

**EASTERN AFRICA
RAPID RESPONSE
LOCUST RESPONSE
2020**

20-RR-EAF-46560

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Prepare this section as the last step of the reporting process.

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

[Fill in date]

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If an AAR did not take place, please explain the reason for that and provide details about how inputs from recipient agencies have been collected and describe how stakeholders (including cluster coordinators and implementing partners) have been consulted.

Resources from CERF were used alongside other projects during the second wave desert locust campaign. After-Action Review (AAR) was undertaken along other projects during workshops held to review desert locust operations and trainings. Some of the areas covered during review were the implementation success and challenges, identification of human and physical capacity needs and future plans. The AAR result was used to advise the government on the need to develop migratory and invasive pest management strategy.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the FAO Regional Coordinator:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 200 words**, the **RC/HC** should explain how the strategic and prioritised response funded by the CERF enabled addressing the most urgent, life-saving needs of affected people and reflect on the collective performance, impact and added value of the overall CERF allocation. This paragraph will be quoted or otherwise used in CERF advocacy, communications, reports and publications. The statement should be developed by the RC/HC in consultation with the **HCT/UNCT**.

Desert Locust is an additional shock to a long list of stressors in Kenya that include drought, floods, the health and economic impact of Covid-19. Since December 2019, desert locust swarms have invaded Kenya two times. Second wave invaded Kenya in December 2020. This invasion came after the massive control operation that was concluded in July 2020. Without control, desert locust population could have grown 400 times by June 2021, threatening livelihoods and food security of millions of agro-pastoral and pastoral communities. FAO appealed for support with the main objective of controlling second desert locust wave in Kenya. With CERF funding, FAO supported the government in conducting surveillance and control in 23 invaded counties. Together resources from other donors, a total of 93 304 554 Ha surveyed of which 146 526 Ha was treated. This averted loss of 11,338 Ha of crop. This was estimated have crops worth USD3.4 million.

CERF's Added Value:

CERF funding came as response to revised appeal issued by FAO in 2020. This fund was used to support interventions which were undertaken with an aim curbing the spread of Desert Locust in Kenya and prevent movement to neighbouring countries, especially Tanzania, Uganda and South Sudan. With enhanced survey and control operation in Kenya and the country was declared free desert locust and has remained the same since 23rd April 2021.

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

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funding supported survey scouts and allowed extension of contracts of survey and control aircraft. This allowed real time submission of desert locust data and immediate response.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funding filled resource gaps. The resources were released at a time when survey and control aircraft were needed for management of the second wave.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds was used to provide technical and operational expertise to governments and FAO country offices, with a special focus on scaled up survey and control operations. FAO through CERF funds facilitated regional partnerships and provided a framework for harmonized food security analysis.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funding raised awareness on the funding gap which necessitated response from additional donors. One of the donors that responded the Irish (OSRO/KEN/003/IRE) which allocated USD 597,000.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

In **max. 400 words**, please specify which of the four chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas ((1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection) were addressed through this allocation:

- Which of these areas required most urgent funding?
- How could CERF help advance collective efforts in these areas to bring about step changes in the response?
- What key challenges, if any, prevented the HCT/UNCT from advancing these areas through the humanitarian response (e.g. policies, technical capacity, resources, guidance)?

A Desert Locust campaign is a chain of events and line of commands that require strategic understanding of the locust's population dynamic and forecast, technical expertise and time-sensitive coordinated actions. FAO's Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) is the focal point for all locust and locust-related information that is necessary to operate an early warning system for desert locust plagues. Furthermore, FAO undertakes field assessment missions, strengthens national capacity, develops new innovative tools and techniques, coordinates survey and control operations as well as emergency assistance during locust upsurges and plagues.

The government of Kenya and FAO developed a surveillance and control plan in November 2020. The plan included both ground and aerial assets. While ground activities were essential to sensitize communities and control hopper bands, aerial control brought the campaign to larger scale, allowing control of swarms over large areas and reduced the risk of livelihoods impact relatively fast. by controlling desert locust before they could generate too dramatic damages on crops and rangeland.

