**INTERVENTION APPLICATION FORM: COVID19 PRIORITY COUNTRIES**

X Yes: reference no.: 17-60-OC Financial ceiling: >1 Mio.

No – if no, an OCA application must be submitted together with the intervention application.

Has your organization prequalified for DERF funding?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Do you plan to submit more than two applications under this call?** Applicants who intend to submit more than two applications in totalfor COVID19 funding under the currently open Calls, must submit all applications at the same time. | **X No**   * **Yes. If yes, how many:** |

## The humanitarian intervention

* **What sectors will the proposed interventions most relate to (please tick ALL boxes that apply)?**
* **WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)**
* **Health**
* **Shelter**
* **Nutrition**
* **Camp Management**
* **Education**

**X Protection**

**X Emergency FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)**

**X Other (specify): Multi-purpose conditional cash transfer and psychosocial support**

* **The overall purpose in short, including the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators to be applied.**

The overall goal of the intervention is that “*Children and families vulnerable to domestic violence[[1]](#footnote-1) and food insecurity as an indirect impact of COVID-19 are provided with cash relief and child protection services*”. Two immediate objectives are contributing to the achievement of the overall goal. The project contributes to the fulfillment of Strategic Priority 2 and Immediate Objective 2.1 of the GHRP. A detailed Logical Framework describing the activities, expected outputs and indicators are attached in Annex A. **Objective 1:** *3.500 vulnerable families have increased access to food and other essential items through multi-purpose conditional cash transfer*. A multi-purpose cash-transfer modality has been chosen in accordance with the recommendations of the GHRP to help most vulnerable people meet their basic needs and avoid negative coping mechanisms (output 1.1.). The grant is conditional to integrate the cash-transfer with protective services (child protection and psychosocial support) as recommended by the GHRP[[2]](#footnote-2).Targeting of high-risk barangays and most vulnerable families will be done in cooperation with Local Government Unit (LGU) and District Social Welfare Department (DSWD). Targeting process is described in greater detail below. **Objective 2:** *3.500 families are provided with essential child protection services and psychosocial support.* The condition for receiving the cash grant is that one parent of each household attend one child protection training (30 participants per workshop with 117 trainings in total). The training which is called Parent’s Module on Child Protection teaches parents how to increase child protection at home and prevent domestic violence during lockdown (output 2.1.). Four (4) themes are taught during the module a) Children’s rights and participation b) Children’s Circle of Care during Emergencies c) Safeguarding Children from Online Sexual Exploitation (OSEC) d) Building a Safe Home for Children and Women during Emergencies. The training is facilitated by volunteers in cooperation with the DSWD and is held in outdoor with respect of social distancing. During the Parent’s Module on Child Protection and in cooperation with the DSWD 2.000 families particularly prone to domestic violence (incl. OSEC, violence/abuse against children, and GBV) are identified for the Child Protection in Emergencies Mentoring Program (CPiEMP) (output 2.2.). The CPiEMP is a global child protection emergency toolkit developed by Viva. The tool has been implemented during lockdown in India with good results. The purpose of the CPiEMP is to prevent domestic violence and protect children and women from violence, abuse, and online sexual exploitation during lock down and to provide mental health and psychosocial support tools for vulnerable families. The program also provides a reporting mechanism for children and women living in ongoing abuse. Reported abuse cases will be referred to local authorities and police. Target families will get a trained mentor (volunteer) who will mentor the family through a period of six (6) weeks. The mentor will conduct eight (8) phone calls during the period (one per week + introduction and phasing-out call) (social distancing). During the calls the mentor will talk to one parent and one child separately and initiate dialogue, mentoring and training on the following themes (one per week) a) COVID-19 awareness b) Building Strong Relationships withing the Family during lockdown C) Mental Health and Resilience for children and parents during pandemic d) Staying Safe at Home during Lockdown e) Staying Safe Online f) Learning Together Every Day. The 6-weeks mentoring program follows a comprehensive toolkit ensuring close supervision of volunteer mentors, follow-up, and do-no-harm principles. An awareness campaign (output 2.3.) will be launched on ‘child protection during pandemic’ with particular focus on raising awareness on and preventing abuse/violence against children and women incl. OSEC. The campaign will be launched through a variety of platforms including local radio stations, social media platforms (FB, Twitter, Instagram and Youtube) and public address systems (voice-messages distributed in public through car-loudspeaker-systems circulating communities).

