

**VANUATU
RAPID RESPONSE
STORM
2023**

23-RR-VUT-58018

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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.

13/12/ 2023

AAR participants: RC – MCO Fiji; FAO, IOM, UNICEF, (grant-receiving agency); OCHA OoP; Live and Learn Vanuatu, Dept of Agriculture and Rural Development and Dept of Livestock Vanuatu

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

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts).

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The coordinated response funded by the CERF has been instrumental in swiftly addressing the most critical, life-saving needs of the affected population in Vanuatu. Through structured engagement and a localized approach led by national authorities and facilitated by civil society organizations, this response has ensured rapid and effective assistance. Monthly reviews of the CERF project's implementation have guaranteed adaptability and responsiveness to evolving needs.

United Nations agencies, in collaboration with the Government of Vanuatu and Civil Society, supported coordination efforts to address the immediate aftermath of consecutive cyclones. This collaborative vision integrated humanitarian support with government priorities, particularly in areas where capacity gaps existed, such as WASH, shelter, and agriculture. The UN and IASC's involvement demonstrated tangible benefits, including continued international support, bolstering localization efforts, and signalling to other donors to contribute.

Moreover, CERF funding facilitated a seamless transition from humanitarian response to early recovery, ensuring a cohesive link between activities. By prioritizing protection, disability, gender, and accountability to affected populations, the response aimed for a holistic and inclusive approach, supported by close coordination with relevant stakeholders.

CERF's Added Value:

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

Yes

Partially

No

While CERF funds contributed to the fast delivery of assistance, particularly through prepositioned relief supplies and replenishing stocks, they were not the primary initial action, as noted in the response from UNICEF. However, they significantly enhanced the rapid response efforts. Particularly for FAO CERF supported the fast delivery of high-quality seeds including broccoli, bok choy, carrot, capsicum, cucumber, lettuce, watermelon, and tomato to communities that were not receiving shipment of goods and other food stocks had been depleted.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds helped respond to time-critical needs by enabling a rapid response and supporting efforts to address urgent humanitarian needs, as indicated by the responses from FAO, IOM, and UNICEF.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds contributed to improving coordination among the humanitarian community, particularly through initiatives such as supporting Information Management (IM) and fostering collaboration among multiple agencies, as highlighted in the responses from IOM and UNICEF.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

While CERF funds may have partially contributed to improving resource mobilization from other sources, particularly by demonstrating effective mobilization strategies, as mentioned in the response from UNICEF, this aspect was not explicitly highlighted in the responses from IOM.

Upon receiving CERF's appropriation notice, FAO allocated an additional USD 400,000 to extend support to beneficiaries beyond those covered in the initial proposal. This enabled immediate agricultural and food security assistance, alongside the piloting of FAO's inaugural cash-transfer project. Furthermore, FAO explored avenues to enhance Vanuatu's disaster resilience by studying local food banks and potential engagement in anticipatory action, aligning with CERF's growing interest in cash and voucher assistance (CVA).

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

In this allocation, addressing the ERC's underfunded priority areas was a central focus, with particular emphasis on support for women and girls, inclusive programs targeting disabled individuals, and aspects of protection.

Among these areas, support for women and girls emerged as requiring the most urgent funding, given the pressing need to tackle gender-based violence (GBV), and reproductive health challenges, and empower women and girls in crisis contexts. UNICEF's integrated response plan prioritized the protection and prevention of GBV, ensuring safe distribution practices, promoting menstrual hygiene management, and capturing community norms to inform the response. CERF played a crucial role in advancing collective efforts in these areas by enabling agencies like UNICEF to integrate protection, gender, and inclusion principles into their response plans. This facilitated targeted interventions and ensured the safety and dignity of women and girls during distributions and community engagement activities.

However, challenges persisted, hindering the advancement of these priority areas. FAO encountered difficulties in targeting individuals with disabilities and gender minorities due to low self-identification rates. Despite exceeding planned numbers, FAO recognized the ongoing challenge of effectively reaching these marginalized groups, highlighting the need for improved targeting strategies and increased awareness.

