

**EL SALVADOR  
RAPID RESPONSE  
Tropical Storms  
Amanda and Cristobal  
2020**

**20-RR-SLV-43848**

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

# PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

## Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated. 11-03-2021

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

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Amidst a country-wide lockdown due the COVID-19 pandemic, Tropical Storms (TS) "Amanda" and "Cristóbal" hit El Salvador between 29 May and 7 June, causing loss of human life, extensive damage in housing, energy, agriculture (See PDNA, Sept 2020). The combined consequences of both TSs compounded the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and already existing vulnerabilities. It affected 30,000 families (almost 150,000 people), while leaving 27 dead, and left some 350,000 food-insecure people in the hardest hit municipalities. It destroyed food crops and infrastructure. It is estimated as the most devastating climate disaster in El Salvador since Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

The immediate mobilization of CERF by the UN helped to prioritize the most affected persons and ensured a timely and comprehensive humanitarian response with WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and IOM in the lead, together with humanitarian partners, including Government. WFP ensured food assistance for three months to 11,850 people (2,370 families), FAO supported 2,800 small farmers providing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides ensuring restitution of food crops; IOM adapted temporary shelters and supported for 3 months around 5,000 people (1,000 families) and UNICEF benefited 15,000 people (3,000 families) with the improvement of water distribution systems and personal bio-protection kits and family hygiene.

### CERF's Added Value:

The CERF, in addition to financing the immediate humanitarian response, also generates the conditions for working in a joint program, that is the greatest added strategic value, and undoubtedly benefits both, the populations, who receive a comprehensive assistance, as well as the humanitarian actors themselves, who – supporting and complementing each other - achieve efficient operations and effective implementation.

This became evident, when in nationwide lockdown because of COVID-19, the logistical challenges became overwhelming for the deployment of humanitarian workers to carry out damage assessments and identify families to prioritize for humanitarian intervention. Thanks to the synergy between the humanitarian community and the coordination between HCT and government, it was possible to achieve effective coordination throughout the territory by management of safe behaviors, assurance of bio protection of humanitarian staff, information management, and joint logistical arrangements. In addition, the joint work also made possible the management and complementarity of available funds at a crucial time as they were very limited since most have been destined to the COVID-19 emergency.

This experience of responding to simultaneous emergencies (tropical storms and pandemic) reiterates the importance of working in a coordinated, integrated, and selfless manner.

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

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

### Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

This allocation addressed the four chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas, such as support for women and girls, including combating gender-based violence, and empowerment, programs focusing people with disabilities and several aspects of protection.

The area that required most effort was the attention of PwD, due to the difficulty to identify the individuals in a timely manner, so the agencies could focus their work. This included to establish contact with PwD organizations and activists to receive information, and after being identified the target population, giving them the specialized assistance that they required. UNICEF provided more than 400 PwD with personal bio protection kits and hygiene supplies to prevent water-borne and vector-borne diseases in shelters and communities, in addition to seeking the WASH infrastructure considering their needs. When IOM carried out the adaptation and repair of shelters, it made sure to install access ramps, handrails and spaces on the first floors for the accommodation of special needs of persons with disabilities, while FAO and WFP prioritized families with a PwD in providing food.

The support for women, their empowerment and aspects of protection from GBV have been a transversal axis in the humanitarian response since all programs within their selection of priority criteria sought to support households with female heads and promoted the protection and participation of women within the community processes.

As a team, we consider that there are still many challenges to ensure better financing of these four well-named as "chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas", needing specific funding to comprehensively address special needs, including empowerment and participation.

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>91,153,692</b>
CERF	2,999,884
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>2,999,884</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	20-RR-FAO-024	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	375,000
IOM	20-RR-IOM-020	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	525,000
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-040	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,000,040
WFP	20-RR-WFP-035	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,099,844
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,999,884</b>

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

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>2,247,059</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	113,100
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	639,725
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>752,825</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,999,884</b>

\* 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:

Amidst a country-wide lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Tropical Storm Amanda hit El Salvador on 31 May, causing catastrophic damage and loss of human life on a nationwide level. This storm is estimated to be the most devastating weather disaster in El Salvador in 22 years since Hurricane Mitch struck the country in 1998. The situation worsened when on 5 June Tropical Storm Cristóbal formed in the Gulf of Mexico and caused heavy rains over El Salvador. The government on 31 May declared a 15-day state of emergency and requested support from the UN. The government estimates that 155,000 people have been directly affected by the two storms; 27 people died or are missing; there are 2,060 reports of damage to basic infrastructure; 3 major bridges destroyed; 57 major floods and 497 landslides; 3,000 houses damaged or destroyed; 392 schools damaged; and 12,651 people have been evacuated to 352 shelters. Damage to basic grain crops is estimated at \$5.5m and damage to the industrial agricultural sector at \$21.9m. A total of 56,000ha of various crops have been damaged or destroyed. WFP estimates there are 336,300 people (67,260 households) in severe food insecurity in the areas hardest hit by the storms. The storm has caused damages of \$9.6m in the health sector, including damage to 47% of the country's primary health facilities and some hospitals, and flooding has multiplied breeding sites for mosquitos. Water and sanitation infrastructure, including the drinking water system of San Salvador which has 50% of the country's Covid-19 cases, has been damaged, affecting at least 3,000 families. In addition to the damage overview referred to before, UNDP with WB and the EU carried out under the leadership of the Government a PDNA of the compounded impact of the storms and the effects of the pandemic and estimated 1,211.6 Mio USD would be needed for the recovery.

### **Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:**

On 16 June 2020, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$3 million from CERF's rapid response window in response to this crisis. With CERF funding, UN agencies and their partners provided life-saving assistance to those most affected, to reduce the risk of food and nutritional insecurity, health complications and total loss of livelihoods. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide life-saving assistance to 200,000 people, including 11,500 women, 11,500 men, 11,000 children, and 350 persons with disabilities in the sectors of food assistance, agriculture, emergency shelter/non-food items and water and sanitation. The CERF allocation will serve as a critical injection of early funds and will enable UN agencies and partners to timely start the emergency response.

### **People Directly Reached:**

It is important to mention that when the CERF application/proposal was presented, the number of beneficiaries was established based on an intersectoral analysis to ensure non-duplication, therefore, the population reported as reached also has a low margin of duplication.