With CERF funds, FAO and the Government of Kenya ran the surveillance and control operation until 01 February 2021, coinciding with the pick of the Desert Locust infestation in Kenya. Campaign was however hampered with Covid-19 restrictions. This slowed down capacity building exercises in different parts of the country. The other challenge was insecurity in areas targeted invaded in some counties. Coordinator however ensured that local members of the community were involved in survey and control operations.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): The amount reported under “total amount required” is pre-populated with the figure from section 1 in the CERF application. For the rapid response window, this amount reflects the humanitarian requirements for the crisis that triggered the application to CERF, for a six-month period. For the underfunded emergencies window, this amount corresponds to the overall annual humanitarian requirement in the country, e.g. the HRP requirements. The amount may have remained unchanged or may need adjustments based on new findings. Other information is to be prepared by the CERF focal point based on agencies' inputs.

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	30,533,445
CERF	1,500,000
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	N.A.
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	29,033,445
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	30,533,445

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (USD)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
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¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

FAO	20-RR-FAO-036	Food Security - Agriculture	1,500,000
Total			1,500,000

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): The information is to be prepared by the **CERF focal point** based on agencies' inputs.

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	[Fill in]
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	N.A.
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	N.A.
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	N.A.
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	N.A.
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	N.A.
Total	

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 350 words** should provide an overview of the humanitarian situation this allocation responded to.

The language prepopulated in green below is taken from the [allocation module](#) on the CERF website where it was published following the approval of the application. Please **update** this paragraph wherever you see fit and note that this overview will again be **posted on the CERF website** upon the clearance of this report.

Locust control operations in eastern Africa earlier this year – partly funded by CERF with USD 10 million – were successful. Since early 2020, in eastern Africa and Yemen, locust control operations have prevented the loss of an estimated 2.7 million tonnes of cereal and 528 million litres of milk production have been saved through the preservation of pastoral livelihoods. As a result, the food security of 24.3 million people has been protected and the loss of cereal and milk with a combined value of USD 1.03 billion has been averted. However, as a consequence of Cyclone Gati which made landfall in Somalia on 22 November 2020, desert locusts started to breed again in December. Numerous immature swarms started to form early in the month in eastern Ethiopia and central Somalia. Locust swarms began entering into northeast Kenya in mid-December and were likely to spread throughout northern and central counties (desert locust populations can grow exponentially and increase 20 times every three months). If not addressed, there was a high risk of food insecurity, building on a situation where about 739 000 people in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya were already facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including approximately 43 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). If not controlled, locust swarms could have destroyed crops and pasture and threatened the livelihoods and food security of 3.6 million people across the region, according to FAO/IPC projections.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 350 words** should describe the actual use of the CERF-funded assistance – laying out the (i) overarching operational achievements, (ii) the sectoral priorities it supported, (iii) the number of people reached, and (iv) the opportunities used to deliver a multi-sectoral response.

The language prepopulated in green below is taken from the [allocation module](#) on the CERF website where it was published following the approval of the application. Please **update** this language applying any post-implementation perspective and focussing on the impact or change that CERF funds made at the time? Please note that this paragraph will again be **posted on the CERF website** upon the clearance of this report.

In response to the desert locust invasion, FAO extended its locust response plan to June 2021 and later to December 2021. ERC allocated USD 1.5 million from CERF for locust control operations (surveillance and pesticide spraying) in Kenya. Funds supported training of scouts who were key in reporting presence and absence of desert locust using the correct tools (eLocust3m and eLocust3g). Control or treatment decisions were made based on submitted results. CERF funds were used together with other funds from other projects in the country and together, they have contributed to survey of 93 036 322 ha. Survey area appear to be too large but this happened because some areas were survey over and over again.

People Directly Reached:

The project aimed at controlling the second wave of desert locust invasion in Kenya. With CERF funding, FAO supported the government in conducting ground and aerial survey and control operations and by April 2021, the project had averted the loss of 11 338 ha of crops, worth USD 3.4 million. As a consequence, 75 587 people were able to meet their annual cereal needs, and 5 442 households were able to feed their livestock and provide milk and other products to improve household food diversity and nutrition.

People Indirectly Reached:

FAO/IPC estimated that 173 000 additional people could have faced food insecurity if the desert locust swarms were not controlled. The intervention undertaken with CERF resources indirectly saved this population.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	44,320	42,580	42,718	43,382	173,000	20,759	19,943	20,008	20,319	81,029

The number of people that were projected to be affected compared to the actual number of people that benefited varied among funding clusters (Table 4), category (Table 5) and CERF funding (Table 6). CERF resources supported interventions that saved agropastoralists (75 587) and pastoralists (5 442), cumulatively protecting 81 029 households. Swarms controlled through the intervention, if they had been allowed to breed and spread, could have affected an additional 173 000 people. These potential impacts were successfully averted.