Similarly, IOM faced challenges in mitigating the impact of GBV within project sites, despite deliberate efforts to address the specific needs of women, girls, men, and boys. Gender balance policies were implemented to ensure diverse team compositions and inclusive outreach strategies, yet the persistence of GBV underscored the need for comprehensive and sustained interventions.

Overall, while significant strides were made in addressing underfunded priority areas, ongoing challenges in targeting marginalized groups and mitigating GBV highlight the need for continued investment, capacity-building, and collaboration to bring about lasting change in humanitarian response efforts.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	21,143,291
CERF	1,703,281
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	1,703,281

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

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

FAO	23-RR-FAO-003	Food Security - Agriculture	500,000
IOM	23-RR-IOM-008	Shelter and Non-Food Items	395,000
IOM	23-RR-IOM-008	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	105,000
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	703,281
Total			1,703,281

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	1,332,522
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	155,855
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	123,012
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	65,101
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	26,791
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	370,759
Total	1,703,281

* 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:

Tropical cyclones Judy and Kevin, both Category 4, made landfall over Vanuatu on 1 and 3 March, respectively. A local state of emergency was declared on the 2 March, which was extended to the entire country on 5 March. Approximately 250,000 people, or 80% of the population, were affected by the cyclones. Some 25,000 households have damaged or destroyed homes in Tafea and Shefa provinces alone. Up to 150,000 people need water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support in the most affected areas. There are approximately 23,000 children under five years and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women in the most affected areas. Priority needs include cash and voucher assistance, livelihoods restoration, WASH and shelter.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator on 15 March allocated \$1.7 million from CERF's rapid response window for life-saving humanitarian action. The country team aims to focus on response activities for 45,000 people including emergency shelters, support to evacuation shelters, clean water, sanitation and WASH facilities in schools and health facilities, and emergency livelihood support for subsistence farmers. Protection will be mainstreamed with technical support and complementary funding. The country team's priorities are to 1) provide timely life-saving assistance to most-affected people, 2) support restoration of livelihoods and self-reliance and 3) re-establish and strengthen basic services across all affected areas. With CERF funding, UN agencies and their partners are assisting 57,459 people, including 15,361 women, 15,471 men, 26,627 children, and 1,034 people with disabilities in Camp Coordination/Camp Management, Food and Agriculture, Shelter/NFIs, and WASH sectors.

People Directly Reached:

Among the three grant-receiving agencies, UNICEF successfully reached its intended beneficiaries, achieving an additional 84% reach. However, both FAO and IOM fell short of their planned targets.

For IOM, the estimated planned numbers relied on census data, but the actual beneficiaries reached underscored the success of the selection and distribution process. Targeting efforts were directed towards vulnerabilities and non-traditional family structures. IOM activities were conducted from April through September 2023 in underserved communities in the Shepherd Islands, Epi, and South Tanna, resulting in a higher proportion of women and children reached compared to men and adults in beneficiary households.

Regarding FAO, the overall number of beneficiaries was reduced due to a realization that the project design did not account for double-counting. Specifically, livestock beneficiaries also benefited from agriculture activities, leading to adjustments in the distribution of seeds, tools, livestock materials, and training information. Consequently, the total number of beneficiaries was revised to 19,325, rather than the initially reported 22,455. These changes were identified after the conclusion of the CERF project, preventing the possibility of consultation for document amendments.

Regarding People with Disabilities (PwD), IOM and UNICEF reached the planned beneficiaries while FAO had a slight shortfall.

For FAO, targeting individuals with disabilities and gender minorities posed challenges in Vanuatu due to limited self-identification. Efforts included supporting people with disabilities through backyard gardens and seed distribution, particularly those with mobility challenges. The project attempted to target 1,349 people with disabilities, but distribution lists only highlighted 1,191. Discussions with Area Councils and Administrators are ongoing to improve future targeting.

UNICEF prioritized WASH services for PwDs, aiming to restore dignity and improve mental and physical health. The WASH cluster ensured adequate services for households with PwDs, providing access to clean water and ceramic filters. Distribution criteria included vulnerable households with elderly and disabled individuals, with portable latrines installed in some areas.