The above is due to the fact that - although this intervention was made with the most comprehensive approach possible -, it also had particularities which allowed the prioritization and identification of the target population: For instance, in the case of OIM, the population was specific - sheltered people. On the other hand, WFP and FAO focused on people in shelters, but also those out in the communities who had lost their crops due to the intense rains. The same for UNICEF who also had interventions in both settings, shelters and in communities.

In addition, we report a high percentage of having exceeded the population goal directly reached due to agencies seeking strategies in the field to benefit more people (which is explained in the sections). The case of UNICEF is the most evident because to installing drinking water points and rehabilitating community water systems, it managed to directly benefit more people by ensuring safe water and other WASH services. Thus, we are satisfied that the funds have been used efficiently, which allowed a greater impact than planned.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

The impact of the implemented projects has been massive because the interventions in addition to providing services and direct assistance were complemented with trainings, information campaigns and materials as well as services that were used for several communities and may continue to be used within these and benefiting many people.

As examples of the actions of greater indirect impact can be mentioned that UNICEF trained staff of community-managed water systems to elaborate Water Safety Plans (WSP) to improve the drinking water quality and the Ministry of Health committed to continuing updating and implementing the WSP every year. Besides, IOM supported the improvement of the shelters which are in 100% schools, and which will now keep these improvements and will be used by students when they return. FAO, by working with the technical staff of humanitarian partners in the communities, indirectly supported them to improve their capacities in the implementation of disaster response actions and WFP carried out communication campaigns through national radios to transmit educational messages.

**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
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,272	1,967	883	878	5,000	1,380	1,123	783	792	<b>4,078</b>
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	4,953	4,406	2,323	2,318	14,000	5,399	4,803	2,532	2,527	<b>15,254</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	4,193	3,729	1,966	1,962	11,850	4,193	3,729	1,966	1,962	<b>11,850</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,300	5,200	2,300	2,200	15,000	24,491	20,962	13,837	12,794	<b>72,084</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,718</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>45,850</b>	<b>35,463</b>	<b>30,617</b>	<b>19,118</b>	<b>18,068</b>	<b>103,272</b>

\* 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	6,000	5,170
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	28,000	86,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>91,416</b>

**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	11,525	31,270	143	117
Men	11,573	26,888	84	120
Girls	5,506	17,152	65	63
Boys	5,396	16,106	61	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>91,416</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>354</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FAO-024

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>Country:</b>	El Salvador
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-FAO-024
<b>Project title:</b>	Assistance with agricultural inputs to Tropical Storm Amanda and Cristóbal-affected families to ensure the protection and rapid restoration of livelihoods		
<b>Start date:</b>	10/07/2020	<b>End date:</b>	09/01/2021
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 7,448,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 375,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 50,000</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 50,000
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

At the end of the CERF project a total of 3,052 households (15,260 people) in the municipalities of San Luis Talpa, San Pedro Masahuat, San Juan Nonualco and Zacatecoluca, in La Paz department, have improved their food security situation, increased their resilience and strengthened their adaptation capacity in the context of the storms Amanda and Cristóbal. Response actions based in improving and re-establishing basic grain production and protecting the household's assets allowed the livelihoods recovery of households affected by the impact and losses caused by floods and excessive rain.

These response actions included:

- Technical assistance to 3,052 households for the implementation of good agricultural practices in basic grain production.
- Talks and workshops for sustainable basic grain production carried out by the technical staff of Save the Children and the National Center for Agricultural and Livestock Technology (CENTA).
- Technical Assistance through the National Center for Agricultural and Livestock Technology (CENTA) and local governments Environmental and agricultural Units.



The coordinated work between FAO, WFP, and the implementing partner (Save the Children), the municipalities and households allowed to provide an effective and integral response to those most affected.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The approved package was:

- 33 pounds of H-59 corn seed
- 100 pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer
- 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate
- 1 litre of fungicide.

At the time of CERF approval, most of the producers had sown or were sowing seeds that were delivered by the government, others planted seeds that they had in storage. However, the situation of intense rains caused by the TT Amanda Cristóbal, which caused floods or, failing that, excess humidity in some areas, caused the loss of their crops; generating significant losses that increased the negative effect of the climate phenomenon, government institutions had limited resources due to the response that was being developed by the humanitarian response in a complex pandemic scenario and now to families affected by the rains, extremely weakening their means of life. Therefore, an analysis with the territorial partners CENTA, municipalities and producers allowed to identify an intervention strategy improving the amount of fertilizer to achieve a greater impact on the affected families and as a result the package delivered was modified as described below:

- 22 pounds of H-59 corn seed.
- 200 pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer.
- 220 pounds of ammonium sulphate.
- sachets of fungicide.

The savings in the purchasing budget and staff, allowed to improve the package delivered, covering the nutrient needs of the corn crop, which the producers for the sowing, giving 3,052 producers a supplement of 100 pounds of fertilizer 15-15-15 and 120 pounds of ammonium sulphated. FAO exceeded the number of beneficiaries by 259 according to the initial work plan.

The program was considered important by the beneficiaries and the local and institutional partners because it arrived at a critical moment for the families' livelihoods. The target households have actively participated in all stages (logistics, technical talks, distribution) organized through the project by agricultural experts in the communities, Save the Children, CENTA and FAO.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)									
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	4,953	4,406	2,323	2,318	14,000	5,399	4,803	2,532	2,520	15,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>15,254</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	11	9	5	5	30	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

Through the implementation of the project, technicians and personnel of the territorial partners linked in the implementation were indirectly benefited, through which they improved capacities in the implementation of actions for disaster response, among which 35 technicians from Save the Children, 8 technicians from the municipal mayor's office, and 8 technicians from CENTA, the technicians participated and applied hygiene and sanitation measures for the prevention of transmission by COVID 19.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Reduce the deterioration of food security in the face of the storms Amanda and Cristóbal, in the context of the COVID-19 emergency in El Salvador (SDGs 2, 5 and 13).			
<b>Output 1</b>	The agricultural production of 2,800 vulnerable households has been protected and reactivated through access to seeds and fertilizers.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of households that have received agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers).	2,800 households	3,052 households	Delivery certificate
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Result exceeded, due to savings in the execution, it was possible to buy more inputs, improve the package and reach more families.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Acquisition of seeds and supplies	FAO		
Activity 1.2	Selection of 2,800 families and delivery of seeds, fertilizers and supplies to restore food production.	FAO, Save the Children, CENTA and municipalities		
Activity 1.3	Technical support for food production.	FAO, Save the Children, CENTA and municipalities.		

