

**TONGA
RAPID RESPONSE
VOLCANO
2022**

22-RR-TON-51406

Sanaka Samarasinha

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

13 December 2022

AAR participants: RC a.i. (RC currently on home leave); IOM, UNICEF, WFP (grant-receiving agency); OCHA OoP; RCO MCO Fiji.

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 CERF response targeted the most vulnerable population that was directly and indirectly impacted by the volcanic explosion and tsunami. This included the entire population of Tonga. The allocation focussed on the three main areas of life-saving intervention that had been identified by humanitarian agencies together with the Government of Tonga: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Emergency Telecommunications, and Multi-purpose Cash Assistance.

At the beginning of the response, the number of humanitarian staff on the ground and pre-positioned items in-country was insufficient. Tonga had at the same time its first COVID-19 community transmission and lockdown. Strict protocols were put in place in order to prevent its population from being exposed to community transmission, therefore only a very small deployment of humanitarian experts was possible at the time, and delivery of relief items were “contact-less”. Moreover, the Government of Tonga imposed a 72-hour quarantine requirement for all cargo arriving in-country, except for water. This means that coordination of the relief effort (including shipment of items) and technical assistance required reliable communication lines, which constituted an additional issue, as the impact from the eruption caused the underwater communications cable to break, leaving most parts of Tonga without communication and internet access.

The Multi-purpose Cash assistance was the first cash assistance provided by the humanitarian response in the aftermath of the eruption and was sequenced with cash assistance provided by the Tongan Red Cross. Thus, the CERF cash assistance support was an important bridging arrangement.

Significant support had been received by Tonga bilaterally in several sectors, but there was limited assistance to WASH and Emergency Telecommunications and almost no assistance to the community for their immediate needs through cash. The Pacific Humanitarian Team had identified these as the main priorities for a CERF response.

Agencies worked closely with government counterparts and local NGOs to ensure that the assistance complemented local systems, was cost-effective and had maximum impact. This assessment also brought to light the need for continued support to ensure that clusters are better prepared and coordinated, both internally, as well as with local government agencies and actors, to ensure faster more timely support is provided to affected communities. The CERF allocation provided much needed, added value in a time when in-country resources, response capacities, aid agency budgets and donor capabilities were stretched to the limit due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

CERF's Added Value:

CERF led to fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries allowing agencies to deliver humanitarian assistance quickly. The flexibility of the CERF helped respond to time-critical needs and improved coordination among the humanitarian community allowing partners to jointly consider new needs and the required deployment, including working closely with government counterparts. Considering that Tonga was experiencing its first community transmission of COVID-19.

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

Yes

Partially

No

Grant receiving agencies felt this CERF was the fastest Rapid Response Allocation approved. CERF-funded supplies for WASH were acknowledged as the first to have reached Tonga. Below are the approximate timelines of the process: the Volcano erupted on the 15th of January; a concept note was submitted on the 1st of February, the ERC agreed to a CERF Allocation of USD 1m on the 3rd of February, the Chapeau and project proposals followed on the 10th of February; initial feedback was received from the CERF on the 12th of February, and all three CERF approval letters were sent on the 16th of February to the respective agencies.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

All three grant-receiving agencies recognized that the CERF met critical time needs. IOM noted that the 'multi-purpose' cash assistance provided the beneficiaries with the flexibility to support diverse needs. Furthermore, CERF-funded supplies for WASH were acknowledged as the first to have reached Tonga.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The quality and frequency of coordination, particularly between humanitarian actors and government entities leading the humanitarian response, improved at the National district level. Information and data exchange became more frequent and more efficient as priority activities were identified and planned. At the PHT-level, various ad hoc meetings were organized on top of the regular meeting schedule, ensuring an adequate consultation process of concerned agencies as well as all other humanitarian stakeholders responding outside this CERF envelope.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The response to the Volcanic eruption was complex as Tonga was hit with its first COVID-19 community transmission at the same time. UNICEF and IOM answered 'partially' to this question: having to mobilize resources for two responses at the same time impacted the overall resource mobilization which was on-going by grant-receiving agencies.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

This CERF allocation supported national protection and coordination systems. Focussing a) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence and empowerment; and b) programmes targeting disabled people. Education in protracted crisis did not apply, as the Volcano and Tsunami were sudden onsets. Other aspects of protection were addressed through regular programming. At the sector level, lessons from previous cyclone responses and global best practices that ensured accessibility and promote protection and safety of People with disabilities (PwD) have been used to develop regional WASH Cluster standards, which has been adhered to in the implementation of this allocation. The cash component of this CERF allocation supported the gathering of data on PwD.