Similarly, IOM adopted an inclusive approach, prioritizing individuals in vulnerable situations, including women-headed households and persons with disabilities, throughout project activities. PwDs were given particular attention, ensuring their needs were addressed during verification assessments, distributions, and post-distribution monitoring.

People Indirectly Reached:

Indirectly, FAO's project benefitted approximately 33,237 people as direct beneficiaries were able to distribute harvested crops and healthy livestock to neighbouring communities, particularly in Port Vila, where local produce was scarce and costly.

For IOM, the targeted displaced persons living in specific sites are connected to and indirectly affect host community populations. Considering the 2020 census data, which indicates a total household population of 13,395 individuals in the

response area councils, including 6,724 males and 6,670 females, it's evident that these populations could benefit indirectly from the project's interventions.

Furthermore, the dissemination of shelter awareness materials reached over 5,000 individuals through the distribution of 10,000 printed copies to communities within the targeted area councils.

Similarly, UNICEF's WASH cluster assistance indirectly benefitted over 10,000 people, including communities within healthcare facility catchment zones. These individuals benefitted from rehabilitated or improved WASH infrastructure and community awareness campaigns disseminated through various channels such as social media, printed materials, and SMS.

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
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	838	856	526	537	2,757	649	561	699	707	2,616
Food Security - Agriculture	6,849	6,979	4,288	4,369	22,485	5,887	5,998	3,685	3,755	19,325
Shelter and Non-Food Items	839	856	526	539	2,760	649	561	699	707	2,616
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	20,000	9,175	9,174	9,174	9,173	36,696

* 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	552	827
Internally displaced people	2,757	6,149
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	45,053	54,277
Total	48,362	61,253

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

Sex & Age	Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	12,929	16,360	623	719
Men	13,022	16,294	631	679
Girls	10,860	14,257	465	662
Boys	11,551	14,342	470	636
Total	48,362	61,253	2,189	2,693

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 23-RR-FAO-003

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Vanuatu
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	23-RR-FAO-003
Project title:	Supporting the immediate restoration of food security, agriculture and livelihoods across Vanuatu from twin Tropical Cyclones Judy & Kevin		
Start date:	03/04/2023	End date:	02/10/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 900,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 90,000
	Government Partners		US\$ 50,000
	International NGOs		US\$ 40,000
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

This project revived 19,325 people's food security through immediate seed distribution, distribution of agricultural kits, and livestock feed and fencing. Through this project:

- 19,325 people (3,865 households) directly benefited from seed kits.
 - o Of the above total number of beneficiaries, 10,500 (2,100 households) also received tool kits – 700 households received shade cloth, yam spades, and rakes, 700 households received shade cloth, bush knives, and shovels, and another 700 households received shade cloth, pruning shears, and buckets.
 - o 2,944 beneficiaries, or 588 households, also directly benefited from livestock fencing and feed.
- 130 local government organizations received land-clearing equipment to restore access to gardens.

After TCs Judy and Kevin made landfall in Vanuatu, FAO worked to secure seeds and was able to distribute them six weeks after the cyclones made landfall. Through CERF, FAO was able to distribute seeds to 19,325 direct beneficiaries rapidly following the cyclones. This activity was critical as communities like Futuna and Aniwa, small and highly remote islands, were reporting food shortages in the stores and were pleading for ships to deliver goods to them. The Post Distribution Monitoring highlighted that these communities

benefited greatly from the seed distributions and communities circulated vegetables and fruits, rather than selling them, as they had no other options.

Another key success of this project included the promotion of backyard gardens on the remote island of Erromango by Live and Learn Vanuatu (LLV). Most communities plant gardens an average of 2 kilometres away. LLV established model backyard gardens and found many community members replicating the models. This especially benefitted women with young children, pregnant women, and people with disabilities, allowing them to access nutritional ingredients outside of their doorsteps. Additionally, though delayed, this project also empowered livestock owners to recover their livelihoods by providing fencing, reducing the destruction of local gardens by roaming livestock.

