

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

Country	The Philippines
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Jacqui Badcock
Reporting Period	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		\$83,045,026	
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:		\$7,511,770	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF		\$1,940,932
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS		\$0
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		\$75,570,838
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:		\$11,940,932	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:		\$0	
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:		\$9,348,671.88
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):		\$1,240,442.50
		c. Funds for Government implementation:		\$1,351,817.62
d. TOTAL:			\$11,940,932	
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:		13,000,000	
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:		1,250,000	
			202,250 children under 5	
			617,300 females	
Geographical areas of implementation:	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and Region 12 (Mindanao) and the National Capital Region (NCR) and Region IV-A for the typhoon response.			

II. Analysis

The Philippines is one of the most natural disaster prone countries in the world suffered over twenty significant disasters in 2009. Natural hazards include typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions. Despite strong national natural disaster response systems, the international humanitarian community has provided crucial assistance at the request of the government when the scale of the disaster has overwhelmed national mechanisms and available resources. In September and October 2009, a series of typhoons swept through parts of the Luzon island group, including the National Capital Region, affecting up to 10 million people, forcing hundreds of thousands of people into evacuation centres (ECs), destroying a total of 154,982 houses and damaging 77,947 houses (DSWD, January 2010), and leaving over 1,000 people dead. The Government was overwhelmed and appealed for immediate international assistance. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) activated the cluster approach, and the Emergency Relief Coordinator – with the endorsement of the IASC Principals – designated the UN Resident Coordinator as the Humanitarian Coordinator in the wake of Tropical Storm Ketsana. At the request of the Government, the HCT launched a US\$143 million Flash Appeal. CERF rapid response funding was requested by the HCT to ensure that the most critical projects could get underway immediately. The unanticipated scale of the disasters exhausted internal reserves of the government, UN agencies and partners. CERF funds enabled clusters to provide life-saving assistance based on verified needs. According to UNICEF, during the typhoon response, CERF funds were with agencies within two weeks of the emergency, assisting agencies to further augment the response. They were received during a period where another typhoon had just struck the North of the country and on the back of a Flash Appeal. CERF represented one of the first and fastest contributions to the humanitarian effort and Flash Appeal.

There are four ongoing conflict situations in the Philippines. The situation of greatest concern involves government military forces and renegade commands of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in Central Mindanao. The conflict has been ongoing since 1977 and the major escalation in August 2008 led to much of the current displacement. Some 100,000 persons remain displaced, but up to half a million are severely affected. The government has indicated that the root causes of the conflict are unlikely to be easily resolved and the Humanitarian Country Team agrees that the humanitarian situation is likely to continue at least until the end of 2010. Ahead of Presidential elections scheduled for May 2010, increased incidents of violence have been observed in Mindanao, where 57 people were killed mostly in inter clan fighting in November 2009. The second situation of concern involves the communist New People's Army (NPA), which has been carrying out a country-wide guerrilla campaign against the Government since 1968. The third situation involves the Islamist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), which is linked to Al-Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah. Violent exchanges and kidnappings continue in Sulu province in South-Western Mindanao. The fourth situation involves the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Islamic secessionist group, which also operates in Mindanao.

In January and February 2009, the government launched a return and recovery programme, reducing the number of displaced to below 200,000. However, the period since the end of April 2009 saw a significant escalation in the conflict, due to an intensification in fighting in addition to new inter-factional fighting between political clans and between the MILF and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The result was a new cycle of displacement, both in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and Region 12. Many of the families that had returned earlier in the year were displaced once more, pushing the overall number of displaced people in Mindanao beyond 300,000. In July 2009, there was a sudden increase in the number of IDPs.

Data from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the ARMM DSWD and UN agencies and International Organisations indicated that there were 87,663 families, or approximately 438,000 individuals, displaced, as of July 2009. The majority of the displaced population sheltered in evacuation centres, whereas previously most had stayed in host communities. Most of the displacement is concentrated in the highly impoverished ARMM region. The sudden increase in the number of displaced put considerable additional pressure on response capacities across the board. This CERF process was initiated by the HCT immediately after reports indicated a large increase in conflict-related displacement at the end of June and beginning of July 2009. CERF rapid response funding allocated in July 2009 provided essential resources to scale up the key required responses in ARMM and Region 12, in particular in the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat.

CERF's Added Value:

- *CCCM (Typhoons – IOM):* CERF support allowed IOM to mobilize rapidly and provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population immediately. CERF's flexibility allowed IOM to continually assess the situation on the ground and adapt response activities to ensure an efficient and targeted response. CERF funding also enabled IOM to provide assistance to an expanded target group, which brought about an increase in the number of beneficiaries for specific programme components. Specifically, CERF's approval of IOM's request for a No Cost Extension and budget realignment in relation to the CCCM project (09-IOM-029) allowed IOM to modify interventions according to the needs on the ground. Nearing three months after the onset of the typhoons, it was identified that CCCM needs were decreasing as IDPs began returning home. This consequently led to an increasing need for shelter support. With CERF's approval, IOM was able to revise emergency response strategies to provide added shelter support to families able to return home while still addressing the CCCM immediate needs of displaced population in IDP sites.
- *Emergency telecoms (Typhoons - WFP):* CERF funds were made available within five days, catalyzing a rapid intervention. CERF funds provided for the timely set-up of cluster coordination cells, ensuring an uninterrupted supply of relief items and helicopter support to the humanitarian community for the implementation of relief activities. During the first weeks of the emergency, CERF funds – which represented 30% of total contributions received - were utilized to set-up facilities, contract service providers and hire qualified staff that allowed quick intervention and avoided delay in the implementation, hence reducing costs required at a later stage. CERF funding was flexible enough to meet immediate needs and as the terminal obligation date was set for appropriately one month after the original operation end date, enough time was allowed to settle outstanding obligations. The immediate availability of CERF funds at the earliest stage of the operation strengthened the capacity of WFP, as both Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Lead, to respond in a timely way to the emergency.
- *Food Security (Typhoons - WFP):* CERF's contribution enabled WFP to rapidly purchase 2,227 MT of rice, 248 MT of oil and 502 MT of High Energy Biscuits which were used in the early phases of the emergency response to the impact of the typhoons in Luzon. CERF was one of the first contributions received enabling WFP to meet time critical needs.

