

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
GUATEMALA
RAPID RESPONSE
VOLCANO
2018**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Rebeca Arias
--	---------------------

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

AAR exercise was conducted on March 21st attending CERF focal points from the recipient agencies (11 individuals), OCHA (2), and the Resident Coordinator (1). Each cluster leader brought its draft report and pre-discussed arguments about results, lessons learned, added values from each project, and other comments. OCHA facilitate the exercise to discuss and synthesize a multi-agency position, results and figures.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

Mid-term achievements from CERF projects were presented and discussed within the UNCT meeting in October. Preliminary, individual reports were prepared and discussed at each cluster level, then, drafts were presented and discussed due on February 28th. Representatives from the 4 recipient agencies (UNHCR, WFP, IOM, WFP, and UNICEF) and the Resident Coordinator agreed and validated the final CERF report.

YES ☒ NO ☐

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

YES ☒ NO ☐

OCHA promoted one first multi-agency meeting on January 17th to discuss and agreed on the process to prepare this report. The pre-populated word document was revised and understood. A time line to prepare draft sector reports and draft consolidated reports was agreed. Each agency collected their own data and information to prepare a sector draft report due on February 18th. OCHA consolidated a single report and organized the ARR exercise on March 21st and support the RC along the process of prepare, discuss, and validate this report.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

The Fuego volcano eruption in Guatemala on 3rd June 2018 caused 178 deaths, around 700 missing people, destruction of houses, infrastructure and livelihoods of several communities affecting about 600,000 people who needed humanitarian assistance. The Humanitarian Country Team carried out assessments, prioritized and prepared a response plan. This plan evidenced that the most urgent humanitarian needs to be addressed were: shelter management, food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, education, protection and psycho-social support. The UN system response led by the RC/HC was essential as it provided effective and efficient humanitarian assistance in the above-mentioned areas accessing CERF funds to complement the Government and NGOs humanitarian response. This assistance allowed significant improvement in shelter management and coordination and provision of essential services during the initial phase when people in need of humanitarian assistance remained in schools and churches as well as during the period when this population was transferred to temporary shelters built by the Government. CERF support was instrumental in facilitating UN System coordination with the humanitarian actors on the ground, monitor humanitarian needs and mobilize additional resources to ensure adequate humanitarian assistance was provided to the population affected by this disaster.

1. OVERVIEW.

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	14,326,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	1,559,967
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	0
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	829,124
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	2,389,091

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 15/06/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	18-RR-IOM-020	Camp Coordination / Management - Camp Coordination and Camp Management	319,980
UNHCR	18-RR-HCR-019	Protection - Protection	192,601
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-063	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	173,083
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-064	Nutrition - Nutrition	111,280
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-065	Education - Education	117,576

UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-066	Protection - Child Protection	179,063
WFP	18-RR-WFP-040	Food Security - Food Aid	154,598
WHO	18-RR-WHO-024	Health - Health	311,786
TOTAL			1,559,967

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	1,249,810
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	0
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	17,014
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	273,143
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	20,000
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	310,157
TOTAL	1,559,967

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS.

On 3 June 2018, at 14.45 local time, a huge pyroclastic flow was expelled from the crater of the Fuego volcano, in between the states of Escuintla, Sacatepequez, and Chimaltenango in Guatemala, Central America. The hot avalanche came down through the southern flank, along 10 kilometers of the Quebrada Las Lajas. This flow, estimated to run at average 60 miles per hour with around 1,300°F (700°C), destroyed everything in its path, including houses, infrastructure, vegetation, and people. One community, San Miguel Los Lotes, was totally buried from which 178 dead bodies were recovered and around 700 remained missing. Fifty-seven people were injured, most of them with serious burns. A total of 1.7million affected people was estimated, including 1.1 million in Guatemala metropolitan area due to ash fall and closing of the International Airport “La Aurora” for 2 days. In the surrounding area, around 600,000 people was estimated to be affected, more than 200 destroyed houses, around 800 at high risk, 3 schools seriously damaged and one destroyed, from 20 communities, small villages, and San Miguel Los Lotes.

According to needs assessments and CONRED’s information, (CONRED stands for the National Coordination for Disaster Risk Reduction) around 9,000 individuals were sheltered while the peak of the crisis (June and July) with some 6,000 in official shelters (the ones registered and assisted by CONRED) and some 3,000 auto-sheltered with families, friends, and churches. As normal, sheltered people also needed for food, water, hygiene means, health services, protection, and nutrition mainly for children. Sheltered people also included minors and children with needs to continue their education cycle. Around mid-July, people in emergency shelters (mainly schools and community halls) were, progressively, moved into temporary family shelters built by the Government. Complementary needs assessments carried out at community level identified around 50,000 individuals from 20 communities in need of humanitarian assistance. CERF-funded, live-saving actions focused mainly in sheltered people and vulnerable groups, mainly malnourished children in communities.

Conditions on emergency shelters were chaotic and disorganized since operational commissions to manage each shelter were neither organized nor implemented. The government organization in charge of shelter management (SOSEP, the Secretary of Social Works from President’s wife) was totally overwhelmed. Tons of food and non-food items were donated and piled up on each shelter at risk of contamination. Safety and security were not provided, neither were protection measures for women, children and vulnerable groups. Since schools and community halls were used as emergency shelters, restrooms and showers were insufficient and improperly located. CERF-funded actions allowed to support SOSEP and CONRED to deliver basic and safe conditions for around 5,000 sheltered target people.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS.

Official information provided by CONRED (on days 0 and 1) allowed to identify three affected groups of people:

1. People whose houses were directly impacted by the pyroclastic flow, some individuals were buried and dead and some were injured and burned (inner area of affectation);
2. People whose houses were indirectly impacted by the pyroclastic flow, some individuals were evacuated and sheltered in nearby cities of Escuintla and Alotenango; and
3. People whose houses were indirectly impacted by the pyroclastic flow, individuals stayed in their houses (outer area of affectation).

The Humanitarian Country Team (HTC), in coordination with CONRED, carried out a need assessment in around 30 shelters (on days 2 and 3) to identify critical humanitarian needs. Results from this assessment were presented and analysed (on day 4) within the HCT's general assembly where 5 clusters were "activated" to respond: shelters, health, WASH, protection and early recovery. Each cluster met to convey a first-response plan. Prioritization for CERF-funded activities, targeting mainly sheltered people, was agreed in an inter-cluster meeting, discussed with CONRED, and validated by the HC (on days 5 and 6). Additional priorities on food assistance and nutrition were incorporated after further review of needs in shelters and surrounding communities (on days 7 and 8).

Age, gender, and degree of affectation were fully considered to design and prioritize actions under the CERF allocation. Since people were placed in emergency and temporary shelter on a family basis it was possible to selectively deliver humanitarian assistance to women (e.g. dignity kits, health services, and NFIs), children (e.g. nutrition assistance, health services, education, and protection), and families (e.g. protection kits and water provision) while procuring a multi-sector intervention. Human rights observation, GBV actions, and reproductive health were not approved under this CERF allocation but finally provided by partner NGOs. Although some priorities slightly changed over time, these were discussed with CONRED and reoriented in CERF projects in agreement with the CERF Secretariat (e.g. WASH actions).

4. CERF RESULTS.

This \$1.6 million rapid-response CERF allocation to Guatemala allowed UN agencies and sector partners to provide critical, life-saving humanitarian assistance to around 22,288 individuals mainly located in emergency shelters, auto-sheltered, in temporary family shelters, but also affected communities and schools. Access to safe water and appropriate hygiene and sanitation was provided by UNICEF and PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) to around 9,000 sheltered people especially when they started to be relocated from the emergency shelters to the temporary shelters. Hygiene, protection, and dignity kits were delivered by UNICEF, UNHCR, and PAHO to families and women (6,500 individuals). Vector control was promoted by PAHO in at least 17 shelters including equipment, supplies, and mosquito nets. Mental health and psychological support were provided to around 4,500 individuals by PAHO and UNICEF including not only affected people but rescuers, health staff, and shelter managers. As mentioned, most of the CERF funded activities targeted people in shelters with IOM playing a key role supporting national authorities (SOSEP) to better manage shelters, including data collection (census and DTMs) and analysis, infrastructure improvement, and monitoring. Extra support in shelters was provided by WFP to handle, manage, and classify food and other humanitarian items to avoid contamination. In addition, CERF funding supported activities at community level to control and treat malnutrition cases in around 3,000 children under 5 by UNICEF and deliver cash transfer to 2,000 individuals (400 families) in affected families.

5. PEOPLE REACHED.

As stated in Section 4, CERF Results, beneficiaries from all 7 projects were distributed mainly in shelters (emergency, auto-shelters, and temporary) but also at community and schools' level. Therefore, first calculation for total beneficiaries must focus on sheltered people and there, the IOM DTMs delivered precise and confident figures. **5,257 individuals benefited in emergency shelters, both official and unofficial, supported in the first month of the emergency.** Most of these people were later moved to the temporary family shelters, both in Escuintla and Alotenango, where CERF-funding activities continued

to support them. UNHCR, UNICEF (either Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, and WASH) also benefited sheltered people but for beneficiary's total calculation IOM's data was the data umbrella.

People benefited at community and schools' level was the most. Around **17,031 individuals benefited from CERF-funding activities in communities** as follows:

- 1,620 individuals benefited by UNHCR in 4 communities,
- 3,000 individuals benefited by UNICEF WASH (water systems rehabilitation) in 3 communities,
- 2,000 individuals benefited with WFP's cash transfer in 4 communities,
- 5,331 mainly children benefited by UNICEF Nutrition for malnutrition treatment in 15 communities,
- 5,080 individuals benefited by PAHO's water assistance in some other 4 communities, different from UNICEF.

