

FINAL REPORT

COVID19 Intervention (Priority Countries or On Watch Countries)

Danish applicant organisation	Viva Denmark		
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Implementing Organisation	Philippine Children's Ministries Network		
DERF Journal number	DERF-20-618-PC		

Title of Intervention	COVID-19 Response Philippines: Integrated Cash Transfer and Child Protection		
Modality	Covid19 On Watch Countries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covid19 Priority Countries		
Country of Intervention	Philippines	What sectors did the intervention most relate to (please tick ALL that apply)	WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency FSL <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
Location(s) of Intervention	Iligan City, Region 10, Northern Mindanao		
Period of Intervention	June 10, 2020 - January 9, 2021		
Total <i>Budget</i> of Intervention	1,999,999 DKK		
Method of Implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Through local partner organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Self-implementing		
Did your intervention include Cash Based Programming?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: which type: Multi-purpose conditional cash transfer through remittance company		
Target population reached: (take number from table 1.2)	Total:	16,446	
	Hereof female:	8,536	
	Hereof youth (under 18):	8,242	
	Hereof particular vulnerable persons:	16,338	
Did your target group include refugees, IDPs, migrants or stateless persons?	No		

Aarhus, Denmark / 27.01.21

Place and Date

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Person responsible (Signature)

THOMAS KRAG LANGVAD

Person responsible (Name in Block letters)

1. Objectives and results achieved

1.1 Describe the results achieved compared to planned objectives and outputs. Use your formulated indicators to describe the documented results. How have you succeeded to contribute to the strategic priorities and the immediate objectives formulated in the UN COVID19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP).

Planned Objectives and output	Results Achieved
Objective 1: 3,500 vulnerable families have increased access to food and other essential items through multi-purpose conditional cash transfer.	
1.1 3,500 families are provided with a multi-purpose conditional cash grant sufficient to provide for their basic needs for two weeks. (rev. to 4,000)	4,000 families were reached with multi-purpose conditional cash grants sufficient to provide for their basic needs for two weeks. The partners were able to reach additional 500 families compared to the planned target due to savings and allocation of budget margin.
Objective 2: 3,500 families are provided with essential child protection services and psychosocial support.	
2.1. 3,500 families (head of households) are provided with a Parent's Child Protection Module on four topics.	4,006 heads of households attended the Parent's Child Protection Module. 86% of attendees were female and 14% were male. Most trainings were facilitated online due to quarantine and social distancing restrictions.
2.2. 2,000 parents and 2,000 children (representing 2,000 families) have finished Viva's "Child Protection in Emergencies Mentoring Program".	The project reached the targeted number of parents and children. 4,003 individuals have finished the Child Protection in Emergencies Mentoring Program (CPiEMP) of which 70% were female and 30% were male.
2.3. Awareness campaigns on child protection during lockdown with particular focus on raising awareness on and preventing online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC) and violence against children	The project has succeeded in raising awareness of OSEC and violence against children during lockdown through various social media platforms, flyers, videos, messages on local radio stations and through loudspeaker system on vehicles circulating target communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 radio spots aired 9 times daily in 7 days on <i>Wild FM</i> and 2 days on <i>Brigada</i>. (both radio stations has city wide reach and Wild FM has more than 1 Mio. Followers on Facebook). • Flyers: 32.500 • Posters: 950 • Brochures: 7500 • Bookmarks: 17.500

The intervention contributed to the strategic priorities and immediate objectives of GHRP in the following ways:

- Through taking part in national coordination mechanisms including the Child Protection Working Group under the Protection Cluster of UNOCHA's Cluster Coordination Mechanism and local coordination through the local Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) in Iligan City.
- Through directly contributing to specific objective 2.1 of the GHRP by distributing multi-purpose cash grants and specific objective 2.2 of the GHRP by facilitating protection trainings and mentoring session to address gender-based violence and abuse/violence against children (GHRP May Update, page 54).