* **How does your selected response consider the specific context within which you plan to implement an intervention? How does your selected response consider the strategic priorities and the immediate objectives of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP)? Is the intervention appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) effective and timely (CHS 2) and are the resources managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?**

As of May 28th, the pandemic has infected a total of 15.588 individuals in the Philippines[[3]](#footnote-3). Efforts to contain the pandemic has been implemented in the country since April 2020 which has resulted in world’s longest lockdown[[4]](#footnote-4). This resulted in closure of various industries with huge impact on the economy of the country and specifically the poor and vulnerable population dependent on daily income. In an interview on May 28th president Rodrigo Duterte stated that schools will not reopen before a coronavirus vaccine is available[[5]](#footnote-5). The planned intervention contributes to the strategic priorities and the specific objectives of the GHRP by directly contributing to the fulfillment of **Strategic Priority 2** and **specific objective 2.1**. More specifically the intervention will contribute to ‘**prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse**’ stated as one of the enabling factors and conditions in the GHRP[[6]](#footnote-6). The GHRP reports about increased risk of domestic violence including gender-based violence (GBV) for households in lockdown situations and increased risk of exploitation and trafficking of vulnerable groups due to the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic. The GHRP also reports that mental health is affected by pandemic-induced stress which further increases domestic Violence and substance abuse conditions[[7]](#footnote-7). The country-specific annex to the GHRP on the Philippines highlights the increased risk of domestic violence. Children are particularly vulnerable in the Philippines. The first ever National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children (NBS-VAC)[[8]](#footnote-8) in the Philippines showed that eight (8) out of 10 children in the Philippines experienced violence (physical, psychological, sexual, and other forms). The same figure was noted for children who experience psychological violence. Sexual violence, meanwhile, was experienced by one (1) in four (4) children. Sexual abuse was reported to have happened at home, in school, and in the community. Cyber violence is also on the rise, as shown by the baseline study as experienced by one (1) out of two (2) children. One (1) in three (3) children were verbally abused over the internet or mobile phone, while one (1) in four (4) have been shown videos or photos with sexual content. UNICEF recently described the Philippines as “the global epicentre of the video live-stream sexual abuse trade”[[9]](#footnote-9). In 2015, the Philippine Office of Cybercrime received 12,374 cyber tips from the US-based National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. At local level northern Mindanao including Iligan City and neighboring communities constitute one of the hotspot areas in the Philippines due to its fragile socioeconomic situation, where OSEC prevalence has been increasing steadily in recent years. Recent studies published by Europol[[10]](#footnote-10) and a 2020-study published by International Justice Mission[[11]](#footnote-11) documents that the number of OSEC cases in the Philippines in general are increasing, and that the number of cases has increased during COVID-19 crisis. OSEC involves children being sold to perform online sex-shows by family members, neighbors, or other relatives to the family, while the online perpetrators are men based in western countries. Most often OSEC happens as a negative coping mechanism when there is no other income-generating options, while increased domestic violence results from severe mental health impact of pandemic induced stress. Therefore, in response to the increased violence, abuse, and OSEC this intervention suggests an integrated Cash Transfer and Child Protection approach to reduce the non-health impact of COVID-19. The response is in line with the specific and general recommendations of the GHRP and builds on experiences and learnings in integrated Cash Transfer and Child Protection by the Alliance of Child Protection in Humanitarian Action[[12]](#footnote-12) as well as recommendations by the Cash Transfer and Child Protection Task Force[[13]](#footnote-13). The response will be implemented in northern Mindanao, more specifically in Region X in Iligan City and neighboring communities as the humanitarian impact of COVID-19 is of particular concern in Mindanao according to the country-specific annex of GHRP on the Philippines and as northern Mindanao and Iligan City is a hotspot of OSEC. Mindanao is of particular concern due its fragile health system, high level of poverty (4 out of the 5 poorest regions in the Philippines is located in Mindanao including Region X)[[14]](#footnote-14), the presence of more than 400.000 Internally Displaced People (IDP’s) due to armed conflicts and natural disasters[[15]](#footnote-15). The socioeconomic and political situation in Mindanao is very complex with the presence of multidimensional armed conflicts between different none-state armed groups including communist groups (New People’s Army), militant Islamist groups, armed clans, and government armed forces. Mindanao is also prone to natural disasters.