- *Health (Typhoons - WHO):* Within a week after the impacts of the typhoon, WHO received funds from CERF. This enabled the Agency to provide life-saving medicine, supplies and equipment to health facilities serving the evacuation centres and affected communities and help to rehabilitate primary care facilities that were damaged by the floods to ensure continued provision of essential public health services, including basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care. With CERF funding, WHO was able to support the mobile medical teams of the national health ministry as well as Health cluster partners and ensure the early provision of measles immunization in the evacuation centres. For this emergency, CERF was the first funder for the WHO and provided 25% of the total funds received through the Flash Appeal.
- *WASH (Typhoons - UNICEF):* Due to simultaneous disasters occurring within the Asia region, and subsequent storms affecting the Philippines, the humanitarian situation in the Philippines deteriorated rapidly. The CERF funding therefore provided immediate, much needed and clearly designated funds to each of the key sectors of the humanitarian response. The early agreement in principal of UNICEF through CERF funding to contribute towards Oxfam's WASH emergency response, enabled Oxfam's implementation to continue at the same time as details of the proposal and PCA agreement were finalised. This support, as well as that of other donors and Oxfam's access to general unrestricted funds, allowed activities to scale up quickly, without having to wait for confirmation of funding in advance. CERF funding was also a major factor in the coordination between government sector (provincial and Municipal), UN and I/NGOs. It made the provincial clustering feasible for current responses and disaster preparedness that would make the Laguna community easier to mobilize in cases of future disaster. UNICEF under partnerships with Streams of Knowledge, Save the Children and Handicap International was able to provide Cluster Information Management services for WASH within the provinces most affected by the floods through CERF funding.
- *Health (Mindanao + Typhoons - UNFPA):* In both projects, CERF funding enabled UNFPA to promptly respond to the reproductive health needs of the IDPs allowing the immediate procurement of reproductive health and hygiene kits and the timely deployment of medical missions which were key in saving the lives of pregnant and post-partum mothers and their newborns. CERF funds provided some stability to the precarious funding situation when few donors were interested in funding reproductive health interventions in this emergency. For the typhoon project, CERF was the only financial support received. For the Mindanao project, however, CERF augmented the funds provided by AECID which amounted to \$422,043 accounting for almost 30% of the funds raised to meet reproductive health needs of the displaced in Mindanao.
- *Child Protection (Mindanao - UNICEF):* The complex emergency in Mindanao resulted in children living through uncertainties and danger for months. Efforts to sustain previous initiatives to provide psychosocial support were insufficient. Children are exposed to risks on violence and abuse in the informal displacement settlements. Child protection during this emergency was largely underfunded, which severely limited the scope and depth of its response. The CERF contribution enabled UNICEF and CFSI to repair existing child-friendly spaces, expand the establishment of child-friendly spaces in other camps and affected communities, and include organising community-based protection mechanisms as part of the child protection emergency response. The CERF contribution enabled the Child Protection emergency response to expand to the organisation of community-based child protection networks among the displaced communities. A child

protection network in the community is composed of child-friendly space volunteers, community welfare volunteers, youth focal points, construction volunteers and teachers. All are residents of the community and each has a role to play in promoting well-being of children and preventing abuse, exploitation and violence.

- *Education (Mindanao - UNICEF)*: Based on reports from the Department of Education (DepED) ARMM and CFSI, over 77,000 of the conflict affected populace are pre-schoolers (3-5 year olds) and school-aged children (6-15 year olds). As in all conflict situations, children are the most affected. The escalating situation and the intensified conflict in the first half of 2009 resulted in prolonged displacement and disruption of schooling. The CERF provided impetus for the Education Cluster to respond to the displaced children. The CERF funds helped fill in a gap in terms of humanitarian response for the affected children. The CERF-funded project on Emergency Educational Assistance to Children in Complex Emergencies enables the Education Cluster to resume schooling for the affected children. In an emergency situation, the rhythm of school serves as a life-saving and life-giving element to displaced children because it brings normalcy to their lives. The CERF assistance thus helped uphold the promotion of child rights and child protection, including the right to play and recreation.
- *Food Security (Mindanao - WFP)*: The CERF allocation was in support of life-saving relief efforts following the further deterioration of the security situation in central Mindanao with an intensification of armed action. The January to March 2009 joint Emergency Nutrition and Food security assessment (JENFSA) findings indicated that in the absence of food assistance, more than 80% of the IDP households face acute food insecurity. Specifically the analysis indicated that 80% of households borrowed money to purchase food and these households, majority (60%) reported borrowing more than two times, and 37% of the households indicated they borrowed four or more times, in the past two months. The high reliance on borrowing inevitably leads to indebtedness and become unsustainable in terms of loan availability and ability of the households to repay. The CERF contribution made it possible to upscale relief activities to assist additional beneficiaries arising from the April 2009 events and most importantly averted a potential pipeline break. The JENFSA recommended the provision of a full food basket to IDPs, hence with CERF contribution, WFP was able to purchase rice, oil and beans, which was an improvement as WFP had previously only distributed rice to beneficiaries.
- *Multi Sector (Mindanao - IOM)*: CERF funding enabled IOM to continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance in Central Mindanao. At the time of CERF funding, IOM's ongoing projects were nearing the end of project implementation and future funding support was pending finalization. CERF support allowed the smooth transition and continued implementation of life saving activities. Without CERF funding IOM's activities would have temporarily ceased until further funding was secured, resulting in a gap in assistance that would have had significant detrimental impacts on the conflict affected communities.
- *Non-Food Items (Mindanao - UNICEF)*: UNICEF received CERF funds for both the ongoing response in Mindanao and the Natural Disaster Response within five regions affected by multiple typhoons and Typhoons. The CERF funding for Mindanao came during a period where there was a significant gap in funding availability despite a spike in the number of displaced persons and an urgent need to respond. While the CERF funds were utilised fully for the response the inconsistency of funding within Mindanao

has not allowed for a sustained service delivery following the CERF allocation, additionally the needs greatly outweighed the available resources.

- *Nutrition (Mindanao - UNICEF):* A UNICEF-WFP nutritional assessment in Mindanao in February 2009 found the rate of malnutrition among children of internally displaced people (IDP) of 6-59 months old of potential worsening crisis. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) of 10% required urgent intervention. Clinical capacity in the Philippines to manage Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) has been diminished severely and UNICEF worked with VALID to initiate a programme of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). CERF funding provided an opportunity to rapidly expand these urgent activities. Through CERF funding, the capacity of health workers and hospitals increased, both in ARMM as well as CHDXII due to CERF. Especially MSF is considered an effective implementer, with about 700-800 children MUAC screened every month, finding SAM cases and providing plumpy nut to Moderate cases. The organization had about 80 cases per month in the CMAM programme. CERF funding assisted mainly in provision of essential supplies, such as essential drugs, plumpy nut, scales and hygiene kits. CERF funding enabled Save the Children to provide a much needed nutrition response at the height of the emergency, which enabled nutrition assessments, screening and monitoring, health and nutrition education sessions, and deliver life-saving needs. Through this project a platform was made available that strengthened UNICEF and SC capacities. Corollary partnerships such as that with local NGOs under the Mindanao Emergency Response Network (MERN) became a mechanism that enabled the funds to reach as many beneficiaries as possible. Material inputs from UNICEF (e.g. plumpy nuts) and WFP (for CSB) enabled more targeted interventions to the address the malnourished children. As a result, for example, nutritional status of children, specifically children improving from SAM to MAM children eventually gaining weight and becoming well nourished, became evident during the CERF project implementation.
- *WASH (Mindanao - UNICEF):* WASH interventions in Mindanao would not have been possible without the support from CERF. The engagement of both Government and INGO agencies in undertaking WASH projects enabled staff to work rapidly and closely while carry out activities and monitoring the situation. Partners reported that as a direct result of the project staff were able to enhance their technical capacity/skills and had a chance to apply these on the ground. Partners also reported that there was an obvious underfunding of activities in the intervention in the early stages of displacement which necessitate further funding support at the later stage to control the possible outbreak of WASH related illness. An example given by one of the WASH Partners for CERF supported projects was that it allowed for the rapid intervention following a new wave of displacement which took place after the incident of Massacre in Maguindanao. The needs of at least a thousand displaced families displaced were addressed through the provision of potable water using water tankering and the installation of new water facilities. The CERF provided the opportunity to respond quickly to the emergency in Maguindanao where no other donors consistently fund.