Though the successes were remarkable, this project has sparked many discussions within FAO in best practices to engage in emergency response at the agency level. Delays in procurement, internal procedures requiring international procurement, delays in shipping and a lack of local technical experts were some of the main challenges surrounding this project.

3. Changes and Amendments

There were key challenges associated with this project that have been reviewed by FAO and improvements are being internalized in procedures at the subregional level. Mobilizing staff and surge support can enable future improved responses as recruitment and contract breaks negatively affected service delivery. FAO will be placing a full-time staff position in the Pacific to ensure mandatory contract breaks do not hinder project delivery. The limited staff capacity produced challenges in identification of local available supplies which led to an international tendering process that resulted in procurement from overseas and delays in shipment.

The overall number of beneficiaries was reduced while the number of beneficiaries under Output 1.1 was increased as the project design did not account for double-counting as, through project implementation, livestock beneficiaries also benefitted from agriculture activities. Seeds, tools, livestock materials and training information were distributed to an overall 19,325 beneficiaries, and not 22,455 beneficiaries. These changes were realized only after the CERF project end date, therefore consultation on changes could not amend the project document.

Finally, FAO is returning an approximate 60,269 USD in funds to CERF as funds that looked to be committed were, in fact, not. Key staff turnover resulted in loss of knowledge regarding one procurement request. Again, FAO is working to ensure human resources are available for the full duration of future emergency projects.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	6,849	6,979	4,288	4,369	22,485	5,887	5,998	3,685	3,755	19,325
Total	6,849	6,979	4,288	4,369	22,485	5,887	5,998	3,685	3,755	19,325
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	411	419	257	262	1,349	319	290	304	278	1,191

* 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

33,237 people indirectly benefitted from the project as those who directly benefitted were able to send harvested crops and healthy livestock to surrounding communities, particularly to the capital city of Port Vila, where local crops were in short supply and very expensive.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Households affected by Cyclones Judy and Kevin have improved food and nutrition security through restoration of productive assets and capacity.			
Output 1	22,455 beneficiaries have new or recovered agricultural productive assets across rural Efate and Tafea Province including Aniwa, Futuna, Erromango and West Tanna			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Ag.1 Number of people receiving agricultural inputs (horticultural seeds and agricultural tools)	14,755	19,325	Beneficiary lists, Post-Distribution Monitoring, Implementing partner reports
Indicator 1.2	Ag.6 Number of people receiving training on agricultural skills, practices and/or technologies (safe handling of foods)	6,700	19,325	Beneficiary lists, Post-Distribution Monitoring, Implementing partner reports
Indicator 1.3	Number of beneficiaries harvesting crops in 3 months	6,700	0	Beneficiary lists, Post-Distribution Monitoring, Implementing partner reports
Indicator 1.4	Number of beneficiaries are women, children, youth, and other persons from vulnerable groups	12,486	13,327	Beneficiary lists double-checked against population data sets provided by Area Administrators
Indicator 1.5	Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance and services in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	65	43	Post Distribution Monitoring
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The total number of targeted beneficiaries under Output 1 was meant to be 22,455, however, through project implementation, it was found there was double counting in the project design. Seeds and training information were distributed on a blanket basis to 19,325 beneficiaries, and not 22,455 beneficiaries. Under Indicator 1.3, seeds were distributed 6 weeks after the project implementation and therefore not yield crops within the first 3 months of the project cycle. Under Indicator 1.5, only 43% of those surveyed in Post Distribution Monitoring stated that they were able to access the assistance services as delays in procurement resulted in some goods being delivered late.		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement of horticultural seeds, tools, and critical cooking kits for distribution	FAO
Activity 1.2	Develop a beneficiary list, distribution plan and logistical arrangements	FAO, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Live and Learn Vanuatu (LLV)
Activity 1.3	Distribute inputs to beneficiaries	DARD, LLV
Activity 1.4	Develop monitoring and evaluation framework	FAO
Activity 1.5	Conduct monitoring of beneficiary sample population	FAO
Activity 1.6	Post-distribution monitoring and reporting	FAO, DARD, LLV