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 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	4,030,000
CERF	1,000,600
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	1,000,600

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	22-RR-IOM-003	Multi-Purpose Cash	250,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-006	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	500,600
WFP	22-RR-WFP-007	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	250,000
Total			1,000,600

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	\$614,745
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	186,292
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	199,563
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	385,855
Total	1,000,600

* 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:

The Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai underwater volcano struck Tonga on the evening of 15 January 2022. The ashfall from the volcano eruption and a subsequent tsunami caused widespread damage within the island a total number of 84,000 people have been affected by the eruption and following tsunami – that's 84% of the entire population of Tonga. In terms of the impact of the airborne ash – 99% of the entire Tongan population of 105,000 people have been impacted nearly the total of the country's population, making this event one of the worst disasters ever to hit the Pacific region.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$1 million from the CERF's Rapid Response window for the immediate commencement of life-saving activities. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide assistance to 26,477 people, including 9,996 women, 6,175 men, 14,481 children, and including 541 people with disabilities with multi-purpose cash, water, sanitation and hygiene, and emergency telecommunication.

People Directly Reached:

All three agencies (IOM, UNICEF, WFP) reached their intended beneficiaries. IOM planned numbers were derived following the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) through the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO), UNICEF numbers were extracted from the Ministry of Health (MoH).

UNICEF had reached doubled its planned numbers as these communities had not been captured in the IDA however was identified through the WASH team assessment and supported through MoH activities funded by CERF. IOM's project successfully reached the targeted 800 households, however there was a difference in the estimated numbers at the beginning of the response to what was the actual household size. As a result of that, a total of 4,175 individuals were reached instead of 4,900 individuals forecasted.

WFP implemented a telecommunication project that targeted national responding authorities, humanitarian responders, and the affected population, therefore its beneficiaries include those in the area of service, and it's assumed to be counted in the overall directly reached numbers, to avoid double counting.

Regarding, People with Disabilities (PwD) the UNICEF numbers reached do not equate with the planned numbers, as the 2017 Census was used for planning purposes, while the actual number reached was attained through the assessment and monitoring of the PwDs assisted. IOM reached 507 out of 735 people. 12% of those reached were PwD, which is less than the global disability prevalence rate of 15% used in the initial target-setting. However, it is more than might be expected according to the UNICEF Tonga Disability Survey Report 2018, which estimates disability prevalence at 7.6 percent – thus indicating overall success in reaching the most vulnerable.

People Indirectly Reached:

UNICEF was able to indirectly reach 5,684 beneficiaries who benefitted from community WASH supply distribution and hygiene promotion activities by Environmental Health staff at the MoH, through methods and platforms including distribution of materials and through the mass media using TV and radio. Hygiene promotion in communities was also done by NGO partners including Oxfam and the Tonga National Youth Council. The IOMs Multipurpose Cash intervention benefitted surrounding community members from the positive economic flow on effects arising from cash being redistributed into the local markets. Ninety-five percent of households reported spending the money within one month of receipt. More than 75 per cent of households spent some or all the money on food and drinking water, which was the most common use of the cash, and will benefit the community by supporting market operation and vendors.

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
Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Purpose Cash	1,500	1,000	1,450	950	4,900	1,255	1,166	909	845	4,175
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,025	3,040	1,970	1,965	10,000	8741	5,009	5,315	7,412	26,477

* 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	0	393
Host communities	10,000	5,684
Other affected people	0	24,575
Total	10,000	30,625

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	3,025	9,996	225	231
Men	3,040	6,175	150	221
Girls	1,970	6,224	217	44
Boys	1,965	8,257	143	45
Total	10,000	30,652	735	541

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-003

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Tonga
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Purpose Cash	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-003
Project title:	Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to Vulnerable Households in Tonga		
Start date:	17/02/2022	End date:	16/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 750,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 250,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 199,563
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 199,563	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, IOM and its local NGO partner, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI), provided emergency cash grant to 800 of the most vulnerable households in 18 targeted communities, including those who lost their homes and those requiring restoration of access to lifesaving food and non-food items. This was a total of 4,175 people, of which 1,255 women, 909 girls, 1,166 men and 845 boys. 463 recipients were above 59 years of age, with 295 of these people identified by their household as 'elderly'. 152 recipients were identified as having a physical disability, and 36 identified as having a mental disability. Chronic disease was experienced by 319 recipients.

