to repair their sanitation facilities, noting the limited allocation the project could afford for each household. In Southern Leyte, cash transfers were even applied to replace the SRKs as recommended by the beneficiaries. Repairing and rehabilitating broken water systems involved conduct of technical assessments that require discussions with end-users.

In addition, partners consulted young people on their needs and concerns which led to the organizing of sportsfest as a form of psychosocial support. Likewise, feedback on the low utilization of hotlines by young people led to the shift from online trainings to face-to-face and community-based trainings and awareness raising to further encourage them to avail of the hotline services and magnify the advocacy messages.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WASH partners set up feedback and complaints boxes in strategic areas in the communities where beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries alike can anonymously report issues and concerns. Visibility materials, e.g., tarpaulins, included hotline numbers, email addresses, and social media sites of partners. These proved effective: For example, in one village in Siargao Island, a community member texted that some households whose houses were totally damaged were excluded in the SRK distribution. This prompted the concerned partner to immediately reiterate selection criteria to the whole village for the distribution of repair kits which include reviewing capacity of households to raise counterparts.

For Education, implementing partners ensured that feedback forms are collected after each training activity. Feedback boxes were also placed in schools to gather feedback and recommendations on project implementation.

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

PSEA is fully integrated into all UNICEF partnership agreements, supply chain contracts and capacity-building activities for the staff, consultants, volunteers, vendors, and implementing partners. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on PSEA are produced, localized, and displayed in project sites. All partners have a low-risk rating following a PSEA assessment and have designated PSEA focal persons to ensure compliance to all core standards. The joint CP and GBV referral pathway include PSEA hotlines. Partners also ensure the mapping of referral services and/or directory of service providers in project sites to provide immediate support to victim-survivors. PSEA is mainstreamed as well in community-based orientations and awareness-raising activities.

⁴ 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:

To advocate for prevention measures against GBV, UNICEF collaborated with clusters to mainstream CP and GBV into their interventions. Safe access to WASH facilities is ensured for CFS users; school-based Child Protection Committees were capacitated on CP and GBV; and CFSs are used for Nutrition-related activities and served as entry points in detecting potential abuse cases. The *Safe and No Touch* are taught to young people so they can be empowered with information to protect themselves. Within the context of recovery and rehabilitation, the project has built the capacity of local government leaders, service providers, and local structures to address CP and GBV in emergencies from a system strengthening approach.

WASH response prioritized households with vulnerable women-members (single mothers, pregnant, lactating, elderly). Hygiene and dignity kits include MHM supplies. The provision of SRKs enabled households to repair their damaged toilets to restore privacy and dignity, especially for women and girls.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Implementing partners have gathered data on persons and children with disabilities and were prioritized in the access to services and supplies like water and hygiene kits, and toilet repair kits. P/CWD were also part of the selection criteria for the distribution of supplies. Moreover, CFS tents are installed in areas where PWDs can easily access but are safe, with enough light, away from busy roads, no hazards, among others. Children with disabilities have made use of the child-friendly spaces and interacted with other kids. The implementing partner closely coordinated with the MSWDOs for referrals and access to services. Partners identified, visited, and interviewed PWDs at their homes with the MSWDOs and assessed the needed services like provision of assistive devices. Disability data on CFS users has been culled out to further guide UNICEF on how to make the CFSs kits and its activities more inclusive, localized and context based.

f. Protection:

The convergence of Child Protection, WASH and Education in providing lifesaving supplies, services, and information to the affected population and especially targeting vulnerable and at-risk sectors has contributed to the rebuilding of a protective environment for the displaced communities. The rights of the affected and displaced populations have been put at the centre of the project design especially the right to live a life of dignity, respect, and free from any form of discrimination, violence, exploitation and abuse. The needs assessment conducted, the consultative approach, the mobilization of protection actors from different sectors and clusters, and the empowerment of the people themselves, especially the children, adolescents, youth, women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable sectors, resulted in: greater awareness and increased resilience, prevention and response measures are established with capacitated service providers, and provision of basic needs are met and enjoyed without discrimination.

g. Education:

The project acknowledges that urgent action is needed to prevent further losses in learning. The project design considered the need for inclusive quality education and learning in safe and protected environments; hence, activities were designed towards the restoration of and improved access to essential education services and learning continuity to safeguard the welfare, well-being, and development needs of children in affected communities.

