

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
EL SALVADOR
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Christian Salazar

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

An UNHCT meeting is planned for September 2016. All members of the Humanitarian Country Team will participate, which among others means all UN agencies, INGOs and donors. Also, WFP as the lead agency met with the Deputy Minister of Interior and the three Governors of the three departments included in CERF on 26 July for an after-action-review during which the Governors shared an extensive presentation with feedback as to what worked well and what could be improved.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

During every UNCT meeting over the course of the project CERF was on the agenda. A separate meeting among involved heads of agencies was held on 11 August 2016.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Relevant UN agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN), Ministry of Interior & Territorial Development (MIGOB-DT), Ministry of Agriculture's Extension program (CENTA), Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Oxfam, and the 4 CERF funded agencies.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 30.6 million USD (as per Strategic Response Plan)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,710,000
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	5,750,000 ¹
	TOTAL	8,460,000 USD

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 1 December 2015			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-139	Nutrition	160,000
FAO	15-RR-FAO-036	Agriculture	610,000
UNDP	15-RR-UDP-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	340,000
WFP	15-RR-WFP-082	Food Aid	1,600,000
TOTAL			2,710,000

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,555,781
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	154,219
Funds forwarded to government partners	
TOTAL	2,710,000

¹ FAO: 250,000 USD from Belgium Cooperation; WFP: 1.4 million USD GoES, 4.1 million USD from various donors (e.g. US, UK, Korea, Germany, Italy, Chile, JP Morgan)

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The El Niño phenomenon triggered one of the worst droughts in El Salvador, causing irreversible damage to the agricultural production for thousands of subsistence farmers. The most affected departments were La Paz, La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Vicente and Usulután, where according to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)² conducted by the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) and WFP in July 2015, with data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), there were 152,000 subsistence farmers who had lost between 75-100 percent of their crops. Harvest losses resulted in the depletion of food reserves, which increased the levels of food insecurity and the number of cases of acute and severe malnutrition. The drought also led to a deterioration of the water quality and sanitary conditions. According to the latest update (May 2016) from Fewsnet³ the 2016 rainy season started with below average rainfall in most of Central America, causing farmers to delay their planting activities for about a month. From June to September rains are expected to be normal, but there is also a heightened possibility of an accumulation of rainfall, which could result in extreme downpours, normally associated with La Niña (the opposite of El Niño). In general, the harvest will depend both on the quantity as well as on the distribution of the rainfall during the growing season.

While the government of El Salvador did not declare a state of emergency as a result of the drought, it joined other agriculture ministers from the region in declaring a region-wide agricultural alert (Aug. 2015). It also continued its response efforts, despite not having sufficient funds to help the entire affected population. Consequently, external aid was necessary in order to help ease the needs of families who find themselves at risk.

The United Nations Emergency Team and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) estimated that some 38,400 families (192,000 people) were in need of humanitarian assistance in the eastern departments of the country, those that suffered the greatest impact of the drought. It affected not only the agricultural production, but also the food availability and food security of the families. In anticipation of the possibility to obtain CERF funding, a humanitarian aid proposal prioritized 50,000 people from 14 municipalities in the departments of Usulután, San Miguel and Morazán. This population was selected for a variety of reasons: the risk of food insecurity, a high rate of children at risk of acute malnutrition, high rates of migration and the loss of income for producers who then had to resort to the sale of personal assets in order to purchase food. A recent newspaper (mid-June 2016) article quoting OXFAM and other humanitarian agencies cited an estimated 290 million USD of losses in the agricultural sector for the 2015-2016 harvest and 700,000 people being food-insecure as a result of the droughts.⁴

The drought also resulted in a decreased availability of water, both for agricultural and domestic use. As a result, families in these areas have been increasingly using unsafe water sources to obtain their drinking water. This normally results in a higher prevalence of waterborne diseases, such as, diarrhoea, which is a main cause for dehydration and acute malnutrition among children.

The following vulnerable groups were identified: children under five, seniors older than 60 years, pregnant or lactating women and persons with disabilities. Special attention was paid to households which include one or more vulnerable persons as well as female-headed households as they tend to be more vulnerable.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

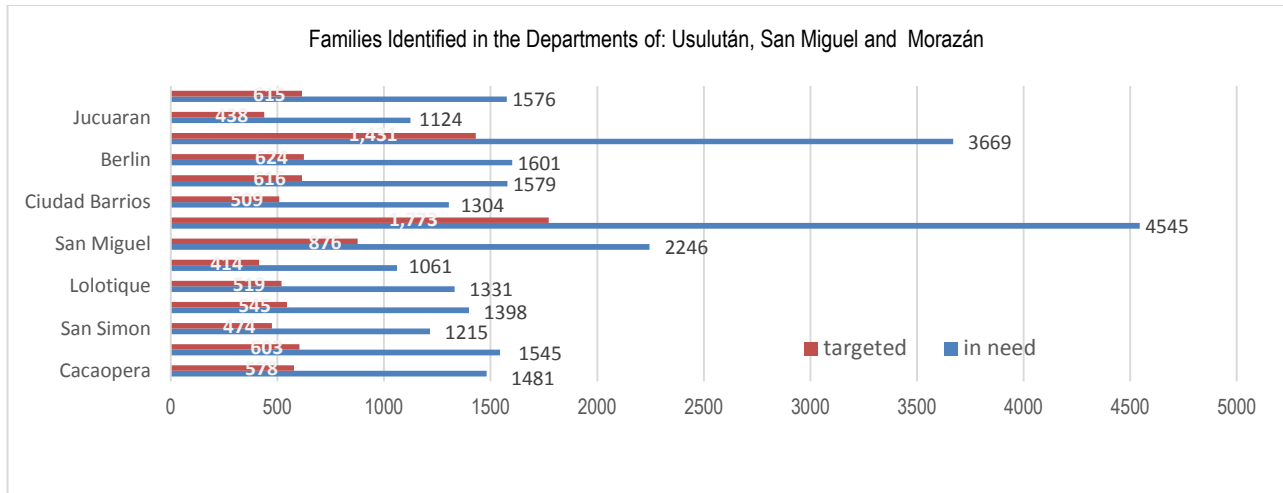
In total, CERF targeted 3 departments in the east of El Salvador, including La Unión, the worst hit by the 2015 drought. Many of these areas went without rain for 71 days in the 2015 rainy season. Within these 3 departments, 14 municipalities were selected. The below table shows the initial breakdown of families identified during the proposal stage.

² Unfortunately the EFSA was not yet officially approved by MAG and hence the full report cannot yet be shared publicly. A shorter version is available on:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp277948.pdf>

³ <http://www.fews.net/central-america-and-caribbean/key-message-update/may-2016>

⁴ <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2016/06/18/cerca-de-700000-personas-en-el-pais-con-inseguridad-alimentaria>



A further selection, using the following criteria, was made to identify those households with the greatest needs:

1. Rural households headed by women.
2. Small-scale subsistence farmers affected by drought.
3. Rural households with, and without, access to land, whose main income derived from agricultural activities but were negatively affected by the drought.
4. Families with a large number of vulnerable members, such as, children under five, pregnant and lactating women and elderly or disabled people.
5. Families, who have had members migrate to other cities and towns, or have left the country.

Amongst the 4 UN agencies, WFP had programs being implemented in 10 out of 14 municipalities. These were considered for assistance under CERF. Through contact with the governors in the three departments, WFP was able to obtain a listing of the most vulnerable families in the municipalities they oversaw. These lists were compiled through a participative process led by the governors and with inputs from various technical government institutions (CONASAN, CENTA, MIGOB-DT), mayors from each municipalities, and local community leaders. The final municipal listings were officially released by the governors in early February 2015 and contained 6,523 families. The listing of households from the remaining 4 municipalities, in the department of Usulután, were identified by UNDP, in coordination with FAO. Both agencies were initially able to identify 1,640 families. Therefore, 8,163 families were identified and included in the joint baseline study.

A **joint baseline study** was led by a consultant hired by WFP along with the participation of all 4 agencies. WFP covered the costs of the enumerators and the other agencies provided vehicles. Based on the total population of 8,163, a sample size of 404 families was calculated. In total 453 interviews were held in the 3 departments. Some of the main findings were:

- 100 per cent of the families met at least one of the 5 selected criteria described above, hence the targeting done was done well.
- 83 percent of the beneficiaries are small-scale subsistence farmers that are heavily depended on 2 staple cereals (97 per cent maize, 60 percent beans) as their main source of income.
- 35 percent of the families were female-headed households.
- 75 percent of the families rent the land they cultivate, making them more vulnerable as they have fixed costs even if they have no harvest.
- 99 percent of the beneficiaries were affected by the drought of which 66 per cent severely and 33 per cent partially.
- 79 percent of the beneficiaries reported using 1 or more coping strategies of which 65 per cent used damaging stress & crisis coping strategies⁵ which would increase their vulnerability in the longer term.