A market assessment confirmed that the cash transfer would be a highly effective way of supporting the community, giving flexibility to use this resource to families that lost their sources of food and income with the destruction of boats, nets, livestock, and crops. Cash transfers have been highly successful in Tonga following previous disasters. Ninety-five per cent of households reported spending the money within one month of receipt. More than 75 per cent of households spent some or all of the money on food and drinking water.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project successfully reached the target of 800 households, however due to differences in the estimates compared to actual household size, a total of 4,175 individuals were reached rather than 4,900 individuals. Distribution experienced some delay due to COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent movement restrictions. Specifically, due to limited alternative communication options and the extensiveness of lockdown, very little could be done during 2-27 February and 20 March – 10 April 2022, which meant that the first disbursement of funds did not take place until 12 April 2022. Some beneficiary registration was in the interim 27 February to 20 March period, amongst those communities who had been evacuated from most affected remote islands, including Mango Island, thus allowing this quick distribution after restrictions were eased. The project effectively adapted to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 and ensure operationality despite COVID-19 related restrictions. This was done via remote cash distribution in partnership with mobile provider Digicel's MyCash platform, and in many cases, remote registration and remote post-distribution monitoring via phone calls. Additional safeguards were put in place to ensure appropriate verification and accountability, as discussed further below.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
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	1,500	1,000	1,450	950	4,900	1,255	1,166	909	845	4,175
Total	1,500	1,000	1,450	950	4,900	1,255	1,166	909	845	4,175
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	225	150	217	143	735	217	210	40	40	507

* 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

In line with the project plan, surrounding community members benefitted from the positive economic flow on effects arising from cash being redistributed into the local markets. Ninety-five percent of households reported spending the money within one month of receipt. More than 75 per cent of households spent some or all of the money on food and drinking water, which was the most common use of the cash, and will commonly benefit the community by supporting market operation and vendors.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Provide humanitarian assistance through multi-purpose cash transfers to the most vulnerable populations of Tonga following the Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai Volcanic Eruption & Tsunami Waves Impact.			
Output 1	Rapid beneficiary verification and registration is conducted.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# Community-specific rapid beneficiary verification and registration exercises conducted (one each for Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai)	3	3	Partner Reporting
Indicator 1.2	# Community-specific cash-based distribution modalities established (one each for Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai)	3	3	Partner Reporting, observation by IOM Staff
Indicator 1.3	# Community-specific AAP mechanisms established (one each for Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai)	3	3	Partner reporting, discussion and correspondence with Partners
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Not Applicable		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Conduct a rapid beneficiary verification and registration on targeted locations, which includes consultations with women, men and people with disabilities about safe and equitable access to markets.	Local NGO Partner MORDI, with some participation by IOM Staff		
Activity 1.2	Conduct capacity analysis and mapping of cash transfer modalities and establish context specific cash-based distribution modalities in coordination with Tonga Cash Working Group.	Local NGO Partner MORDI, with some support by IOM Staff		
Activity 1.3	Establish AAP mechanisms, which include SEA reporting channels.	Local NGO Partner MORDI, plus IOM Tonga with support from IOM Australia		

Output 2 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to affected communities in coordination with local NGO partners.

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

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash (Disaggregated by gender)	4,900	4,175 (52% women and girls, 48% men and boys)	Partner reporting, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), which includes verification documentation from mobile network supporting mobile money transfer.
Indicator 2.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	176,000	176,000	Partner reporting, which includes verification documentation from mobile network (Digicel) supporting mobile money transfer.
Indicator 2.3	AP.2b Percentage of affected people who state that they are aware of feedback and complaints mechanisms established for their use (Disaggregated by gender and disability)	90	38% (42% women, 35% men, 55% households which include a person living with disability).	PDM data from implementing partner (raw data verified); independent IOM sample which provided similar (more positive) results.
Indicator 2.4	AP.4b Percentage of affected people who state that the assistance provided corresponds with their needs (Disaggregated by gender and disability)	90	99% (100% women, 98% men, 97% households which include a person living with disability).	PDM data from implementing partner (raw data verified); independent IOM sample which provided similar (more positive) results.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Household size was smaller than anticipated, leading to lower total beneficiaries. Awareness of feedback and complaints mechanisms was lower than aimed, and thus a follow up social media campaign focusing on feedback avenues was completed.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Distribute cash to beneficiaries.	Implementing Partner MORDI Trust Tonga		
Activity 2.2	Conduct post-distribution monitoring and reporting of cash distribution.	Implementing Partner MORDI Trust Tonga with technical guidance from IOM; review and independent verification of sample by IOM.		
Activity 2.3	Conduct ongoing, closed loop AAP activities, including consultation, ongoing accessible feedback and PSEA reporting mechanisms, and information sharing.	MORDI Trust Tonga and IOM Tonga (two sets of contacts provided for everyday feedback and technical enquiries, and for sensitive and confidential feedback).		