- How you respond to the identified emergency and/or protection needs of particularly vulnerable persons amongst the crisis-affected populations (CHS 1).

The proposed intervention will provide immediate relief in the form of a multi-purpose conditional cash grant and equip vulnerable families with child protection- and psychosocial support tools. The integrated cash and child protection response has two interconnected purposes; 1) to increase access to food and other essential items 2) to prevent domestic violence and abuse including gender-based violence, violence against children and abuse and online sexual exploitation of children. By implementing an integrated multi-purpose cash and child protection response the intervention addresses the emergency and protection needs of particularly vulnerable families and children in two ways 1) Food insecure families who have lost daily income due to the enhanced community quarantine and general lockdown of the country are supported with a cash grant and 2) women and children at-risk of violence, abuse and exploitation receive increased protection. Childrenare amongst the most vulnerable persons and are in particular need of protection due to the increased risk of abuse, violence and exploitation as documented above and as they are less resilient to the trauma caused by the pandemic. Families who has become food insecure due to loss of income are particularly vulnerable and are in increased risk of domestic violence and abuse including Online Sexual Exploitation of Children as a negative coping mechanism.

- How you ensure they have access to the assistance they need when they need it (CHS 2)

PCMN will take advantage of its presence in the area and ensure timely access to adequate assistance through a strong local presence, ongoing monitoring of needs, coordination with authorities including Local Government Unit (LGU), Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Child Protection Working Group as well as through close dialogue with target groups. Project staff will be deployed in target areas and ensure local participation and anchorage. The participatory approach is enhanced through the deployment of 100 volunteers who will remain a link between beneficiaries and Project Staff throughout implementation.

- How you ensure that resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose (CHS 9).

PCMN has substantial experience with disaster relief and recovery interventions and has already well-established systems in place including Finance Management Systems, Monitoring Systems, Protection Standards and Code of Conduct. To ensure stewardship of the resources, full time project staff will be dedicated to be responsible and accountable for the appropriate use and disbursements of project funds. Correspondingly at the local level, full time project staff will be hired and will be responsible and accountable for local disbursements of funds. Standard funding procedures on expenditures and accounting systems will be implemented at field level. For cash transfers a local remittance company already identified will handle cash transfers.

* **How you will start your activities within 7 days of the Danish CSO receiving the first transfer?**

In 7 days, the following activities will be conducted:

**1st day**: Start contracting of core team – contracts signed with at least the first four staff (Response Coordinator/Manager, Logistics, Finance Staff, M&E Officer on site).

**2nd day**: National Director’s and Program Manager’s Orientation on Program & Logframe, PCMN Protection Policies and M&E Standards with reference to CHS standards to hired employees, signing in of staff to life and accident group insurance, Signing of Employee Contract with deployment policy, Utilize existing office in project areas, Setup of local finance system.

**3rd day**: Courtesy call to Local Government Unit, Office of the Mayor in targeted areas, to arrange coordination meeting; Logistics person initial visit to pre-identified money remittance center.