## 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 areas<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>3</sup>:

During the implementation, the communication channels initially established were through cell phones and text messages and WhatsApp, for summons and dissemination of information. During the process, families were represented during implementation through their municipal delegates, representatives of the Community Development Associations (ADESCOS) and community leaders. They were organized to support during the implementation, support groups were formed for logistics, storage, delivery, and custody of supplies during the days, groups were organized for delivery to avoid crowds and monitor compliance with health and safety measures. distancing to prevent COVID 19 infections.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Agreements were coordinated with the territorial partners to implement communication, control and transparency mechanisms, which began from the phase of prioritization and registration of beneficiaries using means of communication such as telephone, and text messages on the WhatsApp platform, and distribution of support roles in the facilitation of lists of affected families identified through the loss and damage assessments of CENTA and the latter Municipalities through their environmental and agricultural units that from the beginning of the implementation supported the processes and facilitated spaces for the development of activities in a safe way facilitating the processes of prioritization and selection of families, as well as the delivery of supplies and technical talks given to the participants. The above facilitated organized and safe work in the framework of the pandemic.

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

The implementing partner made the Feedback and Reporting Mechanism (MRR)<sup>4</sup> available to the project in the community. which consisted of preventing common crimes such as violence, fraud and corruption, through which all people in the communities had access to confidentially report suspected fraud, corruption, abuse and inappropriate behaviours by officials, request information, assistance and communicate any disagreement or suggestions about project activities. For which a WhatsApp number was enabled, an email for this purpose. Additionally, prior to the intervention of the project, Save the Children as an implementing partner, trained all personnel who work in the field through courses on safety, child safeguards, abuse and sexual exploitation in humanitarian contexts.

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

From the characterization of the beneficiaries, the project prioritized the participation of women, especially those heads of households, emphasizing participation and promoting empowerment messages during the intervention process. During the different actions, priority was given to the care of women. Therefore, the execution of the project responded to those needs previously identified in the selection and prioritization processes based on the selection criteria, which also considered, with the support of the territorial actors, not only the prioritization and inclusive selection of women but also guarantee in the process the inclusion in conditions of equality of men, women and youth.

<sup>2</sup> 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](#).

<sup>3</sup> 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](#).

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/SavetheChildrenSV/posts/2800853699944428/>

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

In this section, it is possible to mention the work of the implementing partner through the incorporation of risk analysis matrices for protection with a focus on children that considers people with disabilities that considers special attention to people with disabilities during implementation of the project.

#### f. Protection:

The Project was designed considering life-saving criteria and in the implementation, protection criteria for the families benefited were considered, so from the beginning, from the impacts and therefore losses suffered by the Amanda-Cristóbal storms, the need was seen to ensure food production given the losses of current crops and therefore the loss of food reserves, project activities strengthen livelihoods through the delivery of inputs to immediately reactivate production and protect the means of life already impacted.

Additionally, talks were given for the sustainable and resilient production of food, allowing them to know practices to take advantage of and use the available productive resources adequately and sustainably.

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	N/A

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.

Given the type of intervention proposed, the primary needs were focused on the immediate recovery of food production, through the delivery of inputs to re-establish and strengthen the livelihoods of families affected by the losses of their crops.

#### 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
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
The agricultural package delivered to 2,800 families.	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/1375936900809248775?s=19">https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/1375936900809248775?s=19</a>
Coordinated deliveries.	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/1375936023318892544?s=19">https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/1375936023318892544?s=19</a>
2,800 families benefited.	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/137593490417327746?s=19">https://twitter.com/FAOEISalvador/status/137593490417327746?s=19</a>

## Project Report 20-RR-IOM-020

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	El Salvador
Sector/cluster:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	20-RR-IOM-020
Project title:	Life-saving assistance to the population affected by the Tropical Storm Amanda in El Salvador		
Start date:	09/07/2020	End date:	08/01/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 25,000,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 200,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 525,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 63,100</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 63,100
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through CERF response funds, IOM and its partners (Plan International El Salvador and Save the Children El Salvador) provided immediate humanitarian assistance to 1,017 families in shelters and in affected communities by tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal; in total 2,161 women (adults and adolescents) and 1,1915 men (adults and adolescents) were benefited through the delivery of kitchen kits and family home in the departments of San Salvador and La Libertad. This was possible in coordination with the Protection civil referents at the municipal levels. Additionally, psychosocial care session was held with 1,321 people beneficiaries and their families, which allowed raising awareness and informing about gender-based violence, approximately 95% of participation was of women, girls, and adolescents. The information shared provided people with knowledge about institutions that support women, complaint processes and other alternatives to situations of violence. After the psychosocial sessions, the opportunity was provided to give personalized attention to those who required it. Finally, 2,076 people in shelters (462 families) saws improve their life conditions in the 10 shelters intervened with the adjustments and repairs implemented by the project. Lighting of spaces, roofs reparation, windows, electrics systems, showers and toilets are some of the works to carry out. With this action it has been possible to comply with the sphere indicators related to protection of girls, boys, adolescents, women, and others population groups that make use safer and more dignified facilities. It is important to emphasize that the improvement of some spaces made it possible to ensure the risk are minimized related to COVID-19, since family distancing and improving basic hygiene habits were allowed. All this was done during the months of July to December 2020.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The Project had not changed from the original proposal and maintained the proposed work plan. It is important emphasize that in the months after approved the project several shelters had already closed, and the families had returned to their communities even though the conditions were not adequate. In total 13 shelters remained active during the implementation, of which 10 were intervened with infrastructure works and the families of all these shelters were treated with humanitarian assistance. Although the number of families served exceeded the foreseen number, the total number of people attended was less than estimated. This was largely because many families on average were made up by 3 or 4 persons, but 5 people were estimated is an average family. That was based on the data from the last census of the country. In the shelters there were many families made up of adults alone, who were given a family kit as they were in separate spaces and were individually registered by government institutions. Many of these persons have been older adults who lived alone in the affected communities and have lost all their belongings.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
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	1,272	1,967	883	878	5,000	1,380	1,123	783	792	4,078
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,078</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	26	20	15	12	73	40	42	34	18	134

\* 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

In the case of the improvement and repair actions in the 10 intervened shelters, after the use of these buildings (all school) as shelters, works has been carried out that will be provided significant to the students who make use of this after the state of pandemic or if a new emergency arises during the year 2021. These spaces are better conditions to attend the families to serve families that are housed in them.