CERF and country level coordination:

CERF funding strengthened the coordination of the HCT, as Cluster Leads were required to consult with cluster members and report back to the HCT on cluster priorities, which boosted partnerships and participation of national and international humanitarian partners. The HCT reviews the Cluster priorities and agree upon criteria for CERF requests and allocates amounts

based on priorities. The UN agencies also actively seek to cooperate with national and local NGOs at the implementation level to ensure a rapid and effective response to address the immediate life-saving needs with the allocated CERF funds.

III. Results:

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
CCCM	09-IOM-26 Camp Coordination and Camp Management Support	\$447,102	\$3,913,080	Approximately 70,904 families (351,324 individuals) living in 473 evacuation centres	<p>Three mobile camp management liaison teams deployed across Metro Manila and Region IV-A.</p> <p>Camp management committees established in evacuation centres anticipating accommodating IDPs for an extended length of time.</p> <p>IDP figures validated in coordination with DSWD and disseminated among stakeholders.</p> <p>Referrals of urgent needs and gaps directed to relevant government and IASC cluster leads.</p> <p>Up to 150 evacuation centres rehabilitated to ensure basic public health and safety</p>	<p>Three mobile camp management liaison teams deployed in NCR and Rizal and Laguna Provinces and coordinated service delivery, information and referral to CCCM/NFI and other relevant clusters.</p> <p>Note: The teams were deployed to other provinces including Benguet, Pangasinan and Zambales to validate CCCM information to inform humanitarian response strategies.</p> <p>Mobile teams engaged in monitoring of situations in Evacuation Centres through the displacement tracking matrix (DTM)</p> <p>DTM rolled-out at the municipal level in areas with IDPs. DTM results jointly analyzed and reported by DSWD and IOM. Information disseminated through the CCCM/NFI cluster.</p> <p>IOM mobile camp management teams gathered and validated information to assist in identification of urgent gaps and needs within the evacuation centres. This information was referred to relevant clusters for immediate attention.</p> <p>20 evacuation centres rehabilitated to ensure basic public health and safety. At the start of repair activities there were a total of about 2,392 families (approximately 11, 337 individuals). Upon completion of the repairs there were about 2,162 families (approximately 8,7,32 individuals) residing inside the targeted evacuation centres.</p> <p>Through CERF approval for a no cost extension and budget realignment an additional 899 1,166 families (approx 4,4955,830 individuals) from NCR, Laguna and Rizal Provinces were provided with shelter repair kits.</p>	<p>CERF's support to IOM's CCCM component of the Typhoon Response Programme allowed IOM to provide CCCM support to over 400 evacuation centres in Luzon.</p> <p>Moreover, this support also augmented IOM's capacity to lead the CCCM cluster and provide assistance to the Philippine Government specific to CCCM.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation support to IOM's Typhoon Emergency Response Programme is provided by IOM Mission With Regional Functions (MRF) – Manila.</p> <p>IOM's MRF Manila's Project Development and Monitoring Unit, regularly facilitated reporting and monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure that programme deliverables were met and project parameters were respected.</p>	<p>Target beneficiaries for this programme were families not individuals. All members of each beneficiary family were provided with equitable support. The composition of all kits included gender considerations where possible. .</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Coordination and Support Services</p>	<p>09-WFP-062 "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster activities in support of the Government of the Philippines and the Humanitarian Community's response to Tropical Storm Ketsana"</p>	<p>\$228,000</p>	<p>\$3,218,967</p>	<p>Service provider to Government and Humanitarian Community</p>	<p>Uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to the most affected population in the Philippines.</p> <p>Emergency relief items requested by the government timely purchased and airlifted.</p> <p>Minimum required logistics coordination and information related tools, services and set up available to the humanitarian community.</p> <p>Logistics information shared for identification and response to gaps and bottlenecks.</p> <p>Logistics Cluster dedicated website to share related information to cover the operation with bulletins, snapshots, meeting minutes, maps and SOPs.</p> <p>Availability of inter-agency telecommunications infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Cost-effective IT MOSS compliant communication services in place.</p>	<p>Through the provision of common logistics services, 1,721 MT of relief items were transported to affected populations for DSWD and ten partners.</p> <p>Common logistics services including warehousing, customs processing, transport, cargo tracking, GIS mapping and information management made available and utilized by humanitarian community.</p> <p>Due to unforeseen number of typhoons, a change in operational focus was required. In particular, following Typhoon Parma, three logistics hubs were established in the north, providing key staging areas for trans-shipment of relief items to affected areas. The provision of tractors was no longer required. As requested by the government, four generators dispatched for provision of emergency power for hospitals in most affected areas. Three mobile warehouses donated to DSWD for future emergencies.</p> <p>100% of cargo movement requests were fulfilled.</p> <p>Logistics information discussed at regular meetings and shared through the production of 143 information-sharing documents including meeting minutes, sitreps, bulletins, conops, snapshots, and GIS maps. All posted on website: www.logcluster.org/pl09a</p> <p>Emergency Telecommunications Cluster worked with the NDCC to resolve pre-existing telecommunications gaps and worked to expand the existing radio network to cover affected areas in Region IV/A through installation of repeaters and upgrade of key infrastructure from analogue to digital.</p> <p>IT services ensured MOSS compliancy.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to respond in a timely way to support the needs of the government and humanitarian community.</p>	<p>Evaluation of needs for the establishment of priority areas was carried out under the guidance of the NDCC.</p>	
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Child Protection	09-CEF-035-C "Protection of Displaced Children"	\$313,424	\$400,000	30,000 displaced girls and boys	<p>60,000 displaced girls and boys are in a safe place and have access to basic services.</p> <p>30,000 displaced girls and boys are participating in group activities and structured play in child-friendly spaces.</p>	<p>61 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) functioning reaching over 22,000 children daily;</p> <p>244 Child Friendly Space Volunteers have been recruited and trained in child protection and psychosocial support;</p> <p>Over 30,000 community members reached with Child Protection messages;</p> <p>29 community based Child Protection Networks Established;</p> <p>215 Community Welfare Volunteers chosen;</p> <p>610 Youth Focal Points chosen;</p> <p>Trafficking Prevention Teams deployed to IDP camps and host communities.</p> <p>Number of children participating in activities in child-friendly spaces grew from 3,200 to 9,000 3-5 years old children and from 2,000 to 6,000.</p> <p>Number of children indirectly benefiting from child protection services increased from 12,000 to 22,000</p>	<p>The rapid infusion of CERF enabled child protection emergency response to expand to other IDP camps/communities and include other community-based protective services</p>	<p>OCHA and a Protection/ Camp Management cluster monitoring humanitarian activities</p> <p>UNICEF employed its standard country programme monitoring and evaluation systems for this project</p>	<p>Children benefited from this project. Equal benefit was given to girls and boys.</p> <p>Gender balance was a requirement in the selection of community child protection volunteers</p>
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Coordination and Support Services	<p>09-WFP-062 "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster activities in support of the Government of the Philippines and the Humanitarian Community's response to Tropical Storm Ketsana"</p>	\$228,000	\$3,218,967	Service provider to Government and Humanitarian Community	<p>Uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to the most affected population in the Philippines.</p> <p>Emergency relief items requested by the government timely purchased and airlifted.</p> <p>Minimum required logistics coordination and information related tools, services and set up available to the humanitarian community.</p> <p>Logistics information shared for identification and response to gaps and bottlenecks.</p>	<p>Through the provision of common logistics services, 1,721 MT of relief items were transported to affected populations for DSWD and ten partners.</p> <p>Common logistics services including warehousing, customs processing, transport, cargo tracking, GIS mapping and information management made available and utilized by humanitarian community.</p> <p>Due to unforeseen number of typhoons, a change in operational focus was required. In particular, following Typhoon Parma, three logistics hubs were established in the north, providing key staging areas for trans-shipment of relief items to affected areas. The provision of tractors was no longer required. As requested by the government, four generators dispatched for provision of emergency power for hospitals in most affected areas. Three mobile warehouses donated to DSWD for future emergencies.</p> <p>100% of cargo movement requests were fulfilled.</p>	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to respond in a timely way to support the needs of the government and humanitarian community.	Evaluation of needs for the establishment of priority areas was carried out under the guidance of the NDCC.	
	<p>09-WFP-063 "Air Support to the Humanitarian Response (Provision of Air Services in support to the Humanitarian Community's response to Tropical Storm Ketsana"</p>	\$500,000	\$3,509,237	Service provider to Government and Humanitarian Community	<p>100% utilization of contracted hours (80 hours by each helicopter)</p> <p>Effective utilization of aircraft capacity, giving a monthly uplift capacity over 1,500 MT.</p>	<p>WFP, through its Aviation Department, UNHAS, made available additional capacity for timely assessments and provided helicopters for implementation of emergency relief activities including transportation of relief supplies and passengers to 28 agencies and organisations.</p> <p>Original planning estimates were based on the potential utilization of three helicopters for one month, however due to initial sourcing complications and following on-site operational assessments, only two helicopters (Mi-171s) were contracted, flying a total of 250 hours and transporting 410 MT of relief items and 2,394 passengers.</p> <p>Despite having fewer helicopters that originally planned, outputs either met or exceeded original planning estimates due to a 15-day extension of air services as requested by the government.</p>	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to respond in a timely way to support the needs of the government and humanitarian community.	Evaluation of needs for the establishment of priority areas was carried out under the guidance of the NDCC.	