⁵ *Stress coping strategies: sell domestic assets, sell animals, spend savings, borrow money, buy on credit/borrow food, help from family/ friends.*

Crisis coping strategies: reduce expenses agricultural inputs, consume seeds, sell productive assets, reduce education/ health expenses, take children out of school.

During the implementation it was not always possible for all 4 agencies to select the same beneficiaries, because not all beneficiaries were affected in the same way by the drought. For example during their detailed on-site assessments, UNDP found that many beneficiaries in Ciudad Barrios y Lolotique municipalities already had access to drinking water. UNDP therefore decided to reallocate part of the community water tanks initially allocated to both municipalities to San Miguel municipality in the same department where the needs were greater even if some of these locations did not appear on the government's listings. Another example saw FAO use additional agricultural criteria for the selection of its beneficiaries. For example the irrigation systems contemplated by FAO required families to have access to a water source to facilitate irrigation (e.g. river). As a result, the combined beneficiary number of all the agencies is substantially higher than in the proposals or the baseline study. However, the number of beneficiaries that received assistance from multiple agencies is lower.

Note that during the implementation, a mistake was discovered due to a confusion of similar geographical names. In the overall CERF framework, the municipality of Lolotique in the department of San Miguel is one of the 14 municipalities targeted. However in the FAO proposal, the municipality of Lolotiquillo in the department of Morazán, was instead included. Since FAO had already started their beneficiary selection at the time the error was discovered and since Lolotiquillo had also been heavily affected by drought, the RC was asked to approve the inclusion of this municipality bringing the total to 15.

III. CERF PROCESS

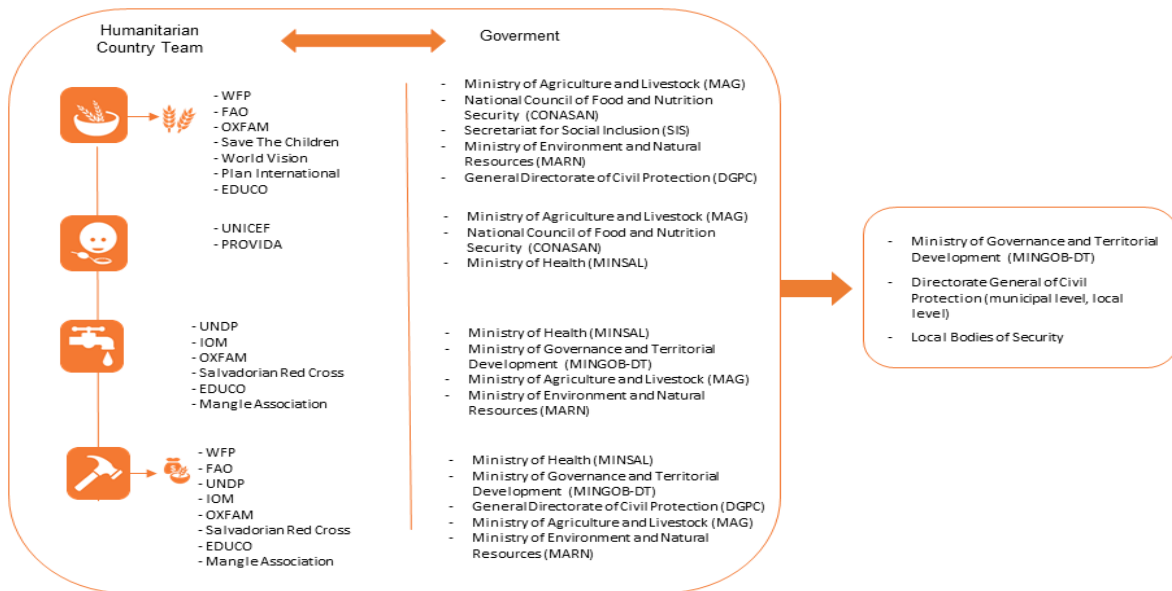
The Government of El Salvador has not declared a national emergency for the 2015 (or preceding) drought nor has it officially requested international support. Moreover, OCHA has no office in El Salvador nor is the cluster system fully operational. This limited the possibilities for the RC to formalise the assistance requests in a CAP or Flash Appeal. Nevertheless, given the hard impact of the drought on the poorest populations of El Salvador, the main humanitarian coordination bodies in place - the UNETE (UN Emergency Team) and the HCT (Humanitarian Country Team composed of NGOs and donors)- decided in October 2015 to address the drought systematically. UNETE drafted a Strategic Response Plan based on inputs from the HCT, with the aim to create a strong coordination among the various actors. The CERF projects funded are part of phase 1, the humanitarian response.

For the 2015 drought, the government has appointed the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) as institutional lead agency to coordinate the activities for this emergency together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and the Ministry of Health (MINSAL). Members of the HCT support these institutions. In addition, local authorities, churches, and member organizations/agencies from the HCT working in the food and agriculture security sector, have participated in defining a Strategic Response Plan to the emergency.

The Strategic Response Plan aims to concentrate the HCT's efforts in six municipalities in the department of Usulután, five municipalities in the department of Morazán and three municipalities in the department of San Miguel. The implementation would occur in coordination with the departmental governments, mayors, local health staff and Civil Protection agents.

To facilitate the preparation, exchange of information and effectiveness of the response activities, sectorial groups worked on the analysis and planning with the participation of relevant government authorities, such as, CONASAN. The following groups were put in place: Food Security (WFP/FAO), nutrition (UNICEF), water, sanitation and hygiene (WHO/UNDP), and recovery (UNDP), migration and internal displacement (IOM.) The participants included the UN agencies, international and national NGOs, as well as, the Salvadorian Red Cross, all of which are aligned with the HCT. Coordination meetings were held with NGOs and other organizations working in the prioritised areas prior to selecting target communities in each municipality. This helps to avoid duplication of efforts and seek alliances and synergies.

COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE



Specific measures were taken to ensure that main stream gender issues were addressed. During the selection and targeting stage, “female-headed households” was used as a specific selection criteria. UNDP went a step further and placed it as a specific indicator in their M&E plan. Women were also recognised as being more vulnerable during pregnancy and when lactating, which was used as a general selection criteria. In addition to being identified under the vulnerable group category, these individuals were also eligible to receive Super cereal through offered by WFP.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 192,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Agriculture	1,790	7,159	8,949	2,018	8,073	10,091	3,808	15,232	19,040
Food Aid	6,606	8,395	15,001	6,937	7,224	14,161	13,543	15,619	29,162
Nutrition	8,228		8,228	7,907		7,907	16,135		16,135
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,902	7,688	13,592	6,220	6,639	12,859	12,123	14,327	26,450²

¹ best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

² the average number of members per household from the WFP census (4.47) was used to calculate these totals, which is significantly lower than the average of 5 used in the proposal

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

In total, 14 municipalities were targeted. For 10 of these municipalities, official government lists were obtained with support of WFP. After thorough review, a total of 6,523 vulnerable households were selected as beneficiaries for WFP's food assistance program under CERF. The omission of 4 municipalities was due to ongoing food distributions in those areas by a number of other organizations which formed part of the HCT. However UNDP as well as FAO were providing support in the remaining 4 municipalities in Usulután, which benefitted mostly from water supply. The estimated total for coverage of these 4 municipalities was 1,640 households, bringing the total coverage of the CERF project to 8,163 households. This total number was also used as the total population for the baseline study.

As noted above, one municipality was added during the process which means that the total number of municipalities ultimately covered was 15 and the total number of households increased to 11,132, with some service delivery variations in the different sectors as the ways in which the drought affected the various municipalities varied substantially for the different municipalities.

For example, while certain municipalities (Concepcion Batres and Lolitique) were affected in terms of food security, they nevertheless had access to drinking water. In other areas there was a high need for drinking water, but less need for agricultural programs. As such, it was often difficult for the UN agencies to select the same beneficiaries.

UNDP installed tanks at community level (average of 20 households per tank) which requires a certain degree of concentration of beneficiary families to make both the cases for investment and access. Therefore no tanks could be installed in certain locations where the beneficiaries were too scattered. In other locations, "new" beneficiaries were added to the government lists because they live within the radius of the tank.

For FAO, it was considered more beneficial to distribute approximately half of the rainwater harvesting systems to beneficiaries that did not receive a home-gardening kit. Also different households were selected based on additional agricultural selection criteria, such as, access to suitable land for the home-gardens or access to water to use the irrigation systems.

The advantage is that more households received support from one of the CERF projects, thereby increasing the overall number of beneficiaries. However, the disadvantage is that the overlap between the programs is smaller, meaning less households received a comprehensive package of support from all agencies, as was initially planned.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING¹			
	Children² (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	11,110 (22%)	14,470 (29%)	25,580 (51%)
Male	11,706 (24%)	12,494 (25%)	24,200 (49%)
Total individuals (Female and male)	22,816 (46%)	26,964 (54%)	49,780 (100%)

¹ The totals were calculated with help of the master list and the census that WFP did for a total of 5,590 households. The divisions between male-female and adults-children calculated from the WFP census were considered as being representative for the general divisions in the 3 departments and generalised to estimate as good as possible the number of "total direct beneficiaries". Also the average of 4.47 members per household was used instead of the average of 5 used in the proposals.