**4th day**: Logistics person continues dialogues with money remittance center; Staff settling down at office and possible staff house; Manager reviews office system in place.

**5th day**: Response Manager attends briefing at Municipality level. Intensification of the role of Logistics personnel/s, dialogues with layout artist for Child Protection (CP) and Psychosocial Support (PSS)

**6th day**: Activities focusing on readying the response through master listing and building database

**7th day**: Activities focusing on preparing of contracts, preparation of invoice; Budget requests prepared; Debriefing at end of week 1, summary report on accomplishment of week 1 report.

Please fill in the table below and note that total and total adjusted for double counting must be filled in for all ages of both female and male.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Planned target population** (direct target group only) | | | | | | | |
| Type of Activity | **Female** (by age) | | | **Male** (by age) | | | Total |
| <18 | 18-50 | 50< | < 18 | 18-50 | 50< |  |
| ToT on Parents Module (volunteers) |  | 3 |  |  | 2 |  | 5 |
| Cash grant recipient | 3500 | 3500 |  | 3500 | 3500 |  | 14.000 |
| Rollout of Parents Module during orientations |  | 700 |  |  | 2800 |  | 3500 |
| ToT on Children and Parent Mentoring Program (volunteers) |  | 50 |  |  | 50 |  | 100 |
| Rollout of Children and Parent Mentoring Program | 1000 | 1600 |  | 1000 | 400 |  | 4000 |
| 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 |

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

* **How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?**

**Direct beneficiaries:** Cash grants: The project will support 3.500 vulnerable families with cash grants. On average one family is four (4) members making the direct reach of the cash grant 14.000 individuals (50:50 ratio children/adult and sex disaggregation). Parents CP Module: Out of the 14.000 individuals 3.500 parents will be participate in the Parents Module as a conditionality to receive the cash grant. Children Protection in Emergencies Mentoring Program: Out of the 14.000 individuals 2.000 children and 2.000 adults (representing 2.000 families) assessed to be particularly vulnerable will be enrolled in the CPiEMP. **Indirect beneficiaries:** Parents Module on Child Protection: Will indirectly benefit 11.500 family members. CPiEMP: Will indirectly benefit 7.000 family members. Media campaign: The child protection awareness campaign will reach 35% of the population in Iligan City and neighboring communities which is estimated to be 119.916 individuals based on 2015 population numbers. Heads of households will receive the cash-grant on behalf of the family and attend the Parent Module on Child Protection. In Filipino culture families are headed by males. Therefore, the head of household sex disaggregation is estimated to be 20:80 (women head and single-headed household also exists). During the lockdown period, government policy dictates that heads of household are the ones authorized to go out to do transaction on behalf of the family. Therefore, heads of households will pick up the cash grant and participate in Parents Module on Child Protection. For the CPiEMP the targeted parent will be women.

* **Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting?**

1) Families who have lost income due to lockdown 2) Children, youth and women at risk of violence, abuse and online sexual exploitation 3) Special vulnerable families are identified and include families at risk of domestic violence/abuse, IDP status, female and/or single-headed households, families with pregnant or lactating mothers, and elderly family members. Targeting of most vulnerable and high-risk barangays will be done in cooperation with the DSWD based on level of food insecurity due to lockdown and level vulnerability to domestic violence including OSEC, abuse and GBV. When target barangays have been selected most vulnerable and at-risk families will be identified based on the above categories.

**Source of goods: Briefly explain how you plan to source your goods and tick the boxes that apply.**

* **Internationally**
* **Regionally / neighbouring country**

**X In country / locally**

All goods will be purchased locally. Procurement will be managed in accordance with PCMN’s procurement and logistics systems already in place and tested during previous DERF interventions.