7. Effective Programming

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

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

The project benefitted greatly from the partnership with local NGO, MORDI, who have strong community ties and understanding. This was most critical due to the limited communications options available in the context of severe COVID-19 movement restrictions. The project was thus designed in consultation with MORDI, and with inputs also from IOM's national staff. Post distribution monitoring found that 22 per cent of people surveyed (47/215) reported that someone from MORDI came to ask about their needs or others' needs in the community. Further information on feedback and complaints is detailed below.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Targeted groups received details of phone numbers to call, as well as social media channels, email, and physical office address, to make enquiries and complaints. Most feedback related to the timeline for distribution, as cash was disbursed in a number of tranches. In some cases, enquiries related to using the mobile money app. Usually, these could be resolved directly by the implementing partner, however some beneficiaries were referred to Digicel, who facilitated the cash transfer via Digicel MyCash mechanism. Due to the operational nature of many complaints, MORDI – the local NGO – was the primary contact point for most of the feedback. However, a local IOM contact number was provided for individuals who wished to make a sensitive or confidential complaint. Unfortunately, at PDM, only 38% (83/215) people could identify a feedback mechanism they were provided with. To address this issue, IOM-Tonga has done additional activities to relay their contacts for further inquiries or concerns by the beneficiaries and increase visibility of feedback mechanism via media posts on Facebook and news.

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

A range of mechanisms were put in place. All IOM staff undertake training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. MORDI Tonga Trust staff all are required to adhere to MORDI's strict employee policy, code of conduct, and child protection policy as per final report. An additional social media campaign was launched to ensure better awareness of reporting lines in case of concerns, including concerns of misconduct (which was specifically noted). A woman IOM staff member was provided as contact person, and this staff member has undertaken the PSEA training.

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

Beneficiaries were selected by targeting vulnerable groups including women headed households. Of families with male headed household 94/215 (PDM), 26 of them relies on their spouses (wives) to decide on how the cash received is spent. Of female headed household,

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

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

35/215 of them solely make decision on how their cash received is spent. In total 65 per cent (61/94) of females in families are empowered to contribute to family decisions.

In total 52 per cent female (or 2164/4175) benefitted from the CERF project. The vulnerability index questions also considered awarding score for: i. Female/single headed household; ii. Pregnant and breastfeeding women

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

152 people with physical disability, 36 people with mental disability, and 319 people with chronic disease, and 295 people considered elderly, were assisted. Those with physical or mental disability, or chronic disease, were included in those considered as 'people with disability' (507 people). 12% of those reached were 'people with a disability', which is less than the global disability prevalence rate of 15% used in the initial target-setting. However, it is more than might be expected according to the UNICEF Tonga Disability Survey Report 2018, which estimates disability prevalence at 7.6 percent – thus indicating overall success in reaching the most vulnerable.

Disaggregation by age and gender was excluded due to concern surrounding confidentiality in the small communities. Estimates are provided based on disability prevalence of 2 per cent for children and 11.4 per cent for adults 18 and over, as reported by the Tonga Disability Survey Report. Post distribution monitoring was undertaken for 215 households, of which 27 included a person with a physical or mental disability. Of these, only three disability beneficiaries from the PDM expressed that they prefer direct cash hand-out to them at their own homes, while 1 beneficiary expressed providing consent to her daughter made it easier to access the grant.

f. Protection:

Precautionary measures were put in place to prevent affected households with more COVID-19 related issues:

1. Phone-based/isolated registration and cash grant.
2. Confidential data of the beneficiary's information, registration processes and cash grants are prohibited from sharing with 3rd party users.
3. Prior to registration MORDI ensure relevant authorities are informed eg: NEMO and Town officers (local government), and National Reserve Bank of Tonga (NRBT).
4. Consent forms are provided to ensure affected households consent to the data collection, and are able to access their grant with their appointed family members in case primary beneficiary cannot.
5. Loss of ID documents were able to be processed by MORDI with assistant from NRBT, to protect identity of beneficiary and allow them to access their grant.

g. Education:

Not relevant

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	4,175

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.

CVA is the main focus of the initiative and outlined in the reporting above.

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
2.1	4,175	US\$ 178,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Facebook Post: IOM Proves Cash Assistance to 800 Vulnerable Households in Tonga.	(1) IOM Asia-Pacific - Posts Facebook
IOM Press Release: IOM Provides Cash Assistance to 800 Vulnerable Households in Tonga	IOM Provides Cash Assistance to 800 Vulnerable Households in IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Line newspaper: Cash assistance for 800 vulnerable households	Cash assistance for 800 vulnerable households Matangitonga
Digicel partners with MORDI and IOM to help the most vulnerable across the Kingdom.	Digicel - Posts Facebook
IOM-Australia and Coordinator to the Pacific Facebook post – Mordi-TONGA.	Cash Disbursement to most affected households in Tonga with MORDI, IOM-Tonga and UN-CERF.