<p style="text-align: center;">Education in Emergency</p>	<p>09-CEF-035-D Emergency Educational Assistance to Children in Complex Emergencies</p>	<p>\$209,527</p>	<p>\$1,121,246</p>	<p>About 14,000 IDP children served;</p> <p>At least 160 Teachers / para-teachers trained on use of alternative education modules and on applying and incorporating psychosocial care practices in learning sessions</p> <p>Approximately 80% of teachers trained are female</p>	<p>Repair/construction of 40 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) in Maguindanao and North Cotabato (20 TLCs for pre-schoolers and 20 TLCs for school-age children) in priority evacuation centres</p> <p>About 4,000 internally displaced children re-integrated to ECCD learning centres/schools or attending education sessions in temporary learning spaces.</p> <p>About 160 teachers, day care workers and volunteers provided with references on MSEE and teaching materials for alternative education delivery modes.</p>	<p>The number of TLCs established have been reduced from the targeted 40 to 34 units with access to water and sanitation facilities. It was agreed that the Child Protection Sector will build the remaining 6 units and that the Education Cluster and Child Protection group will collaborate to provide integrated services to the IDP pre-school and school-aged children (i.e., learning sessions combined with psychosocial care and support (Note: The CERF-funds for Education originally allocated for 40 TLCs were just enough to cover the actual cost of building 34 TLCs.</p> <p>The 160 teachers and volunteer workers were mobilized and their training on Education in Emergencies and integration of psychosocial care in their learning sessions are almost complete.</p> <p>The appropriate teaching-learning materials were developed and used for the learning-cum-psychosocial activities to benefit about 14,000 IDP children</p> <p>Procurement of child packs, school furniture, learning packages and alternative delivery modules for the IDP children were completed to enrich the learning environment of the TLCs</p> <p>Project implementation was hampered by sporadic clashes between armed rebels and government forces and constant movements of the IDP such that new surveys and groundwork for relocation sites of TLCs had to be undertaken</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified. The flexibility in utilization of CERF funds enabled the project stakeholders to produce curriculum materials incorporating psychosocial care and activities.</p> <p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified. The flexibility in utilization of CERF funds enabled the project stakeholders to produce curriculum materials incorporating psychosocial care and activities.</p>	<p>Weekly updating and planning/ monitoring visits are conducted by CFSI and Save the Children partners. Monitoring and Evaluation tools were prepared to facilitate monitoring and documentation of activities and issues in IDP sites</p> <p>CFSI partners have Community Organizers and Training Team to provide updates on weekly accomplishments, challenges encountered, beneficiaries' concerns as well as discussed child protection issues, if any.</p> <p>Save the Children partners have Municipal and Barangay Coordinators to conduct weekly monitoring visits to assess the project's progress.</p>	<p>About 14,000 IDP children served;</p> <p>At least 160 Teachers / para-teachers trained on use of alternative education modules and on applying and incorporating psychosocial care practices in learning sessions</p> <p>Approximately 80% of teachers trained are female</p>
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							<p>Catalyze rapid intervention: part of CERF spent for the construction of 34 TLCs in priority IDP camps in Maguindanao and Cotabato.. In partnership with LGUs and DepEd, the Education Cluster was able to respond to the immediate need of displaced or out-of-school children for continuous learning in a timely and urgent manner.</p> <p>Stabilize an insecure situation: Over 14,600 school-aged children who had been displaced and dropped out of school because of armed conflict are expected to benefit by way of resumption of their education and provision of psychosocial care</p>		
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Food Security	09-WFP-061 Emergency Operations: Food Assistance to Tropical Storm Ketsana-Affected Populations in Northern Philippines	\$2,268,103	57 million (revised upward from \$19,698,960)	<p>Total Programme: 1,074,375 beneficiaries</p> <p>WFP conducted a general food distribution (Rice, Oil and Canned Fish) to 1,074,375 beneficiaries from October to December 2009. Food reached 365,288 children under 5.</p> <p>143,250 children under 5 years of age were given food (High Energy Biscuits) under supplementary feeding.</p>	As stated in initial proposal: General Food Distribution to 1,000,000 beneficiaries at peak as well as Targeted Supplementary Feeding to approximately 200,000 children under 5.	<p>WFP conducted a general food distribution (Rice, Oil and Canned Fish) to 1,074,375 beneficiaries from October to December 2009. Food reached 365,288 children under 5.</p> <p>143,250 children under 5 years of age were given food (High Energy Biscuits) under supplementary feeding.</p> <p>The government's updated food requests were lower than the original planned number of beneficiaries. Targeting was also challenging because of delays in obtaining distribution plans from the various tiers of the DSWD and LGUs.</p>	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed WFP to provide the first few distributions of food and thus provided immediate relief to those affected by the typhoons.		
	09-WFP-040 Immediate Support to Conflict Affected Populations in Mindanao	\$1,616,042	49 million	<p>172,000 over a two months period.</p> <p>Approximately 59,000 children under 5 and 88,000 women were targeted.</p>	<p>Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p> <p>Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations</p>	<p>Improved food consumption through food assistance.</p> <p>Comparing food consumption score over three assessments, the indicator fluctuated for the five provinces targeted by WFP (Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur). Between 2007 and 2009, the proportion of households with poor food consumption dropped by 4.7% and the proportion of acceptable food consumption group had risen and the latest assessment (of January 2010) shows that the indicator is now comparable to the 2008 level, partially due to CERF funding.</p>	<p>The CERF contribution enabled a timely response. In addition WFP managed to purchase a comprehensive food basket (Rice, Oil and beans) and was distributed to IDPS for approximately 2 months.</p>	<p>Three International Programme Officers, one National Programme Officer, two Programme Assistants and 10 WFP Food Aid Monitors were based in Mindanao to support implementation of the project and monitor its performance.</p>	<p>Through culturally appropriate mechanisms, in the traditional, Muslim areas of Philippines, WFP have continued to advocate for the inclusion of women in food management committees at food distribution points.</p>