A key consideration is the reestablishment of in-person educational activities to prevent the prolonged disruption of education due to the compounding effects of the typhoon and the pandemic. Education services and supplies were delivered and contributed to the mitigation of further interruptions to learning.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	3,936 (representative of benefitting households)

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.

In Southern Leyte, after extensive consultation with beneficiaries, conditional cash grants were provided to target households in lieu of SRK distribution so that they can purchase materials themselves to repair their damaged toilets. In Surigao del Norte, including Siargao Island, and in the Province of Dinagat Island, SRK distributions came with a minimal cash support that target households can utilize to hire skilled labour or as incentive that they can avail once repair of their toilets is completed.

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
Activity 1.5 Cash distribution for SRKs (Southern Leyte Province)	1,515	US\$ 120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Restricted
Activity 1.5 Cash distribution for labour counterpart/incentive for SRKs (CARAGA)	2,421	US\$ 20-30	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
School-in-a-box reaches Southern Leyte schools	FB , TW , IG
One month on – UNICEF CFS in Surigao	FB , TW , IG
One month on – UNICEF H&N tents in Siargao	FB , TW , IG
One month on – UNICEF education supplies in Dinagat	FB , TW , IG
One month on – UNICEF WASH supplies in Dinagat	FB , TW , IG
One month on – UNICEF CFS in Siargao	FB , TW , IG
One month after landfall - UNICEF's response on the ground	FB , TW , IG
Delivery of hygiene kits to Limasawa Island	FB , TW , IG
15-30s response update: Education	FB , TW , IG
Super Typhoon Odette WASH Emergency Response in Caraga	Website , FB , IG , TW
Stories from the field: Lenjie Concha	Website , FB , TW , IG
Affected children with disabilities in Siargao receive education supplies	FB , TW , IG
Stories from the field: Haelmae Escobido	Website , FB , TW
UNICEF Emergency Response helps Odette-stricken village in water crisis	Article: Web , FB , TW , IG Video: FB , TW , IG

Stories from the field: Reyn Ambag	Website , FB , TW , IG
Day in the life: Nicole goes back to in-person learning	FB , TW , IG
Child-friendly spaces in Caraga	FB , TW , IG
A family receives WASH supplies in Maasin City, Southern Leyte	FB , TW , IG
CFS Youth Animators	Article: Web , FB , TW , IG Video: FB , TW , IG
UNICEF Emergency Response in Limasawa: Octobre Family	FB , TW , IG
Water system rehabilitation - Maasin City, Southern Leyte	FB , TW , IG
WASH support in transitional shelters in Surigao	FB , TW , IG
Schools in Southern Leyte resume classes after Typhoon Odette	Web , FB , TW , IG
CFS Youth Volunteer in Siargao	FB , TW , IG
WASH training for community volunteers	Web , FB , TW , IG
Gender-based violence education sessions	FB , TW , IG
Daisy's story – a WASH volunteer in Siargao	Web , FB , TW , IG
CPERP Sportsfest in Surigao	FB

3.4 Project Report 21-RR-WFP-042

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Philippines
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance Common Services - Logistics Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	CERF project code:	21-RR-WFP-042
Project title:	Emergency food assistance and provision of common services in areas affected by Typhoon Rai		
Start date:	01/01/2022	End date:	30/06/2022
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\$ 25,800,000	
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 301,375	
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,999,527	
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 540,147	
	Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	International NGOs	US\$ 540,147	
	National NGOs	US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Food Assistance

Through CERF funding, WFP provided 25,380 households (approximately 126,900 individuals) affected by Typhoon Rai with cash-based-transfer (CBT); in Southern Leyte, Dinagat Islands and Siargao Island. Each household received PHP 2,900 (approximately USD 56) This represents USD 1,438,080 distributed directly to beneficiaries.

Based on WFP monitoring findings, the emergency assistance allowed for maintaining the food security indicators of beneficiaries. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) of beneficiaries at time of distribution and post-distribution shows a slight improvement, with a 1.6 percent increase in households with acceptable FCS and a 1.6 percent decrease in households with borderline and poor FCS.