* **Does the intervention include cash-based programming?**

**X Yes**

* **No**

The intervention includes cash-based programming and will apply a conditional multi-purpose cash grant. Many target families doesn’t have bank accounts, therefore transfers will be made through pre-qualified remittances centers. Beneficiaries will receive a SMS/phone call when the cash grant can be recieved from the local remittance center. This is to limit the spread of COVID-19 and to limit staff's exposures to the virus and to avoid safety risks from bringing cash in envelopes to populated areas..

* **Financial localization of the intervention** *Take the following two figures from your budget format:*

% of DERF intervention funding, which is spent by local or national partner CSOs, from the intervention budget: 92%. % Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: 62%.

## The implementing organization

* **What is the capacity, experience and expertise of the proposed partner organisation(s) (CHS 8) undertaking the proposed intervention substantiating whether the humanitarian response can be delivered up to standard and to the needs of particularly vulnerable persons?**

PCMN has proven its capacity to mobilize individuals and organizations through its various coordination and partnership experiences. As a network, it has managed large interventions including 1) Relief & Rehabilitation in response to Typhoon Haiyan in six affected municipalities in Eastern Samar in 2014-2016 engaging 80 local churches and the local government of six municipalities; 2) Youth for Safety, a youth-lead advocacy intervention engaging 300 youth advocates and 200 local churches impacting 9.000 children and youth from 2013-2015; 3) Operation Safe for Marawi IDP Families & Children (DERF) in 2017 engaging the Muslim communities reaching 28,000 persons; 4) Typhoon Tembin Relief (DERF) in 2018 reaching 4.000 families & 4.000 children working with 5 municipalities and their local government officials; 5) Eliminating Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) through prevention, advocacy and restoration of OSEC victim-survivors 2018-2022 (CISU and EU) 6) Food relief, psychosocial support and child protection in emergencies in response to earthquakes, Mindanao from January to July 2020 (DERF). PCMN has substantial experience and expertise working with vulnerable children and youth in general as well as during emergencies as evident above. In 2017-2020 PCMN has implemented three DERF interventions in Mindanao with a strong focus on food relief, psychosocial support to children and child protection. PCMN has received recognition for their way of supporting and protecting vulnerable children and their families and enjoys legitimacy as a child-focused relief and development actor. PCMN has also documented experience in operating in the complex ethnoreligious and sociopolitical context of Mindanao and has shown ability to deliver emergency relief in an impartial and neutral manner without any political, religious, racial, sexual, or ethnic distinction.

* How the implementing organisation’s organizational and financial capacities matches the level of funding applied for

PCMN has undertaken humanitarian responses to both natural disasters and situations of armed conflict for several years. The total project portfolio is one hundred thirty million pesos (PHP 130M; or 17.2M DKK) including both humanitarian and development projects. PCMN thus has a strong proven organizational capacity with competent staff, a robust management system and a strong financial system including robust policies, accounting and auditing procedures. The total budget of the three (3) DERF interventions implemented in Mindanao in 2017-2020 is 6.919.738 DKK.

* How the organisation’s access to the people affected by the humanitarian crisis, and its experiences of meeting the needs of particularly vulnerable people, substantiates that the organisation will be able to deliver the proposed humanitarian intervention.

PCMN has a strong local presence and access to the affected population at grassroot level through its established network which is a local network of churches and child-focused organizations and stakeholders. Thereby, PCMN has great localized access and enjoys legitimacy and recognition amongst the affected population as it has been present before, during and after the disaster through its previous and current DERF intervention in Mindanao and through its current OSEC development project (EU). Furthermore, this provides a strong platform for coordination and mobilization of volunteers. Through its experience with implementation of humanitarian and development programs PCMN has gained substantial experience meeting the needs of particularly vulnerable people and especially vulnerable children and their families falling through the care system. PCMN has experience applying the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” as well as applying participatory approaches to design and implementation of disaster interventions to ensure that the needs of particularly vulnerable people are met.