² The 886 children with acute malnutrition were not included in this total as it is assumed that all the children came from families included in the other programs. UNICEF and WFP are planning to investigate exactly in which geographical areas these children reside and if they indeed benefitted from the interventions of other agencies.

CERF RESULTS

As shown in the tables, in general the CERF project achieved its objectives and UN agencies sometimes even exceeded the numbers of beneficiaries, for example in the case of UNICEF. However, targeting the same beneficiaries proved quite challenging for two main reasons. The first is that the beneficiary selection was based on geographic boundaries and had been quite loosely defined in the proposals, which made it difficult for the UN agencies to target the same beneficiaries. Although both FAO's and UNDP's proposals mention that the beneficiaries will be a subset of those receiving food assistance, this was practically not possible. UNDP planned to work in 14 municipalities, while WFP and FAO planned to work only in 10, of which only 6 coincided. The result was that even though both WFP and FAO worked in the food security sector, only 6 out of their 10 municipalities overlapped. Additionally it proved difficult for UNDP to collect government lists for the 4 remaining municipalities in Usulután resulting in a lower overlap. The overlap is summarised in the below tables. Only 3 agencies are mentioned (WFP, FAO and UNDP) as UNICEF is working in all the CERF municipalities.

1. MUNICIPALITY LEVEL

Number of agencies	Number of municipalities	Remarks
All 3 agencies	6 (Cacaopera, San Simon, San Francisco Gotera, Guatajiagua, San Miguel, and Jucuapa)	
2 agencies	4 (Chilanga, Ciudad Barrios, Lolotique, and Concepción Batres)	FAO <u>not</u> present
2 agencies	3 (Berlin, Usulután, and Jucuaran)	WFP <u>not</u> present
1 agency	1 (Jiquilisco)	Only UNDP present
1 agency	1 (Lolotiquillo)	Only FAO present due to mix up of municipality
TOTAL	15	

2. CANTON & COMMUNITY LEVEL

Number of agencies	Number of cantons	Number of communities
All 3 agencies	26 (16%)	44 (9%)
2 agencies	38 (24%)	81 (17%)
1 agency	95 (60%)	346 (73%)
TOTAL	159 (100%)	471 (100%)

3. HOUSEHOLD LEVEL⁶

Department of Morazán

Municipality	Total households			Overlap ⁷				Remarks
	WFP	FAO	UNDP	WFP-FAO	FAO-UNDP	WFP-UNDP	WFP-FAO-UNDP	
Cacaopera	523	350	540	268 (77%)	155 (44%)	234 (45%)	140 (10%)	
Chilanga	432		400	N/A	N/A	46 (11%)	N/A	
Guatajiagua	513	379	520	175 (46%)	59 (15%)	53 (10%)	30 (2%)	
Lolotiquillo		300		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SF Gotera	288	350	400	141 (49%)	99 (28%)	112 (39%)	74 (7%)	
San Simon	957	379	500	138 (36%)	113 (30%)	215 (43%)	55 (3%)	
Totals	2,713	1,758	2,360	722 (49%)	425 (29%)	659 (30%)	298 (5%)	

⁶ UNDP overlap percentages are still being calculated by the agency.

⁷ Percentages have been calculated as number of households jointly served by two agencies over the total number of households of the agency with fewer households. In case of a triple overlap, the number of households served by all three agencies was divided by the total number of unique households served in the municipality. Had the same methodology been used, i.e. dividing by the number of households of the agency with fewest households, the overlap percentages would have been higher, i.e. Cacaopera (40%), Guatajiagua (8%), San Francisco Gotera (26%), San Simon (14%), San Miguel (27%), Jucuapa (7%).

Department of San Miguel

Municipality	Total beneficiaries			Overlap				Remarks
	WFP	FAO	UNDP	WFP-FAO	FAO-UNDP	WFP-UNDP	WFP-FAO-UNDP	
Cuidad Barrios	226		260	N/A	N/A	109 (48%)	N/A	7 tanks relocated to San Miguel as no needs
Lolotique	670		100	N/A	N/A	49 (49%)	N/A	15 tanks relocated to San Miguel as no needs
San Miguel	1,163	665	840	496 (75%)	163 (24%)	260 (31%)*	143 (5%)*	* percentage is low because 22 tanks (app. 400 households) were relocated to San Miguel. Corrected the overlap is 58 per cent
Totals	2,059	665	1,200	496 (75%)	163 (24%)	418 (36%)	143 (5%)	* total overlap 75 per cent if corrected for 22 tanks

Department of Usulután

Municipality	Total beneficiaries			Overlap				Remarks
	WFP	FAO	UNDP	WFP-FAO	FAO-UNDP	WFP-UNDP	WFP-FAO-UNDP	
Berlín		357	400	N/A	32 (9%)	N/A	N/A	
Concepción Batres	1125		400	N/A	N/A	113 (28%)	N/A	
Jiquilisco			440	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Jucuapa	627	356	400	109 (31%)	49 (14%)	96 (24%)	25 (2%)	
Jucuaran		357	415	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Usulután		315	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Totals	1,752	1,385	2,355	109 (31%)	80 (6%)	210 (26%)	25 (2%)	

The second reason are the different views of where CERF activities should be implemented by the government at various levels. For a project like CERF there is a government involvement at 3 levels (national, departmental and municipal). The targeting process has two stages: first municipalities are prioritized, then households have to be identified with those municipalities.

The coordination between the different levels was not always optimal because the responsible persons may be from different political parties. Furthermore, the various technical departments, like Ministry of Interior & Territorial Development (MIGOB-DT), Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Water (ANDA), Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) and the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN), tend to reason more from their own technical backgrounds and less from a holistic point of view (e.g. food insecurity). Even though CONASAN was appointed as lead agency for the drought, their lead role was not accepted by all actors. In the case of El Salvador, things were complicated by the fact that WFP had over months worked with MAG, MinSal and CONASAN before CERF was granted to attempt to standardize targeting criteria among different government actors. The two main ministries in the end never agreed on harmonized criteria and went separate ways. WFP therefore proposed to use a subset of the municipalities in which MAG had intervened, prioritizing among them using some additional health criteria to develop a short list.

The main beneficiary lists for ten of the fourteen municipalities were obtained at departmental level with support of the governors and technical agencies, like CONASAN, which is dealing with both food security and nutrition which are the sectors of interest to 3 UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNICEF) with only water (UNDP) missing. There were others who also have reservations on of the listings which included UNDP & FAO; UNICEF determined beneficiaries through the National Health System, mayors (government representatives at municipality level) and various technical government agencies.

For any future projects complementing or building on the CERF interventions, it is recommended to conduct a joint assessment (e.g. a Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment) involving both the implementing agencies and government counterparts. This to ensure that all the relevant selection criteria are included; e.g. clusters of beneficiaries in case of community tanks or access to land/ irrigation water in case of agricultural activities. Based on this assessment the agencies should agree on a limited number of municipalities where all or most of the suggested interventions will be relevant. This should ensure a higher synergy of the various interventions, addressing the needs of a smaller group of beneficiaries in various sectors in a holistic manner. The final selection of the beneficiaries should be GoES' responsibility, actively supported by the lead agency.

Per agency the results can be summarised as follows:

- **WFP:** reached its original number of beneficiaries (6,524 household) as planned. One problem faced was that while assistance provided under CERF should be unconditional, the Governors were arguing strongly to make assistance to its population conditional to not encourage dependency. This issue was solved by organizing various trainings to help improve the living conditions in the communities, such as: good nutritional habits, hygiene, household finances and water & sanitation. Attendance was on a voluntary basis, but community mobilizers from WFP's implementing partners tried to encourage beneficiaries to attend. In the end the vast majority of households did attend.
- **FAO:** exceeded its original number of beneficiaries (3,575 households). The reason is that while it was initially planned that the recipients of the rainwater harvesting systems would be a subset of the beneficiaries receiving a home-gardening kit, FAO decided to deviate from this plan by supplying part of the beneficiaries with only a rainwater harvesting system. FAO faced some difficulties commencing implementation, because the six month timeline given by CERF did not correspond to El Salvador's agricultural calendar. In addition, because of the continuing effects of El Niño, MAG recommended farmers to delay their sowing/ planting activities in 2016. In line with MAG's recommendations⁸, the distributions of the home-gardening kits were delayed till May when the first rains normally arrive. This was also done to prevent the items from going bad or being used improperly.
- **UNDP:** UNDP installed 295 of the planned 300 tanks; 5 were not installed because of security issues which prevented UNDP from accessing the area where the tanks were delivered. As such, it reached close to the planned number of beneficiaries for 300 tanks (6,000 households). The slight deviation results from the planned number being calculated on an average of 20 households per each of the 300 tanks, which does not correspond to the actual implementation where the number might be above or below 20. UNDP faced several problems with the water trucking, including security constraints to access communities with presence of gangs (see table 8). These problems delayed the start of the water trucking and significantly increased its costs for certain locations. As a result, the water trucking could only be done for 7.5 weeks instead of the 12 weeks planned for in the proposal. The water trucking will also continue for an additional 3-4 weeks (till end July) after the eligibility date of CERF as the suppliers are completing their supply contracts.
- **UNICEF:** exceeded its planned number of beneficiaries and identified 16,135 (as compared to 14,500) children as being at risk of becoming malnourished. During the activity case-finding exercise, UNICEF found 886 (compared to expected 499) children with acute malnutrition of which 85 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 801 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The most likely reason is that the estimations were based on the most recent National Health Survey which was done in 2014. However, since then the country was plagued by periods of drought as well as the coffee rust, which all seemed to have had a negative impact on the malnutrition rates. As explained in more detail below in the dedicated UNICEF section in table 8, UNICEF implemented its programmes via MoH and created treatment capacity in 7 hospitals in the 3 CERF departments. The identification and treatment process will be continued by MoH and the community health workers (which were trained by UNICEF). So far MoH identified and treated 85 children with SAM of which 50 recovered their nutritional status and were dismissed from the hospital. The other 35 are still being treated; no defaulters have been reported. The MoH has also treated 801 children affected by MAM with UNICEF support. Community Health Units have received training and supplies to attend the affected population. The recovered SAM cases as well as children identified with MAM will be treated by means of a supplementary feeding program executed with support of MINSAL, PRO VIDA and WFP as the numbers far exceeded the estimations from the proposal and no specific budget was allocated for this.

Impact on the humanitarian situation

A **joint end line** was conducted during the 3rd week of July (18-21 July). Using a random sampling method, a total of 27 communities were selected in 27 different cantons in 11 different municipalities. In each community 3 key informants were interviewed using a semi-structured interview (composed with inputs of the agencies) as well a direct observation. From these 27 communities, 9 benefited from the intervention of only 1 agency (either WFP, FAO or UNDP), 12 benefited from the intervention of 2 agencies and 6 benefited from all 3 agencies.⁹ UNICEF's intervention was hospital-based and covered all 14 municipalities.

With regards to the overall impact of CERF, 77 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that the interventions improved the living conditions in the community "much" or "completely". Similar responses were given for the improvement of food security (75 per cent) and the improvement of the drinking water supply (83 per cent). Another important positive impact of the CERF interventions was a strong reduction in the use of coping strategies (i.e. selling assets, taking children out of school etc), as detailed in the below table.

⁸ <http://www.centa.gob.sv/2015/maq-sugiere-fechas-de-siembra-para-2016>

⁹ Note that UNICEF conducted its active case-finding activities in all 14 CERF municipalities, so also in all 27 communities visited

The hope was that the CERF interventions would be able to prevent the (further) use of damaging coping strategies, which according to the baseline study 79 per cent of the beneficiaries were already using. Although it did not fully achieve this goal, the work did manage to significantly decrease the use of the most damaging coping strategies and increase the percentage of beneficiaries which do not use any of such nocive strategies

Type of strategy used	At start of CERF (baseline)	At the end of CERF (endline)	Change
No strategies	21%	48%	+27%
Stress strategies	38%	25%	-13%
Crisis strategies	27%	21%	-5%
Emergency strategies	15%	6%	-9%

Some of the main findings regarding impact were:

- Targeting: on average 89 per cent of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the targeting done by the agencies. However there was a general sentiment that in some cases certain households who surely should have been included according to the respondents, were not included. Note that during the baseline study, it was found that 100 per cent of the selected beneficiaries met one or more of the selection criteria. This might indicate that meeting one of the criteria alone is not sufficient. Hence it would be interesting if the agencies could follow up some of these cases in order to further fine-tune the selection criteria for future interventions
- Quality of the supplies received: overall the beneficiaries were satisfied with the items received (e.g. purchases by means of voucher from PMA, water tanks & water supply from UNDP, seeds and water systems from FAO) with an average of 66 per cent being “very satisfied” and an additional 25 per cent being “satisfied”
- Savings: a total of 71 per cent of the interviewees mentioned to have costs savings, mostly on food (40 per cent), medical costs (15 per cent), electricity (14 per cent) and water costs (10 per cent). Moreover, 46 per cent of the respondents confirmed that the harvest from their home-garden allowed them to buy other or more food with the food assistance voucher. Of those who already had harvested, 100 per cent agreed that this created a supplement to the diet of their children. In a similar vein, 89 per cent were able to supplement their children diet with the voucher and 87 per cent by using the Super Cereal Plus distributed by WFP to families with 1 or more members in a vulnerable group.
- Nutritional impact: 79 per cent of the beneficiaries confirmed that the supply of adequate drinking water improved the preparation of the food items obtained with the voucher or harvested from the home-garden. For the same reason, 79 per cent thinks that the preparation of the food for their children improved. All (100 per cent) beneficiaries considered that the Super Cereal Plus improved the nutritional status of their children
- Knowledge transfer: 90 per cent of the beneficiaries confirmed that the trainings conducted by the various agencies, improved their knowledge in the areas of hygiene practices, household finances, good eating habits and vegetable cultivation. Moreover 88 per cent responded that the water & sanitation trainings received enabled them to improve their use of (drinking) water. 82 per cent of the beneficiaries confirmed that the trainings about good eating habits allowed them to use the harvest from the home garden in a better way. Lastly 88 per cent of the respondents expressed that the trainings received from WFP helped them to select more nutritious products in the supermarket.
- Sustainability: this point is not really applicable for WFP. In case of the water tanks from UNDP, 57 per cent reports to have a plan for using the tanks after the intervention. Among the main ideas are: 1) negotiate a continuation of the service via the alcalde or another institution; 2) create an accessible water point in the community, using available sources to fill the tank or 3) utilise it as a reservoir, for example for rainwater catchment. For FAO, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries are planning to continue to cultivate crops in the home-garden and/or to use the water systems provided. However 58 per cent confirmed that this will depend on their capacity to purchase the necessary agricultural inputs

From the above findings, it is clear that a combined intervention by 3 agencies is benefiting the communities/ beneficiaries as the impacts of the interventions are interrelated. For example proper water supply improves the food preparation and might prevent illnesses and reduce medical bills plus result in a better nutritional status of especially the children. Harvests from the home-garden might allow beneficiaries to buy different food items with their WFP voucher, which might have a positive impact on the diet diversity and hence the nutritional status. In general, the savings reported will likely prevent beneficiaries from using damaging coping strategies and might enable them to for example purchase agricultural inputs. To summarise, for future interventions it is important to ensure as much overlap as possible between the interventions of the various agencies.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The situation in El Salvador is not one of sudden displacement where the affected population has lost everything and needs emergency support. However as the targeted beneficiaries are small subsistence farmers which have been affected by several spells of droughts, an appropriate humanitarian response should take into account the agricultural calendar so as to appropriately assist vulnerable populations during the lean season. With the effects of El Niño continuing during the first part of 2016, most beneficiaries did not harvest since August 2015 (and many lost that harvest) and hence their food reserves were not sufficient to last till the next harvest (August 2016). To avoid beneficiaries from using or increasing the use of crisis coping strategies (see explanation in footnote 4), which increase their vulnerability in the longer term, it was important to ensure that timely funding was made available.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹⁰?

YES PARTIALLY NO

See previous section. The CERF funding allowed the agencies to respond in time before the arrival of the lean season hopefully followed by a normal next harvest. As per above, the hope was that the CERF funded response would be able to prevent the (further) use of damaging coping strategies, which according to the baseline study 79 per cent of the beneficiaries were already using. Although the CERF response did not manage to completely prevent the further use of damaging coping strategies, it did manage to significantly decrease the use of the most damaging strategies and increase the percentage of beneficiaries which does not use any strategies (see table below). The CERF funds therefore addressed time critical needs by responding in time before the onset of the lean season, when the needs are normally the highest because most or all reserves have been depleted. This would have very likely resulted in more beneficiaries resorting to the use of coping strategies and/or them shifting to the use of more damaging coping strategies; in other words, exactly the opposite of the changes visualised in the above table (see the section discussing the humanitarian impact).

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Some of the 4 UN agencies received additional funding for similar activities. WFP received 1.4 million USD from the emergency relief fund (FOPROMID) from GoES. This contribution, together with a total of 4.2 million USD received from various donors, allowed WFP to assist around 21,000 additional drought-affected households in 25 municipalities in 5 departments. Moreover, supplementary feeding (Super Cereal Plus), was distributed to approximately 45,000 beneficiaries in vulnerable groups, located in 45 municipalities in 7 departments. Almost 70 per cent of these beneficiaries were children under 5 years old. Including the CERF funds, WFP has received around \$7 million USD to assist more than 27,000 households affected by the 2015 drought.