In total, around 22,288 individuals, including children under-5, men and women, pregnant women, elders, health staff, and teachers were benefited by the 7 CERF-funded projects. In some moments of the 3-month intervention, beneficiaries move back and forth from affected communities to shelters, or from affected communities to temporary schools, thus, exact counting was very difficult. Double counting was easy to avoid at community level by counting once the communities benefited from different projects and adding the specific communities assisted by each project. However, double counting may be possible on people benefited in shelters then benefited in their original communities but double counted numbers may be low. Target beneficiaries were exceeded due to different factors, specially because shelters and learning spaces were close by and because field brigades (nutrition, child protection, and health) worked extra time in extra communities by request of the counterpart authorities. Following tables included total beneficiaries per project and total by the whole intervention.

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR¹									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Camp Management - Camp Coordination and Camp Management	747	1,918	2,665	749	1,843	2,592	1,496	3,761	5,257
Education - Education	3,392	118	3,510	3,530	78	3,608	6,922	196	7,118
Food Security - Food Aid	428	592	1,020	412	568	980	840	1,160	2,000
Health - Health	3,008	3,257	6,265	3,153	2,851	6,004	6,161	6,108	12,269
Nutrition - Nutrition	1,380	3,733	5,113	1,015	1,176	2,191	2,395	4,909	7,304
Protection - Child Protection	852	1,354	2,206	796	1,230	2,026	1,648	2,584	4,232
Protection - Protection	1,253	1,412	2,665	674	761	1,435	1,927	2,173	4,100
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8,347	621	8,968	8,861	648	9,509	17,208	1,269	18,477

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

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING²

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	7,952	3,257	11,209	7,640	2,851	10,491	15,592	6,108	21,700
Reached	5,318	7,192	12,510	4,861	4,917	9,778	10,179	12,109	22,288

² Best estimates of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

18-RR-GTM-30994 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>IDPs</i>	3,858	4,167
<i>Host population</i>	1,216	1,090
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	16,626	17,031
Total (same as in table 5)	21,700	22,288

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE.

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

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

Most of the critical humanitarian needs along the first month of the emergency were identified on shelters. Government officers were overwhelmed the first two weeks by rescuing survivors, handling injured people, and extracting dead bodies. First response from Government in shelters was focused mainly in food, water, and mattresses/blankets. With more than 9,000 sheltered people in the peak of the emergency (in around 25 shelters), chaos and lack of organization was evident. CERF funds allowed to deliver a multi-action intervention in shelters including organization, information management (census), shelter administration, and protection. UN agencies and NGOs deployed teams of people to help the Government to secure, manage, administer, and run each of the shelters delivering nutritive food, safe water, health services, specialized nutritional support for children and pregnant women, and a wide diversity of family kits (protection, dignity, hygiene).

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

People in emergency shelters, both official and unofficial, were going in and out in the first weeks due to the intermittent but strong activity of the Fuego volcano. In some moments, when heavy rains triggered big mud flows, even extra people from neighbouring communities were evacuated and sheltered. Overcrowding and lack of critical services (WASH, food, health, protection) was a common scenario in several moments of the emergency. CERF funds allowed UN agencies and implementing partners to mobilize supplies to properly manage shelters avoiding disease outbreaks, disorganization or even violence.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

When CERF funds were available agencies and implementing partners, as well as other HCT's NGOs and Government officers, organized work meetings on the field with local teams to face daily needs. Humanitarian needs change quickly over time due to high mobility of people from shelters to communities or from shelter to shelter. Some requests for supplies, human resources, or specific needs came almost daily from the national Emergency Operation Center but some other came directly from the field. Cluster and inter-cluster meetings were also held every other day to organize deliveries and avoid overlaps.

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

YES ☐

PARTIALLY ☒

NO ☐

CERF funds helped to provide life-savings actions on emergency shelters which prompted other donors to cover other emergent needs. Besides CERF funding, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and Spain' cooperation, were among major donors. As they all are members of the HCT, coordination to distribute funding for different needs or even for each affected area (Escuintla or Alotenango) was more feasible. Even inside some of the UN agencies, CERF funding actions allowed to constantly identify new needs which were covered by extra attracted funding.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

A great value of these CERF funds was given when the Government decided to move around 5,000 individuals from emergency shelters, because many of them were schools or community centers, to the temporary family shelters (ATUs) because some services already located on the emergency shelters were not moved and facilities within the ATUs area were not ready (no electricity, no drainages and sewers, etc.).

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
A multi-actor project focused on gender mainstreaming, GBV, protection, and human rights was rejected. Actions from that project were not generally questioned but it was denied that project funding would go to the leader agency (UNHCR) and then transferred to the other partners (UNFPA, UN Women, and OHCHR). When that project was broken into 4 individual projects question were raised about the small money request of 2 of them. Ultimately, only one project focused on protection kits was established and VBG, gender, and human rights issues were not totally covered in shelters.	After getting an email from Mr. Lowcock stating that gender, protection, and disability topics may be incorporated in CERF interventions, and having our own lesson learned, it is necessary to establish a mechanism to allow multi-actor projects. Since integrality and efficiency is highly appreciated in humanitarian action, it is contradictory that multi-actor, cross-cutting topics may not be included in a single project.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Deployment of humanitarian actors responding to a localized emergency is increasing, that includes not only UN but other humanitarian partners (NGOs, red cross, private sector, and national institutions). Cluster approach is very valuable to face a localized emergency.	To improve inter-cluster coordination and information management mechanisms to leverage national and HCT's collective response capacities.	OCHA and UN agencies
Feedback from Panama (when presenting CERF Concept Note) but specially, feedback from NY (when presenting CERF first-version) is critical. Both feedbacks are normally based on CERF	Every agency should picture the humanitarian situation as precise as possible to avoid major changes on each project proposal (in actions and in money).	CERF focal points and Heads of Offices

regulations, life-saving criteria, and previous experiences. Considering these feedbacks is crucial to avoid time consuming corrections, negotiations, and discussions.	Every agency should take almost literal each of the comments coming from Panama and NY to avoid extra discussions and corrections.	
Cross-cutting topics must be analysed in advance during preparedness time to properly incorporated them into one or more projects (e.g. sexual health and GBV topics may be under health and/or protection or be part of one UNFPA project; safe water may be under health or WASH projects).	To develop scenarios or agreements about how to formulate projects with multi-actors or multi-topics, who may be the leader, how to implement a collective project under a cross-cutting approach.	OCHA and UN agencies
From the total of the mobilized resources for this emergency (2,389,091), 65% was covered by CERF funds.	To improve resources mobilization strategy by using formal instruments like HRPs or appeals but also to leverage own cash grants funding from each humanitarian agency	Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, and Heads of Offices

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 18-RR-IOM-020 - IOM

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Camp Coordination / Management - Camp Coordination and Camp Management	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-IOM-020
5. Project title:	Comprehensive response for the Volcán de Fuego emergency		
6.a Original Start date:	13/06/2018	6.b Original End date	12/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	No
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 450,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 448,380
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 319,980
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 7,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> N/A ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> US\$ 7,000 ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> N/A ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> N/A 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through the grant from the CERF funds, IOM managed timely information management with the Human Mobility Matrix (DTM) tool, in emergency shelters during the first phase of the emergency. This information allowed adequate decision making to government institutions and activated clusters to provide the necessary assistance. The implementation of the SIRA (Integrated Shelters Record System) allowed SOSEP to have real-time information on the population housed and the information was of benefit to other Government Institutions, such as the Ministry of Labor, to know labor profiles and design work reinsertion programs.</p> <p>The security and protection of the people housed in the three temporary single-family shelters (ATUs), <i>Papa Francisco</i> and <i>Finca La Industria</i> in Escuintla and <i>Finca Santa Isabel</i> in Alotenango, was guaranteed through the three works of improvement to the infrastructure that IOM implemented. One was the solar energy equipment in <i>Papa Francisco</i> that comprised the installation of 56 solar energy kits (one per family). Each of those kits contains: 1 fan, 1 battery, 1 solar panel, 4 LED bulbs and 2 USB ports for charging cell phones. Another one was in <i>Finca La Industria</i> with creation of a public meeting space for the sheltered people, mainly the children, benefitting the three sheltered communities (Los Lotes, El Barrio and La Trinidad). Other one in <i>Finca Santa Isabel</i>, included stabilizing the slope of one side to avoid risks of landslide, mainly along the rainy season that affects that area.</p>

The management and coordination of the emergency shelters and ATUs was improved with the support of OIM and COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale) who assigned permanent staff in these centers, to identify the gaps in assistance and protection, strengthen the conformation of the committees, promoting community participation as the main tool to reduce the vulnerability of people.

3. Changes and Amendments

In order to vacate the public schools that were occupied as emergency shelters, the government built (through the army) the -ATUs- *Albergue de Transición Unifamiliar*- in two available camps, Escuintla and Alotenango, the third ATU complex was built by Cáritas in Escuintla as well.

The transition from 22 Emergency Shelters to 3 ATUs modules meant that all the work was concentrated in smaller distances, for this reason IOM contracted fewer field staff. Although the objectives and indicators were achieved, the acquisitions were more economical.

During the implementation process, other implementation requirements were observed in other budget lines, so it was a change of budget lines, with a cumulative total of 6%. The lines that underwent change were: line A, with a positive 4%; line C with a negative 1%, line E with a positive 1% and line F with a negative 5%. The other lines remained as originally envisioned.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,074
Reached	747	1,918	2,665	749	1,843	2,592	1,496	3,761	5,257

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>		0
<i>IDPs</i>	3,858	4,167
<i>Host population</i>	1,216	1,090
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	0	0
Total (same as in 4a)	5,074	5,257

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

The number of people registered in the database of the SIRA was decreasing along the time since many of them left the shelters.