Logistics

WFP has fulfilled 100 percent of the transportation requests received from government partners. Since the onset of Typhoon Rai, WFP has mobilized 668 trucks for government partners in the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) National Resource Operations Center (NROC), and Visayas Disaster Response Center (VDRC). This includes 164 trucks funded through CERF which transported 196,600 DSWD Family Food Packs, along with other various relief items such as Hygiene Kits, Kitchen Kits, Sleeping Kits, Family kits, laminated sacks and various donated items. For OCD, cargo transported includes Tarpaulins, Family Packs, Hygiene Kits, Generator Set, Clothes, and Blankets. WFP also set up temporary logistics hubs with Mobile Storage Units (MSU) which were handed over to DSWD for management. The hubs supported storage, consolidation, and onward transport of various relief items.

Emergency Telecommunications

In total, WFP established internet connectivity to support government and humanitarian responders in 24 sites across affected areas, with a daily average of more than 600 users. Connectivity at 4 common operational areas and 10 government coordination sites was established with CERF funding. Users included UN agencies, I/NGOs, government staff, and affected communities. WFP supported the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), the lead of the National Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), to install new Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSATs) and maintain existing installations across the affected areas. This included the installation of 12 VSAT terminals in Caraga and Southern Leyte.

3. Changes and Amendments

WFP and other agencies using cash as a modality faced challenges not initially foreseen when the CERF proposal was prepared in December 2021. New assessments conducted in early 2022 in places that were not reached in the aftermath of the Typhoon showed severe damage worse than initially projected and prompted the revision of the HNP in February 2022 and highlighted the slow recovery of markets and connectivity – which are key pre-conditions for implementation of cash assistance. Continued intermittent connectivity resulted in the limited availability of Financial Service Providers such as Western Union across all regions, especially Dinagat. Additional challenges included delays in obtaining beneficiary data from local authorities, additional consultations in Dinagat Islands with local authorities that were needed to start the distribution, as well as COVID-related movement restrictions. As a result of these challenges, the start of cash assistance distribution shifted to early March.

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

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications									
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	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	38,750	38,750	23,000	24,500	125,000	47,259	55,279	11,761	12,601	126,900
Total	38,750	38,750	23,000	24,500	125,000	47,259	55,279	11,761	12,601	126,900
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	608	608	361	385	1,962	1,004	1,036	308	329	2,677

* 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

Through the provision of logistics and telecommunications common services, this project supported the Government as well as a wide range of organizations including UN agencies, to facilitate the implementation of the humanitarian activities in response to the impact of Typhoon Rai. It is estimated that at least 600,000 individuals affected by the Typhoon have indirectly benefited from telecommunications and logistics support provided by WFP to other humanitarian partners.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	People affected by Typhoon Rai are able to meet their immediate food needs, and they benefit from enhanced logistics and telecommunications services provided to the Government and the humanitarian community to ensure timely and effective relief efforts.
Output 1	The poorest households – with emphasis on the most vulnerable (children, female headed households those with disability and the elderly) – affected by Typhoon Odette receive cash assistance sufficient to meet their immediate basic food requirements

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

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving food assistance (food and/or cash)	125,000	126,900	WFP Reports
Indicator 1.2	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	1,439,635	1,438,080	WFP Financial Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Slight variance in the number of beneficiaries and amount transferred is due to exchange rate fluctuations		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers to targeted boys, girls, men and women affected by Typhoon Rai	WFP, in partnership with CRS and CARE		
Activity 1.2	Monitoring, reporting and After Action Reviews	WFP		

Output 2	The relief efforts of the Government and the humanitarian community are supported through logistics support
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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	Percentage of transport requests fulfilled	100	100	WFP reports
Indicator 2.2	CS.3 Number of storage facilities/camps/sites (incl. mobile storage units/treatment centres) installed/maintained	4	3	WFP reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	While WFP had initially planned to set up 4 emergency hubs, 3 hubs were set up based on operational needs and in consultation with the Government.	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Establishment of Emergency Logistics hubs	WFP
Activity 2.2	Provision of transport capacity	WFP

Output 3 The relief efforts of the Government and the humanitarian community are supported through emergency telecommunications support

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

Sector/cluster Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of common operational areas covered by connectivity services	4	4	WFP reports
Indicator 3.2	Number of government coordination hubs covered by connectivity services	10	10	WFP reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance: N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Deploy connectivity services to be used by humanitarian community, responders and affected population in affected areas.	WFP
Activity 3.2	Support DICT to provide connectivity solutions to re-establish and extend the IT services in government coordination hubs.	WFP

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

WFP provided accessible channels for affected populations to ask questions, voice complaints and provide feedback on areas relevant to operations, in a safe and dignified manner. The feedback mechanisms (described under section 7.b.) was an opportunity to engage with communities and share timely information for corrective action to improve programming. All feedback received and monitoring findings were used to inform program management and decision-making and feed back into WFP communications activities. Key messages on how to provide feedback and clarifying beneficiary rights and entitlements were developed and presented through community outreach and visibility materials, disseminated by WFP and its partners.