- Through adapting to physical distancing and other mobility restriction measures by facilitating trainings online, mentoring sessions by phone and cash transfers through a remittance company as well as raising awareness through radio and online channels (GHRP May Update, page 54).
- Through distributing multi-purpose cash grants (page 55 of GHRP May Update)

1.1a Timeframe of the Intervention

How many days after submission of a fund disbursement request to the DERF was funding made available to your organisation (Danish CSO)?	5 days
How many days after the Danish CSO receipt of funds were you able to start implementation in crisis locality?	4 days
How many days after the Danish CSO receipt of funds were beneficiaries in receipt of assistance?	3 days
What internal or external factors negatively affected the speed of implementation?	The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the speed of implementation due to the limitations on physical gathering. Activities were halted temporarily because of the lockdown. Cash transfers was delayed because local remittance companies were busy serving government sponsored cash transfer programmes.
Additional comments:	No.

1.2 Describe the target groups reached in the table below

Planned target population: (copy the exact number from the approved application)							
Type of Activity	Female (by age)			Male (by age)			Total
	Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	
ToT on Parents Module (volunteers)		3			2		5
Cash grant recipient	3,500	3,500		3,500	3,500		14,000
Rollout of Parents Module during orientations		700			2,800		3,500
ToT on Children and Parent Mentoring Program (volunteers)		50			50		100
Rollout of Children and Parent Mentoring Program	1000	1,600		1,000	400		4,000
Training of volunteers on Kobo Toolbox as M&E Platform		50			50		100
Total:	4,500	5,903		4,500	6,802		21,705
Total adjusted for double counting*:							14,100
Total vulnerable persons of the above							14,000

Actual target population reached:							
Type of Activity	Female (by age)			Male (by age)			Total
	Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	
ToT on Parents Module (volunteers)	0	12	60	0	7	29	108
Cash grant recipient	3,910	824	3,730	4,332	158	3,384	16,338
Rollout of Parents Module	22	788	2,618	0	138	440	4,006
ToT on Children and Parent Mentoring Program (volunteers)	0	12	60	0	7	29	108
Rollout of Children and Parent Mentoring Program	1,051	378	1,358	951	54	211	4,003
Training of volunteers on Kobo Toolbox as M&E Platform	0	12	60	0	7	29	108
Total:	4,983	2,026	7,886	5,283	371	4,122	24,671
Total adjusted for double counting*:							16,446
Total vulnerable persons of the above							16,338

*correct the number if the same persons are listed in more than one activity. Each person can only be counted once.

1.3 **a Describe** shortly your calculations above, and reflect on reasons for changes in actual compared to planned targets:

Additional 500 families were reached with cash grants. This was made possible by allocation of budget margin and due to savings in the activity budget (see request for modification).

Direct beneficiaries:

- **Cash grants:** The project has reached a total of 4,006 families of which 4,000 completed and finished the required conditionality for the cash transfer program. Six (6) families were engaged but opted not to continue with the program. The project supported 4,000 vulnerable families with cash grants. There were families which had more than 4 members reaching a total of 16,338 direct beneficiaries.
- **Parents CP Module:** Out of the 16,338 individuals 4,003 parents finished the Parents Module rollout as a conditionality to receive the cash grant of which 85% were female and 14% male.
- **Children Protection in Emergencies Mentoring Program:** Out of the 16,338 individuals 2,002 children and 2,001 adults assessed to be particularly vulnerable were enrolled in the 8-week CPIEMP of which 70% were female and 30% male.
- **Awareness campaign:** Actual reach of the awareness campaign has not been included in the final target population, because the nature and impact of the awareness campaign is noncomparative with the level of support of remaining activities. Nevertheless, the estimated reach of the awareness campaigns is 110,000 – 120,000 people. Calculation is based on the number of listeners of the two radio stations, distribution of printed material and reach of loud-speaker vehicles circulating communities.