In total, over time, 3,849 people were attended in official shelters (1,213 women and 747 girls plus 749 boys and 1,140 men). In unofficial shelters were supported 472 women and 618 men. Currently, the system still reports 2,288 sheltered people (1,143 women and 1,145 men).

Within the proposal, IOM indicated that 1,216 host population would benefit. With the relevant changes by building the ATUs, part of the host population decided to move there, for that reason, a higher number of IDPs and a smaller number of hosts were registered.

As a result of the first trainings to organize local committees, the beneficiaries requested more training for more people, including topics like first aid, gender, governance,

	accommodation management, and conflict reduction. By having people in the same place made it easier to increase the number of people trained to organize more committees. 18-RR-HCR-019
--	--

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	To contribute to an integrated approach to improve coordination and management of shelters under the mandate of the Government and the Country Humanitarian Team

Output 1	A Registration system is created and implemented to support an integrated shelter management for SOSEP.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	% of Integrated Shelter Registration System (ISRS) SIRA (<i>Sistema Integrado de Registro de Albergues</i>) completed	100%	100%	SIRA database
Indicator 1.2	# of collective centers with IT equipment to run the system	22	22	Deed of donation
Indicator 1.3	# of IDPs registered	At least 3,858 (from 7B)	3,849	SIRA database
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No significant variance		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Software development	IOM developed a system for registering people sheltered called SIRA (<i>Sistema Integrado de Registro de Albergues</i>)		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of IT Equipment to run the System	IOM donated for each shelter 1 laptop, 1 printer with extra ink, 1 mouse, 1 webcam, 1 extension, 1 computer backpack, 1 power strip. SIRA's system was installed on SOSEP's server. For all shelters, a PVC card printer with 3,000 card units for individual badges was donated.		
Activity 1.3	Installation and technical support for SOSEP personnel at site	IOM delivered trainings sessions to SOSEP staff related to use, management, and consultation of SIRA database.		

Output 2	CONRED, SOSEP, NGOs and the UN Humanitarian Country Team have relevant, timely, and secure information on IDPs and conditions at sites unofficial sites.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of Sites covered by DTM	22 (17 official, 5 non-official)	46 (17 official, 29 non-official)	IOM Reports
Indicator 2.2	# of DTM products and reports shared with humanitarian community	At least 20	52 reports: 3 situational, 1 on unofficial shelters, 1 on expectations and livelihoods, 1 on community perception, 2 on infrastructure, 16 on collective sites; 3 rounds of data collections were carried out.	IOM website https://mic.iom.int/webntmi/guatemala/

Indicator 2.3	% of active clusters who confirm utility of DTM information for operational adjustment	90%	90%	---
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		All the IOM Reports are in the URL https://mic.iom.int/webntmi/guatemala/ DTM reports were taken as a basis to define priorities within the Government Coordination Center, as well as in clusters and inter-cluster. The usefulness of this information was mentioned along all coordination bodies by several humanitarian and government actors, but it was not documented for 2.3		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Conduct baseline data collection	IOM; from July to December, 3 rounds of data collection were conducted based on Sphere handbook		
Activity 2.2	Conduct site assessments and surveys of IDPs on priority needs and future expectations	IOM; surveys were conducted during the implementation of each DTM, as the livelihood and community perception survey.		
Activity 2.3	Develop and disseminate DTM thematic reports	IOM; for each round at least 16 reports and one collective DTM was created. In total, 52		

Output 3	Improve living conditions for IDPs at sites through risk reduction efforts and infrastructural improvements.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# Collective centers with an infrastructure risk assessment	30	32	Assessment Report; pictures
Indicator 3.2	# of collective centers with basic improvements (e.g. electrical systems, roof weatherization)	3	3	Deed of donation; purchase invoices; video posted in YouTube
Indicator 3.3	Develop and disseminate DTM thematic reports	5	1	IOM website; IOM reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		YouTube posted in https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7MB9w5ey4U		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Perform risk assessments based on site assessments, community consultations and international humanitarian standards	IOM		
Activity 3.2	Implement infrastructural improvements at prioritized collective sites	IOM contracted construction companies		
Activity 3.3	Develop maintenance plans for the improved facilities in consultation with government and communities	IOM contracted construction companies		

Output 4	Improve the coordination of sites at the local and national level through the standardization of methodologies and tools according to the National Guide.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	# SOPs and management plans developed	8	8	COOPI's Final Report
Indicator 4.2	# of collective site functionaries and coordinators implementing the SOPs and management plans	88	92	Lists of participants in trainings; pictures
Indicator 4.3	# of management committees ensuring protection and community services for IDPs at sites	20	22	Committee Formation Act; photos
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The objectives in this output were exceeded because, having the target population in the ATUS, facilitated the logistics of commission training, the calls		

		were easier because all the people were in the same place and this situation facilitated the use of time, being able to reach more trained commissions and trained people.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Develop checklists and monitoring tools to ensure access to basic services by prioritized sectors.	COOPI
Activity 4.2	Identify key personnel and provide technical support on methodology to improve protection services at collective centers.	COOPI and IOM
Activity 4.3	Provide on-side technical support to collective center personnel to strengthen local management and participation committees	COOPI

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

From the first hours of the emergency, OIM had access to the Collective Centers to assess the immediate needs of the affected population and the management needs of the Collective Centers. The Project was designed based on the needs identified through different tools and methodologies, which were coordinated with OCHA and through the Camp Management & Coordination Cluster (CCM), but not limited to these mechanisms. The affected population was also included, through periodic visits and the conducting focus groups, mainly of adult women, since adult men regularly met in the disaster area and returned at night to Collective Center.

B) Project implementation phase:

In each component of the Project we ensure that the affected population is informed and included. In the DTM rounds, the affected population was interviewed, and the results were shared through social networks and coordination meetings in the ATUS. The designs of the infrastructure works were elaborated by IOM with the support of the representatives of the sheltered population, allowing the works to have a cultural relevance. In addition, it was accompanied with awareness talks and good use of the facilities. Trainings were given to the Management Committees formed by the affected population in first aid, fire extinction, governance and participation.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

The Project was monitored by the field staff who had a permanent presence in Escuintla and Alotenango. The Field Monitor Staff participated in the weekly meetings convened by SOSEP, where the representatives of Affected Population housed in the ATUS participated. This facilitated the communication channel between IOM and the population housed in both ways. IOM Provides relevant information because of the DTM and the hosted population informs about the needs that are identified in the ATUS. At the central level, the Government of Guatemala established an inter-institutional coordination table that met on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays each week to monitor and evaluate progress in the response. In this space representatives of the sheltered communities also participate. IOM informed the progress on implementation every week. The infrastructure works were monitored weekly with field visits by IOM architect and engineer, and daily with the Field Monitor Staff.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
N/A	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.2. Project Report 18-RR-HCR-019 - UNHCR

1. Project information				
1. Agency:		UNHCR	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:		Protection - Protection	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-HCR-019
5. Project title:		Protection emergency response to affected population caused by the eruption of the de Fuego volcano		
6.a Original Start date:		25/06/2018	6.b Original End date	24/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)			<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 700,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 244,601
	c. Amount received from CERF:			US\$ 192,601
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:			US\$ 20,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 			US\$ 20,000

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through CERF RR funds UNHCR managed to purchase and distribute 850 protection kits in order to support 850 families heavily affected by the eruption of the El volcan de Fuego; each kit contained the following items:

- **1x** shelter tool kit with all the necessary items to assemble an emergency tent;
- **1x** 6x4 tarpaulins, which could be used to divide the spaces within the shelter in order to provide families with some privacy during the day and night, assuring that girls, women, boys and men can change clothes and sleep quietly; once the families return home, the tarpaulins can be used to secure their houses during the reconstruction;
- **1x** mosquito net to protect individuals from diseases that are typical of overcrowded spaces, especially where heat and humidity are constant;
- **1x** kitchen set to be used in and outside the shelter, this set was conceived for families of 5 members, and it includes pots, dishes, cutlery, and cups;
- **2x** 10 liter expandable jerrycans to be used in and outside the shelters;
- **2x** light thermal blankets to be used in warm places;
- **1x** portable solar torch for families to have light during the night.

The protection kits were handed to the Guatemalan Red Cross and they delivered them to the communities due to their logistical capacity and for being already engaged in the emergency response.

The items distribution was done through UNHCR partner, The Guatemala Red cross: 526 were distributed in the transitional shelters ATUs the Government of Guatemala built in Escuintla, and 324 in Communities severely affected by the eruption (Union Maya, Panimache 1 y 2 and La Soledad). The beneficiary families were identified by Guatemala red cross teams working during the emergency. The items were bought to the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) in Panama and stocked prior to their distribution in Red Cross warehouses in Escuintla.

All families were briefed on the use of the items in the kit by Red Cross staff and distributions were done with participation of UNHCR staff. The kits allowed families both in the temporary shelters and in the rural communities to set up living areas that increase their general protection situation after lost inflicted by the eruption of The Volcano de Fuego.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	974	1,264	2,238	985	1,027	2,012	1,959	2,291	4,250
Reached	1,253	1,412	2,665	674	761	1,435	1,927	2,173	4,100

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>IDPs</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Host population</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	4,250	4,100
Total (same as in 4a)	4,250	4,100

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Calculations for total benefited people were made based on 5 people per family. However, several families had less than 5 members. Total beneficiaries, as planned, were 850 families, but the amount of reached beneficiaries decreased to 4,100 due to that reason.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Protection support to 4,250 people affected by the Volcan de Fuego eruption
--------------------------	---

Output 1	Support families that were displaced with the volcano with basic items that will improve their immediate living conditions and mitigate protection risks in the shelters.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of vulnerable families identified and supported through protection kits	850 (5 members per family)	850	Distribution report by Red Cross plus distribution list signed by head of each household
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		None		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 1.1	Procurement of Non-Food Items (850 kits)	UNHCR
Activity 1.2	Distribution of Non-Food Items (850 kits)	Guatemalan Red Cross
Activity 1.3	Monitoring of distribution of kits to families and conditions in the emergency shelters	UNHCR and Guatemalan Red Cross

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

UNHCR prepared the project based on information gathered during field visits undertaken within the first 72 hours after the eruption to the first emergency shelter areas organized by government entities (CONRED). The mission was multisector together with other UN agencies. UNHCR Teams observe through that in addition to overcrowding, many families did not have adequate privacy and didn't have items to provide a minimum degree of independence and autonomy.