FAO will continue similar activities under its long-term recovery and development program called, Meso-America sin Hambre (MSH). Also, FAO used private funds (appx. 200,000 USD) to distribute an additional 1,200 home-gardening kits in the same geographical areas as CERF thereby increasing the coverage. FAO's permanent presence (through CENTA and the municipalities) in the 3 departments will facilitate the post-implementation monitoring of and technical support to the CERF interventions. GoES further responded to the drought by distributing 410,000 packages of seeds & fertilizer (with an estimated value of 17 million USD) to small and medium size maize and bean farmers through MAG/CENTA in 2016.¹¹

UNICEF will continue its structural support to MINSAL through capacity-building and institutionalizing malnutrition as for UNICEF these are important for El Salvador. At the same time, it is conducting capacity-building activities in the area of disaster prevention and mitigation with the aim to improve resilience at national and local levels.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The cooperation between the UN agencies at field level during the six months of implementation went well, which was facilitated by the CERF coordinator. However, adjustments had to be made given the established structures and different ways of working of each agency. In the case of FAO, UNDP, and many NGOs, these organizations are more engaged in and equipped for implementing development programs because the natural disasters that have occurred in El Salvador have been of short durations. In the case of WFP and

¹⁰ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

¹¹ <http://www.centa.gob.sv/2015/mag-entregara-400-mil-paquetes-de-semilla-certificada-de-maiz-y-fertilizante-2>

UNICEF, these agencies implement both development and emergency focused programs. FAO was an example where its internal structure is quite hierarchic which makes it less suited for an emergency program. Given the short implementation timeframe of this response, there were some delays in the recruitment of the program coordinator and procurement processes that required HQ approval. Also, for FAO it was more difficult to integrate the CERF emergency program in their new normal development-oriented operational framework.

- e) Several coordination mechanisms were used during the implementation. First, there were regular CERF coordination meetings led by the CERF coordinator and attended by the 4 implementing UN agencies. This enhanced the coordination and cooperation between the agencies and allowed the CERF coordinator to address common issues and concerns. On average these meetings were held every 2 weeks. Second, during the official presentation of the CERF projects in the MoFA on 9 February 2016, it was suggested to establish a Petit Comité to enhance coordination at national level. The Petit Comité was composed of 5 members: MoFA, CONASAN, MIGOB-DT, WFP (as UN lead agency for CERF) and OXFAM (as representative for civil society and other involved NGOs). The Petit Comité held monthly meetings from Feb-June. Last, there were already established monthly meetings of the UNETE and the HCT where CERF implementation updates were shared. **If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

CERF added value to the humanitarian response in several additional ways:

- 1) It highlighted the plight of the people in El Salvador that were affected by the 2015 drought or otherwise by the effects of El Niño/ climate change. At the moment, the humanitarian sector is overwhelmed by requests given the crisis in Syria, as well as, numerous other conflicts. As such, it is difficult to have donor attention for smaller crises like the drought in El Salvador. The recognition of this crisis by CERF will hopefully encourage other donors to respond with additional funding.
- 2) It encouraged the government to step up its own response as the CERF projects were intended and communicated clearly as “supporting the efforts of the GoES”. For example, GoES approved its financial support for the FOPROMID program, which supported another 19,000 households with food assistance for one month. The high-level visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the CERF projects in Usulután on the 31st of May 2016 and the media attention this visit received, was very helpful in this regard.
- 3) Stimulate new or improved practices: with its program, UNDP emphasised the importance of the quality of drinking water and the difference between drinking water and water used for other purposes. This will hopefully create awareness among beneficiaries and local governments that drinking water should be considered as a precious commodity and should be used carefully. FAO installed rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems, which only few beneficiaries in these 14 municipalities had access to according to the baseline study. This will on the one hand increase the availability of water and on the other hand, reduce the need for water for agricultural purposes. These practices will be useful in a changing context with less water availability and will hopefully be copied or multiplied on a larger scale by other agencies.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Approval process for CERF took very long (2 months) which delayed the start of the emergency activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shorten the approval process by avoiding many back and forth email communications. For example use 1-2 video conference sessions to clarify all pending issues at once. - Allow certain minor questions to be answered after project approval. - Another way to allow for all doubts to be resolved would be to provide a small seed fund after the first review (\$50k) to the lead agency. This would allow it to start some of the processes required to carry out the work (baseline, assessment, definition of targeting criteria), so that these activities happen before final project approval and do not delay later project implementation. This would of course mean 	CERF secretariat

	that if the proposal is ultimately rejected, these funds would be lost. However, the exercise would still have value as UN agencies often also bring their own funds to the table.	
In absence of OCHA, there is a need for a more coordinated and detailed (geographical) beneficiary selection to enhance the Delivering as One.	Avail time and/ or resources for e.g. a multi-cluster initial rapid assessment (MIRA) led by OCHA.	CERF secretariat, RC and requesting agencies.
The CERF requirement that the assistance should be unconditional can create issues in countries like El Salvador where the government itself is providing similar but conditional assistance (with support of the same UN agencies).	Flexibility in this rule if this poses no risk to the beneficiary selection and their well-being. This could already be included in the proposal for the CERF Secretariat to approve any deviations from the general rule.	CERF secretariat, RC and requesting agencies.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

(Geographical) beneficiary selection needs to be better defined in the proposals.	Conduct a Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment and/ or to agree upon a limited number of municipalities where most of the interventions will be relevant. This to ensure a high synergy between the different interventions	All 4 agencies and RC.
It is difficult to compile a beneficiary list with so many agencies involved in the process.	Ideally the lists are already drafted/ compiled beforehand to avoid losing time during the implementation. The main entity in charge should be GoES. However, there were at least 6 different GoES agencies involved (RREE, CONASAN, MAG, MINSAL, MIGOB-DT and municipalities/ alcaldes) which complicated the internal coordination. Although CONASAN should officially be in charge of the 2015 drought response, this coordinating role was not really accepted by the other agencies, especially not when it concerned their respective areas of competence. In general GoES needs to take on a stronger coordination role to ensure the jointly agreed strategy is implemented. UN agencies should not go with their line ministry's targeting strategy and reinforce thereby divisions within Government. Instead they should speak with one voice and remind their counterparts that food security is inter-sectoral and that no one line ministry has all the data and information to carry the response alone.	GoES, all 4 agencies and RC.
Interagency communication is sometimes difficult even with CERF coordinator.	Formalise the communication policies & frequencies before the implementation.	Lead agency/ RC's office.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	23/12/2015 – 23/06/2016			
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-139	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Nutritional recovery of children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition between 0-9 years old.					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements:	US\$ 360,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received:	US\$ 160,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 34,909	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 160,000	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	7,866	7,134	15,000	8,228	7,907	16,135
Adults (≥ 18)						
Total	7,866	7,134	15,000	8,228	7,907	16,135
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people			15,000	16,135		
Total (same as in 8a)			15,000	16,135		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	UNICEF exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries and identified 16,135 (as compared to 14,500) children as being at risk of becoming malnourished. The reason is that the estimations in the proposal were based on the most recent National Health Survey which was done in 2014. However, since then the country was plagued by periods of drought, as well as, the coffee rust which seemed to have had a negative impact on the malnutrition rates.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Saving children's lives in 14 municipalities where nutrition conditions are in rapid decline due to the loss of livelihoods among drought-affected families.		
10. Outcome statement	Nutritional recovery of 499 children under 9 years-of-age and adequate management of the nutritional condition of an additional 14,501 children at risk of falling into acute / severe malnutrition.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	15,000 children under the age of 9 recovered their nutritional condition. ¹²		
Output 1 Indicators¹³	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	100 per cent of children under the age of 9, with moderate and severe acute malnutrition, in the intervention areas outgrow conditions of moderate and severe acute malnutrition, and are protected from MAM and SAM and with food-and nutrition security.	100% (499 children)	170% (886 children identified of which: - 85 SAM cases treated - 801 MAM cases in process)
Indicator 1.2	100 per cent of children under 9 in target areas, identified as in highest risk to fall into moderate and severe acute malnutrition, receive immediate attention by Ministry of Health.	100%	100%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Technical and logistic Support for active search of malnourished children at risk to fall in acute and severe malnutrition.	PROVIDA	PROVIDA
Activity 1.2	Increase service delivery by Ministry of Health to prevent chronically malnourished children from falling into SAM.	Health Ministry	Health Ministry
Activity 1.3	Procurement of brachial measuring tapes for children and adults.	UNICEF / Health Ministry	UNICEF
Activity 1.4	Procurement and distribution of Oral Rehydration Solution (ReSoMal).	UNICEF / Health Ministry	UNICEF
Activity 1.5	Procurement and Delivery of RUTF at hospital level to attend an estimated 499 children with severely or moderately malnourished conditions. The supply will cover a one-month treatment in the three	UNICEF / Health Ministry	UNICEF