* **Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?**
* **Yes**

**X No**

* **Partnership:** 
  + **Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement, the main features of this agreement(s) and whether this agreement(s) was developed with the local partner**.

A partnership agreement will be signed between Viva Denmark (VD) and PCMN as soon as the application has been approved. The agreement has been developed and adjusted over time with input from PCMN and has been used for previous interventions financed by the Civil Society Fund, DMCDD and DERF. The agreement holds the terms and expectations between VD and PCMN and regards obligations and responsibilities of the partners, management of the project budget and payments, reporting and deadlines, accounting and audit, corruption and PSEAH clause etc.

* + **Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention**

In this partnership, VD will be responsible for the overall administration of the intervention, provide technical assistance and ensure compliance with requirements and guidelines. PCMN is responsible for implementation, including contracting of staff, coordination with local partners and reporting to VD on a continuous basis. In general, PCMN is responsible for ensuring sufficient professional and administrative capacity to manage the project.

## Local strengthening

* **How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

The intervention mobilizes local responders and authorities, and volunteers to give locals the opportunity to help themselves. Local responders are highly motivated and has an inherent contextual understanding which minimizes negative effects. Volunteers and on-the-ground staff are capacitated and trained in Children’s rights, Child Protection Policies, Code of Conduct, Disaster and Emergency Preparedness and Security Protocols which strengthens local capacities and avoid negative side effects.

* **How are the local actors including the target group informed and involved (CHS 4)?**

During implementation, PCMN will facilitate regular meetings with male and female community leaders and target population, including children and youth to inform on the intervention. The Project Coordinator will maintain close contact to volunteers and other on-the-ground personnel and request inputs from the target population on an ongoing basis. Volunteers will also function as information point for the target group. Through the CPiEMP inputs from beneficiaries will be obtained at a weekly basis. Volunteers will use the Kobo Toolbox to ensure that data, input, and feedback is collected systematically. Involvement of local stakeholders and authorities are further described in the section about coordination.

* **How are you applying a do-no harm approach, or, if your intervention focuses on prevention and mitigation (early action) a no regret approach in the unexpected event that the anticipated crisis does not arise?**

A do-no-harm approach is applied through thorough orientation of volunteers and project staff on PCMN child safeguarding policy, Code of Conduct etc. Staff and volunteers will be required to sign the child protection policy. Do-no-harm is also ensured through close coordination with DSWD on the targeting process as well as close dialogue and coordination with the target group through volunteers and complaint and feedback mechanisms. A no regret approach has been applied by targeting most vulnerable and poor household who will benefit from the intervention under all circumstances. The food insecurity level of target households is low, and the intervention will have a substantial effect regardless of how the situation evolves.

## M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

* **How are risk management systems applied in the appropriate context?**

The project will facilitate orientations and training on WHO, DOH and Inter Agency Task Force for COVID-19 response guidelines in order to ensure that implementation and behavior are in line with protocols and guidelines. 7% of the budget has been reserved to ensure adequately protective equipment and risk management systems. A staff house will also be provided to the project team to limit their movement and exposures to the COVID-19 virus.

* **How do the implementing partners apply monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including a complaint mechanism that works in the specific context?** Include here a description of how you monitor results (e.g. by formulating indicators), how you report back to the target population (feedback) and describe how you will receive, handle, and address complaints.