Output 2 1,250 direct beneficiaries with strengthened and restored livestock capacities

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

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (livestock fencing)	600	588	Beneficiary Lists
Indicator 2.2	Ag.6 Number of people receiving training on agricultural skills, practices and/or technologies (best practices in livestock rearing in times of emergencies)	1,250	588	Beneficiary Lists
Indicator 2.3	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed)	1,250	588	Beneficiary Lists
Indicator 2.4	Ag.5 Quantity of animal feed distributed in MT	15	15	Beneficiary Lists
Indicator 2.5	Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance and services in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	65	43	Beneficiary Lists, Post Distribution Monitoring

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Delays in the procuring of goods and arrival into Vanuatu led to a changing emergency context. Many of the originally planned beneficiaries had already recovered their livestock fencing and feed needs either through family support in overseas seasonal workers programmes or through support from other aid organizations. Through consultations with the Department of Livestock (DoL), it was decided that the target beneficiaries would be reduced from 1,250 to 588 key livestock owners that DoL works closely with. This also ensured that the goods delivered were utilized well with proper training. Goods were distributed after the project end date and therefore did not allow time for consultation with CERF for reprogramming.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Design of locally-adapted chicken coops and pig pens	FAO
Activity 2.2	Procurement of livestock fencing materials and emergency livestock feed	FAO, Department of Livestock (DoL)

Activity 2.3	Development of a beneficiary list	FAO, DoL
Activity 2.4	Distribution of livestock fencing materials and emergency livestock feed	DoL
Activity 2.5	Trainings provided on best practices in livestock rearing, especially in emergencies	DoL
Activity 2.6	Monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed	DoL
Activity 2.7	Post-distribution monitoring and reporting	FAO

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)²:

This intervention utilized existing resources and infrastructure such as the Area Councils and Provincial Emergency Operations Centres (PEOC) to ensure equality and non-discrimination, participation inclusion and accountability were threaded throughout all project activities. Area Councils are run by the government but are housed within communities, ensuring close ties and accountability to local leaders. As the coordinating body for the disaster response, the government were a partner in targeting beneficiaries and ensuring no duplications or gaps in distributions and activities.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

As FAO and implementing partners worked through established community service agencies such as the Provincial Emergency Operations Centers, Area Councils, and Ministry extension officers, there were always community members available to discuss feedback and complaints. The Post Distribution Monitoring offered a strong opportunity for beneficiaries to provide positive feedback to FAO as well.

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

All distributions have been conducted in public spaces with government emergency staff present. Backyard gardens and the distribution of seeds that can be planted near the home reduce risks of sexual exploitation and abuse as populations more likely to be assaulted now have less distance to travel to get to their gardens.

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

Most of the beneficiaries of this project were women and children with a total of 13,327. Targeting of people with disabilities and gender minorities is a continuous challenge in Vanuatu as there are very few people with disabilities who self-identify as such as even fewer who identify as gender minorities. This project attempted to target 1,349 people with disabilities, but distribution lists only highlighted 1,191.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

As discussed above, backyard gardens and distribution of seeds supported people with disabilities, especially those who struggle with mobility. Also referenced above, the targeted number of beneficiaries who are people with disabilities was lower than expected. Discussions with Area Councils and Area Administrators is ongoing to better highlight PwD in future responses.

f. Protection:

All distributions and activities were conducted through the Provincial Emergency Operations Centres (PEOCs), adhering to their expertise as the people most familiar with the local communities.

² 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](#).

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.	[Fill in]

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.