1.2.b How have you managed to reach the particular vulnerable persons you identified in your application of the intervention? If you have conducted a vulnerability assessment as part of the intervention, please do also describe the results of this assessment and how you applied the knowledge in your humanitarian action.

Targeting of most vulnerable families and high-risk barangays were done in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) of Iligan City based on level of food insecurity due to lockdown and level of vulnerability to domestic violence including abuse, gender-based violence (GBV) and online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC). The list of beneficiaries was provided by the partner barangays and

counter checked in the existing database of the DSWD. The DSWD is the authority maintaining a database of vulnerable households in the city as beneficiaries of the government's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's Program). The 4P's Program is a human development and social welfare program of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18.

1.4 Describe shortly how your interventions were **appropriate and relevant** (CHS1) for the identified target group and for the particular vulnerable persons, as well as the **effectiveness** and **timeliness** of your response (CHS2). If you have received any feedback on this from your beneficiaries, please share.

CHS1 and CHS2: Target families have been struggling during the lockdown due to loss of income and livelihoods. The intervention was appropriate and relevant because it contributed to cover basic needs and prevent negative coping mechanisms like OSEC (children being sold for online sex-shows), prostitution etc. During the CPIEMP 9 cases of domestic violence/abuse was reported to volunteer mentors. With consent of the victims all cases were reported to local authorities who handled each case.

200 households were surveyed in a post-distribution monitoring survey to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention:

- 75% of the respondents said that their household had become food insecure to a "very high" or "high" degree due to COVID-19.
- 85% of the respondents said they had used the cash grant on food; 5% on other basic necessities; 3% on medicine; 3% on paying bills; 4% on other.
- 11% said the cash grant helped them cover basic needs for more than 3 weeks; 31% said 2-3 weeks; 24% said 1 week; 24% said 1 week; 14% said 4-6 days.
- 76% said the Parent's CP Module helped them enhance protection of their children to 'very high' degree and 16% to 'high' degree.
- 72% said the intervention overall supported their family to 'very high' degree and 18% 'high' degree.

1.5 Describe how your intervention has contributed to **strengthen local capacities** and to make communities and people more **prepared, resilient** and **less at-risk** as a result of your humanitarian action (CHS 3). Include in your description also how you have involved the communities in a participatory way, and ensured **communication, participation and feedback** (CHS 4).

CHS 3: Volunteers were mobilized with support from Iligan Children's Ministries Network (ICMN) a local network under PCMN counting 20 member churches and child focused CSOs in Iligan City. Strong local representation and legitimacy was ensured through ICMN who supported mobilization of volunteers and information sharing. The intervention contributed to strengthen local capacities by training and deployment of 108 volunteers who have become local capacities capable of responding to future emergencies. The volunteers are likely to become child protection and emergency response focal points at community level. ICMN, local communities and barangay constituents engaged in the intervention have increased knowledge and practice on child protection during emergencies.

CHS 4: During implementation, PCMN facilitated regular meetings with male and female community leaders and target population, including children and youth to inform on the intervention. Several coordination meetings were conducted in preparation for implementation of the intervention. The Project Officer maintained close contact with volunteers and other on-the-ground personnel and requested inputs from the target population on an ongoing basis. Volunteers also functioned as an information point for the target group. Through the CPIEMP inputs from beneficiaries were obtained on a weekly basis. Volunteers used the Kobo Toolbox to ensure that data, input, and feedback was collected systematically. Likewise, the Kobo toolbox was also utilized during the internal monitoring conducted by the project management. Volunteers

were also engaged as enumerators for the post-distribution monitoring survey. Surveys were done through phone calls to ensure physical distancing.

2. Risk-management, safety & security (including safeguarding)

2.1 Describe the usefulness of your risk management strategies. If you conducted a specific security and risk assessment as part of the intervention, please describe how the results of this assessment were used to guide your activities (CHR 3).