B) Project implementation phase:

Guatemala red cross in cooperation with UNHCR define the communities where distribution took place based on assessment needs. The distribution was done followed by explanation to the beneficiaries on the use of the items by Red cross. UNHCR staff monitored most of the distributions and head of households signed in the distribution list once the kits were handed over to them.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNHCR and the Guatemala Red cross undertook two joint mission to performed post monitoring distribution (see pictures below). 53 families in total were interviewed based in a post distribution monitoring format, all the families reported have received the items. 82% of them reported being very satisfied with the items and considered the kit was very well thought for their actual circumstances, allowing them to increase their privacy and improve their life quality in the aftermath of the disaster. Monitoring reports and formats are at disposition.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

None

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

None	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.3. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-063 – UNICEF

1. Project information.			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-063
5. Project title:	Humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities affected by the Volcano eruption		
6.a Original Start date:	15/06/2018	6.b Original End date	14/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 274,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 306,148
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 173,083
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		N/A

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance.
<p>Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF assistance remains focused on ensuring availability of WASH services in shelters, schools, and other learning spaces. UNICEF supported the installation of portable toilets, sinks, garbage containers and started implementing water trucking for water tanks (1,2 million litres). UNICEF has procured bio-digesters each one with capacity to treat 7,000 litres of wastewater, with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of wastewater treatment. The project assisted a total of 18,477 people (17,208 children and adolescents and 1,269 adults). SPHERE standards were followed to assisted people in transitional family shelters (ATUs).</p>

3. Changes and Amendments.
<p>As per the original and approved project proposal, funds were intended to be allocated towards contracting of sanitary services and mobile showers. However, the government built temporary family shelters (ATUs) for affected families and these facilities already have toilets and showers for people. UNICEF has thus effectively reduced the acquisition of showers and toilets. The sanitary service remained in schools until the month of December. For this reason, UNICEF was requested to redeploy savings toilet services toward building bio-digesters included under budget category B.</p> <p>People affected by the eruption of the Volcano of Fire that initially were in the community shelters were transferred to temporary 'family shelters' (ATUs). These family temporary shelters were built under the supervision of the Army Engineers Team.</p> <p>Field supervisions conducted by UNICEF teams and members of WASH cluster have made it clear that the shelters do not have facilities for the drainage of grey and black water produced by the people who live there. The bio-digesters, for which UNICEF requested a redeployment of funds, were used to collect the grey and black water and processed it properly. If it is not resolved this situation could cause health problems related to the lack of adequate drainage and storage of grey and black water.</p>

4. People Reached.
4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex.

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	7,952	331	8,283	7,640	318	7,958	15,592	649	16,241
Reached	8,347	621	8,968	8,861	648	9,509	17,208	1,269	18,477

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category.

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	N/A	N/A
IDPs	N/A	N/A
Host population	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	16,241	18,477
Total (same as in 4a)	16,241	18,477
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:		Total number of planned beneficiaries included people assisted in emergency shelters, temporary shelters, and schools. Further coordination allowed to also benefit extra 3,000 individuals from two communities in Escuintla (El Rodeo and Santa Rosa) in which two community water systems were rehabilitated.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Contribute to a humanitarian response in water, sanitation and hygiene for the population affected by the eruption of the Fuego Volcano			
Output 1	Improved provision of safe water to schools and temporary learning spaces in 3 priority municipalities affected by the eruption in Guatemala			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with access to 15l/day/person of safe water in temporary learning spaces.	16,241	18,477	School population of Escuintla and Alotenango
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Total number of planned beneficiaries included people assisted in emergency shelters, temporary shelters, and schools. Further coordination allowed to also benefit extra 3,000 individuals from two communities in Escuintla (El Rodeo and Santa Rosa) in which two community water systems were rehabilitated.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Distribution of water through 10 water tanks in temporary learning spaces.	UNICEF (4 batteries of 4 tanks for hand washing in Alotenango and 2 batteries of 4 tanks in Escuintla)		
Activity 1.2	Ensure community engagement on and gender and age sensitive implementation of equipment and supplies for safe water and sanitation: adequate use, equal access, prevention of gender-based violence. No costs associated to this activity but very important to assure involvement of the beneficiaries	UNICEF (in close coordination with local committees, the 2 municipalities, and the Ministry of Health)		

Output 2	Ensure adequate sanitation, latrines and solid waste management.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification

Indicator 2.1	Number of men, women, boys and girls with access to functioning and gender/disability appropriate toilets and showers.	16,241	18,477	Official shelter's census by CONRED and SOSEP
Indicator 2.2	Number of temporary learning spaces with access to sanitation facilities and solid waste management	20 temporary learning spaces	2 in Alotenango and 1 in Escuintla	School population from Escuintla and Alotenango
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Individual planned temporary learning spaces (20) were merged into the 3 shelter areas within the affected area. For example, in <i>Finca La Industria</i> , Escuintla, one learning space supported children coming from 6 communities (Guadalupe, San Miguel Los Lotes, Santa Rosa, La Reyna, La Trinidad, and El Barrio). Two large learning centres in Alotenango supported the whole scholar community since individual school facilities were used as emergency shelters and/or ware houses for food and humanitarian supplies.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Installation of approximately 40 emergency toilets in learning spaces for children considering gender, protection and disability issues (contracted under budget Category D)	UNICEF		
Activity 2.2	Solid waste management in learning spaces including distribution of 100 Cleaning Kits (implementation contracted under budget Category D, cleaning kits by UNICEF)	UNICEF (4 containers for the management of the solid waste and 100 cleaning kits given to affected families)		

Output 3	Hygiene promotion and safe water management			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of women, men, girls and boys with access to appropriate bathing facilities through approximately 40 washing sinks (contracted under budget Category D)	16,241	18,477	Official shelter's census by CONRED and SOSEP
Indicator 3.2	Number of women, men, girls and boys with access to appropriate washing hands stands with water and soap.	16,241	18,477	Official shelter's census by CONRED and SOSEP and school population from Escuintla and Alotenango
Indicator 3.3	Number of women, men, girls and boys with access to information regarding hygiene and water-related diseases prevention Information will be disseminated through Ministry of Health Inspectors (staff); no costs associated	16,241	18,477	Official shelter's census by CONRED and SOSEP and school population from Escuintla and Alotenango
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Same as in previous outputs.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Installation of washing sinks in learning spaces considering gender, protection and disability issues	UNICEF		
Activity 3.2	Information to teachers on hygiene promotion	UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education		
Activity 3.3	Purchase and distribution of 100 Hygiene Kits to learning spaces	UNICEF		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The design and planning of the project were focused to the needs of the population affected by the eruption of pyroclastic flows of the Volcan de Fuego on June 3, 2018. The primary needs for attention in WASH were demanded by the people located in the temporary single-family shelters to improved access to water, adequate disposal of excreta and hygiene practices. It was through the local technical working groups that the intervention and implementation actions were transmitted and coordinated with the direct support of the communities and the central government.

The affected people participated in the intervention and implementation strategies through groups organized and represented through the Local Development Committees (COCODES) of the affected communities, each representative was empowered by the executable actions to transmit through assemblies the works that were planned and implemented.

B) Project implementation phase:

Field technical meetings on water and sanitation have been held with local actors, central government, local government and organized civil society that was affected by the eruption of the volcano to agree and coordinate the implementation actions of the water and wastewater projects. sanitation, safe water consumption, the adequate disposal of excreta and the promotion of school and home hygiene.

CERF-funded actions guaranteed basic water, sanitation and hygiene conditions were strategically coordinated with the central government (CONRED, SOSEP, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health) the local government (Municipality of Escuintla and Alotenango) as well as local actors of national and international intervention with active participation of COCODES of affected communities, these community organizations have been social auditors who have promoted the common good for the benefit of the affected population. In field technical meetings held in each municipality, the lesson learned and successful was the direct involvement of organized community groups who were the main actors in demanding primary attention to the problems identified in water, sanitation and hygiene, decision-making was taken together in the technical work tables to prioritize the attention and coordination of effective work.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Accompaniment has been carried out by UNICEF and local technical assistance through present actors that carry out water and sanitation activities, as well as government ministries, municipalities and other co-operators. Through the technical working groups, the municipalities of each municipality resumed their participation roles who were direct partners and managers for the attention demanded by the groups organized in actions to improve access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

N/A

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

The office of UNICEF Guatemala is carrying out a systematization of the work implemented in response to the emergency of the Volcan de Fuego. The methodology and work tools include questions about the support of the CERF funds in the response.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.4. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-064 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition - Nutrition	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-064
5. Project title:	Prevention of morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition in children from communities affected by the Fuego Volcano Eruption		
6.a Original Start date:	18/06/2018	6.b Original End date	17/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 400,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 276,644
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 111,280
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 103,922
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> 		N/A N/A US\$ 103,922 N/A

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF led the Nutrition cluster and in coordination with its partners formed **"Nutrition Brigades"** with nutritionists who screened 1,022 children under five in three municipalities and 18 communities. This activity permitted the identification of fifty children with acute malnutrition: 46 with moderate acute malnutrition and 4 with severe acute malnutrition. All were referred to the nearest health center for treatment, and/or the health personnel treated the children in the community. They also provided capacity building/training to at least 80 health personnel to strengthen their competencies in acute malnutrition management, adequate use of nutritional supplies and counselling to mothers. At least 7,304 people and 1,400 families were reached with participatory educational meetings at the community level, to provide information on adequate practices related to infant and young child feeding; breastfeeding and complementary feeding, complementary feeding, acute malnutrition prevention and danger signs, feeding of the sick child, healthy feeding and nutrition, hygiene practices, chronic disease prevention). UNICEF provided orientation and counselling to families who received cash transfers by the WFP to support adequate use of the transfer.