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	173,000	81,029
Total	173,000	81,029

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	44,320	20,759	0	0
Men	42,580	19,943	0	0
Girls	42,718	20,008	0	0
Boys	43,382	20,319	0	0
Total	173,000	81,029	0	0

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FAO-036

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Eastern Africa
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	20-RR-FAO-036
Project title:	Sustaining Desert Locust surveillance and control efforts in Kenya		
Start date:	12/01/2021	End date:	11/07/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 30,533,445
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 29,033,445
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ [Fill in]
	International NGOs		US\$ [Fill in]
	National NGOs		US\$ [Fill in]
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ [Fill in]

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Desert locust control efforts averted the loss of 11 338 ha of crops, worth USD 3.4 million. As a consequence, 75 587 people are able to meet their annual cereal needs, and 5 442 households are able to feed their livestock and provide milk and other products to improve household food diversity and nutrition. To undertake this, the CERF project supported refresher training of both government and NGO partners on the use of eLocust3m – an Android smartphone application used for reporting presence and absence of locust in near real time. Since its release in March 2020, the app has undergone several updates and users required regular refresher trainings. At the same time, there is a need to have scouts distributed in all the affected counties. The project supported training of a total of 1 996 scouts. Further, the project supported eight refresher trainings during which a total of 160 officers were trained. Twenty officers were trained for each base (Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, Masinga, Mandera, Wajir, Mandera and Witu). As a result, more than 100 000 reports from the field were submitted using eLocust3m in Kenya alone. Of the total scouts trained (1 996), 140 of these were trained on basics of data submission using eLocust3g, a Garmin GPS for reporting locusts and control operations in real-time via satellite. FAO procured 100 devices out of which only 42 were activated and used in the field by scouts drawn from eight bases. eLocust3g is a satellite-based reporting tool that works well in remote areas with poor mobile network connectivity. However, activation fee coupled with monthly payment makes the use of eLocust3g usage expensive compared to eLocust3m which is free. In Kenya, areas invaded with desert locust had relatively good mobile network connection and eLocust3m were effective. This explains why limited number of eLocust3g were activated. This resulted

in sending more than 4 300 reports by eLocust3g. Finally, the project hired three helicopters from Tropic air, two survey helicopters (5Y-CFP and 5Y-CIJ) and one survey and spraying helicopter (5Y-BXE). From January to April, 5Y-CFP, 5Y-CIJ and 5Y-BXE flew for a total of 96, 157 and 268 hours respectively. During the same period, 5Y-BXE treated 5 669 ha of which 3 830 ha and 1 839 ha were treated in January and February respectively.

Control operations were concluded on 23 April when the last desert locust swarm was treated in Samburu country.

3. Changes and Amendments

In the CERF proposal, a portion of the funds was planned for the procurement of 5 000 litres of pesticides. However, no pesticides were procured since the country had sufficient quantities in store.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	44,320	42,580	42,718	43,382	173,000	20,759	19,943	20,008	20,319	81,029
Total	44,320	42,580	42,718	43,382	173,000	20,759	19,943	20,008	20,319	81,029
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

People indirectly targeted included the rural population that would have been affected in Kenya in the absence of surveillance and control operations. The surveillance and control operations stopped in Kenya in May 2021. This protected over 250 000 ha from invasion, averting the loss of about 500 000 tonnes of cereals – equivalent to the annual cereal requirement of 3.3 million people. CERF funds thus indirectly saved about 3.3 million people.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To curb the spread of Desert Locust

Output 1 Continuous and effective surveillance of infested or at-risk Counties

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of Aircrafts leased for surveillance operations	3	3	EarthRanger database, 51 degrees
Indicator 1.2	Number of scouts reporting on eLocust3m and eLocust3G	1 000	1 996	Desert locust information office - Kenya
Indicator 1.3	Number of NYS scouts trained and acting in the field	600	750	Plant Protection & Food Safety Directorate (PP&FSD)