In addition, through the intervention carried out with the attention and projection to women, adolescents, and girls, it has been possible to raise awareness about the importance of reporting any abuse they may suffer, and they were provided with key information on the reporting routes and protection entities to whom they can turn. Certainly, this has generated community protection mechanisms in shelters, and in the intervened communities involved in the project. Finally, the psychosocial sessions provided in person or virtually, helped to identify cases that needed urgent attention and referral to specialized clinical follow-up.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** Provide humanitarian support and improve the living conditions of persons displaced by TS Amanda

**Output 1** Shelters repaired and facilities upgraded and equipped

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

**Sector/cluster** Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of Shelters infrastructures facilities assessed	20	30	Visits and evaluation report
Indicator 1.2	# of emergency shelter repaired & upgraded	10	10	Infrastructure unit and contractor report
Indicator 1.3	# of shelters improved and equipped	4	4	Infrastructure unit and contractor report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** More evaluations were carried out since the list provide by DGPC did not stablish which shelters remained active and which closed.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Conduct risk assessments based on in-site assessments, community consultations and international humanitarian standards	IOM
Activity 1.2	Implement infrastructural improvements at prioritized emergency shelters	IOM and Contractor
Activity 1.3	Develop maintenance plans for the improved facilities in consultation with government and communities	IOM, IDPs and Local Government

**Output 2** Provided NFIs for IDPs in shelters and hosting communities

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

**Sector/cluster** Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 2.1	# of families receiving NFIs in shelters and hosting communities	1,000	1,017	Database of affected people
Indicator 2.2	# of people disaggregated by sex and age who have received NFIs in shelters	3,000	2,076	Database of affected people.
Indicator 2.3	# of people disaggregated by sex and age who have received NFIs in hosting communities	2,000	2,002	Database of affected people.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		In the case of displacement people in shelters. It was detected that there were many single adults and in other cases the families were made up of 4 or 3 people.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of 4,000 of NFI kits	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Identification and delivery of NFIs to affected families in shelters and host community's with implementation partner.	NGO (Plan International El Salvador and Save the Children El Salvador)		
Activity 2.3	Conducting DPM of affected families in shelters and host communities with implementation partner	NGO (Plan International El Salvador and Save the Children El Salvador)		

**Output 3** Shelters have gender-based violence care for women and girls

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

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of women provided with psychological assistance	1,000	1,169	Monitoring reports and final implementation report by partners.
Indicator 3.2	Number of women referred them to state GBV protection	1,000	1,321 (20)	Monitoring reports and final implementation report by partners.
Indicator 3.3	Number of women participate in the Committees	50	100	Database of registration of shelters and narrative reports of implementing partners.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		[Fill in]		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Organization of group psychosocial assistance for women and men	Implementation Partner (Plan International El Salvador)		
Activity 3.2	GBV specialist jointly with shelter managers will identify survivors of GBV to be referred.	Implementation Partner (Plan International El Salvador)		
Activity 3.3	Conduct focus groups in shelters to identify women leaders to integrate them into committees	Implementation Partner (Plan International El Salvador)		

## 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 areas<sup>5</sup> 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) <sup>6</sup>:**

IOM already had information from DTM in which the needs of people and shelters with affected communities were collected. Additionally, information was received from the General Direction of Civil Protection that helped complementing information about existing needs during the implementation, based on the population census and the registry. It was possible to dialogue with people, identify new needs and vulnerable groups in shelters communities. This allowed a better intervention in each of the actions carried out: adaptation and repair needs were better identified together with the communities, in the identification of families for the delivery of NFI and also in the care of women, girls, and adolescents with psychosocial attention needs.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

At the end of the intervention through the same partners, follow-up and consultations actions were carried out to assess the impact and appropriateness of the action proposed by the Response project. This was done without the presence of IOM and other government actors, allowing people to freely express their ideas. In general, there was a positive and satisfactory acceptance of the support provided to each family. In addition, through the psychosocial support sessions and the dissemination of information on the complaint routes in the case of GBV, several women requested immediate support and were referred to more specialized care.

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

In these cases, the visits of the shelters and information that was provided to communities on the route to make a complaint, by the protection officers of each implementing partner and the IOM facilitated that complaints could be settled. Additionally, contact information was provided for state protection institutions at local level so that in cases of emergencies they could contact them directly.

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

Through the protection component, psychological first aid session, group psychological support session (face-to face and virtual) was provided, key information was provided on the route of complaints in cases of violations of rights, and the participation of woman was encouraged. Youth and other groups have been involved in the shelter's management and community organizing mechanism to ensure that the ideas of all groups were represented in the decision making.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

With the registration of families carried out in the shelters, emphasis was placed on the identification of different vulnerable groups including people with disabilities. In total, 134 people with disabilities were supported (74 women and 60 men). Among the adaptation and repair actions, access ramps, handrails were installed, and spaces were prepared on the first floors for the use of people with disabilities. In addition, in terms of showers and bathrooms spaces were enabled for the use of these persons; this brought a significant improvement to the standard of living in shelters.

#### **f. Protection:**

<sup>5</sup> 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](#).

<sup>6</sup> 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](#).

N/A

**g. Education:**

N/A

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
No	Choose an item.	N/A

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.