¹² As mentioned before, the actual number of children at risk of malnutrition was found to be much higher than estimated. UNICEF is waiting for GoES' approval to release the findings (e.g. SAM and MAM rates found) of their active case-finding exercise

¹³ During CERF, UNICEF supported MoH to implement an emergency nutrition programme. The main emphasis has been to raise awareness for malnutrition as a public health problem, to develop the necessary protocols and treatment guidelines, to train MoH staff and community health workers and to organise an active case finding exercise. As a result of this exercise 886 children with SAM and MAM were identified, which is 170% of what was expected. UNICEF ensured that the 85 SAM cases found received immediate medical attention in 7 MoH hospitals in the region. For the 801 MAM cases UNICEF supported MoH to set up/ further improve their supplementary feeding programme (which will be supported by WFP's nutrition programme with MoH which predates the droughts) as the time and resources needed to complete this are beyond the scope of CERF. At this time, it is too early to conclude that these children have outgrown the conditions of malnutrition.

	selected departments.		
Activity 1.6	Field monitoring.	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.7	Prepare final report.	UNICEF	UNICEF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

As explained above, UNICEF exceeded its targets because the estimations from the proposal were based on data from the 2014 national health survey which was the most recent data available. However, from the findings of the active case finding exercise, it appeared that the number of malnourished children in these 3 departments of El Salvador is much higher than expected. It is very plausible that this was (partly) caused by the recent droughts, which particularly affected this part of El Salvador.

UNICEF trained 298 local health staff at community and hospital levels on the use of nutritional protocols and guidelines for the evaluation of the nutritional status of children from 0-9 years old. The training also covered a proper follow-up of the severely malnourished children when they return to their communities after having received medical treatment (with F75 and F100) in regional hospitals. All the identified SAM & MAM cases will be incorporated in MINSAL's supplementary feeding program in case the children reside in communities that fall under its coverage. In those communities where there is no MINSAL coverage, UNICEF and WFP have coordinated their activities to ensure that these children will receive supplementary feeding (Super cereal) for a minimum of 6 months to reinforce the impact of the 1-month hospital treatment. The objective is to further stabilise the nutritional status of these children, which recovered from SAM as well as to prevent relapses.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNICEF implemented its program at various levels. While the direct beneficiaries are the children at risk of or which already were malnourished, the program also benefited GoES by building institutional capacity. At a national level, UNICEF coordinated its activities with MINSAL and CONASAN, for example the planning of the active case finding activities and the treatment protocols. At departmental level, UNICEF organised trainings for a total of 298 persons involved in the local health structures. This number includes staff from regional hospitals, municipal and community health clinics, as well community health workers. During these trainings the participants were encouraged to provide feedback and ask questions about the program. In this manner, UNICEF ensured that the local health authorities were fully involved in the design and implementation of the project.

The beneficiary population was not directly involved in the (technical) design of the program. Community health workers from MINSAL, including health promoters and "family health" teams from the communities, conducted the active case finding activities. UNICEF and a local NGO (PRO VIDA), which has been working with these communities for more than 15 years, supported the process. The health promoters are community leaders who know and are known by all the families in the communities, most of the time they are residents from the community assigned to them. As such, they functioned as the most important channel of information and communication to and from the households (mothers, fathers or caretakers of the children in the municipalities). Besides educating the beneficiaries directly about the program, this meant that the activities in the communities were implemented by trusted intermediates. This lowered the threshold for beneficiaries to raise any concerns or ask questions about the program, which either the community health workers or PRO VIDA could then refer to UNICEF if needed.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No evaluation is planned because the timeframe of CERF is too short. Any substantial change in nutritional status of children cannot be evaluated in less than 6 months. However, it is foreseen that MoH and WFP will support the MAM cases which UNICEF did not address during its intervention through a supplementary feeding program for a period of 6 months. Hopefully a comprehensive evaluation can be done at the end of this complementary intervention.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	28/12/2015 – 28/06/2016		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-FAO-036		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Immediate assistance in response to the food insecurity of families affected by the 2015 drought in El Salvador.					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements:	US\$ 6,600,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received:	US\$ 1,110,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 49,992	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 610,000	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	1,738	1,872	3,610	1,790	2,018	3,808
Adults (≥ 18)	6,724	7,541	14,265	7,159	8,073	15,232
Total	8,462	9,413	17,875	8,949	10,091	19,040
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	17,875			19,040		
Total (same as in 8a)	17,875			19,040		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The initial CERF proposal aimed to support 3,575 households (appx. 17,875 beneficiaries) with home-gardening kits. Of these 425 would also receive a drip irrigation system and/ or a rainwater harvesting system. Although drip irrigation systems were only provided to households which also received a home-gardening kit, FAO considered it more beneficial to distribute half (233 out of 450 equal to 52 per cent) of the rainwater harvesting systems separately, meaning that these households did not receive a home-gardening kit. The beneficiaries who received just the water harvest system are very vulnerable because they live in areas with high water scarcity or very irregular water supply which does not allow					

	<p>them to spare the water needed for the home-gardening activities. This is the reason why the total number of beneficiaries has increased to 3,808 households even though the total number of distributed outputs remained the same.</p> <p>Where possible FAO tried to target the beneficiaries from the government lists for those 10 municipalities where WFP was working. Unfortunately it was not always possible to target the same beneficiaries as, according to the type of the proposed activities, for the selection of the target beneficiaries FAO had to apply additional agro-specific criteria such as land availability and basic agricultural knowledge/ skills (of home-gardening). The same for the 3 municipalities in Usulután, where both UNDP and FAO implemented emergency response activities. Even though both organizations were implementing water-related activities, the needs in terms of drinking water and water for agricultural purposes do not necessarily overlap.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve Food and Nutrition Security conditions and livelihoods of vulnerable families affected by the 2015 drought.		
10. Outcome statement	Provide immediate access to seeds, supplies, materials and technical support to 3,575 families in food insecurity for the rapid production of nutritious foods.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Establishment of 3,575 small family home gardens.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	3,575 families implement home gardens.	3,575	3,575
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of inputs.	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Delivery of seed, fertilizer and inputs allowing 3,575 families to establish home gardens.	FAO/MAG/ONG	FAO
Activity 1.3	Technical support in the implementation of the home gardens.	FAO/MAG/ONG	FAO, National Agricultural Technology Centre (CENTA), municipal governments and OXFAM
Activity 1.4	Monitoring	FAO/MAG/ONG	FAO, CENTA, municipal governments and OXFAM
Output 2	Establishing systems for water collecting and storing for 450 vulnerable families threatened by the effects of drought and 425 drip irrigation systems (water saving).		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	450 families have access to water for irrigation through rainwater harvesting.	450	450
Indicator 2.2	425 families have access to drip irrigation systems.	425	425
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement of supplies and materials.	FAO	FAO

Activity 2.2	Delivery of 450 water harvesting and 425 irrigation systems for efficient use of water for immediate food production to improve the consumption and availability of water.	FAO/MAG/NGO	FAO, CENTA, municipal governments and OXFAM
Activity 2.3	Technical support in the implementation of irrigation systems.	FAO/MAG/NGO	FAO, CENTA, municipal governments and OXFAM
Activity 2.4	Monitoring	FAO/MAG/ONG	FAO, CENTA, municipal governments and OXFAM

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

As mentioned above, FAO exceeded the number of beneficiaries because 233 additional beneficiaries received only a rainwater harvesting system, meaning without any home garden kit. This decision has been taken jointly with local authorities, CENTA and OXFAM with the objective to better cover the basic needs of affected populations, especially the need of water for domestic use.

The programme has been considered highly interesting for both the beneficiaries and the local counterparts. The target households have participated actively in all trainings and workshop organized through the project by CENTA, the agricultural experts of the communities, OXFAM and FAO. Besides preparing the home-gardening plots for the crops for which seeds were distributed by the project, many beneficiaries make use of technical capacities acquired through the project to plant additional crops on their own initiative. It is expected that the cultivation of these crops will diversify the household diets and incomes. The drip irrigation systems will allow the crops to survive during the drought or irregular rainfall periods while the rainwater harvesting systems have increased substantially the availability of water for home and/or agricultural use and reduce the time spent to collect it.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

During all phases of the design and implementation of the project a close coordination and collaboration between the communities, the local authorities, CENTA, OXFAM and FAO was ensured. All project planning and targeting activities were carried out in a participatory manner, involving target communities, local leaders and local authorities.

The selection of the beneficiaries was based on the general criteria of vulnerability as described above in section II, page 5. In addition, FAO applied specific agro-technical criteria to ensure the feasibility of agricultural project activities, such as: availability of land for home-gardening, prior knowledge/ skills of home-gardening implementation, water availability for agriculture and permanent water supply for the irrigation systems. The selection was done by a team composed of representatives of the departmental & municipal governments, agricultural experts from the municipalities as well as experts from CENTA and FAO.