					<p><i>Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score:</i> January to March 2009: 73.6% January 2010- 65.3% <i>Percentage of households with borderline food consumption score:</i> January to March 2009:-20.3% January 2010- 24.6%</p> <p>Post distribution monitoring results show that IDPs households are eating on average 2.5 to 3 meals a day. However, most eat less quantity than normal; eat less preferred foods and in some cases the food is bought on credit. Implementation of supplementary feeding started late in the third quarter due to prolonged coordination with department of health ARMM. Nutrition related results are still to be measured.</p>	<p>According to WFP food security surveys, acceptable food consumption rates had improved considerably to 73.6%</p>	<p>Food Aid Monitors reported on the selection of beneficiaries and on output and progress indicators, including the utilization of the food.</p> <p>WFP monitored distribution of assistance through quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators were derived from the distribution and monitoring reports submitted by implementing partners.</p>	<p>Whenever possible rations cards were issued in the name of women, with distribution systems conducted in transparent manner, in terms of clear and timely information on rations, venue and schedules. Packaging of food commodities facilitate the collection and carrying of food rations by women.</p>
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Health	09-WHO-056 Provision of Health Care to Tropical Storm Affected Persons	\$557,061	\$3,000,000	350,000 people	<p>40% of evacuation centres provided health care service through mobile/outreach team</p> <p>Measles vaccination with Vitamin A supplementation conducted for children 6-59 month of age</p> <p>Critical gap medical supplies and drugs procured and delivered</p> <p>Referral for emergency cases facilitated through referral to functional health facilities</p>	<p>25 Inter-Agency Health Kits (Basic) servicing 25,000 individuals(1000 persons/kit) supplied to Regions NCR, VIA, through the DOH-HEMS CO for government run mobile clinic support.</p> <p>12 Inter-Agency Diarrheal Disease Kits (IDDK) supplied to Regions NCR, VIA, through DOH-HEMS CO to manage outbreaks</p> <p>25 IEHK (Basic) to NGO implementing partners for use in Mobile Clinics servicing 25,000 people in ECs (SC, IOM, Plan, AusAid)</p> <p>8 MSF First Aid Rucksacks for government mobile teams</p> <p>250,000 Solo shot syringes for measles immunization through the DOH-HEMS central office for distribution</p> <p>Restoration of lost basic life saving equipment to 70 Bagangay/Village Health Units (primary level estimated catchments 350,000 individuals)</p> <p>Restoration of lost Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care BEMONC equipment to 10 Rural Health Units (estimated catchments: 500,000) for referred pregnant women</p> <p>5,000 Jerry Cans to various Municipalities for ensuring safe water in ECs and Health Facilities</p> <p>Restoration of lost basic life saving equipment to 15 Rural Health Units (primary level: estimated catchments: 750,000)</p> <p>Lifesaving Emergency Equipment supplied to 2 Referral Hospitals Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Centre and Region 1 Medical Centre (Tertiary level)</p> <p>The changes in the items and/or the quantities procured were based on consultations with cluster partners and the national health ministry. The evolving situation (entry of new typhoon, new incoming information, identification of new needs and gaps) necessitated adjustments to what was already proposed.</p>	<p>CERF funds allowed immediate implementation of life-saving activities even as the agency continued to mobilize resources.</p>	<p>The Health cluster held regular meetings and assessed implementation of projects.</p> <p>WHO conducted field monitoring visits to evacuation centers and affected health facilities.</p>	
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	<p>09-WHO-035 Emergency Relief Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict in Central Mindanao</p>	<p>\$433,147</p>	<p>\$1,270,000</p>	<p>50,000 affected families in Region XII (North Cotabato), ARMM (Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur)</p>	<p>Essential health services made available to 50,000 families living in the evacuation centres and in the community</p> <p>Outbreaks of communicable diseases prevented and controlled</p> <p>Further morbidity and mortality prevented</p>	<p>Medicines, supplies and equipment provided to rural health units, hospitals, and mobile medical teams enabled the affected population to access basic public health services (e.g. consultation, immunization) as well as acute tertiary care services.</p> <p>Water quality testing ensured the safety and potability of water provided to the IDPs</p> <p>The proposal specified 2 complete IEHK (Basic and Supplementary), 1 Italian Trauma Kit A, 1 Italian Trauma Kit B, and 5 Cholera kits. No vaccines are specified.</p> <p>The Italian Trauma Kits A and B were allocated to Maguindanao Provincial Hospital. Upon further consultations with Health cluster partners in Mindanao, it was decided to purchase only IEHK Basic boxes instead of 2 complete IEHKs. It was also decided to procure only 3 IDDKs with the balance to be used to purchase additional IEHK Basic boxes. The Basic boxes were distributed to local health facilities within the conflict-affected areas in Region 12 and ARMM as well as to support mobile health teams in the evacuation centers. The IDDKs were distributed to Maguindanao Provincial Hospital, the DOH-ARMM and CHD-12.</p>	<p>CERF funds allowed immediate implementation of life-saving activities even as the agency continued to mobilize resources.</p>	<p>The Health cluster held regular meetings and assessed implementation of projects. The WHO conducted joint assessments with government and other cluster partners.</p>	
	<p>09-FPA-028 Reproductive Health Care for Women of Reproductive Age</p>	<p>\$183,847</p>	<p>\$183,847</p>	<p>10,000 pregnant, delivering, lactating women and adolescents</p>	<p>Zero maternal and neonatal mortality in the ECs</p> <p>Restored access to FP</p> <p>Reduced STI/HIV/AIDS transmission Addressed GBV</p>	<p>No report of pregnancy-related maternal deaths</p> <p>Around 8,413 pregnant and lactating women served through 53 medical missions. Another 1,500 women served in partnership with SC.</p> <p>Access to FP and STI/HIV/AIDS services restored.</p>	<p>Without CERF funds, assistance would have been limited to the provision of RH and hygiene kits. No medical missions and info sessions would have been conducted.</p>	<p>Implementing partners provided regular medical mission reports while we inventoried the stock of hygiene and RH kits from time to time.</p>	<p>It was mainly women, especially pregnant women who benefited from the project.</p>