It is not considered because they were part of the response of proposal of another sector and its was agreed not to duplicate efforts.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Delivery of kits to families affected by tropical storm Amanda and Cristobal	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/OIMEISalvador/posts/a-lo-largo-de-noviembre-y-diciembre-la-oim-en-conjunto-con-plan-internacional-y-/1376626892673203/">https://www.facebook.com/OIMEISalvador/posts/a-lo-largo-de-noviembre-y-diciembre-la-oim-en-conjunto-con-plan-internacional-y-/1376626892673203/</a>

## 3.2 Project Report 20-RR-CEF-040

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	El Salvador
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-CEF-040
<b>Project title:</b>	WASH response to Tropical Storm Amanda and Cristobal-affected communities and shelters to prevent waterborne diseases, arboviruses, and COVID-19		
<b>Start date:</b>	09/07/2020	<b>End date:</b>	08/01/2021
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 25,000,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 100,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,000,040</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 639,725.00</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0.00
	International NGOs		US\$ 0.00
	National NGOs		<b>US\$ 639,725.00</b>
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0.00	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF, with their implementing partners, improved the water and sanitation conditions of 72,084 people who were affected by the Tropical Storms Amanda and Cristóbal in 27 municipalities of the 6 most-affected departments in the country. 12,088 people in shelters and rural communities received PPE and basic hygiene supplies to prevent waterborne diseases and COVID-19. 27 safe water points and hand washing stands were installed in communities, shelters, health care facilities, and schools to ensure access to safe water and the prevention of waterborne diseases for 21,944 people. In addition, 31 community-managed water systems damaged by the Storms were rehabilitated to improve water access for 23,389 people. 3,204 Families living in affected remote rural areas received supplies for water treatment and safe handling at home.

To prevent diseases caused by inadequate sanitation in communities and shelters, 3,012 families received kits for the prevention of vector-borne diseases, and 1,096 families received supplies for the adequate management of solid waste in temporary shelters. Besides, 800 bags of lime were delivered to treat excreta's and 29 latrines, and sanitary modules were rehabilitated in health establishments, schools, and temporary shelters for the affected population.

To ensure the continuity of the health services, 2,991 local health personnel received Personal Protection Equipment to provide health care and WASH services in shelters and communities, preventing COVID-19 and waterborne diseases.

Finally, UNICEF and partners transmitted vital messages to provide information on safe water management, prevention of COVID-19, waterborne and vector-borne diseases, and adequate handwashing. 68,544 people received this information through in-person sessions,

mass media, and social networks. Given the consistently high quality, accuracy and relevance of our messages, Facebook included the CO as a reliable source of information on COVID-19, with the Office of the President and PAHO/WHO

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

As a result of assessments and characterization of the population, UNICEF and partners found that the affected population was larger than planned, particularly those in need of safe water. The population that benefited from the installation of safe water points, the rehabilitation of community water systems, or that received safe water kits is not the same, which allowed the beneficiaries to increase significantly.

In addition, during the assessment, the need to rehabilitate latrines in communities affected by the storms was identified, which allowed the rehabilitation and installation of 29 latrines in schools, health facilities and temporary shelters, benefiting approximately 11,943 people

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
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	350	250	250	150	1,000	386	335	196	175	1,092
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	4,950	4,950	2,050	2,050	14,000	24,105	20,627	13,641	12,619	70,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>24,491</b>	<b>20,962</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>72,084</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	106	55	45	44	250	66	69	24	31	190

**Note:** The assisted people in this table are not duplicated. Beneficiaries as the population that received hygiene messages through mass media and social networks or the population that participated in educational sessions when the WASH supplies were delivered are not included.

\* 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

The staff of the community-managed water systems were trained to elaborate 11 Water Safety Plans (WSP) and to improve the drinking water quality. These 11 WSP will raise the quality of service for 3,204 families that receive water from these community services. The Ministry of Health committed to continuing updating and implementing the Water Safety Plans every year.

2,313 people from the MoH, Civil Protection System and water community systems were trained to monitor water quality, support community water management, prevent COVID-19 and water and vector-borne diseases, and adequate handwashing.

25,612 people benefited from community actions to clean and eliminate mosquito breeding sites to celebrate the National Day for the Prevention and Control of Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika organized by the Ministry of Health and the General Directorate of Civil Protection in August and September. This event is promoted by MINSAL each year in El Salvador to engage communities in prevention. To support these anti-vector activities, 50 thermal fogging machines and 2,000 litres of liquid deltamethrin as insecticide were provided to MINSAL for the affected communities for campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

29 latrines and sanitary modules were rehabilitated in health care facilities, schools, and temporary shelters, benefiting 3,571 affected families. In addition, 800 bags of lime were distributed to treat excreta and prevent the proliferation of disease-transmitting vectors.

Finally, 54,622 boys, girls, men and women received educational messages regarding hygiene and safe water management through mass media and social networks.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Support at least 15,000 people in shelters and in affected communities with the installation of WASH services, improvement of water distribution systems, installation of water tanks, provision of filters and jerrycans, distribution of solid waste management supplies, mosquito nets, PPE and family hygiene kits to reduce waterborne diseases, arboviruses and COVID-19 in six departments of El Salvador.			
<b>Output 1</b>	At least 15,000 affected population in shelters and communities have access to safe water and receive hygiene items.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with access to safe water points and washing hand stands in communities and shelters.	2,500	21,944	Delivery records
Indicator 1.2	Number of people with access to safe water by Community and Rural Water Systems rehabilitated	10,000	23,389	Delivery records
Indicator 1.3	Number of families possessing appropriate water-carriage, filters and storage supplies (disaggregate male and woman head of family).	3,000	3,204	Delivery records
Indicator 1.4	Number of women, men, girls and boys possessing hygiene and protection supplies.	10,000	12,088	Delivery records
Indicator 1.5	Number of people with access to solid waste management supplies at shelters.	500	1,096	Delivery records



Indicator 1.6	Number of families possessing vector control supplies.	2,500	3,012	Delivery records
Indicator 1.7	Number of women, men, girls and boys with access to information regarding hygiene and safe water management.	15,000	11,943	Attendance lists
Indicator 1.8	Number of providers possessing personal protection equipment and disinfection supplies to prevent COVID-19 in shelters and communities.	200	2,991	Delivery records