3. Changes and Amendments

Families affected increased day by day in the communities affected since many families that were initially in shelters, returned to communities with their close family or in some cases with friends. So, the numbers fluctuated. Families in communities received food from different institutions but families were not receiving orientation and counselling to better use the food or how to feed their small children. Also, there was no information on the nutritional status of children under 5 and this was the most important issue for the Health Area to be able to provide adequate care to the families affected and to be able to provide basic nutritional supplies such as micronutrients. Additionally, there were at least 1,037 lactating mothers who were asking for support to provide adequate breastfeeding to their small

children since due to the emergency many of them said that they “*had less breastmilk or not at all*” due to the shock, and they were scared, affecting their breastmilk production.

At first, only 4 communities were going to be covered; but the health area was very concerned about other nearby communities where they knew that some affected families were living and asked for additional support to cover other communities. Nutrition brigades then organized a work plan with the health area nutritionist to cover more communities; and with an intense workload they were able to cover 18 communities.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	432	1,003	1,435	368	856	1,224	800	1,859	2,659
Reached	1,380	3,733	5,113	1,015	1,176	2,191	2,395	4,909	7,304

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>IDPs</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Host population</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	2,659	7,304
Total (same as in 4a)	2,659	7,304

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

As noted above, the health area was very concerned about families affected who left shelters and were living in other nearby communities. They asked if the nutrition brigades could also cover other communities (18 in total) with screening and some counselling to families. Also, the educational meetings with participatory methodologies were very well accepted by communities and community leaders were in charge to join families in a community space where the educational meetings were held, and most families attended the meetings. Also, the brigades were divided in groups to cover more families and more communities.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	To save the lives of 2,659 children under five suffering from acute malnutrition and prevent the appearance of new cases through the promotion of adequate IYCF practices
--------------------------	---

Output 1	A community strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding Protection and Nutrition in emergencies is implemented			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of communities which implement a community strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding Protection and Nutrition in emergencies	4	18	Health area registration forms and information system + nutrition brigades reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The health area asked the nutrition brigades to cover other communities since they were concerned about affected families who were living with their families or friends in other nearby communities not considered at the beginning
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Create a community strategy	Nutrition cluster members, and staff from UNICEF, ASIES (Association of Research and Social Studies), Ministry of Health and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
Activity 1.2	Provide 2 rapid/immediate trainings/meetings of nutrition teams and community leaders (to at least 20 community leaders; 5 by community. Training will also benefit Nutritionists/consultants).	Nutrition cluster members, and staff from UNICEF, ASIES (Association of Research and Social Studies), Ministry of Health and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
Activity 1.3	Implementation of the community strategy.	Nutrition cluster members, and staff from UNICEF, ASIES (Association of Research and Social Studies), Ministry of Health and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat

Output 2	600 U5 children are screened for acute malnutrition			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of children screened for acute malnutrition	600	1,022	Ministry of Health Information System, nutrition brigades' databases and reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As noted above, 14 more communities not considered at the beginning were covered because the health area asked to support to these communities.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Distribute anthropometric equipment for nutrition teams and MUAC for community leaders (no budget implication, as these supplies are already available)	ASIES (Association of Research and Social Studies), Ministry of Health and Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat		
Activity 2.2	Screening of children under 5	Nutrition Brigades and Ministry of Health		
Activity 2.3	Referral to nearest health services for lifesaving treatment of children with acute malnutrition	Nutrition Brigades and Ministry of Health		

Output 3	665 families receive adequate food and nutrition counselling for adequate feeding to prevent acute malnutrition;			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of families who receive adequate food and nutrition counselling	665; 400 with cash transfers from WFP (project 18-RR-WFP-040)	1,400	Health information system and nutrition brigades' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As noted above, 14 more communities not considered at the beginning were covered because the health area asked to support to these communities.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Diagnosis of IYCF at communities	Nutrition brigades and Ministry of Health		
Activity 3.2	Support to IYCF in emergencies in communities (Early breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding in children under 6 months and continued to 2 years; and counselling for timely and adequate (in quality and quantity) complementary food beginning at 6 months)	Nutrition brigades and Ministry of Health		

Activity 3.3	Ensure friendly breastfeeding spaces (no direct cost implication, as spaces will be established with community resources).	Nutrition brigades and Ministry of Health
--------------	--	---

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

Community leaders and local authorities were first contacted through the Health Area and in coordination with World Food Program. They were informed about the objective of the Nutrition Brigades work and how the Health Area was coordinating them to attend the communities and develop nutritional screening and educational meetings. At first it was planned that the Nutrition Brigades were going to visit the households, but due to security issues, the community leaders and local authorities suggested that they were going to convene and join families, especially families with children under five to meet in a community space that they identify and that the brigades could perform their work there.

B) Project implementation phase:

In the first meetings in the communities, information about the topics to cover in the timeframe were shared and people were asked if they agreed on them. They agreed but suggested to add some other topics as best nutrition to prevent chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension and healthy food habits. Also, much interest was manifested on breastfeeding and complementary feeding topics. Also, women wanted to know if they were overweight.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Children identified with acute malnutrition were monitored and follow up with household visits and monitoring of adherence to therapeutic food treatment and micronutrients. No formal evaluation was performed but focus groups and some general questions were raised after each educational meeting to evaluate changes in food and nutrition knowledge.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

None

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

The office of UNICEF Guatemala is carrying out a systematization of the work implemented in response to the emergency of the Volcan de Fuego. The methodology and work tools include questions about the support of the CERF funds in the response.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.5. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-065 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education - Education	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-065
5. Project title:	Children affected by the Fuego Volcano Emergency return to safe and protective learning spaces		
6.a Original Start date:	15/06/2018	6.b Original End date	14/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 500,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 367,871
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 117,576
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 19,026
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners US\$ 0 ▪ International NGOs US\$ 0 ▪ National NGOs US\$ 19,026 ▪ Red Cross/Crescent US\$ 0 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>During the emergency UNICEF provided support to the education sector so that 6,922 (3,392 girls and 3,530 boys) children could promptly return to classes by providing school tents and material for learning activities and recreation. Children that benefit from this learning sessions belong to both urban and rural schools (San Juan Alotenango and Caserio El Porvenir, in Scatepéquez and Aldea El Rodeo, San Miguel Los Lotes, La Trinidad, La Reina and Escuintla). School tents were for students whose schools had been destroyed or registered at risk, and for students displaced from their regular schools as they were used as shelters. Psychosocial support was provided for 196 teachers, who also received coaching to provide care and guidance to children in the learning spaces. Complementary elements were provided with the tents: desks and chairs, whiteboards, learning and teaching supplies to enable the conclusion of the school year. UNICEF supported a learning camp to provide additional opportunities for children to participate in recreational and artistic activities, crafts and sports.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
There were no delays/changes to report regarding the original proposal and project plan.

4. People Reached									
4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	3,392	118	3,510	3,530	78	3,608	6,922	196	7,118
Reached	3,392	118	3,510	3,530	78	3,608	6,922	196	7,118
4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category									
Category		Number of people (Planned)				Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees		N/A				N/A			
IDPs		N/A				N/A			
Host population		N/A				N/A			
Affected people (none of the above)		7,118				7,118			
Total (same as in 4a)		7,118				7,118			
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:		N/A							

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Contribute to the return to school and educational and emotional recovery of 7,118 people, including 6,922 children and adolescents and 196 adults, affected by the Fuego Volcano eruption.

Output 1	1245 children under 7 years old from 21 schools of Escuintla return to safe, protective and learning spaces after the emergency.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of children under 7 years benefiting from ECD kits	1245 (18%)	1,245 (18%)	School and teachers' records + office minutes
Indicator 1.2	% of ECD kits distributed and in use in learning spaces.	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	Classroom monitoring reports and school' records
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Purchase of ECD kits	UNICEF CO: EDC kits where purchased directly from Supply Division's Copenhagen warehouse.		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of ECD kits in temporary learning spaces.	UNICEF CO & Ministry of Education (local office) distributed the temporary learning spaces after identifying suitable location of tents and proximity to students.		

Activity 1.3	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF CO & Ministry of Education (local office) provided follow-up and monitoring through field visits, meetings with teachers, students and education authorities.
--------------	--------------------------	--

Output 2	5677 children under 7-18 years old from 23 schools of Escuintla resume their learning activities in safe, protective and learning spaces after the emergency.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of children and adolescents benefiting from educational and recreational material. (School in a Box and Recreation Kits)	5677 (72%)	5,677 (72%)	School and teachers' records, superintendent reports, local education office minutes
Indicator 2.2	% of Recreation Kits in use in learning spaces	63 (100%)	63 (100%)	Classroom monitoring reports and school records
Indicator 2.3	% of School in a Box in use in learning spaces	142 (100%)	142 (100%)	Classroom monitoring reports and school records
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Purchase of Recreational Kits	UNICEF CO: recreational kits were purchased directly from Supply Division's Copenhagen warehouse.		
Activity 2.2	Purchase of school bags with learning materials	UNICEF CO: school bags kits were purchased directly from Supply Division's Copenhagen warehouse.		
Activity 2.3	Distribution of Recreational kits and School in a box in temporary learning spaces.	UNICEF CO & Ministry of Education (local office) distributed the recreational kits and school in a box in the temporary learning spaces that were recorded in minutes and given to teachers directly.		