	09-FPA-019 Addressing the Reproductive Health Needs of the IDPs in Mindanao	\$114,009 (of 173,233)	\$173,233	10,500 pregnant women and adolescents	<p>Reduced maternal and neonatal mortality</p> <p>Reduced unplanned pregnancies</p> <p>Reduced STI incidence</p> <p>Addressed GBV</p>	<p>No maternal deaths reported. Some 10,000 women and adolescents benefited from info sessions on safe motherhood and early marriage. Around 1,422 pregnant, lactating and post-partum women IDPs were provided with clean delivery and hygiene kits.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were determined.</p>	<p>Regular progress reports were provided by implementing partners.</p>	<p>Women and girls were primarily the beneficiaries</p>
Multi Sector	09-IOM-019 Multi-Sectoral Emergency Support for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Mindanao	\$991,743	\$2,531,646 (for six months)	<p><u>Shelter</u></p> <p>46,000 families (230,000 individuals from four provinces: Maguindano, Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato and Lanao del Sur.</p> <p>31,000 families or 155,000 individuals in 171 IDP sites; 15,000 families or 75,000 individuals in 119 hosting communities</p> <p>20% of population targeted for shelter; 33% targeted for NFIs.</p>	<p><u>Shelter & NFI</u></p> <p>Distribution 9,000 emergency shelter kits</p> <p>Distribution 15,000 NFI packages</p> <p><u>WASH</u></p> <p>Construction duplex 56 latrines & 37 bathing cubicles</p> <p>Installation 19 water point systems</p> <p>Distribution of 7,500 hygiene kits</p> <p>Hygiene/sanitation/health-promotion capacity building</p> <p>Health-promotion capacity building activities</p> <p><u>Protection</u></p> <p>Provision of psychosocial activities; establishment emergency protection monitoring and referral system; reporting and analysis of specific protection issues</p> <p>Covering 171 IDP sites and 119 hosting communities through coordination activities by mobile and direct liaison support</p>	<p><u>Shelter & NFI</u></p> <p>9,379 shelter kits were distributed. Targeted accomplishments exceeded by 4%</p> <p>22,238 NFI packages distributed, exceeding target by 49%; however, of those NFI packages 336 were distributed to South Cotabato, which is not one of the 4 priority provinces. Target for NFIs is 33% or approx 15,000 families.</p> <p><u>WASH</u></p> <p>57 duplex latrines constructed exceeding target by 1 unit & 111 bathing cubicles constructed</p> <p>23 water point systems constructed exceeding target by 4 units</p> <p>11,236 hygiene kits distributed exceeding target by 50%</p> <p><u>Protection</u></p> <p>5 mobile/liaison teams deployed to priority provinces</p> <p>Coordination of Protection Working Group-establishment and maintenance of monitoring activities and referral mechanisms.</p> <p>IPHP module developed with approval from WASH Cluster; conducted under IOM leadership in partnership with rural health units and IDP committees; IPHP module conducted in areas where hygiene kits were distributed.</p>	<p>CERF support enabled IOM to provide much needed emergency shelter assistance, non-food item, WASH and Protection support to vulnerable families in central Mindanao.</p> <p>Through CERF support IOM was able to 1) increase target beneficiaries and 2) continue to provide much needed humanitarian support on the ground pending the finalization of funding support from other donors.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation support to IOM's Mindanao Programme is provided by IOM Mission With Regional Functions (MRF) – Manila.</p> <p>Staff from IOM's MRF Manila Project Development and Monitoring Unit, regularly visit the IOM Mindanao sub-office for reporting and monitoring and evaluation purposes.</p>	<p><u>Shelter & NFI</u></p> <p>For distributions, a separate queue system was used for women and men, which reduced the possibility of sexual harassment, and contributed to respecting religious and cultural practices.</p> <p>Women with children given special consideration. Separate line for pregnant women.</p>

				<p><u>WASH</u></p> <p>Number of beneficiaries for all sub projects (NFIs, shelter, hygiene kits and WASH) total to 28,137 families or 140,685 people. Services covered 47 host communities and 174 IDP sites (Including ECs, relocation sites and returned areas).</p>	<p>FGDs facilitated to provide psychosocial assistance to IDPs. Through FGDs, IDPs capacitated to establish Camp Committees and be actively involved in humanitarian response.</p> <p>FGDs served as a platform for IDP raising, addressing or referring concerns,</p>	<p>CERF enabled IOM continue and fulfil its responsibilities as lead of the protection working group thereby ensuring that protection issues were efficiently monitored and addressed.</p> <p>Augmented by CERF's support, IOM's Humanitarian Programme in Mindanao facilitated FGDs to provide psychosocial support to IDPs across four provinces. Results from these FGDs also guided the development of strategies in the provision of humanitarian support to the affected communities.</p>	<p><u>Protection:</u> IDP camp committees established in 51 IDP sites. All with woman IDP representative to ensure women's issues addressed. FGD to raise awareness of importance of women in committees. Separate FGDs for communities to discuss gender sensitive issues</p> <p><u>WASH</u> <u>Latrine Construction:</u> Each duplex latrine unit had separate cubicles for men and women. <u>Bathing Cubicles:</u> Separate for men and women. 37 of 111 cubicles for women. <u>Hygiene kit composition</u> met needs of men and women. Hygiene kits were per family.</p>
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Non-Food Items	09-CEF-054-B NFI for Women and Children affected by the Flood	\$735,884	\$1,000,000	84,575 people 16,915 adult women 50,745 Children	Delivery of 600 kits to families in immediate need of NFI supplies	84,575 people have access to blankets, tarpaulins, and/or cooking sets 16,915 women have access to blankets, tarpaulins, and/or cooking sets 50,745 children have access to blankets, tarpaulins, and/or cooking sets	Along with UNICEF emergency funding CERF allowed for UNICEF to deliver Family NFI packs to areas affected by the Natural Disaster, across 5 regions.	UNICEF is a partnership driven organisation and as such relies on Partners to report on progress made to deliver services. UNICEF follows up with spot checks on partners and together with the partner review their final report conducting field visits to areas served.	The beneficiary total equated to 50% female representation of female adults and children
Shelter and NFI	09-IOM-25 Emergency NFI Augmentation Support	\$776,693	\$4,750,796	12,460 families	Immediate provision of basic utensils through the distribution of up to 4,000 NFI packages Immediate provision of temporary shelter NFI support towards the improvement of living conditions, through the distribution of up to 4,000 emergency shelter NFI kits	4,100 families (approx. 20,500 individuals) from NCR and Laguna Province received hygiene kits (Hygiene kit composition complied with WASH cluster standards) 20,000 bottles of hyposol (water purification solution) was also provided through this project. These bottles were distributed along with jerry cans provided in kind by other donors. 4,100 families (approximately 20,500 individuals) from NCR and Laguna Province received sanitization kits – materials to clean flooded houses - (Sanitization kit composition complied with WASH cluster standards) 1,090 families (approx. 5,450 individuals) from NCR and Rizal Province provided with family kits – family kits included sleeping mats, blankets, water basins and other items essential improving living conditions of typhoon-affected families centres (Family kit composition complied with CCCM/NFI cluster standards) 1,950 families (approx 9,750 individuals) received shelter repair kits(Family kit composition complied with Shelter cluster standards)	CERF's funding support enabled the shelter assistance component of IOM's Emergency Response Programme to reach a larger target population resulting in the immediate provision of shelter support for the most vulnerable families in the hardest hit provinces in Luzon.	Monitoring and Evaluation support to IOM's Typhoon Emergency Response Programme is provided by IOM Mission With Regional Functions (MRF) – Manila. IOM's MRF Manila's Project Development and Monitoring Unit, regularly facilitated reporting and evaluation activities to ensure that programme deliverables were met and project parameters were respected.	Target beneficiaries for this programme were families not individuals. All members of each beneficiary family were provided with equitable support. The composition of all kits included gender considerations where possible.

Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A Emergency Nutrition Response for Mindanao Armed Conflict Areas	\$345,822	\$1,083,414	<p>Children Screened: > 10,000</p> <p>Children U5: 500</p> <p>Adults: 2,000</p> <p>Nutrition Education Sessions:</p> <p>Adults: 2,000</p> <p>Children: 8,000</p>	Expanded coverage of GAM screening and provision adequate nutritional interventions	<p><u>Expanded coverage of GAM screening through conducted training and orientation:</u></p> <p>(1 orientation on CMAM; 4 consultations; 9 evacuation camp visits; 10 PHP coordinators recruited and oriented from MERN; 4 orientations for stakeholders; 1 professional artist hired to develop IEC materials; 9 staff oriented on CMAM; 60 PHPs including RHU staff provided with Basic training for Malnutrition Screening; 90 participants attended Orientation on CMAM, use of MNPs; 4 SC staff trained on CMAM in Cebu; 75 Health providers trained on CMAM for North Cotabato and Maguindanao</p> <p><u>Active Case Finding:</u></p> <p>11,520 U5 children screened</p> <p>120 U5 children enrolled to TFP (receiving plumpy nut and medicines)</p> <p>574 U5 children enrolled to SFP (receiving CSB and Micronutrient Powders)</p> <p>Nutrition Education Sessions:</p> <p>1,779 adults reached with nutrition educations sessions (mothers' class).</p> <p>6,126 children provided with Nutrition Education Sessions</p> <p>M & E tools developed and distributed to pilot target areas of Maguindanao and North Cotabato</p> <p>Follow-up nutrition assessment underway.</p> <p>Developed survey tool, conducting haemoglobin tests, and FGD.</p>	<p>CERF funding enabled rapid and flexible response at the time of the emergency. It also contributed to the following life-saving interventions:</p> <p>Screen 11,520 U5 children</p> <p>Enrol 120 U5 children to OTP, receiving plumpy nuts and medicine</p> <p>Enrol 574 U5 children SFP receiving CSB and Micronutrient Powders</p> <p>Provide 1,779 adults with nutrition educations sessions (mothers' class)</p> <p>Provide 6,126 children with Nutrition Education Sessions</p> <p>Conduct Follow-up nutrition assessments (currently being conducted)</p>	<p>Weekly monitoring at RHU/OTP sites conducted by Save the Children.</p> <p>Provision of continuing coaching RHU staffers and PHP volunteers are regularly coached by SC Staff.</p> <p>Data gathering of cases conducted regularly.</p>	<p>Children U5 benefited from this project. Male and Female children are equally screened and enrolled if they are found malnourished.</p> <p>Male and female adults also benefited from the education sessions but a focus on mothers was prioritized because they are (culturally and traditionally for this project context) the major carers of their children.</p>
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Security	09-UDP-007 Expansion and upgrade of Emergency Communications System (ECS) in Mindanao	\$207,484	\$529,000	127 UN staff permanently posted to Mindanao and all other UN staff and visitors on mission in the region.	<p>Expansion of the ECS coverage area to allow all staff to communicate during routine programme delivery operations and in event of emergencies.</p> <p>Improved staff and programme security through reliable communications allowing staff to be warned of security threats, to call for assistance and respond in event of emergencies.</p> <p>Support to other NGOs in the region with provision of access to the ECS under an agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).</p> <p>Due to the shortfall in funding to purchase radio equipment for NGOs and the recommendation not to mix outside organisations onto a UN ECS, the expected outcome of supporting NGOs could not be achieved.</p> <p>The full implementation date is expected to be by the end of May 2010.</p>	<p>The installation of the upgraded in system is expected to provide a significant improvement in the coverage area and reliability of the VHF radio communication system. The delay in installation was caused by delays in the manufacture of the equipment from the supplier, in delivery to WFP in Dubai, Agencies purchasing the new radios and the refocus of effort to support the crisis in Haiti. It is planned that the equipment be replaced by the upgraded system is utilized to create a parallel and dedicated VHF network at relatively low cost. Most of the new equipment is ready for shipment from Dubai with negotiations underway for the commitment of WFP Technicians to deploy to Mindanao, most likely in early April.</p>	<p>The CERF funds enabled the provision of a reliable and proven system to be deployed which would have not otherwise been achievable on the limited funds available to Agencies of the from any cost share funds of the UN Country Team. The rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed for early commitment to the project by WFP FITTEST but due to unforeseen delays in the delivery of equipment it has not been realized in the expected time-frame.</p>	<p>Once fully installed the improvement in coverage and reliability along with the ability to monitor the movement of staff will be immediately apparent.</p>	<p>Equal access to radio systems.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</p>	<p>09-CEF-054-A Emergency WASH support for victims of Ketsana Typhoon PHL-09/WS27783</p>	<p>\$1,093,540</p>	<p>Reported 6,600,000 million UNICEF was however significantly underfunded for the Flash Appeal</p>	<p>100,000 families (550,000 people)</p>	<p>Water supply in relocation camps is adequate and regular (Litres/capita day available)</p> <p>Sanitation in relocation centres is adequate (number of used toilets /person)</p> <p>Displaced families (% of displaced families that access soap and hygiene items)</p> <p>Returning Families have the means of clean and disinfect the premises (% families what received a sanitization kit)</p> <p>Flooded areas will be drained and no more stagnating water will e present</p> <p>Schools that re-open, and temporary learning spaces have adequate WASH in place (% of children accessing adequate WASH in schools)</p>	<p>CERF and matched funding enabled safe access to water supply through</p> <p>OXFAM distribution of jerry cans, pails and soap to 6,000 families (approx 30,000 individuals) 100% of 920 FGD stated satisfaction.</p> <p>Government distribution of Water kits to reach 39,132 families, 195,660 people, 117,396 children</p> <p>The Information Management services by Handicap International and Streams of Knowledge on latrine use were tracked for more than 50,000 people</p> <p>The mapping exercise and the CCCM database allowed stakeholders to identify gaps and targets;</p> <p>CERF and matched funding enabled delivery of :</p> <p>MSF Hygiene kits for 7,100 families, 35500 people and 21.300 children</p> <p>Government delivered Hygiene kits for 27,697 families,138385 people 83,091 children</p> <p>WASH Cluster coordinated with MWSS to</p> <p>Identify and drain large area of water through the fire department.</p> <p>Identify schools requiring desludging due to floods or use as ECs.</p> <p>Cluster members had access to IEC materials produce in consultation with DoH and MWSS</p>	<p>CERF's rapid allocation of funds allowed UNICEF and its partners to respond with both supply and hygiene promotion materials</p> <p>Through Information management services funding by CERF gaps and needs identified through cluster assessments and discussions. Responses were planned and mapped out through the provincial cluster.</p> <p>Reporting was kept up-to-date and comprehensive on both existing and anticipated needs and gaps and existing responses.</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues (gender, disability, ageing, etc.) and community-based approaches are discussed in cluster</p>	<p>UNICEF and their partners continue to respond to needs on the ground where monitoring of activities continues. Partners have incorporated an evaluation into their interventions which several have reported will take place after the reporting period.</p> <p>Provincial cluster meetings are held every two weeks involving all Water/WASH partners, tracking the progress of activities and responses to identified needs and gaps.</p> <p>Feedback is provided to the national cluster regularly through meetings, written monthly reports and 4w reports, and regular contact with the national Information Officer and Cluster Coordinator</p>	<p>Throughout the response Partners ensured they focused on the immediate and urgent needs of women and Children.</p> <p>Distributions were based on households, and therefore all family members were intended to have equal access. Single parent families (both male and female headed) were prioritised.</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues including gender, ageing, disability and early recovery were mainstreamed in cluster discussions and meetings, ensuring their inclusion in cluster partners' approach and activities.</p>
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	<p>09-CEF-035-B WASH - Emergency relief assistance to victims of complex emergency in Central Mindanao</p>	<p>\$860,280</p>	<p>1,398,350 Significantly underfunded – proposal was not funded as planned</p>	<p>15,000 IDPs families (90,000 individuals 50% assumed children) in IDP camps and 5,000house based families (30,000 individuals 50% assumed children) in Magindanao (ARMM) and North Cotabato (total 120,000 individuals). The duration of the project will be three months.</p>	<p>Children, women and their families in IDP camps and host families have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities (safe means of excreta disposal) and practice proper hygiene practices, specially hand washing.</p> <p>Reduced risk of prevalence of water and excreta related diseases</p> <p>Gaps on WASH needs addressed</p> <p>Effective services through the LGU frontline staffs</p>	<p><u>Through OXFAM</u></p> <p>At least 7 water pumps were repaired/improved</p> <p>34 additional shallow well pumps installed. 17 deep well pumps provided more water sources to IDPs even in areas where water sourcing is geographically difficult.</p> <p>68 units additional semi-permanent latrines constructed, each with 2 doors/bowls. Additional latrines encouraged sanitation in ECs.</p> <p>7,000 families received 2-3 rounds of soap.</p> <p>203 more CHVs—87 men, 116 women—recruited and trained to support health and hygiene promotion.</p> <p>At least 5 health and hygiene campaigns conducted in 27 EC/house-based settings supported.</p> <p>ECM structures revived/formed in both ECs and house-based, each with WASH committees. 219 IDP leaders (116 men, 103 women) trained on camp management. Referral systems established to encourage urgent action on issues and concerns of IDPs.</p> <p><u>Through Mindanao Tulong Bakwet</u></p> <p>60 latrines, 120 toilet bowls, 60 Bathing Cubicles and 27 hand pumps enabled a safer and more efficient water source.</p> <p>WASH facilities fostered importance of Gender sensitivity</p> <p><u>Through Medicine Sans Frontier</u></p> <p>Rapid response to an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea within one of the camps where a child died and several cases emerged afterwards</p>	<p>Adaptation of new designs for the WASH facilities (for greater sustainability) supported.</p> <p>Geographical challenges in some areas in the installation of water sources, e.g. need for deep rather than shallow wells, overcome.</p> <p>Expansion of target beneficiaries to include equally poor members of host communities.</p> <p>Capacity-building on WASH of IDPs encouraged self reliance, e.g. recruitment and training of additional CHVs.</p> <p>Formation and strengthening of camp management structures, i.e. ECMs, encouraged to address WASH issues, e.g. humanitarian protection.</p> <p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds led to a rapid implementation of activities</p> <p>Due to inappropriate living conditions within the ECs the CERF allocation provided vital funding for teams to remain in the ECs and monitor health risks responding as required.</p> <p>Provide quick resources through release to respond to emergencies</p>	<p>Response implemented through local partners that have constant presence in the target sites.</p> <p>UNICEF and local partners actively participated and reported to the ARMM WASH Cluster.</p> <p>UNICEF and partners continuously monitored the project by conducting weekly visits for continual assessment of progress made</p> <p>Monitoring matrix. Actual spot monitoring and evaluation done in the field. Regular submission of progress report and updates during the WASH cluster meetings.</p> <p>A contractor checklist was also used to ensure the construction of these WASH facilities according to the Sphere Minimum Standards.</p>	<p>Special attention paid to WASH needs of women, e.g. separate latrines built for women and men.</p> <p>More women encouraged to take leadership positions (in ECMs and WASH Committees formed, for example).</p> <p>Partners encouraged men to take active roles in health and hygiene promotion activities (to break traditional views that health and hygiene are more women's responsibilities).</p> <p>Partners also led by the principle of equal opportunity and involvement for both men and women during implementation. During the site and planning stages the participation of women and elderly was sought in positioning WASH facilities</p>
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Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Community family services international	Food	09-WFP-040	\$15,000	Monthly payments for food distribution and monitoring.
Community and Family Services International	Child Protection	09-CEF-035-C "Protection of Displaced Children"	\$214,401.07	14 October 2009
Community and Family Services International (CFSI)	Education in Emergency	09-CEF-035-D	\$95,547.37	29 October 2009
Save the Children	Education in Emergency	09-CEF-035-D	\$11,841.83	6 October 2009
Mindanao Tulong Bakwet, Inc.	Health & Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A	\$3,165.45	11/16/09
Muslim Youth Religious Organization, Inc.	Health & Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A	\$3,165.45	11/16/09
Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace & Development Advocates, Inc.	Health & Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A	\$3,165.45	11/16/09
Community Resource Development Centre, Inc,	Health & Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A	\$3,165.45	11/16/09
Bangsa Moro Women's for Peace & Development, Inc.	Health & Nutrition	09-CEF-035 A	\$3,165.45	11/16/09
Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines (IMAP)	Health	09-FPA-028	\$18,404	November 2009
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines (FPOP)	Health	09-FPA-028	\$11,398	November 2009
Samahan ng Mamamayan- Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO)	Health	09-FPA-028	\$4,210	November 2009
Handicap International	WASH	09-CEF-054-A	\$ 9,997.90	
OXFAM	WASH	09-CEF-054-A	\$293,286	17/12/2009 (date cheque raised) GIK received in Dec '09
STREAMS of KNOWLEDGE	WASH	09-CEF-054-A	\$94,815.18 GIK \$17,548.72	December 2009
Medicine Sans Frontiers	WASH	09-CEF-035-B	GIK \$34,604	Between 9/10/09 – 14/11/09
OXFAM	WASH	09-CEF-035-B	\$293,286	September 2009
Mindanao Tulong Bakwet	WASH	09-CEF-035-B	\$94,815.18 GIK \$17,548.72	October 2009
Medicine Sans Frontier	WASH	09-CEF-035-B	GIK \$34,604	September 2009