Ongoing monitoring: PCMN will implement a monitoring system used for humanitarian interventions used to track delivery of services and monitor project performance/accomplishment of planned activities and indicators. A combined database using the Kobo Toolbox and excel will be set up to monitor project progress locally. Internal progress reports will be submitted by the Project Coordinator every month. Quarterly Monitoring Reports: Two quarterly monitoring reports will be submitted to VD by PCMN. The Q1-Monitoring Report will be submitted after 1,5 months and the Q2-Monitoring Report will be submitted after 4,5 months. A mid-term review will be done by VD after 3 months. Mid-term review and external evaluation: VD will conduct remote mid-term monitoring applying VD’s Remote Monitoring Framework, which are also being used for the mid-term remote monitoring of the current Mindanao Earthquake Response (DERF). During the mid-term review, VD will participate to reflect on contextual changes as well as integrate lessons learnt. VD will also participate in DERF peer review and experience-sharing mechanisms. An external consultant will be hired for an external final evaluation to document results, achievements, and learning. Accountability, feedback, and complaint mechanisms: PCMN has established the following complaint mechanism to ensure proper accountability and feedback: 1) A grievance committee that processes complaints from beneficiaries; 2) SMS hotline where beneficiaries can provide comments, suggestions and complaints; 3) Social media platforms to share information with beneficiaries. Volunteers and onsite staff will be responsible for forwarding complaints to the grievance committee; 4) The Project Coordinator will conduct on-site visits, including interviews with target groups to ensure compliance and samples. Feedback to the target population will be done through volunteers and on-site staff. Selection criteria of target families will be shared with communities to increase accountability and acceptance by non-beneficiaries.

* **How will learning and reflection be applied in terms of improving humanitarian action (CHS 7)?**

PCMN will conduct weekly debriefings of volunteers and staff to ensure that reflections and experiences from the field are gathered and that learnings are informing implementation strategies onwards. Learnings attained through the beneficiary feedback mechanism will also inform implementation on an ongoing basis. PCMN attends humanitarian cluster coordination meetings which provides updates and coordination, mapping of resources and needs, and sharing of learnings and best practices. PCMN will finally ensure proper documentation of the implementation process including learnings to improve future humanitarian interventions.

## Coordination

* **Are the implementing organisations involved in a coordination mechanism?**

**X Yes**

* **No**

PCMN is involved in the Child Protection Cluster at regional and provincial level and attends coordination meetings regularly. PCMN also coordinates with several local authorities and stakeholders including the Municipal Mayor’s Office of Iligan City in Mindanao, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, the Emergency Operation Center, and the Incident Command Center, Local Inter-Agency Task Force of the government against COVID-19, City Health Office, Local Police provides security during Parents Module on Child Protection. PCMN will also coordinate and attend monthly meetings called for by the provincial Mindanao Humanitarian Group, chaired by UN OCHA to acquire timely updates and coordination on the cumulated humanitarian response.

* **How does the intervention contribute towards coordination and complementarity of humanitarian assistance (CHS 6)?**

PCMN has coordinated the intervention with the above-mentioned stakeholders and mechanism and will continue to coordinate on a regular basis throughout the project. This includes informing relevant stakeholders on adjustments and sharing updates on needs, resources and achievements.

1. Incl. violence/abuse against children, online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC), gender-based violence (GBV) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Global Humanitarian Response Plan, May Update, Page 55 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/philippines/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://asiatimes.com/2020/05/why-duterte-wont-lift-worlds-longest-lockdown/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [https://www.aljazeera.com/](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/05/school-coronavirus-vaccine-duterte-200526084102106.html?fbclid=IwAR2vb4WisXHgkdUVxLLsrd4OnMkIeoXr3bq75MUUCriirXoQTAXiEYFklQQ) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Global Humanitarian Response Plan, March Version, page 22 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Globsal Humanitarian Response Plan, May Update, Page 24, 31 and 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Philippine National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Brown, A, “Safe from Harm: Tackling online child sexual abuse in the Philippines”, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://euobserver.com/coronavirus/148404> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://www.ijm.org/documents/studies/Final-Public-Full-Report-5_20_2020.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <https://alliancecpha.org/en/system/tdf/library/attachments/cash_and_cp_report_v.2_low_res_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=32186> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://alliancecpha.org/en/child-protection-hub/cash-transfer-child-protection-working-group> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/iq/171135-fast-facts-poverty-mindanao> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DECEMBER-2019-Mindanao-Displacement-Dashboard.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)