Output 3	196 school teachers receive adequate psychosocial support to be prepared to work with children in temporary learning spaces.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of teachers that received psychosocial support to work with children.	196 (100%)	(196)100%	Teacher training reports, official training announcement and attendance records
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Psychosocial support sessions for teachers.	Implementing partner: ASIES - Ministry of Education's Unit for Education in Emergency and Psychosocial at central level. Trained psychologists conducted psychosocial support sessions for teachers and provided coaching for a caring and responsive learning environment for children affected by the emergency. Training material was prepared and delivered in the sessions by education sector staff.		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The humanitarian crisis caused by the eruption of Fuego Volcano on 3 June 2018 in Guatemala left a trail of destruction in school infrastructure as more than 650 children in shelters were not attending school. Furthermore, 4 schools were destroyed in Escuintla, 13 more were used as shelters and other 2 as emergencies warehouses. Consequently, classes were suspended and over 7,000 children were losing the opportunity to learn. Overall, buildings hosting 21 pre-schools, 23 primary schools and 5 secondary schools either had damages in their infrastructure and WASH facilities or had lost equipment, learning supplies and teaching material. As member of Education Cluster for Emergency, UNICEF convene with the Ministry of Education to support the response plan considering 3 harmful consequences for children in the education sector: deprivation of the right to education; risk of dropping out of school could increase considerably; and the impact of not being able to resume their daily lives, which exposed them to toxic stress.

Having access to education while the children were in shelters was not only a strategy for supporting their learning process, but also a fundamental right for all children and adolescents, and a protective factor that improves their recovery and emotional stability. With the available data and agreements with national counterpart, the project design was completed as part of the planning phase which emphasis in the rapid return to school and proper psychosocial support and training to teachers.

B) Project implementation phase:

According to the national emergency response plan the priority was to achieve the rapid return to safe and protective learning spaces. With the support of the Procurement staff and UNICEF's warehouse in Denmark, the school tents, school backpacks, ECD kits and recreational kits was arranged. The rapid response of the main warehouse was a determining factor for the prompt delivery of the goods. Meanwhile, jointly with the Ministry of Education and local education official the process to identify alternative locations for the tents was done. School principals prepared lists with students' names and age for backpacks delivery. Central Ministry of Education level prepared materials and training sessions for teaches and provides psychosocial support and guidelines. Communication material was developed, radio spots were transmitted to population advertising about the return to school in temporary settings. One month after the emergency, students in affected areas returned to school. Ministry of Education staff developed an emergency curriculum and evaluation guidelines.

As part of the agreement with national counterpart, school tents and furniture have been registered in the Ministry of Education's inventory for immediate response in future humanitarian crisis that involves children and teachers from the education sector.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Project monitoring was conducted by local education staff as well as by central education authorities and UNICEF staff. Monitoring included field visits, meetings with teachers and students. Cluster meetings and reports. A document containing the highlights of the project is currently being done to collect relevant information regarding lessons learnt.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

None

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>No formal project evaluation was planned. Nevertheless, evaluation meetings were conducted through meetings with teachers and students, the education cluster, and sessions with education authorities.</p> <p>The office of UNICEF Guatemala is carrying out a systematization of the work implemented in response to the emergency of the Volcan de Fuego. The methodology and work tools include questions about the support of the CERF funds in the response.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.6. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-066 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection - Child Protection	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-066
5. Project title:	Psychosocial support to children and their families affected by Volcan de Fuego Eruption		
6.a Original Start date:	11/06/2018	6.b Original End date	10/12/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 450,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 279,063
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 179,063
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 160,209
	of which to:		
	▪ Government Partners		N/A
	▪ International NGOs		US\$ 10,014
	▪ National NGOs		US\$ 150,195
	▪ Red Cross/Crescent		N/A

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Thanks to the CERF funds, UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 1,648 children and their families. Supported 4,232 affected people in shelters and at community level. This included accompaniments in the grieving process and emotional support for the losses and the context of fear caused by the constant activity of the volcano. Protection messages were sent through local radios: Escuintla (4 radios), Chimaltenango (4 radios) Sacatepéquez (8 radios), informing more than 75,000 families in the 3 departments.</p> <p>Through training supported by UNICEF, community radio staff in Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango are now better equipped to inform communities about self-protection in case of eruptions and map existing capacities and institutions in charge of the actions of response during emergencies.</p> <p>Self-care workshops were held, which reached 36 NGO psychologists and 38 government officials, identifying progress in their ability to manage emotions and increase their capacities to support the affected population. Psychosocial support activities continued until February 2019, coinciding with the start of the school year, this with additional funds from other donors.</p>

UNICEF gave community leaders and local authorities a friendly space for activities with children, located in the temporary shelter where the families were located while the houses are being rebuilt. Training was conducted to share competencies to the authorities and community leaders to empower them to follow the interventions of child protection. The Human Rights Defender was supported to develop a monitoring system on the minimum standards of protection for children in shelters. Which will be institutionalized by the PDH. The tool was implemented during this emergency.

3. Changes and Amendments

No changes have been made to the original proposal.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	810	960	1,770	782	1,071	1,853	1,592	2,031	3,623
Reached	852	1,354	2,206	796	1,230	2,026	1,648	2,584	4,232

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	N/A	N/A
IDPs	N/A	N/A
Host population	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	3,623	4,232
Total (same as in 4a)	3,623	4,232
<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>	N/A	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provide psychological support to 3,623 children and adolescents in shelters and affected communities. This process includes prevention and response to violence and exploitation of children and adolescents, including human trafficking, as well as the strengthening of the Children's Ombudsperson for rapid and immediate verification that there are no violations of the human rights of children in shelters.
--------------------------	---

Output 1	At least 17 temporary emergency shelters will receive support for the establishment of community-based safe environments for children, including child-friendly spaces and violence-free, with attention.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of children in the temporary shelters will have special attention using the Return to Happiness technique.	100% (1,592) approximately 810 girls and 782 boys	+100% (1,648): 852 girls and 796 boys	Registration and statistics in shelter population

Indicator 1.2	Number of families in the temporary shelters will receive psychological support	100% (1,009 families)	(+100%) 1,960 families in shelters and affected communities	Registration and statistics in shelters and community's population
Indicator 1.3	Number of ECD kits, adolescent kits and psychosocial attention	(100%) 50 ECD kits (100%) 50 Adolescent Kits (100%) 50 Psychosocial attention kits	(100%) 50 ECD kits, 50 adolescents' kits and 50 psychosocial attention kits	Purchase of materials and registration in warehouse
Indicator 1.4	Number of persons trained on the Return to Happiness methodology	960	74	Attendees lists in trainings and workshops

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	Brigades of psychologists who assisted in the field were trained. The demand of the situation did not allow to continue with the training process of more psychosocial personnel.			
---	---	--	--	--

Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Restore mental health and rebuilding the life of children and adolescents by providing psychosocial support in shelters and affected communities, using the methodology of care in crisis and Return to Happiness.	UNICEF and implementing partners (Refugio de la Niñez and Child Fund)		
Activity 1.2	Development and reproduction of documents and materials about protection and childcare for the prevention of violence, sexual abuse, exploitation, and trafficking in persons	UNICEF and implementing partners (Refugio de la Niñez and IEPADES)		
Activity 1.3	Purchase of Psychosocial Attention Kits for child-friendly and alternative learning spaces for children and adolescents and early childhood development kits for childhood in shelter.	UNICEF and implementing partner (Refugio de la Niñez)		
Activity 1.4	Rapid training for psychologists and volunteers working with children in shelters in the methodology of psychosocial care in crisis and Return to Happiness.	UNICEF and implementing partner (Refugio de la Niñez)		
Activity 1.5	Distribution and installation of the Child Friendly Spaces kits to the 17 shelters.	UNICEF and implementing partner (Refugio de la Niñez)		

Output 2	Support Children's Ombudsperson to adequately supervise the application of child protection humanitarian standards in the shelters.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of personnel deployed to support Children's Ombudspersons.	8 persons	6 persons	Contracts and reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of supervision visits conducted by the Children's Ombudspersons at 17 shelters.	At least 170 supervision visits (weekly visit to 17 shelters for three months).	102 supervision visits (1 month in 17 shelters)	Reports
Indicator 2.3	Number of reports on the child rights situation in shelters issued by the Children's Ombudspersons.	3 reports (Monthly report for three months).	6 reports	Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The population was transferred to the ATUS (temporary shelters) in the department of Escuintla, which decreased the number of supervisory visits.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Rapid and immediate deployment of additional personnel to support Children's Ombudsperson Office to supervise the situation of children in shelters.	UNICEF and implementing partners (IEPADES and Ombudsperson Office)		

Activity 2.2	Generation of rapid tools for verification of the conditions of care for children and adolescents and the fulfilment of the functions of the institutions that make up the protection system, within the framework of international standards for the protection of children and adolescents in emergency situations.	UNICEF and implementing partners (IEPADES and Ombudsperson Office)
Activity 2.3	Weekly supervision of shelters by the Children's Ombudsperson and production of monthly reports.	UNICEF and implementing partners (IEPADES and Ombudsperson Office)

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

For the design of the CERF Project, a diagnosis was made of the psychosocial care needs of the children and families that were protected. The shelters were visited, and conversations were held with the authorities and community leaders, as well as with other humanitarian support organizations to achieve effective coordination and common approaches.