Purchases were carried out respecting FAO's internal rules and procedures to ensure transparency and "best value for money". The suppliers of the drip-irrigation and water-harvest systems installed them together with the beneficiaries, explaining them the technicalities of the products and how to set it up and maintain it properly. The overall process was supervised by CENTA, the municipalities, the community leaders and FAO.

The technical support and trainings were carried out using the Farmer Field School methodology. The technical trainings as well as the monitoring were implemented in close cooperation with CENTA, OXFAM and agricultural experts from the municipalities. All of them have supported the project activities and will continue to support the process even after project has ended.

The strict control process allowed FAO to optimize the available financial and technical resources and to achieve the planned objectives in the foreseen time. FAO and CENTA will maintain their presence in the area of implementation ensuring a proper follow-up of the outcomes and impact of the CERF programme during the coming months.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation was planned because of the short timeframe of the CERF project. The FAO activities are dependent of the agricultural calendar and rainfall. Depending on the crop, there will not be any harvests from the home-gardens until July-August 2016. The rainwater harvest systems should be evaluated after the rainy season, meaning after August-September 2016. The Agricultural component was included in the joint End Line exercise. See for more details, the section of CERF results above (page 11). Some positive impacts reported were that the production from the home gardens led to savings on food and allowed beneficiaries to supplement the diet of their children.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNDP		5. CERF grant period:	30/12/2015 – 30/06/2016		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-UDP-011		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provide emergency water quality and quantity access to vulnerable families affected by drought in El Salvador.					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements:	US\$ 2,100,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received:	US\$ 904,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 41,400	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 340,000	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	2,917	3,141	6,058	5,902	6,220	12,123
Adults (≥ 18)	11,285	12,657	23,942	7,688	6,639	14,327
Total	14,202	15,798	30,000	13,592	12,859	26,450
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	30,000			26,450		
Total (same as in 8a)	30,000			26,450		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The difference of 3,550 beneficiaries is mainly caused by using the lower census household average of 4.47 members, which lowers the total with 3,135 beneficiaries. In addition UNDP was unable install 3 tanks meaning approximately 60 families or 268 beneficiaries less. Lastly, there is in general a slight deviation because the planned number was calculated on an average of 20 households per each of the 300 tanks, which does not correspond to the realities of the implementation where the actual number might be a bit above or below 20.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide emergency water to the most vulnerable drought affected families.		
10. Outcome statement	6,000 families are granted access to emergency water which will reduce the possibility of deaths among community members affected by the drought.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Families count with direct access to water, both in quantity and in quality.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of families granted with quality and quantity of emergency water access.	5,400	5,915
Indicator 1.2	Number of female-headed households granted access to water.	2,700	1,656 ¹⁴
Indicator 1.3	Number of community water tanks installed.	300	295
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Signature of agreement with NGO.	UNDP, OXFAM	UNDP, OXFAM
Activity 1.2	Community mapping to identify and prioritize geographic areas of intervention followed by the beneficiary families most in need of assistance. This exercise will be conducted in close coordination with both Municipal and Communal Committees of the local chapter of Civil Protection, and local development associations.	UNDP, OXFAM	UNDP, OXFAM
Activity 1.3	Provision and installation of 300 community water storage tanks with 2,500 litre storage capacity. Each tank will service approximately 20 families.	OXFAM	OXFAM
Activity 1.4	Provision of 6,000 water recipients - 1 for each family (each item will have a 20 litre capacity with tap and dispenser).	OXFAM	OXFAM
Activity 1.5	Distribution of water for each community water storage tank, two times a week, delivered by a tanker truck, for a total 12 weeks.	OXFAM, UNDP	OXFAM, UNDP
Activity 1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation. Note that WFP will conduct the baseline and endline for the project.	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 1.7	Provide inputs to Project Manager for the final report.	UNDP	UNDP

¹⁴ Actual number is likely higher as the calculation is based on the beneficiary list of the distribution of the water containers in absence of a beneficiary list with the head of households

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The target set in the proposal was 5,400 households although in terms of outputs, it was planned to install 300 tanks with an expected average of 20 households benefiting from each tank -- meaning a total of 6,000 households -- which corresponds to the baseline number mentioned in the proposal. In the end, UNDP was able to install 295 of the 300 tanks and reached 5,915 households.

UNDP was unable to complete the installations of 5 tanks due to security problems in the community of Palo Galan (municipality of Usulután), where local gangs (maras) killed the president of ADESCO (Association of Communal Development) and threatened a member of the community council. Of these 5 tanks, 2 were already installed, but none of the tanks received any water deliveries. UNDP followed up the issue with the mayor, but since the situation in the area remains tense, the safety of the installation team could not be guaranteed. Note that the department of Usulután (encompassing 6 of the 14 CERF supported municipalities) is presently classified as security level IV by UNDSS. UNDP and Oxfam will continue to follow up this issue and it is expected that the tanks can still be installed in the future with help of the local government.

During implementation, UNDP encountered several other issues that created some delays. For example, the local market was unable to supply the needed number of tanks and identified suppliers had to import the tanks from Guatemala. Moreover, the storage of these large tanks proved problematic for both the suppliers, as well as, UNDP/ OXFAM. This issue was solved with the help of local governments in the field which allowed UNDP to temporarily store the tanks in their respective office compounds and sometimes even in sport halls.

UNDP also faced a second challenge with the logistical arrangements to ensure water trucking. First, in El Salvador, water can only be transported to locations where the national water authority (ANDA) has a network. This is often not the case for the selected communities of this response and therefore UNDP had to request a special authorization.

Second, there are general restrictions on collecting water from one location and transporting it to other locations, meaning that wells had to be verified and approved by ANDA. UNDP attempted to locate wells as close as possible to the communities, but it was very difficult to find suited wells that met all the criteria for safe drinking water. As a result, the costs of water increased to 364 per cent of what was planned for in the budget. This was partly balanced out by savings on the purchase of the water tanks. In addition, UNDP asked the communities and local governments to support them with the construction of the tank platforms, thereby saving on material & labour costs.

Third, security reasons (same local gangs as above) made it difficult to contract water suppliers/ trucks at a central level (e.g. departmental) as they were not be allowed to enter certain municipalities or communities. This was resolved by contracting multiple suppliers at local level. However, these suppliers needed to be trained on chlorination and, in line with the previous points, all the wells had to be verified as the water was not provided by ANDA.

The above problems delayed the start of the water supply and significantly increased the costs of the water trucking. As a result, the water trucking could only be done for 7.5 weeks (2 deliveries per week) and with the plan to continue for an additional 3-4 weeks after the eligibility date of CERF – which would be the period the suppliers would be completing their supply contracts.

Last and in the spirit of Delivering as One, UNDP attempted as much as possible to select beneficiaries from the lists provided by the departmental governments of the 3 departments, which meant those beneficiaries would also be receiving a second type of support -- WFP food assistance. However in some municipalities (e.g. Lolotique and San Miguel), a part of these beneficiaries were scattered over a large area and hence their needs could not be addressed with a communal tank. In other municipalities (e.g. Concepcion Batres and Lolotique), a large number of beneficiaries already had access to drinking water. In these instances it was decided to reallocate these tanks to other communities with high needs within the same department, even if these communities were not on the government lists. This decreased the degree of overlap between UNDP and WFP in these municipalities.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

At the start of the program, UNDP established communication channels with all relevant actors in the field at various levels: departmental (e.g. gobernación, ANDA), municipal (e.g. mayors) and community (e.g. community leaders, rural based health workers). This to ensure an effective exchange of information during the implementation.

At the same time, UNDP tried to actively engage the communities/ beneficiaries which received assistance in order to create ownership. They were requested to facilitate the installation of the water tanks and the water deliveries. UNDP and OXFAM organized regular meetings with the communities and the local governments in order to obtain feedback on how to improve the implementation and service-delivery.