CHS 3: Staff and volunteers were trained and oriented on WHO, DHO and IATF Covid-19 guidelines and protocols to ensure safe implementation. 7% of the budget was reserved to ensure adequate protective equipment and risk management systems. A staff house was provided to the project team to limit their movement and exposure. Staff was provided with personal protective equipment including jackets, gloves, masks, face shields, hand soaps, sanitizers, and hand alcohol. Staff did daily temperature check, and the office setup followed minimum distance required for office personnel in compliance with health protocols. During project initiation staff was briefed on extremist violence by Philippine National Police. During the first part of the intervention Parent's CP Module was implemented through physical trainings. Here physical distancing and personal protective equipment was applied. However, when target communities were placed under stricter lockdown three months into the intervention, trainings were converted into online sessions.

2.2 Describe the measures taken to safeguard staff/volunteers as well as the target group of the intervention from sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse? This may include preventive measures and dealing with cases reported.

The partnership agreement between PCMN and VD states that *"the parties will agree to actively prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH), and to ensure, in the best possible way, that the intervention is carried out in an environment free of all kinds of exploitation, abuse and harassment, sexually or otherwise, especially in the case of particularly vulnerable groups."*

Local staff and volunteers were oriented on PCMN's Code of Conduct and Child Safeguarding Policies and signed the documents. Volunteers were trained to handle cases of abuse/violence, which were likely to be reported during phone mentoring program. In total 9 cases of abuse and domestic violence was reported to volunteers during the phone mentoring program. Volunteers reported cases to a social worker who handled cases and reporting to DSWD and local police.

3. Monitoring and learning

3.1. Reflect on how the established monitoring systems worked in practice and how evaluation of the rapid response gathered any learning. Include also (in bullets) the most important learning from your humanitarian intervention which stands out for you?

Remote monitoring by VD: Due to travel restrictions, the intervention was monitored remotely by VD. VD's Remote Monitoring Framework was applied using a set of different remote monitoring tools including photo documentation, video interviews, online financial monitoring, sharing of means of verification including beneficiary lists and data from remittance company, bimonthly progress reports using VD's progress report template and follow-up meetings, meetings with external evaluation consultant and an online post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. For the PDM a multiple-choice questionnaire was developed by VD and uploaded to the Kobo Toolbox online platform. Local volunteers were trained as enumerators in the

Kobo Toolbox which was also used to ensure internal monitoring of the CPiEMP. Then local volunteers were given access to the online questionnaire and surveyed 200 households through phone calls. Answers of the respondents were directly submitted to VD through the Kobo Toolbox. Even though in-country monitoring would always be a preferred and more comprehensive way of doing accurate monitoring, the remote monitoring setup worked to satisfactory level.

Internal monitoring by PCMN: The internal monitoring setup based on weekly progress reports submitted by the project officer proved efficient. Weekly progress reports were followed by weekly staff meetings and debriefings to review progress, identify key challenges and monitor wellbeing of staff and volunteers considering stress related to the pandemic as well as emotional implications of working with issues of OSEC, GBV and violence against children.

Key learnings

- Coordination: It is important that all key stakeholders are informed and understand the project objectives to enhance coordination and support.
- Online implementation through cash transfers, online trainings and phone mentoring showed effective.
- Early agreements with remittance companies are key to efficient and fast implementation of cash transfers.

3.2 Which complaint mechanisms did you put in place (type and structure of complaint mechanism)? (CHS 5) How did the system work (functionality of the complaint mechanism)? What type of complaints did you receive?

A grievance committee was established to handle complaints. Complaints was submitted through SMS hotline and through volunteers or directly through staff during field visits. Most complaints were submitted through volunteers. The complaint mechanism worked well, and all complaints were handled. The two main categories of complaints concerned cash grants and volunteers who found their job too emotional challenging. Disbursements of cash grants were done in batches to ensure proper tracking and follow-up of each transfer. Some beneficiaries of the last batches became impatient of waiting. The grievance committee responded to the complaints by explaining why the transfer process was time consuming. The CPiEMP had emotional impact on a few volunteers to a degree that they decided to leave the program due to emotional stress caused by the mental pressure of mentoring vulnerable families struggling with difficult issues (e.g., deep poverty, mental health issues, GBV and abuse). All volunteers were debriefed by the social worker before leaving the intervention.