[Fill in]

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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Restoring Vanuatu's agriculture sector: FAO delivers tangible results breathing life into Tongoa Island's agricultural landscape	https://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/news-archive/detail-news/en/c/1643149/

3.2 Project Report 23-RR-IOM-008

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Vanuatu
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Camp Coordination and Camp Management	CERF project code:	23-RR-IOM-008
Project title:	Emergency response to Cyclone-Affected Populations in Vanuatu with lifesaving Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI)		
Start date:	06/04/2023	End date:	05/10/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,844,960
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 150,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ \$0
	Government Partners		US\$ \$0
	International NGOs		US\$ \$0
	National NGOs		US\$ \$0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ \$0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, IOM provided emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) assistance to improve the living conditions of cyclone-affected communities to 617 households: inclusive of 2,616 people, including 561 men, 649 women, 707 boys, 699 girls, and 73 persons with disabilities. These activities commenced from April through September 2023 in the underserved communities in the Shepherd Islands, Epi and South Tanna. The project directly and indirectly assisted a total of 13,395 individuals in two provinces of SHEFA and TAFEA through S/NFI assistance. As per the post-distribution monitoring results, the project was successful in supporting the most vulnerable displaced populations in the targeted areas for emergency shelter assistance, particularly the elderly, persons with disabilities, single-headed and women-headed households, widow(er)s and others.

Through this project, IOM additionally provided tracking displacement data and displacement reports through the DECM Cluster, identifying and referring gaps in service provision for displaced persons on Efate Island to 6 evacuation centres and conducted 8 community displacement tracking surveys to affected communities across Efate and immediate offshore islands.

3. Changes and Amendments

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management									
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	838	856	526	537	2,757	649	561	699	707	2,616
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
Total	838	856	526	537	2,757	649	561	699	707	2,616
People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total										
	12	12	8	8	40	29	25	11	8	73
Sector/cluster	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	168	171	105	108	552	197	176	211	243	827
Internally displaced people	168	171	105	108	552	414	351	480	453	1,698
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	503	514	316	323	1,656	38	34	8	11	91
Total	839	856	526	539	2,760	649	561	699	707	2,616
People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total										
	12	12	8	8	40	29	25	8	11	73

* 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 targeted displaced persons (2,616) living in the sites are in contact with and indirectly related to host community populations. Rural communities and societies often care for their members and so this implies that the indirect beneficiaries are not only limited to the recipients' families but the community members as well. According to a 2020 census in Vanuatu, the total household population in the response area councils is 2,756 Households with **13,395 individuals** of which 6,724 are males and 6,670 females. These populations could indirectly benefit from this project.

The dissemination of shelter awareness materials has reached over 5,000 individuals as 10,000 copies were printed and distributed to communities within the targeted area councils.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Improve the living conditions of cyclone-affected populations through provision of S/NFI, monitoring of displaced populations and assistance to evacuation centres in the target provinces.				
Output 1	Cyclone affected households are provided with S/NFI kits.				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	SN.1b Number of in-kind shelter kits distributed	600	617	Beneficiary Distribution Data	
Indicator 1.2	SN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind shelter assistance (disaggregated by sex, age and disability)	2,760	5,305	Beneficiary Distribution Data	
Indicator 1.3	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	2,760	2,616	Beneficiary Distribution Data	
Indicator 1.4	AP.4b Percentage of affected people who state that the assistance, services and/or protection provided correspond with their needs (satisfied with the S/NFI assistance provided & data disaggregated by sex, age and disability)	70	100	Beneficiary Distribution Data	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The beneficiary reached could be more than what is reported as many beneficiary household members were participating in labour mobility programs and inter-island migration, and they may be under-reported. did not reach the planned beneficiaries. The estimated planned numbers were dependent on census data, but the actual beneficiaries reached demonstrate the success of the selection and distribution process. Targeting was focused on vulnerabilities and non-traditional family structures. IOM activities commenced from April through September 2023 in the underserved communities in the Shepherd Islands, Epi and South Tanna as mentioned above. Thus, more women than men were reached and more children than adults were in the beneficiary households.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Procure the S/NFI kits and dispatch to target areas.	Completed by 4 September 2023			
Activity 1.2	Distribute the S/NFI kits to identified beneficiary households.	Completed by 11 September 2023			