UNDP took the following actions to ensure effective channels for feedback, complaints and coordination between its partners and the beneficiaries:

1. Direct participation of the relevant government actors at national and local levels in all project stages: planning, implementation and follow-up.
2. Awareness raising of project objectives through beneficiary meetings.
3. Meetings with the suppliers to ensure the quality of the delivered services and receive suggestions for improvement of the service and the efficiency of the process.
4. Participation of the beneficiaries in the planning of water deliveries to ensure the proper use and security of the deliveries, especially in areas where local gangs (maras) are active.
5. UNDP participated in the periodical CERF coordination meetings in order to coordinate its activities with the other UN agencies that received CERF funding and which were implementing their activities in the same geographical areas and where possible with the same beneficiaries -- all in the spirit of Delivering as One.
6. The Petite Comite was established to ensure higher-level coordination at the national level between the various actors, as well as, to discuss the progress of the project implementation.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No specific Wash evaluation is planned for this project. The main reason is that this was an emergency intervention and UNDP is not permanently involved in the sector of Wash. An evaluation of the longer term impact should ideally be done several months after the end date of the project, for example to see whether the tanks are still operational and the local governments/ communities are able to continue the water trucking independently.</p> <p>The Wash component was included in the joint End Line exercise. See for more details, the section of CERF results above (page 11). Some positive impacts reported were savings of 10 per cent on water costs and improved hygiene practices. Beneficiaries also mentioned an improved use of water and considered that the improved food preparation was benefiting their children.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	24/12/2015 – 24/06/2016		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-082		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency food assistance to the population in food insecurity resulting from drought crisis in El Salvador					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements:	US\$ 11.4 Million	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received:	US\$ 7.1 Million	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 27,918	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,600,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	6,483	6,697	13,180	6,606	6,937	13,543
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	10,689	8,741	19,430	8,395	7,224	15,619
Total	17,172	15,438	32,610	15,001	14,161	29,162
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	32,610			29,162		
Total (same as in 8a)	32,610			29,162		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	There is no significant deviation in terms of households that received assistance; 6,524 realised vs. 6,523 planned. However WFP assisted around 3,500 less people than planned. The explanation is that the average number of members per household from the WFP census (4.47), used to calculate the totals, is significantly lower than the household average of 5 used in the proposal. Normally rural areas tend to have a higher average number of household members because they tend to have more children than city dwellers and the grandparents are often also part of the same household. The exact reasons for this lower than expected average need to be investigated but a possible explanation is the migration of					

especially young people (to the city or even abroad) from this area because of a lack of job opportunities, which might have a double impact as it will at the same time reduce the number of children.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Lifesaving relief of emergency food assistance for three months to 6,522 families in food insecurity resulting from drought in El Salvador.		
10. Outcome statement	Protected food security of people affected by drought.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	32,610 food insecure people receiving food assistance.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Food insecure families have received food assistance for a period of three months.	6,522	6,524
Indicator 1.2	Number of vouchers, with a value of \$61.50, distributed per month for the first three months.	6,522	6,524
Indicator 1.3	Food consumption is maintained during humanitarian assistance.	Moderate: 20% At limit: 0% Adequate: 80%	Moderate: 3.2% (-13.8%) At limit: 0.8% (-1.9%) Adequate: 96% (+15.6%)
Indicator 1.4	Diet diversity is improved through voucher redeemable for foods. ¹⁵	Value = > 6	Mean: 6.62 (+0.96) Median: 7 (+1)
Indicator 1.5	Households no longer apply crisis or emergency coping strategies	Stress: 20% Emergency: 0% Crisis: 0% No coping Strategy: 80%	Stress: 25% (-13%) Emergency: 6% (-9%) Crisis: 21% (-5%) No coping Strategy: 48% (+27%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Signature of FLA with partners NGOs	WFP, Oxfam, World Vision, FUSAL, and Fundación EDUCO, potentially others	WFP, Oxfam, World Vision, FUSAL, and Fundación EDUCO
Activity 1.2	Identify and select supermarket or local stores and sign LTA.	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	Target and select beneficiaries with the Government.	WFP, CONASAN and MIGOB DT	MAG – MIGOB DT, WFP
Activity 1.4	General food distribution to beneficiaries.	WFP	WFP

¹⁵ The Diet Diversity Scores measures the number of different food groups consumed by the household members over a period of seven days, providing an estimations of the quality of their diet. Less than 4.5 it is considered as a low dietary diversity, from 4.6 - 6 a medium, and from 6 to above a good dietary diversity.

Activity 1.5	M&E	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.6	Reconciliation of beneficiary's figures and transfer amount distribution.	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.7	Final reconciliation: voucher – bills – beneficiaries	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.8	Final report.	WFP	WFP

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

WFP was able to reach most of the targets set for its indicators. However a notable exception is indicator 1.5 related to the coping strategies used by the beneficiaries. Unfortunately this indicator remains high for crisis and emergency strategies; 27 per cent in total, meaning more than 1 out of 4 families still uses these at the end of the CERF intervention. Further research is needed to determine the exact causes of this. One explanation is that WFP's food assistance normally last 6 months, meaning there is more time for the positive effects of the assistance (meaning a reduced burden of food expenses on the household budget) to take place. All or not in combination with the previous explanation, the coping mechanisms are more likely used for other household expenses than food, such as medical costs, which are quite high in El Salvador. This seems to be supported by findings of the final evaluation as the use of coping strategies for food consumption appears to be very low.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

During the targeting phase, the project's objectives were fully explained to community members in cooperation with the main actors, such as, MIGOB-DT (through its departmental administration), local governments (mayors), NGOs and community leaders. The main topics explained were: the selection criteria used to select the households, the type of assistance they would receive, the value of the voucher and how & where it should be used. During the entire implementation period, WFP and its implementing partners visited the communities on a regular base to clarify doubts and support the implementation process. A suggestion box was available at the points where the vouchers were distributed to encourage feedback and inputs from the beneficiaries for the development/ improvement of the activities and for WFP to take corrective actions if needed. At the same time, the beneficiaries were encouraged to report any concerns to whoever they feel most comfortable with, either the local government, community leaders, implementing partners or WFP.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

If evaluation has been carried out, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL. If evaluation is pending, please inform when evaluation is expected finalized and make sure to submit the report or URL once ready. If no evaluation is carried out or pending, please describe reason for not evaluating project.

EVALUATION PENDING

The evaluation process proposed in El Salvador has various steps. First, opinions concerning the evaluation process were collected from the implementing partners by means of an evaluation matrix. The opinions were consolidated in a report, which was shared with the partners for their review and comments. Second, a workshop was organised on 16 June 2016, with the objective to validate the findings together with WFP. Thirdly, on the 28th of July, WFP organised a general meeting with the departmental governments (including the 3 CERF departments) to discuss various general aspects of the food assistance provided by WFP. Although the meeting was not specifically about the CERF project the governors of the respective 3 departments were positive about the collaboration and coordination with WFP. Lastly, the opinion of community leaders was obtained during the joint End line which took place from 18-21 July, as discussed in the section of CERF results above (page 11). Some positive impacts reported were savings of 40 per cent on food and 89 per cent of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were able to supplement the diet of their children because of the voucher.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-RR-WFP-082	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$14,103
15-RR-WFP-082	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$7,494
15-RR-WFP-082	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$4,742
15-RR-WFP-082	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$1,579
15-RR-FAO-036	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$49,992
15-RR-UDP-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNDP	INGO	\$41,400
15-RR-CEF-139	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$34,909

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ANDA	Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados; National Administration of Aqueducts/ waterways and sewers. National Water Authority
CENTA	Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y forestal; National Expertise Centre for farming and forestry. Part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
CONASAN	Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional; National Council for Food Security and Nutrition. Independent and not part of any Ministry
EDUCO	(Fundación) Educación con Participación de la Comunidad; Foundation for Education with community participation. Local NGO and CERF implementing partner
F-75 and F-100	Fortified milk powder. Specialised nutritional products for the treatment of malnourished children
FUNDESA	Fundación para el Desarrollo; Foundation for development. Local NGO and CERF implementing partner
FUSAL	Fundación Salvadoreña para la Salud y el Desarrollo Humano; Salvadorian Foundation for Health and Human Development. Local NGO and CERF implementing partner
Gobernación	Ministry of Interior. Used to refer to official government at various levels: national, departmental or municipality/ alcalde
GoES	Government of El Salvador (in general)
Gobernador	Governor. Government dignitary, being the head of a department.
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
MAG	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
Mayor	Government dignitary, being the head of a municipality. For urban settings, it could be compared to a mayor. However in rural settings his geographical area of responsibility can be quite large, encompassing many communities
MIGOB-DT	Ministerio de Gobernación-Desarrollo Territorial; Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development
MINSAL	Ministerio de Salud; Ministry of Health
MIRA	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
MSH	Meso-America sin Hambre; Central America without hunger. A longer term development programme from FAO
MUAC	Middle Upperarm Circumference. Internationally recognized method of screening children for malnutrition
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt. A combination of salt, sugars and minerals used to treat people with signs of dehydration. Dehydration especially because of diarrhoea is an important cause of acute malnutrition in children
OXFAM	International NGO and CERF implementing partner
Petite Comite	A coordination body established for the CERF projects to enhance coordination between the various stakeholders at national level. Composed of 5 members: MoFA, CONASAN, MIGOB-DT, WFP (as UN lead agency for CERF) and
PMA	Spanish's name/ abbreviation for WFP
PNUD	Spanish's name/ abbreviation for UNDP

PRO VIDA	Asociacion Salvadoreña de Ayuda Humanitaria PRO VIDA
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
RESOMAL	Reinforced Rehydration Salt, used for the treatment of malnourished children
RRRE	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Ministry of Foreign Affairs
RTUF	Ready to Use Foods. In this context being used to indicate the specialised nutritional products used for the treatment of malnourished children
SAM	Sever Acute Malnutrition
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Team