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-006

1. Project Information

Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Tonga
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-006
Project title:	Emergency provision of water, sanitation and hygiene needs to populations affected by Hunga-Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcanic Eruption & Tsunami		
Start date:	15/01/2022	End date:	14/07/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 2,700,000	
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 100,000	
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 500,600	
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 186,292	
	Government Partners	US\$ 186,292	
	International NGOs	US\$ 0	
National NGOs	US\$ 0		
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

This CERF grant enabled UNICEF to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in key WASH response interventions, including the repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in communities, schools and healthcare facilities impacted by the volcanic eruption and tsunami, to ensure restoration of access to water, sanitation and hygiene for families, students and healthcare facility users (target: 10,000 people in affected areas of Tongatapu, Eua, Ha'apai, Mango and Vavau), and to ensure that relevant hygiene messages reach target populations through available channels.

Through this CERF funding, the MoH delivered 3,000 WASH Kits to 800 families, benefitting 5,684 people, including 740 aged below 5, 1,649 women and 90 aged above 80.

Additional supplies such as 1,000 buckets and 1,000 collapsible containers were provided to families to improve household water storage. 5,001 households were assessed, with 2,012 household water tanks treated. An estimated 16,096 people in 64 villages within the 13 districts in Tongatapu were supported to improve water services, including by the Environmental Health and Tonga National Youth Council team in cleaning their rainwater tanks. Two desalination plants were procured to support 401 people with 29 children below the age of 5 in Ha'afeva and Nomuka communities in the outer islands of Hapai. This desalination plant will provide safe drinking water to the two affected communities in the outer island. 850 WASH in Schools kits consisting of supplies for environmental cleaning of the schools and their surroundings were provided to schools in Tongatapu and Hapai through the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Health/Environmental Health was supported to develop a detailed damage assessment tool; 15 staff were trained in conducting the assessment; the MoH team completed a detailed damage assessment in 5,001 households in affected communities in Sopo, Tukutoga, Manuka, Ahau, Kanakupolu, Navutoka, Sopo and Isileli, Kolomotua, Nukunuku, Pangaimotu, Foui, Hatafu, as well as

displaced island communities from Mago and Atata in Tongatapu. WASH kits were distributed to households in Niukini, Sapata, Malefihi, Matuku, Haafeva, Tungua, Kotu and Togoleka communities in Hapai. WASH kits were also provided to households in Ohonua. The detailed assessment confirmed the need for support on sanitation, with CERF funds providing 100 field latrines to 100 families with no toilets in affected areas as a result of the tsunami. Some require a one metre hole to be dug due to the impacts of sea level rise. Some families are also looking to fund the construction of an appropriate septic tank as a long term solution, rather than a response to an emergency. UNICEF is working with MoH to find appropriate and long term options for the affected communities. CERF funds also allowed technical support to the MoH Environmental Health Division in WASH coordination, monitoring, and operational support to the Ministry, including laptops, printers and scanners to support the team in assessment data cleaning, analysis and reporting.

3. Changes and Amendments

With the extensive response provided to Hunga Tonga and Hunga Ha'apai (HTHH), priorities changed when COVID-19 hit the country a month after the HTHH emergency in March 2022. Unlike HTHH, which seriously affected 15 communities, COVID-19 affected every household in Tonga. The movement of people and supply response were impacted, and the capacity of staff in the key ministries was significantly impacted, causing at least a full month of very limited to no-action. The restrictions caused delays to the shipment and delivery of offshore procurement, which resulted in delayed implementation of assessment and distribution of supplies and rehabilitation of WASH systems.

A no-cost extension was requested because of the delays in the shipment of the desalination plant. Also, the detailed damage assessment revealed further needs relating to sanitation and waste management. CERF funds supported the MoH with essential waste management supplies, including 6,000 large waste bags, 60,000 small waste bags, 300 wheelie bins, and one environmental cleaning programme in the communities.

The WASH programme was driven and implemented by the Environmental Health section within MoH; the same ministry was also at the forefront of the COVID-19 response in terms of border control and monitoring of cases, furthermore its tasks included the inspection of premises and isolation centres. Manpower and human resources were stretched to ensure the back-to-back emergency was well managed by MoH.