WFP also ensured that beneficiaries were informed of their entitlements and about the frequency, timing, and location of distributions. To this end WFP conducted community orientation sessions and displayed information sign on activities sites.

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](#).

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP has an active community feedback and response mechanism (CFRM) that comprises two-way feedback channels (a hotline, a dedicated email address, help desks and feedback boxes) and proactive information provision. The hotline is centrally managed by WFP staff who speak the local languages and is accessible to all affected populations. Key messages on how to provide feedback and clarifying beneficiary rights and entitlements were developed and presented through community outreach and visibility materials, disseminated by WFP and its partners.

Throughout Typhoon Rai response, WFP received feedback via its hotline, cooperating partners, help desks and social media. WFP received a total of 2,709 feedback. 24 percent of the feedback received were from women and 19 percent from men; 57 percent of the CFRM users preferred not to have their gender recorded. Most of the feedback received was related to positive feedback, questions on targeting criteria, followed by request for data amendment

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

WFP maintains zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and ensures protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP Philippines is committed to ensuring safe and accessible reporting mechanisms that can receive and respond to incidents of alleged SEA. SEA complaints are given high priority and any person involved must act within 24 hours of receiving information. Reporting actions are referred to in WFP Philippines' PSEA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The SOP set out procedures for the protection from PSEA of beneficiaries and communities by WFP employees or those associated with the work of WFP. It includes raising awareness, mitigating risk, ensuring effective reporting of allegations, suspicions and concerns, and response. This SOP applies to all WFP personnel, personnel of cooperating partners, contractors, suppliers, Financial Service Providers, and daily workers. To enforce the SOP, WFP Philippines has two PSEA focal points in its Country Office in Manila, including one senior staff, and one focal point in each sub-office who have received training on preventing and protection from SEA.

WFP Philippines is an active member of the Philippine PSEA Task Force and participated in the development of a PSEA Task Force Facilitator's Training Manual in 2020. WFP is also a member of the PSEA network.

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

WFP considered the needs and vulnerabilities of different population groups in its response activities. These considerations are factored into WFP's approach to programmatic planning and implementation, from project design, activity site selection and modality selection, to beneficiary targeting and registration. Female-headed households, as well as pregnant women, girls and new mothers, are groups of particular concern. WFP worked with UNFPA to strengthen convergence on gender-based violence (GBV) referral pathways at WFP distribution sites.

To reduce the risks of discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation against women and girls, WFP ensured that activity sites were safe and easily accessible, considering travel distance and potential risks for women and girls in making the decision for the choice of locations.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Vulnerable families with people living with disabilities were identified and prioritized during beneficiary targeting. WFP also provided special arrangements during registration and distributions such as special lanes, safe passages, water, and waiting areas for persons with disabilities.

f. Protection

Protection was integrated into WFP's program design and implementation to ensure the safety, rights and dignity of all beneficiaries. WFP received support from a senior Protection Officer/Stand by Partner, that was deployed to WFP Philippines throughout Typhoon Rai response to strengthen protection mechanisms by providing recommendations, training and creating SOPs.

As part of its continued monitoring process, WFP conducted interviews with 1,866 beneficiaries, with questions on protection and AAP. Results indicated that:

- 99.9 percent of the respondents have signified that they have been accorded with proper respect during the distribution.
- 100 percent of the respondents have attested that the conditions at distribution sites can be considered as dignified.
- 99.7 percent of the respondents did not experience any security challenge related to WFP assistance.
- 96 percent of the participants were informed of the distribution dates prior to the distributions.

g. Education:

N/A

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	126,900

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.