B) Project implementation phase:

In the shelters, the intervention of the psychosocial teams was adapted to the times and available spaces, considering the school schedule. UNICEF talked with the mothers and fathers to inform them and obtain their authorization to work with the children. In addition, work was always coordinated with the authorities in charge of the shelters, and there was permanent communication with the health system with weekly reports of the activities carried out in the shelters with the children and their families.

The 'Return to Happiness' methodology was complemented with other activities requested by the children and adolescents, aimed at learning manual jobs that could provide income for their families. In addition, learning spaces for music and arts were given, as per agreement with the children.

The friendly spaces were in the places designated by the community leaders in the shelters. In the transitional family housing solutions (ATUs), a space was ceded by the government, and in the exit process, UNICEF and its partners delivered toys and equipment for this space.

To elaborate key messages for the community radios on prevention in emergency situations a survey was carried out in the shelters with the affected population.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

To monitor activities, bi-weekly meetings were held with the Child Protection Sub Cluster in humanitarian situations. In addition, every week a UNICEF consultant visited the shelters to verify the fulfilment of the workplan. At the end of the intervention, an exit strategy was developed to ensure that community leaders and local authorities follow up on child protection actions.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

N/A

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

Meetings to value the lessons learned and best practices were developed with authorities and partners.

In addition, the office of UNICEF Guatemala is carrying out a systematization of the work implemented in response to the emergency of the Volcan de Fuego. The methodology and work tools include questions about the support of the CERF funds in the response.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

8.7. Project Report 18-RR-WFP-040 - WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Aid	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WFP-040
5. Project title:	Assistance to families affected by Fuego Volcano eruption through cash transfers, as well as logistic support to shelters and collecting centres		
6.a Original Start date:	10/07/2018	6.b Original End date	09/01/2019
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	No
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,600,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 254,598
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 154,598
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance	
<p>WFP started to implement its own funds on June 3rd, before the approval of CERF funding. All funds were implemented by September 3rd (3 transfers per household). A total of two transfers were implemented with this RR CERF funding. The first transfer with CERF funding was implemented 21 and 22 July, and the second delivery 21 and 22 of August. As WFP had implemented a transfer to these families with its own funds prior to CERF funding, assisted families received a total of 3 transfers. All transfers were implemented efficiently and timely. Among the beneficiaries were 485 girls and 490 boys below the age of 18, and 1,045 women and 955 men above 18, leading to a total of 2,000 beneficiaries (400 families) in 3 communities in Escuintla (La Rochela, Unión Maya y Chuchú) and one in Siquinalá (La Lucerna).</p> <p>A total of 980 items could be categorized with WFP support. Items which could not be classified were items such as toilet paper, diapers, wet towels etc. The Coping Strategy Index indicates that beneficiaries used fewer coping strategies during the baseline study than during the post-distribution monitoring. There are several factors which contribute to this result. First, many beneficiaries received other assistance in the immediate aftermath of the volcanic eruption. Moreover, the consequences of the loss of assets and possibilities for income-generating activities, particularly day labour, could only be estimated several months after the eruption.</p> <p>In the logistics component, over 88% of donated items could be categorized by expiration date. Those items that were not categorized were non-food items without expiration dates, such as diapers. Furthermore, the storage capacity was increased by 1,500 cubic meters.</p> <p>Additional to CERF funding, WFP and UNICEF assisted an additional 604 households in 4 communities in the department of Escuintla. Furthermore, WFP assisted 996 families in 10 communities in the department of Chimaltenango with funds from another source.</p>	

3. Changes and Amendments
None

4. People Reached
4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	428	592	1,020	412	568	980	840	1,160	2,000
Reached	428	592	1,020	412	568	980	840	1,160	2,000

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	N/A	N/A
IDPs	N/A	N/A
Host population	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	2,000	2,000
Total (same as in 4a)	2,000	2,000
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	N/A	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Improvement of food access to 2,000 people in affected communities by Fuego Volcano eruption, and improvement of handling and capacity storage of humanitarian assistance in shelters and collecting centres.
--------------------------	---

Output 1	2,000 people receive monthly cash transfers for two months for improved food access			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people to receive cash transfer	2,000 (400 families)	2,000 (400 families)	WFP's beneficiary database management system
Indicator 1.2	Monthly amount of cash distributed (\$77 per family)	30,800	30,800	Financial service provider reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description		Implemented by	
Activity 1.1	Distribution of cash transfers to people		WFP, via a national financial service provider (Rural Bank)	
Activity 1.2	Post distribution survey		WFP	
Output 2	People in shelters benefit on handling food and other humanitarian items to avoid contamination			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of items categorized by type and expiration dates.	95%	88%	Government inventory control
Indicator 2.2	Capacity storage increased by 1,500 cubic meters	100%	100%	Government inventory control

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		For indicator 2.1: several items did not have a specific expiry date (e.g. diapers) and therefore were not categorized by expiration date.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Categorizing by type of items and expiration dates.	Staff (SOSEP and MIDES, Ministry of Social Development) in charge of shelters and collection centers under WFP guidance and INDECA (National Institute for Agriculture Commerce)
Activity 2.2	Equip 2 portable warehouses, transporting from port to Escuintla and Chimaltenango, and install in collection centers to increase capacity storage.	Staff (SOSEP and MIDES) in charge of shelters and collection centers under WFP guidance and INDECA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

FCS measures dietary diversity, energy and micro value of the food consumed at household level. FCS score calculated according to WFP methodology and definition of thresholds. "Acceptable" is generally designate as score of greater than 35. Should be the outcome indicator for the general humanitarian food assistance projects. The target value should be greater than 80% but may be context specific.

- Food Consumption Score (FCS): this indicator is monitored before the first cash transfers and after the whole intervention to recollect more specific values.

Food Consumption Score (FCS) Chimaltenango

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
% Households with acceptable FCS	Male	96.4	98.7
	Female	95.0	95.2
	Total	95.7	96.95
% Households with borderline FCS	Male	3.6	1.3
	Female	5.0	4.8
	Total	3.8	3.05
Households with poor FCS	Male	0	0
	Female	0	0
	Total	0	0
FCS	General Total		

Food Consumption Score (FCS) Escuintla

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
% Households with acceptable FCS	Male	100	100
	Female	100	100
	Total	100	100
% Households with borderline FCS	Male	0	0
	Female	0	0
	Total	0	0
Households with poor FCS	Male	0	0
	Female	0	0
	Total	0	0
FCS	General Total	100	100

Copying Strategy Index (CSI) Chimaltenango

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
	Male	97.6	48.1

% Households not applying any coping strategies	Female	100	52.4
	Total	98.8	50.20
% Households adopting moderate or stress livelihood coping strategies	Male	0	23.4
	Female	0	19.0
	Total	0	21.20
% Households adopting severe or crisis livelihood coping strategies	Male	1.2	28.6
	Female	0	23.8
	Total	0.6	26.20
% Households adopting very severe or emergency livelihood coping strategies	Male	1.2	0
	Female	0	4.8
	Total	0.6	2.40
CSI	General Total	100	100

Copying Strategy Index (CSI) Escuintla

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
% Households not applying any coping strategies	Male	23.1	46.2
	Female	16.7	25
	Total	19.9	35.60
% Households adopting moderate or stress livelihood coping strategies	Male	41.8	20.9
	Female	41.7	16.7
	Total	41.70	18.80
% Households adopting severe or crisis livelihood coping strategies	Male	29.7	26.4
	Female	33.3	58.3
	Total	31.5	42.30
% Households adopting very severe or emergency livelihood coping strategies	Male	5.5	6.6
	Female	8.30	0
	Total	6.9	3.30
CSI	General Total	100	100

Diet Diversity Score (DDS) Chimaltenango

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
Diet Diversity Score	Male	6.98	6.99
	Female	6.55	6.57
	Total	6.76	6.78

Diet Diversity Score (DDS) Escuintla

Indicator	Head of household	Baseline evaluation	Final evaluation
Diet Diversity Score	Male	6.91	6.87
	Female	7.00	6.83
	Total	6.95	6.85

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

WFP coordinated with local authorities (COE-CONRED; SOSEP, SESAN, the National Secretariat for Food Security, and municipalities) to share information about the project and expand on needs identified by the affected populations. WFP also coordinated with INDECA, MIDES, and other international cooperants to support the logistic of the emergency.

Focus groups took place to ensure, both women and men know about the project and about selection criteria of beneficiaries, the role of local institutions, and the hotline number to complain or inform of any abnormalities in the selection of beneficiaries, cash distributions, and/or other complaints, for the proper accountability. Focus groups are generally conformed by community members and leaders of local committees with profound knowledge of community dynamics. WFP aims for 50% gender balance in focal groups. Each focus group are conformed by 6 people, at least three women and three men.

B) Project implementation phase:

WFP has a free phone line for beneficiary feedback, whose objective is to ensure the effectiveness of assistance, transparency and accountability. The WFP received calls which do not have cost to beneficiaries and if has cost to WFP by minutes inbound. Calls received have been classified: exclusion and replacement, refund of CBT, claims of third parties, information delivery and consultations, acknowledgements and references.

This explained the process for collecting and analyzing beneficiaries' feedback is in place and is information provided on how this feedback is integrated into programs to improve assistance.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Post distribution monitoring was implemented after the distributions to document how families used the cash and how it has been of support, as well as periodical supervision to the shelters and collection/distribution centers under the project duration and following-up of the proposed indicators.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Cash transfer	US\$ 61,600	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional)

Unconditional and unrestricted cash transfers were provided to 2,000 people/approximately 400 families. The cash transfer was equivalent to \$77 per family per month (for two months).