Some adjustments were made during implementation due to the increase in transportation and logistics expenses, but there was a less than 15 per cent cumulative shift between budget categories and thus did not necessitate a request for re-deployment of funds. The higher transportation and logistics costs were brought about by the focus on the most affected communities in Tongapau and Hapai and Eua.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

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	0	0	0	0	0	92	85	93	123	393
Host communities	3,025	3,040	1,970	1,965	10,000	1,649	1,524	1,222	1,289	5,684
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	3,400	4,000	6,000	20,400
Total	3,025	3,040	1,970	1,965	10,000	8,741	5,009	5,315	7,412	26,477
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	25	40	29	25	119	14	11	4	5	34

* 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

5,684 people from the affected areas indirectly benefitted from community WASH supply distribution and hygiene promotion activities by Environmental Health staff at MoH, through methods and platforms including distribution of materials and through the mass media using TV and radio. Hygiene promotion in communities was also done by NGO partners including Oxfam and the Tonga National Youth Council.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To provide emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion support to 1,000 households mostly affected by Tonga impacted by Hunga-Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcanic Eruption				
Output 1	Ensure emergency water, sanitation and hygiene supplies to Volcano affected populations				
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	Number of households that received WASH hygiene kits	500	800	WASH Distribution Data/Census	
Indicator 1.2	Number of people benefiting from WASH hygiene kits	2,500	5,684 people 2,871 females 2,813 males	WASH Distribution Data/Census	
Indicator 1.3	CC.2 Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services	20,000	20,400	Water Treatment Data/Census	
Indicator 1.4	WS.8b Number of people who have received water treatment supplies and can demonstrate appropriate utilization (note: treatment supplies refers to # of communities that received WASH kits for improvement in their living environment)	3,000	5,684 people 2,871 females 2,813 males	WASH Distribution Data/Census	
Indicator 1.5	WS.8b Number of people who have received water treatment supplies and can demonstrate appropriate utilisation (linked number of people provided with water purification sachets/tablets)	2,500	16,096 (2,012 household tanks treated; 5,001 household assessed)	Water Treatment Data/Census	
Indicator 1.6	# of schools that received WASH kits	100	100	School Census	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The targets were initially based on an estimated number of the hardest hit, least served and most remote outer islands communities seriously affected by the volcanic eruption and subsequent tsunami, on Tonga Tapu, Hapai and Eua. The detailed damage assessment in affected communities in Sopa, Tukutoga, Manuka, Ahau, Kanakupolu, Navutoka, Sopa and Isileli, Kolomotua, Nukunuku, Pangaimotu, Foui, Hatafu and displaced island communities from			

		Mago and Atata in Tongatapu revealed other specific areas of need related to sanitation, and environmental waste management, which was supported.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provision of and distribution of emergency WASH response kits (household, community, schools WASH kits, water treatment tablets)	Ministry of Health Tonga National Youth Congress
Activity 1.2	Provision of materials & partnership for rehabilitation of WASH systems	Ministry of Health Oxfam
Activity 1.3	Adaptation and dissemination of critical hygiene messages	Ministry of Health
Activity 1.4	Operational and monitoring support to MoH	Ministry of Health

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁴:

The initial rapid assessment conducted by the NEMO and respective ministries served as the first reference in the development of the key intervention areas and the geographic focus of the implementation. Opportunities for community feedback and consultations were undertaken during the distribution of the WASH kits to households and during the detailed damage assessment. The detailed damage assessment revealed the particular needs of specific communities, and particularly identified and reached out to women-headed families, the elderly and families with disabled members.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Various ways were used to collect feedback from target beneficiaries, including: i) during the community visits by Environmental Health staff during the distribution of WASH supplies to households; ii) during the household visits to support households in cleaning and or disinfection of their (rain) water storage tanks; and iii) as part of the detailed damage assessment. The Ministry responded to feedback if within its realm or passed to NEMO or other entities.

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

UNICEF partners were informed of its zero-tolerance policy on PSEA. There are also provisions in the Project Cooperation Agreements with NGOs that require an NGO implementing partner to report and address issues related to PSEA. UNICEF, as part of its regular child protection programme, has been supporting these mechanisms to address child protection and SEA-related issues.

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

Women and girls' needs were specifically considered in the selection of the WASH and dignity kits. WASH awareness about handwashing with soap, menstrual hygiene management, COVID-19 prevention measures and safe use of toilets to prevent illness and gender-based violence was conducted to women, men and children during distribution. This is one way behaviour change messages are channelled from the old to young generation in the community. Therefore, all the toilets have inside locks and the community toilets for health care and schools are identified with gender signs (girl, boy, women, men).

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](#).