WFP used the services of Western Union agents contracted under a long-term agreement as part of WFP's preparedness measure for any onset of an emergency. The cash assistance is delivered electronically using unique beneficiary coding (Money Transfer Control Number). This MTCN coding enables the recipient to cash out in the outlets of Western Union and its affiliated agencies such as MLhuillier, Cebuana Lhuillier, USSC, Palawan Express, pawn shops, and to load a Mobile Money Envelope (GCash), if preferred. Digital cash transfers are cost-efficient and auditable so that WFP knows that the money reaches the people it was intended for. With WFP systems in place, cash leaves a digital trail that ensures people receive the assistance. Digital controls also protect the people we serve and ensure that their data is protected.

WFP used DSWD's existing database for social protection programmes – Listahanan 3 (L3) – as an important tool and basis for targeting. Data sharing agreements have been concluded with DSWD at central and regional level. Where available, using L3 and other government/LGU lists in combination with community based final validation (applying WFP vulnerability criteria) has enabled WFP to register in SCOPE beneficiary lists that are rigorous and community representative and where complaints received from CFM have been minimal - although the exercise was longer which caused some delays.

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
Activity 1.1	126,900	US\$ 1,438,080	Food Security - Agriculture	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Press release "Nutrition at risk for Typhoon-hit Filipino families, WFP warns"	https://www.wfp.org/news/nutrition-risk-typhoon-hit-filipino-families-wfp-warns
Press release "WFP early recovery projects provide crucial support to communities devastated by 2021 Typhoon Odette"	https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-early-recovery-projects-provide-crucial-support-communities-devastated-2021-typhoon-odette
CERF AAR in Surigao	https://tinyurl.com/28dsaa7c
Facebook Post	https://www.facebook.com/wfp.philippines/videos/1512099466138874
CERF AAR in Surigao City	https://twitter.com/WFP_Philippines/status/1540211891142021120
Twitter Post	https://twitter.com/WFP_Philippines/status/1485557202803109892?s=20&t=81qw4zZoK5zexJXJh1WWrQ
Situation Reports	https://www.wfp.org/publications/situation-reports-philippines

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name		Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Implementing Partner*
			Extended Name	Acronym					
21-RR-IOM-037	Shelter & NFI	IOM	Catholic Relief Services	CRS	Yes	INGO	\$471,290	7-Feb-22	17-Jan-22
21-RR-IOM-037	Shelter & NFI	IOM	CARE Philippines	CARE	Yes	INGO	\$326,000	16-Feb-22	2-Feb-22
21-RR-FPA-035	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Plan International	Plan Int	Yes	INGO	\$512,312	8-Feb-22	8-Feb-22
21-RR-FPA-035	Health	UNFPA	World Vision	WV	Yes	NNGO	\$204,726	21-Jan-22	21-Jan-22
21-RR-FPA-035	Health	UNFPA	Philippine Society for Responsible Parenthood,	PSRP	Yes	NNGO	\$146,226	16-Feb-22	16-Feb-22
21-RR-FPA-035	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Coalition Against Trafficking of Women in the Asia Pacific (CATW-AP)	CATWAP	Yes	NNGO	\$429,724	19-Jan-22	19-Jan-22
21-RR-FPA-035	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Mindanao Organization for Socio-Economic Progress, Inc.	MOSEP	Yes	NNGO	\$29,998	7-Jun-22	7-Jun-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Samaritan's Purse	SP	Yes	INGO	\$347,933	14-Feb-22	14-Feb-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Action Against Hunger	AAH	Yes	INGO	\$316,146	31-Dec-22	30-Dec-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Plan International	Plan International	Yes	INGO	\$392,750	31-Jan-22	12-Jan-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	ACTED	ACTED	Yes	INGO	\$130,427	11-May-22	28-Apr-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Child Protection	UNICEF	Child and Family Services International	CFSI	Yes	INGO	\$157,085	19-Jan-22	11-Jan-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Child Protection	UNICEF	ABS-CBN Lingkod Kapamilya Foundation	ABS-CBN Lingkod	Yes	NNGO	\$91,260	4-Feb-22	28-Feb-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Education	UNICEF	Plan International	PIP	Yes	INGO	\$5,008	30-Jan-22	12-Jan-22
21-RR-CEF-059	Education	UNICEF	Save the Children	SCP	Yes	INGO	\$29,850	11-Feb-22	2-Feb-22
21-RR-WFP-042	Food Assistance	WFP	Catholic Relief Services	CRS	No	INGO	\$304,033	2-Mar-22	17-Feb-22
21-RR-WFP-042	Food Assistance	WFP	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere	CARE	No	INGO	\$236,114	31-Mar-22	15-Jan-22