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BLES	Bureau of Labour and Employment Statistics
BMS	breast milk substitute
CBCPN	Community-Based Child Protection Network
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Construction Workers
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child-Friendly Spaces
CFSI	Community Family Services International
CFSV	Child-Friendly Space Volunteers
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CMAM	Community-based Management on Acute Malnutrition
CP	Child Protection
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
CWV	Community Welfare Volunteer
CfW	cash for work
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EC	Evacuation Centre
EiE	Education in Emergency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPOP	Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GBV	gender-based violence
GMA	Global Media Arts
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HV	high velocity
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised explosive device
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOM MRF	Manila: International Organization for Migration Mission with Regional functions Manila
IR EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy
LGU	local government unit

MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCH	mother and child health
MERN	Mindanao Emergency Response Network
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MNPs	Micro Nutrient Powders
MOA AD	Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MTB	Mindanao Tulong Bakwet
NCR	National Capital Region
NCSD	National Council for Social Development
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NFI	non-food item
NFP	national focal points
NGO	non-governmental organization
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration
PDRN	Pampanga Disaster Reaction Network
PHPs	Public Health Promoters
PLAN	Plan International
PNRC	Philippine National Red Cross
RFU	regional field unit
RHU	Regional Health Unit
RSO	regional support offices
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Save the Children
SC-CAACD	Sub-Committee on Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Displacement
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
SOMO	Suspension of Military Operations
SOMA	Suspension of Military Action
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Program
TLC	Temporary Learning Centres
TSF	Télécom sans Frontières
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UN-SPIDER	UN Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
U5	Under Five
WASH	water sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

WV
VHF
YFP

World Vision
very high frequency
Youth Focal Point