Activity 1.3	Conduct S/NFI Post Distribution Monitoring among sampled recipient households.	Completed by October 2023		
Output 2	Data and evidence on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of cyclone-affected populations is available to enable decision makers and responders to provide these populations with better life saving assistance.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of field data collection missions conducted with the government and/or partners.	6	8	Beneficiary Verification Assessment, DTM, Distribution Data and PDM survey
Indicator 2.2	Number of consolidated reports produced and disseminated that capture the needs of the affected population including the particularly vulnerable groups	3	3	Beneficiary Verification Report, Distribution Report, PDM Report, DTM Report is in progress
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Conduct displacement tracking data collection in identified locations according to DECM form and NDMO processes.	Completed by 30 th September 2023		
Activity 2.2	Produce reports covering data on the displacement situation.	Completed October 2023		
Activity 2.3	Dissemination of reports and information sharing for government and other humanitarian partners.	On final publication		
Output 3	Affected populations receive assistance informed through coordination with the Displacement and Evacuation Centre Management cluster.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	CM.1 Number of displacement sites supported with appropriate site management services (assistance and referrals)	10	10	TC Lola/Judy DTM Response
Indicator 3.2	Number of Displacement and Evacuation Centre Management cluster meetings conducted.	6	6	TC Lola/Judy DTM Response
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Monitor population size and movements, including identifying and referring gaps in service provision, and advocating for partner response.	Activity completed		
Activity 3.2	Conduct monthly Displacement and Evacuation Centre Management cluster meetings.	Activity completed		
Activity 3.3	Provide technical assistance to the Displacement and Evacuation Centre Management cluster to extend assistance to the affected population and improve	Activity completed		

coordination at community/CDCCC, Area Council and Provincial level.

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

IOM maintained an open communication platform with the Area Administrators and Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee (CDCCC) members to ensure communities remain informed on key components of implementation, ensuring beneficiary selection criteria is thoroughly explained and reviewed with community members to ensure that the process is transparent, well understood and accepted by the community. Prior to S-NFI distribution, the IOM provided a pre-distribution community brief to CDCCC leaders and community members, with information tailored for segments of population with protection concerns, including clarification on the content of each kit and their intended use.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

A complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) was established to enable the community to provide feedback during distribution and attend to the needs of most vulnerable members (considering gender, age, disability, and diversity dynamics) of the community at final distribution sites. A priority queue was established for older people, pregnant and lactating women, female headed households and people living with disabilities to reduce their waiting time during distribution. A detailed Post Distribution Monitoring was conducted across the project sites through key informant interviews and focus group discussions with dedicated sex and age disaggregated sessions, allowing project beneficiaries to assess quality of response, relevance, and its timeliness. IOM has maintained flexible and open communication with the beneficiaries to gather for the views and adapting to any changing needs of the affected populations in addressing the five commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations namely Leadership/Governance, Transparency, Feedback and Complaints, Participation, Design, Monitoring and Evaluation.

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

The project team required all implementation team members understood and signed the IOM code of conduct policy which stresses a zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prior to engaging in any implementation activity. All team members were also briefed on a SEA referral process to ensure they can report SEA allegations, concerns or suspicions or retaliation related to SEA through appropriate pathways.

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

The project team placed deliberate attention to the specific needs of women, girls, men, and boys, including the particularly older people targeted for greater involvement in the project. The project activities were conducted to mitigate the impact of GBV within the project site. The team adhered to a gender balance policy for its team composition in ensuring that staff and outreach teams were composed of both women and men.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The Project team has adopted an inclusive and person centered approach during the project activity implementation commencing from the Verification Assessments to S-NFI distributions, and the Post Distribution Monitoring, prioritizing of individuals in vulnerable situations such as women-headed households, persons with disabilities and older people for all interventions. PWDs are an important group in the society, and they have been prioritized within this process.

f. Protection:

The project team has ensured that the diverse needs, concerns, and priorities of all beneficiary groups are taken into consideration during project implementation. A 'Do No Harm Policy' is strictly adhere to during the implementation phase in ensuring integrity and reputation is maintained at all levels of engagement and that no harm is caused at all levels

g. Education:

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

There are 11 schools which were being used as Evacuation Centres for the displaced populations. The shelter cluster response efforts in providing the S-NFI Kits has ensure that the affected people voluntarily return their homes in a safe and dignified manner, and this allows for schooling activities to resume following the closure.

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.