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	<p><b>Note:</b> The beneficiary count in the table above responds individually to each indicator. The numbers without duplication are expressed in table 4. "Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding"</p> <p>Initially, UNICEF considered focusing on shelters with families affected by the storms; however, COVID-19 preventive measures included mobility restrictions, which prevented access to shelters and contact with the affected populations at the community level.</p> <p>Rapid Assessments at the community level revealed the need to improve community-level WASH infrastructure damaged by the storms to ensure the continuity of essential services such as HCFs and schools, extending the number of beneficiaries to entire communities.</p> <p>UNICEF and its implementing partners used social media and radio stations, including community radio stations, to transmit important prevention messages, expanding the coverage.</p> <p>The sanitation inspectors of the MoH and health promoters in the 27 municipalities of implementation had an active role in the project activities, increasing the number of health providers who participated and benefited from the project. Personnel from the National Civil Protection Directorate and leaders of the community water systems also participated in the educational sessions.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Signing PCAs, including operational plans, with NGO implementing partners members of the WASH cluster	UNICEF and PROVIDA, CORDES and ACUA as implementing partners.
Activity 1.2	National purchases of WASH supplies.	UNICEF and PROVIDA, CORDES and ACUA as implementing partners.
Activity 1.3	Select a beneficiary population, with counterparts and implementing partners.	UNICEF, MoH, Civil Protection Directorate, Municipalities and implementing partners.
Activity 1.4	Installation of safe water points and hand washing stands (with soap and water) in shelters and affected communities (including health care facilities and schools used as shelters)	UNICEF in coordination with MoH, MoE, Municipalities and implementing partners.
Activity 1.5	Rehabilitation of affected community and rural water systems, and provision of monitoring and treatment supplies ensuring water quality (chloride tablets, and residual chlorine testing kits).	UNICEF, MoH, Municipalities and implementing partners.

Activity 1.6	Provision of water-treatment filters and water-storage containers to affected families.	UNICEF, MoH and implementing partners.
Activity 1.7	Provision of WASH supplies to affected families in communities and shelters (including hygiene items, and solid waste management and vector control supplies).	UNICEF in coordination with MoH, Civil Protection Directorate, Municipalities and implementing partners.
Activity 1.8	Training in the use of water purification tablets and water filters, and essential hygienic practices to prevent waterborne diseases, arboviruses and COVID-19.	UNICEF, MoH and implementing partners.
Activity 1.9	Educational sessions to health promoters in essential hygienic practices, and safe water management to prevent waterborne diseases, arboviruses and COVID-19.	UNICEF, MoH and implementing partners.
Activity 1.10	Ongoing Monitoring,	UNICEF and implementing partners
Activity 1.11	Final report	UNICEF

## 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 areas<sup>7</sup> 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)<sup>8</sup>:

Communities provided information for the needs assessments and transmitted valuable feedback to adjust the interventions when needed in coordination with MoH, Civil Protection and Implementing Partners.

UNICEF and its implementing partners conducted planning sessions with community leaders, and health providers and Civil Protection personnel at the local level to select the most affected areas and the most vulnerable families.

In coordination with the MoH and implementing partners, UNICEF developed a preliminary characterization of the affected populations to design the activities according to the needs of the population and adapt considering gender and age if needed.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

As part of the community activities, community assemblies were organized to discuss activities, assess needs, and be accountable to them.

Besides, periodic meetings were held with government institutions at the central and local levels to plan and explain the progress in the execution of the project and adjust if necessary.

As part of the monitoring, implementing partners coordinated meetings with Health Providers and Civil Protection representatives at the local level and gather information to adjust interventions. UNICEF has also conducted many monitoring field visits to assess progress in the field.

<sup>7</sup> 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](#).

<sup>8</sup> 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](#).

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

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UNICEF has zero tolerance and a policy to deal with sexual exploitation by UN personnel, suppliers, or implementing partners against the people they serve. Transfers of funds or the contracting of supplies is conditionate to agreeing to this policy.

UNICEF supports implementing partners assessing their capacities to deal with PSEA, including prevention policies and reporting mechanisms. UNICEF is also helping in the drafting of protocols and adjusting prevention policies and developing reporting mechanisms. UNICEF is also working with the implementing partners PROVIDA, CORDES and ACUA partners to strengthen their capacities in this field.

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

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The needs of women and adolescent girls for menstrual hygiene have been considered in the design of hygiene kits, including sanitary towels and wet towels. The kits were designed because of the population's characterization to meet their specific needs.

294 pregnant women participated in specific information sessions and received critical messages and hygiene and personal protection kits for the prevention of COVID-19 during pregnancy. In addition, 3,144 mosquito-borne disease protection kits were distributed to prevent the transmission of Zika in temporary shelters and affected communities.

The WASH infrastructure designed considered criteria such as accessibility, privacy, lighting and location in their design.

During the elaboration of Water Safety Plans and other educational sessions, women leaders' participation was encouraged as this is a man traditional role. 42 out of the 101 participants were women.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

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The WASH infrastructure designed for the affected population considered accessibility, privacy, lighting and location in their design.

At the beginning of the intervention, a population census was developed to gather information on the specific needs of the population, in particular the people with disabilities or the elderly. More than 400 PwD (183w, 246m) received personal protection and hygiene supplies to prevent waterborne and vector borne diseases in shelters and communities.

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**f. Protection:**

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a personal protection and security protocol was created for the beneficiaries and aid workers to prevent transmission and ensure wellbeing. UNICEF encouraged implementing partners to follow these protocols in local interventions.

The distribution of supplies and educational sessions took place during the daytime and in safe areas such as schools, healthcare centres, or communal houses where people could maintain social distancing and less risk of violence.

The participation of families or children accompanied by their parents or primary caregivers was encouraged to avoid abuse or violence during the activities, especially in temporary shelters.

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**g. Education:**

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UNICEF prioritized rehabilitating the WASH infrastructure in schools to ensure these facilities meet the minimum standards when open in April. Many shelters were located in schools.

During the information and educational sessions with the community, language and methodologies were adapted to the public to ensure the messages were understood.

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multipurpose 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.

UNICEF rehabilitated WASH infrastructure that required a prior evaluation.

The mobility restrictions and the limited availability of some WASH supplies and PPE in the market did not allow to consider multipurpose cash transfers.