Complaints in numbers:

No. of complaints received:	10
No. of complaints responded to:	10
No. of complaints still pending to handle:	0

4. Resource management

4.1 How did you evaluate your performance in efficient, effective and ethical management and use of your resources to achieve their intended purpose (CHS 9)? And how did your financial management systems work to control expenditure against budget?

A final evaluation is being conducted by an external local consultant. VD's programme manager met online with the consultant to discuss evaluation design and focus areas. The consultant will apply the Core Humanitarian Standards as framework to assess the intervention. The final evaluation report will be submitted to CISU/DERF when finalized.

Locally PCMN's financial procedures was applied. In Iligan City an administrator was hired to do bookkeeping and controlling of budget and expenditures. The Manila based finance manager of PCMN supported the local administrator and monitored expenditures and compliance with financial procedures. VD's finance manager conducted remote financial monitoring 4 month within the intervention through online meetings with the Iligan based administrator and the Manila based finance manager to monitor compliance with procedures, monitor expenditures and to get samples of receipts.

4.3 Human resource and volunteers: Please describe shortly, how you supported staff and volunteers in order to do their job effectively (max 3 bullets) (CHS 8).

- A volunteer supervisor was hired to supervise volunteers and be a focal point for smooth ongoing coordination and communication between staff and the more than 100 volunteers.
- A social worker was engaged to be in charge for weekly debriefings to ensure good mental health and wellbeing of staff and volunteers throughout the intervention.
- A community organizer was hired to maintain ongoing dialogue, coordination and contact with community leaders and stakeholders to lessen the workload of other project staff.

5. Coordination and Synergies

5.1 Did the implementing organisation(s) participate in the coordination mechanism?

Yes
 No

5.2 Describe the coordination bodies that existed and how you participated or collaborated with these contributing to ensure crisis affected communities received coordinated and complementary assistance? Include a short description of the different stakeholders taking part in the humanitarian action. How did your intervention complement that of local and/or national authorities and other humanitarian organisations (CHS 6)?

At national level PCMN coordinated the response with the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) under the Protection Cluster of the UN Cluster Coordination Mechanism. PCMN is a permanent member of the national CPWG. At city level PCMN coordinated the response with the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) in Iligan City. Regular IATF meetings was held to inform stakeholders about covid-19 rates and restrictions in the city and included different government agencies and civil society actors. At city and barangay level PCMN has also been actively coordinating with partner barangays and the local government unit of Iligan City through the DSWD to ensure coordination, targeting of the most vulnerable and representation and inclusion of

barangay- and community leaders. At community level project staff attended local council meetings on regular basis.

5.3. Please describe how the humanitarian action created synergies, maybe with the DERF modality Early Action, or with activities supported by CISUs Civil Society Fund. Describe synergies with other interventions of your organisation, and has there been any opportunity to share your humanitarian experience for a Danish audience through the media or other communication channels?

PCMN and VD is implementing an EU funded development intervention co-funded by CISU in Iligan City (19-2379-SFmar). The intervention works to enhance institutionalized prevention, rescue, and restoration services towards children at risk or victims of OSEC at city and regional level. The DERF intervention have created synergies with the EU intervention, because it contributed to strengthen relations and coordination with local authorities and relations and communication with local communities as well as contributed to reinforce OSEC awareness raising. The DERF intervention also complimented the EU intervention, because it was implemented during lockdown when the EU intervention was partly on standby due to quarantine measures and closure of public offices. VD has been sharing information and pictures from the intervention with the danish audience through its social media platforms and newsletter in Denmark.