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Distribution was conducted with careful consideration of the needs of people living with a disability. In households with people living with disabilities, supplies were given according to WASH requirements at the time, for example provision of additional items including storage containers and buckets to maintain personal hygiene of the person. Other non-WASH needs were also noted and referred to other organizations able to provide support.

The originally planned PwD target was 119 people; the number reached was 34. The discrepancy between the numbers targeted and reached can be explained by the use of the 2017 Census for planning purposes, while the actual number reached was attained through the assessment and monitoring of the number of PwDs assisted.

f. Protection:

The safety and protection of girls and women, and the accessibility of PwDs to WASH facilities were amongst the concerns of UNICEF and WASH cluster partners. These issues were considered early on at the assessment and planning stage, and were also considered, for example, in the design and construction of the WASH facilities.

g. Education:

COVID-19 resulted in school closures; WASH was a key part of the consultations with the Ministry of Education and Education programme support to ensure that adequate WASH provisions (including hand washing, sanitiser and cleaning materials) were provided as an integral part of the 'schools re-opening' plan. Two schools were also supported with WASH in Schools kits and hygiene education.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

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.

CVA was not considered as very limited information was available on the market in Tonga immediately after the HTHH, and the assumption of relatively small WASH supplies markets with limited commodities. The Humanitarian Cash Transfer through IOM and also UNICEF in Tonga provide lessons for the future.

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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Hope delivered for families in Tonga	https://weshare.unicef.org/Share/66bqdc4wr41y25j6g7q6p5731u6886nq

3.3 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-007

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Tonga
Sector/cluster:	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-007
Project title:	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster response to Tonga's Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai (HTHH) volcanic eruption/tsunami		
Start date:	17/01/2022	End date:	16/07/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding

Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 580,000
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 330,000
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 250,000
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 0
Government Partners	US\$ 0
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), led by the World Food Programme (WFP), deployed critical telecommunications equipment to enhance the emergency preparedness and response capacities of the Government of Tonga. ETC delivered nine Iridium satellite phones, three Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) compact satellite data terminals, two high-capacity large -Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) satellite ground connectivity stations, two Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS) platforms, and a High Frequency (HF) radio communications solution to cover six remote islands in Tonga, namely, Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, Eua, Niuatoputapu, Niuafu'ou. WFP also provided UAS pilot licence certification training to five operators to safely use the UAS platforms provided by the ETC. A technical ETC officer was deployed in-country to set up the telecommunications systems and to facilitate coordination with the Tongan Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC).

ETC's support to MEIDECC enabled effective communication between different remote coordination centres in Tonga and emergency response personnel. This project has enabled, for the first time in Tonga, a sustainable emergency communications and coordination platform. Previously, the country was highly reliant on cellular telecommunications networks powered by the domestic submarine fibre cable which was damaged by the volcanic eruption and tsunami. The project also contributes towards building the resilience of the government by enhancing its emergency preparedness and response capacity in face of future disasters. The e-telecommunications set-up has enabled remote MEIDECC operation centers to provide connectivity and access to the public in case of a disaster.

3. Changes and Amendments

The initial project deadline was 16 July 2022, but the completion date was extended to October 16, 2022, through the No-Cost-Extension (NCE) request. The basis for requesting a NCE were related to the challenges arising from the COVID-19 related entry and travel restrictions which shifted the original timeline as alternative approaches of remotely assessing and scoping solutions had to be adopted, in collaboration with the Tonga Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information Technology, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC). The global impacts of the Ukraine conflict further compounded these challenges also. Additionally, the lengthy custom clearance process for the ETC consignments pushed the deployment of equipment further than the original planned dates.

No changes were made to the planned activities, indicators and outcomes. Modifications to the timeline were communicated as part of the NCE request processed through OCHA. The changes have not impacted on the balance of funds. The following is the CERF funding usage-Granted USD250000 Operational Budget USD234464.18 (Grant minus ISC and DSC standard deductions) Expenditure USD234464.18 Total unspent balance – NIL as of Oct 16, 2022

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

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
0Returnees	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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