### 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
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
N/A	N/A	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UNICEF – CERF project video. Isla Olomeguita San Miguel	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9zJO4Rt-2Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9zJO4Rt-2Q</a>
UNICEF – Safety Water points and latrines.	<a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1339337097669451778">https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1339337097669451778</a>
UNICEF – Water quality and monitoring.	<a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1339991334942289928">https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1339991334942289928</a>
UNICEF – Thermal mosquito foggers delivery	<a href="https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1354488936257769473">https://twitter.com/UnicefSV/status/1354488936257769473</a>
MoH - Thermal mosquito foggers delivery	<a href="https://twitter.com/SaludSV/status/1354520509816467459?s=1002">https://twitter.com/SaludSV/status/1354520509816467459?s=1002</a>
OCHA – water safety points	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_Americas/status/1348420402155024386">https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_Americas/status/1348420402155024386</a>
OCHA – PROVIDA: Planning activities, community consultation	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_Americas/status/1303684444151328771">https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_Americas/status/1303684444151328771</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – Vector breeding sites prevention campaigns.	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1300093172706693122">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1300093172706693122</a>

Implementing partner ROVIDA – Planning activities	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1301231284778405891">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1301231284778405891</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – shelters WASH intervention	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1308929286385160194">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1308929286385160194</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – Social media messages	<a href="https://twitter.com/arpassv/status/1343027996702216193">https://twitter.com/arpassv/status/1343027996702216193</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – latrines	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=4795534207187982&amp;id=473793702695409">https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=4795534207187982&amp;id=473793702695409</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA - accountability	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1370954064050147329">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1370954064050147329</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – Community water systems	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1365267560879575041">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1365267560879575041</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA - Community water systems	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1359611863114387458">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1359611863114387458</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – PPE health providers	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=5063506447057422&amp;id=473793702695409">https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=5063506447057422&amp;id=473793702695409</a>
Implementing partner PROVIDA – PPE Health providers	<a href="https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1341924891780640770?s=1002">https://twitter.com/PVcomunicacion/status/1341924891780640770?s=1002</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – Hand washing educational sessions	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ACUASV/videos/699016610713692/">https://www.facebook.com/ACUASV/videos/699016610713692/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – Hygiene and personal protection supplies delivery	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ACUASV/videos/1120232655079094/">https://www.facebook.com/ACUASV/videos/1120232655079094/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – water quality monitoring.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/938445526559945/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/938445526559945/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA - water quality monitoring.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/928980190839812/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/928980190839812/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – educational sessions	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/908374689567029/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/908374689567029/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – hygiene and water kits delivery	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/892336521170846/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/892336521170846/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – water management kits delivery	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/877045329366632/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/877045329366632/</a>
Implementing partner ACUA – educational sessions.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/865335520537613/">https://www.facebook.com/259549527782885/posts/865335520537613/</a>
Community radio – Balsamo TV: Hygiene and personal protection supplies delivery.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/499360920595/posts/10164633700190596/">https://www.facebook.com/499360920595/posts/10164633700190596/</a>

### 3.3 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-035

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	El Salvador
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	20-RR-WFP-035
Project title:	Immediate food assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the tropical storm Amanda		
Start date:	14/07/2020	End date:	13/01/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 33,705,692</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 3,500,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,099,844</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Using the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) resources, the World Food Programme in association with Save the Children carried out a rapid response and provided immediate assistance through cash transfers to meet primary food needs and recovery of families livelihoods targeting 2,370 families (11,850 people) who reside in vulnerable areas in the Zacatecoluca municipality, San Pedro Masahuat, San Luis Talpa and San Juan Nonualco in La Paz department. This response was complementary to the delivery of agricultural inputs by FAO, also with CERF funds. The project effectively assisted 2,370 families with \$300.00 for 3 months, from the selection process to the cash transfer to meet their immediate food needs, among others. Additionally, the beneficiaries were informed and sensitized through messages on the proper use of cash transfers to meet their food needs. The National Radio reached 164,000 people with educational messages, for the highest rating and coverage Radio La Mejor and Radio La Chévere were selected. For 30 days the 3 spots and 3 radio patterns were published 5 times a day. It is estimated that the message's reach was 2,280,000 times on Radio La Mejor and the reach of the message: 6,600,000 times on Radio La Chévere.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The meteorological phenomena in recent years including recurrent droughts and floods, have left crop and other livelihoods losses, leaving people without safe access to basic food for adequate nutrition as well as the necessary inputs for water consumption and personal hygiene. These necessities were exacerbated given the quarantine implemented as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, where the means of income to meet their primary needs had already been lost. All this context made operations and monitoring in the territory more difficult

with the lack of direct contact with the people or community leaders, instead contact was made through the partner with calls, text messages and the JIRA complaints and feedback platform.

Direct communication with beneficiaries was affected, and a tool for sending massive messages to the beneficiaries was used to notify them about the exchanges and their corresponding dates, however the messaging process faced connection problems to arrive to their recipients, the beneficiaries received messages with a link, which sometimes they would not have access to due connection issues. Additionally, expired DUIs, wrong first and surnames, people who did not make the exchange for any situation, created a delay in the implementation. As a solution new cycles had to be created so the people pending could effectively make the exchange.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
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	4,193	3,729	1,966	1,962	11,850	4,193	3,729	1,966	1,962	11,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>11,850</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>11,850</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	11	9	5	5	30	11	9	5	5	30

\* 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

The goal to immediately assist 2370 families was reached, however, 14 persons did not make the exchange for various reasons even with the necessary efforts. In this intervention, awareness campaigns were carried out through educational messages, which were disseminated through national radio stations. The National Radio reached 164,000 people with educational messages, for the highest rating and coverage Radio La Mejor and Radio La Chévere were selected. For 30 days the 3 spots and 3 radio patterns were published 5 times a day. It is estimated that the message's reach was 2,280,000 times on Radio La Mejor and the reach of the message: 6,600,000 times on Radio La Chévere.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	The main objective of this project is to provide lifesaving relief through general food distribution (GFD) to 11,850 people (2,370 families) located in four municipalities among the most hit by the TS Amanda.			
<b>Output 1</b>	11,850 food insecure people receive lifesaving food assistance Food Security - Food Assistance			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of food insecure HH that have received general food assistance for a period of three months	2,370	2,370	Data sets: participants, families
Indicator 1.2	Number of cash transfers, with a value of US\$150 to cover 45 days of food assistance (100\$ per month per 3 months)	2	2	Transfers cycles internal Report
Indicator 1.3	Food consumption is maintained during the humanitarian assistance period	80% targeted HH	99.7 %	Final evaluation results, CERF interventions SO4
Indicator 1.4	Diet diversity is improved through cash transfers with a food assistance focus	From 4 to 6 food groups	From 4 to 6 food groups	Final evaluation results, CERF interventions SO4
Indicator 1.5	Assisted households no longer apply crisis or emergency coping strategies	80% of targeted HH do not apply coping strategies	3.8% of targeted HH do not apply coping strategies	Final evaluation results, CERF interventions SO4
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>The household percentage that have not used coping strategies related to livelihoods is 3.8% in comparison to previous data of 80%. Currently there are 96.2% of households that apply these strategies.</p> <p>There are not families in situation of poverty on the Food Consumption Score, 99.7% of the families are in a situation of acceptable food consumption both in</p>		