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The number of scouts that were using eLocust3m and eLocust3g exceeded the target by 996. This over achievement is attributed to crowd sourcing undertaken through virtual trainings. The number of National Youth Service (NYS) people trained exceeded the target by 150. This is attributed to additional training of NYS new recruits on ULV technology. Additional recruits supported treatments in coastal counties.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement action to lease surveillance aircrafts	FAO Procurement Unit at HQ
Activity 1.2	Training of NGO and government partners on the use of eLocust3m and eLocust3g	GoK and FAO Kenya Country Office
Activity 1.3	Training of Government NYS staff on scouting	GoK and FAO Kenya Country Office
Activity 1.4	Daily surveillance actions and reporting through eLocust3m and eLocust3g	GoK and FAO Kenya Country Office

Output 2 Reduced Desert Locust population through effective ground and aerial control operation

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of aircraft leased for aerial control operations	4	4	EarthRanger database, 51 degrees

Indicator 2.2	Number of mounted sprayers operating on the ground	20	20	PP&FSD
Indicator 2.3	Number of Hectares treated	40 000	39 020	EarthRanger database, 51 degrees
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		In the CERF proposal, it was estimated that the project would treat approximately 40 000 ha. Of this area, 39 020 ha were treated – 980 ha less than the targeted area. Immature adults that invaded the country did mature and control operations were limited to immature adults. The under achievement is attributed to the smaller area covered by immature adults.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement action to lease spray aircrafts	FAO Procurement Unit at HQ		
Activity 2.2	Daily dispatching of spray aircrafts and ground teams based on identified targets	FAO Kenya Country Office		
Activity 2.3	Reporting system and pesticide stock management	GoK and FAO Kenya Country Office		

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

Accountability to Government of Kenya: The partnership with 51Degrees allowed all aircraft to be tracked real-time and reported on flight time, areas surveyed and sprayed, type of pesticides applied, etc. The coordination/data platform was transferred to the Plant Protection and Food Safety Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture in Nairobi.

Accountability to crisis-affected people: FAO, NGOs, UN agencies (including OCHA) and the Government of Kenya developed a set of awareness campaigns targeting affected communities. As such, people were made aware of what desert locust are, what risks they present and how FAO and the Government of Kenya were working to control the insects. Potential risks associated with the use of pesticides were explained through the community awareness campaign. Communities were also involved in the surveillance of desert locust through the use of eLocust3m, which they used to report the observed presence of locust.

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

NYS staff were deployed in the field and were the primary source of the feedback mechanism. The tracking system of 51Degrees allowed for real-time data review and checked aircraft flying areas where targets were identified. It also allowed for the verification of the application rates of pesticides. In addition, FAO conducted environmental and health assessments that aimed at discussing with communities possible hazard issues. Finally, community animal health workers and veterinary offices were involved in receiving feedback mechanisms on livestock diseases. All suspicious mortality was assessed by FAO.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

FAO Kenya, through sub-offices established in the country, and employees through their routine monitoring activities have a network that allowed feedback on potential SEA for which they can refer to relevant UN agencies, as established by the UN Country Team.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The community awareness campaign looked at specific messages for children. The NGO Save the Children, together with UNICEF, provided elements of languages and material for specific targeting of women and children.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The surveillance and control campaign of desert locust does not specifically target people with disabilities. However the diversity of material and media support used for the community sensitization campaign (including flyers, radio, TV) allowed for the targeting of a broad audience, including PwD.

f. Protection:

FAO pays strict attention to human health and environmental safety aspects, utilizing corporate protocols developed for environmental precautions to avoid contamination and adverse health effects. Assessments were conducted in Ethiopia and Kenya in 2020 and a key recommendation is to continue conducting regular assessments in 2021.

Safe pesticide management was a core component of control activities. In addition to training on safe pesticide handling, capacities continued to be built in proper storage (temporary storage containers) and the disposal of drums and containers.

g. Education:

The community sensitization component of the surveillance and control campaign was meant to explain to people what desert locust are, what risks they present and how FAO and the Government of Kenya were planning on controlling the pest. Potential risks associated with the use of pesticides were also explained through the community awareness campaign.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) refers to all programs where cash or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to affected people. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash or vouchers given to individuals, household or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors. CVA covers all modalities of cash-based assistance, including vouchers.

If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each activity. 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).

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned

Achieved

Total number of people receiving cash assistance:

No	No	0
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If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CERF funding was not used in the livelihood recovery programme where Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) could have been relevant. Instead, the funds were used to support the survey and control of desert locust.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
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9.

10. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
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ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Not applicable.