WFP implemented the telecommunication project that targeted national responding authorities, humanitarian responders, and the affected population, therefore its beneficiaries include those in the area of service.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Support the national emergency response coordination capacities through enhanced emergency telecommunications.				
Output 1	Provision of shared connectivity and ICT services for the affected population, humanitarian community and responders in affected areas				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of common operational areas covered by portable internet connectivity and voice services for responders (at NEMO, Prime Minister's Office and UN RCO)	1	9 Portable voice – 3 SAT phones (initial response – used by MEIDECC/Deputy PM Office/PM Office i.e., 3 months) 6 additional voice portable units (MEIDECC) throughout response up till Oct 2022 (Deployed to operational areas; Togatapu, Eua, Ha'apai, Vavau, Niuatoputapu, Niua'fou) Portable Connectivity Services – 2 units period (Ha'apai, Va'vau)	WFO PMCO asset handover sheets FITTEST procurement invoices	
Indicator 1.2	Number of common operational areas covered by fixed internet connectivity services for affected population and responders at University of the South Pacific (USP) Tongatapu Campus	1	1	AWB for delivery into Tonga, Clearance documents from NEMO Warehouse, USP ICT confirmation email	
Indicator 1.3	Number of common operational areas covered by high-capacity internet connectivity services for national coordination / communication	2	2 (one at Ha'apai EOC one at Vava'u EOC)	PHAS Airlift Manifest from RAAF, Clearance documents from MEIDECC, LOA covering service commissioning from SES	

Indicator 1.4	CS.5 Percentage of users reported satisfied with services provided	100%	88.9% for telephony 90% for internet connectivity on BGAN 84.6% for internet connectivity by VSAT	Refer to ETC Tonga Response User Satisfaction Survey Tonga: Volcanic Eruption/Tsunami Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) (etcluster.org)
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Explanation of output and indicators variance:	Indicator 1.1 – Initial response anticipated for Emergency Operations Centre Communications only. Initial rapid assessment uncovered a broader scope requirement Indicator 1.4 - Variances attributed to supply chain delays and managing expectations
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Deploy portable BGAN terminals and satellite phones for internet connectivity and access services for use by humanitarian community and responders in affected areas	ETC/WFP PMCO ICT Personnel – facilitated remotely MEIDECC – Physical implementation
Activity 1.2	Facilitate logistics & deployment of VSAT internet connectivity for use by affected population, humanitarian community and responders in affected areas	WFP PMCO Logistics Cluster – regional delivery USP ICT Workgroup - deployment
Activity 1.3	Deploy large capacity VSAT with internet connectivity access services for use by NEMO and other GoT responders for coordination of response efforts at national level	WFP FITTEST – Logistics WFP PMCO Logistics Cluster – regional delivery WFP PMCO ETC – deployment and commissioning

Output 2 Restoration and strengthening of inter-island radio communications network with priority identified outer island coordination hubs, and coastal maritime communication stations.

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 2.1	Number of common operational areas covered by HF radio-link communications systems for inter-island coordination network	6	7 – 6 fixed 1 portable (Togatapu, Eua, Ha'apai, Vava'u, Niuatoputapu, Niuafu'u)	Equipment on site pending final deployment post-MEIDECC Training

Explanation of output and indicators variance: No variances

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Deployment of High Frequency (HF) radio communications base-station transceiver system for priority locations - NEMO HQ (Tongatapu) and hubs at 'Eua, Ha'apai, Vava'u , Niuatoputapu, and Niuafu'ou	WFP PMCO ETC in collaboration with MEIDECC

Output 3 Established UAS/Drone based damage assessments capacity with GoT

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 UAS/Drone Assessment	1	1	WFP PMCO ETC Sitreps
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No variances		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Establishment of UAS/Drone damage assessments capability with GoT.	WFP PMCO ETC supported by Drone Works Consultancy Fiji		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

The ETC project scope was designed in close consultation with the Tongan Ministry of Telecommunications and National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) under MEIDECC. All islands in Tonga were affected by the ashfall and tsunami waves so the government stakeholders working with the ETC were part of the affected groups.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The feedback mechanism between the implementing partners, namely; WFP PMCO and MEIDECC were through regular meetings and updates and with our global coordination partners (ETC).

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

The standard WFP PSEA form was employed where WFP personnel were concerned.

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

The WFP PMCO ETC scope of works for the Tonga response involved a single recipient – MEIDECC.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

ETC delivered technology to MEIDECC to enable communication services for the affected population of Tonga.

f. Protection:

The immediate response involved enabling immediate restoration of telephony and connectivity services of the EOC administering to the Tonga population.

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](#).

g. Education:

The implementation included training to strengthen capacity of MEIDECC and NEMO personnel

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	N/A	N/A

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.

N/A

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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
User Satisfaction Survey Report	https://www.etcluster.org/document/etc-user-satisfaction-survey-report-tonga
ETC Tonga SITREP#14 November 2022	https://www.etcluster.org/document/etc-tonga-sitrep-14-november-2022
Tonga Volcanic Eruption/Tsunami - Global ETC Teleconference#18: 23 November 2022	https://www.etcluster.org/document/tonga-volcanic-eruptionsunami-global-etc-teleconference-18-23-november-2022

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Fund Transferred in USD
22-RR-IOM-003	Shelter & Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$199,563
22-RR-CEF-006	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$186,292