	<p>quantity and variety. Food-related strategies have been mostly implemented by women compared to men considering it as moderate food security.</p> <p>It can be seen that households that spend less than 65% of their income on food are 54.9%, however, 45.1% of households spend more than 65% of income on food, this means that families do not have enough resources to cover other basic needs such as health, education, among others, since they must primarily supply food.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Signing the operational plans with NGO partners	Field-level agreement with Save the Children.
Activity 1.2	Identify and select Financial Service Providers (FSP) for the delivery of cash transfers and sign respective LTA	WFP has an agreement and an LTA with Punto Xpress and Banco Agricola.
Activity 1.3	Target and select beneficiary HH, jointly with the government and the support of NGO partners	N/A
Activity 1.4	General Food Distribution through cash transfers to beneficiary HH	WFP was responsible for the vendor contracting process, scheduling, and planning.
Activity 1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation	The data analysis was carried out by WFP while Save the Children carried out the data collection in the field.
Activity 1.6	Reconciliation of beneficiary figures and cash transfers amounts	WFP
Activity 1.7	Final reconciliation: Cash transfers - beneficiaries	WFP was responsible for reconciling with the supplier
Activity 1.8	Final report	Save the Children will send a final report at field level with the activities carried out in the intervention.

## 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 areas<sup>9</sup> 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.**

<sup>9</sup> 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](#).

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**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) <sup>10</sup>:**

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Beneficiaries were mainly involved during the implementation phase, they did not take part from the design because of biosafety reasons due to the COVID-19 health emergency and to prevent contagion among the same communities. Additionally, they did not want to create expectations in the communities. Coordination in the territory was developed through local institutions, such as the Town Hall and the National Center for Agricultural Technology (CENTA) for the selection of possible families to be benefited considering the project's selection criteria.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

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JIRA is the complaint and feedback mechanism used in WFP to collect any problem occurred throughout the intervention process. A telephone number was established where the beneficiaries could communicate to expose any inconvenience, including mistreatment, violence, exchange problems, harassment among others. These cases were escalated to the JIRA platform through the BFM (Beneficiary feedback mechanism) to give them continuity and, above all, a response in the shortest possible time.

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

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The JIRA platform is also the tool for all those complaints of sexual exploitation and sexual harassment. The beneficiaries could call the BFM (Beneficiary feedback mechanism) for free and present the case for an escalation depending on the seriousness of the complaint. The information was treated confidentially and was followed up appropriately until the case was closed.

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

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During the intervention, a contribution was made to gender equality by seeking to have a greater number of female heads of household included within the beneficiary families. In this way, close to two thirds (63.45%) of the representatives of each household, were women and around a third of the total representatives were men (36.54%). This contributes to reduce economic inequality and increases women empowerment.

As a contribution in matters of children protection, the information gathering and targeting process executed by the partner, included that only people of legal age were interviewed; likewise, the personnel hired by the partner for this purpose had been repeatedly trained in institutional procedures and policies for the safeguarding of children. Additionally, every person who went to the field was investigated about their childhood behaviour or if they have complaints of any kind, to guarantee the protection of children who at some point may have contact with our interviewers. Furthermore, for each group there was a supervisor who closely verified the behaviour of the survey team, data has been consulted with the partner (Save the Children) since they were the ones who were in the territory.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

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Beneficiaries commented how the limitations caused by tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal were aggravated even further in the context of the pandemic. Many families (mainly dedicated to agriculture) mentioned crop losses and limitations in farm product commercialization in local markets, caused by mobility restrictions.

What was previously mentioned meant great economic pressure for families, in some cases stating that they had survived under precarious conditions in the way of sporadic help from family members that live elsewhere, or just solidarity from their family members; in some other cases they had initiated a small business to generate some level of income.

Some stated they added more fruits and vegetables or local products (mora, chipilin, chinilla/chochinito, among others) into their diet given that those were the products they had handy in such critical moments like lockdown imposed by the pandemic. In this context, benefits

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<sup>10</sup> 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](#).

generated by the project undoubtedly contributed to mitigate alimentation and other essential needs of every family. The extent to which alimentation needs that every family has gone through at this time of lockdown and pandemic go has not been completely dimensioned, there is still the need to determine exact data through a final investigation that will be made.

Due to the risk and exposition to the pandemic, within this intervention disabled or elder referents were not incorporated into the benefit exchange. This does NOT mean that families that had members with disability or elder members were excluded, on the contrary, when these members were identified, it was requested that another home member were selected to avoid difficulties in transport to the centers were exchanges were going to take place due to limited public transport brought by the pandemic and the risks they could be exposed to. It is because of this reason that in the report sent by the partner disabled members were not mentioned, considering other members were selected to make the exchange. At the same time security for disabled members or members that needed special attention was guarded.

#### f. Protection:

During this intervention, protection and biosecurity measures were implemented to avoid crowding and contagion risk at the exchange centers, it was decided to use several exchange points and summon few people per day to redeem the cash and the elderly or people with disabilities were not selected to withdraw the cash, but rather another member of the family, additionally the redemption points were strategically chosen so that people would not travel long distances.

Furthermore, biosecurity measures were always highlighted through community leaders and our partner in the field. People also had a direct line where they could call for free to report any situation of aggression, abuse, or other nature.

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	2,370 families

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.

2,370 families benefited through cash transfers during the months of October, November and December 2020 and 48 supermarket gift cards in the last transfer for requirement beneficiaries.

#### 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
<b>Cash transfers</b>	2,370	US\$ 719,400.00	Unconditional	Unrestricted
<b>Supermarket Gift Cards</b>	48	US\$ 5,400	Unconditional	Unrestricted

## ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	CERF Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner in USD
20-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$50,000
20-RR-IOM-020	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$40,100
20-RR-IOM-020	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$23,000
20-RR-CEF-040	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$279,725
20-RR-CEF-040	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$180,000
20-RR-CEF-040	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$180,000