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

WFP's monitoring and evaluation regulatory framework establishes minimum monitoring requirements for the implementation of its programmes, specifically for the CERF proposal; a family-level instrument was designed to gather relevant information to measure the corporate indicators of the intervention. In the four assisted communities, a remote monitoring was carried out (via telephone), interviewing 54 of the 400 families assisted.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☒

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☐

8.8. Project Report 18-RR-WHO-024 - WHO

1. Project information				
1. Agency:		WHO	2. Country:	Guatemala
3. Cluster/Sector:		Health - Health	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WHO-024
5. Project title:		Support to the emergency health system caused by the eruption of de Fuego Volcano in Guatemala		
6.a Original Start date:		11/07/2018	6.b Original End date	10/01/2019
6.c. No-cost Extension		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)			<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 552,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 602,916
	c. Amount received from CERF:			US\$ 311,786
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners			US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Three departments affected by the volcanic eruption of “Volcán de Fuego” were supported through the CERF PAHO grant, with training to health brigades for the assistance of the communities affected, in the following components: assistance of preventable and communicable diseases, mental health, vector control, and sewage and sanitation.

Check and follow-up of the process of child vaccinations was provided along with printing and reproduction of promotional material on Dietary Guidelines, leaflets on Dietary Guidelines, and the provision of anthropometric equipment. Everything for the assistance of more than 4,500 children. Healthcare workers were provided with 30 medical-supply kits. 300 pregnant women received emergency kits and 2 ultrasounds for prenatal care.

Training for healthcare workers was provided for the psychosocial assistance of people affected in shelters. Provision of 10,000 mosquito nets among areas with risk of transmission of vector-borne diseases and 18 nebulisations for the control of adult vectors. The supply of laboratory equipment to three affected areas for the control of drinking water quality inside shelters.

3. Changes and Amendments

There weren't any significant modifications that would affect the project, only changes like the acquisition of a greater number of mosquito nets because a better price was found going from 6,000 to 10,000, canopies for psychological attention due to the lack of adequate space, and portable ultrasound equipment needed for the attention of pregnant women in the shelters.

The purchase of mouse traps was not carried out because the risk of transmission of diseases like Leptospirosis was not present in the shelters.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total

Planned	3,008	3,257	6,265	3,153	2,851	6,004	6,161	6,108	12,269
Reached	3,008	3,257	6,265	3,153	2,851	6,004	6,161	6,108	12,269
4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category									
Category		Number of people (Planned)				Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees		N/A				N/A			
IDPs		N/A				N/A			
Host population		N/A				N/A			
Affected people (none of the above)		12,269				12,269			
Total (same as in 4a)		12,269				12,269			
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:		N/A							

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Reduce the number of deaths, prevent and reduce risk factors, and address illness in the population affected by the volcanic eruption.

Output 1	3 health areas strengthened to provide timely and quality health services to affected population			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of health care brigades in shelters and affected communities that are strengthened with basic equipment and supplies for health care and surveillance.	3	3	List of equipment delivered to the three health areas
Indicator 1.2	Number of children under 5 years of age who recover their vaccination control card lost during the evacuation to reduce the risk of immunocompromised diseases.	1,500	1,500	Book of vaccination
Indicator 1.3	Number of pregnant women who have received prenatal care	300	300	SIGSA 3 PS & SIGSA 6; (Health System Information of the Ministry of Health of Guatemala)
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No need		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Purchase equipment and medical supplies for health care workers in shelters and affected communities	PAHO		
Activity 1.2	Active surveillance for children under 5 in shelters to review and replace vaccine records when necessary	PAHO		
Activity 1.3	Purchase and distribute 300 maternal and neo-natal health kits for pregnant women in shelters and affected communities. WHO has a list of the supplies of these kits and has previously identified suppliers to speed up the acquisition. Additionally, it	PAHO		

	will be required of the supplier to make to the delivery directly at the health areas direction for distribution of the population in affected communities and shelters.	
Activity 1.4	Purchase and distribute 5 emergency kits in case of rape and 5 STI treatment and family planning kits for at risk women in shelters and affected communities. Even though UNFPA will not be a part of the project, the Health Cluster decided it was necessary to include these activities to ensure reproductive health. Therefore, WHO/PAHO will administrate these actions. Also, WHO has a list of the supplies of these kits and has previously identified suppliers to speed up the acquisition. Additionally, it will be required of the supplier to make to the delivery directly at the health areas direction for distribution of the population in affected communities and shelters.	PAHO

Output 2	3 local health surveillance and disease prevention networks established and operational			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of situation rooms established to ensure active health surveillance and data reporting	3	3	Analysis of health situation on shelters
Indicator 2.2	Number of health areas collecting data, conducting risk analysis, and reporting to Ministry of Health	3	3	Daily shelter reports and travel reports
Indicator 2.3	% of women detected and treated in case of sexual violence	100%	100%	Promotional and informative material on violence against women distributed in shelters and affected communities
Indicator 2.4	Number of shelters that have received food harmlessness monitoring equipment	17	17	Promotional material of the food guides; leaflets of food guides
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No need		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Purchase basic equipment to strengthen situation rooms responsible for surveillance of shelters and affected communities	PAHO (plus another source of regular funding)		
Activity 2.2	Technical support to strengthen risk communication actions through epidemiological bulletins	PAHO		
Activity 2.3	Reproduction, distribution and education for medical brigades of standardized epidemiological forms from the Ministry of Health	PAHO		
Activity 2.4	Purchase and distribution of food harmlessness equipment to shelters and affected communities, such as E. coli laboratory tests. WHO has a list of the supplies of these kits and has previously identified suppliers to speed up the acquisition. Additionally, it will be required of the supplier to make to the delivery directly at the health areas direction for distribution of the population in affected communities and shelters.	PAHO		

Output 3	350 affected people in shelters provided with mental health and psychosocial support and services			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people with mental health problems provided with psychosocial support in shelters and affected communities	350	350	Support Material for mental health care: "mhGAP humanitarian intervention Guide", and "First psychological assistance".
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No need		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Logistical support for the mobilization of health personnel (psychiatrists, psychologists) to the shelters.	PAHO		
Activity 3.2	Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services to coordinate volunteers, institutions, and nongovernmental organizations that are providing mental health and psychosocial support services in shelters and affected communities	PAHO		

Output 4	Vector control activities carried out in official shelters			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of shelters and affected communities that have received vector control equipment	17	17	Donation letters
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No trap purchase was made because it was not a public health problem in assessed shelters		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Purchase of equipment and supplies for vector control in shelters and affected communities	PAHO		
Activity 4.2	Distribution of vector control supplies including insecticide treated mosquito nets and mousetraps	PAHO		

Output 5	12,269 people in 4 municipalities affected by the volcanic eruption provided with potable water			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of families with safe water	2,000	2,000	Donation letters
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No need		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 5.1	Analyze water quality for consumption in water samples	PAHO		
Activity 5.2	Distribution of water filters to families in shelters and affected communities	PAHO		
Activity 5.3	Distribution of water storage solutions for shelters and affected communities	PAHO		
Activity 5.4	Provide water disinfection in affected communities and shelters	PAHO		

Activity 1.1	Provide water disinfection in affected communities and shelters	PAHO
--------------	---	------

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The plan was designed in an Inter-programmatic manner, with the 4 technical areas of PAHO (communicable Diseases/Health analysis/emergencies and disasters, life cycle, noncommunicable diseases and Environmental determinants of health, Health Services), the area Manager and our representative.

It is important to mention the close coordination of our head office in Washington (PHE) and our regional office in Panama, which technically supported the implementation.

B) Project implementation phase:

The plan had its design and implementation phase. It highlights the Inter-programmatic work and the leadership and responsibility of all the technical areas of PAHO for its implementation in the appropriate time.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Field visits from each technical area were carried out periodically and in coordination with the Ministry of Health of the three affected health regions.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
None	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

N/A

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

None	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-IOM-020	Camp Management	IOM	INGO	\$7,000
18-RR-HCR-019	Protection	UNHCR	RedC	\$20,000
18-RR-CEF-066	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$36,141
18-RR-CEF-066	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$114,054
18-RR-CEF-066	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$10,014
18-RR-CEF-065	Education	UNICEF	NNGO	\$19,026

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

Distribution of Shelter Kits (Project 18-RR-HCR-019 – UNHCR)



Child Protection (Project 18-RR-CEF-066 – UNICEF)



© Mercedes Ruiz: Friendly space to develop psychosocial work with childhood and adolescence in Escuintla 2018



© Refugio de la Niñez: Self-help group with mothers, facilitated by a psychologist 2018

Water Sanitation Hygiene (Project 18-RR-CEF-063 – UNICEF)



ATUs in Alotenango (left); bio-digesters installed in ATUs in Escuintla (middle); UNICEF staff visiting beneficiaries in Escuintla (right).

Nutrition (Project 18-RR-CEF-064 – UNICEF)



UNICEF's Nutrition brigades orientating mothers about the breastfeeding topic (left); working with mother and children around the malnutrition topics (middle); and measuring benefited children (right).

Education (Project 18-RR-CEF-065 – UNICEF)



Food Security (Project 18-RR-WFP-040 – WFP)



ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ASIES	Social Studies and Research Association
ATUs	Single-family Temporary Shelters
CCM	Camp Management and Coordination
COCODE	Local Committee for Development
CONRED	National Coordinator for Disaster Risk Reduction
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale (Italian NGO)
DTM	Human Mobility Matrix
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross
INDECA	National Institute of Agriculture Commerce
MIDES	Ministry of Social Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SESAN	National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
SIRA	Integrated Shelter Recording System
SOSEP	Secretary of Social Work from President's Wife
USAID	US Agency for International Development