[Fill in]

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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
IOM teams visited Epau community TC Judy-Kevin	FACEBOOK LINK
IOM Response on Tanna Island – TC Judy-Kevin	IOM VIDEO LINK
IOM Response on Epi and Shpeherd Islands– TC Judy-Kevin	IOM LINK

3.3 Project Report 23-RR-CEF-011

1. Project Information

Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Vanuatu
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	23-RR-CEF-011
Project title:	WASH Emergency Response TC Judy and Kevin		
Start date:	05/03/2023	End date:	04/09/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 703,281
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 703,281
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 703,281
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 280,759
	Government Partners		US\$ 105,855
	International NGOs		US\$ 83,012
National NGOs		US\$ 65,101	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 26,791	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners provided WASH services to the most needed communities. The CERF funds allowed urgent humanitarian assistance to the most needed people by supporting quick fixes and water trucking in affected communities benefitting 36,696 people. 4,000 hygiene kits were distributed benefitting 18,441 people, including the distribution of 4,000 tarpaulins to support families reconstructing sanitation facilities in the worst affected areas benefitting 23,216 people. The funds also enabled UNICEF to provide technical support to the Department of Water Resources (DoWR) to ensure effective coordination and information management. The dissemination of hygiene key messages through community awareness reached 16,457 people, and the kits included Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) materials which benefited 8,643 women and girls. The responses supported a total of 1,356 persons with disabilities reached through these WASH interventions. In all, the project assisted 36,696 people and contributed to maintaining WASH indicators within the SPHERE standards in Tafea and Shefa provinces between March and September 2023. These WASH interventions were critical to address outbreaks of diarrhoea and water-related diseases that arise because of direct consumption of contaminated water and poor access to WASH services.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
	Planned					Reached				
Category	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	200	200	300	300	1,000	459	459	459	458	1,835
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	3,800	3,800	5,700	5,700	19,000	8,716	8,715	8,715	8,715	34,861
Total	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	20,000	9,175	9,174	9,174	9,173	36,696
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	200	200	200	200	800	339	339	339	339	1,356

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Over 10,000 people indirectly benefitted from WASH cluster assistance including communities in the catchment zones of healthcare facilities whose WASH infrastructures were rehabilitated or improved. They also benefitted from community awareness campaigns on key WASH messages through social media, printed materials and SMS.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To provide emergency WASH support to 20,000 people affected by TC Judy and Kevin under the provinces of Shefa and Tafea in Vanuatu
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* 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.

Output 1	Ensure emergency water, sanitation and hygiene supplies are delivered to tropical cyclone-affected populations			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	20,000	36,696	Partners quarterly Progress report, WASH cluster 4Ws
Indicator 1.2	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (WASH kits and tarpaulins)	20,000	18,441	Partners quarterly Progress report, WASH cluster 4Ws
Indicator 1.3	WS.16b Number of WASH/hygiene kits distributed	4,000	4,000	Partners quarterly Progress report, WASH cluster 4Ws
Indicator 1.4	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	20,000	16,457	Partners quarterly Progress report, WASH cluster 4Ws
Indicator 1.5	SP.1b Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits	8,000	8,643	Partners quarterly Progress report, WASH cluster 4Ws
Explanation of output and indicators variance		<p>The result for indicator 1.1 significantly exceeds the target (183%) because most quick fixes were targeted for larger water systems that serve a big number of population (<1,000 people), especially in East Tanna under Tafea Province.</p> <p>The result for indicator 1.2 is slightly below the target (92%). The target was 4,000 households with an estimation of five people per household. However, during the response, the average household size was found to be about 4.6 (about eight per cent less than estimated). One of the reasons for some household sizes to have fewer members was due to the mobility of one or two household members travelling overseas for work.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4. does not meet the target (82%). This is due to the method of counting the beneficiaries whereby the real number of beneficiaries might be underestimated. The community awareness sessions were organised and the number of people attending the session was used to report back. There are cases whereby only one or two family members were attending, however the entire household would have benefited from this session. Furthermore, the intervention specifically targeted communities with diarrheal cases.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Distribution of water containers, water trucking and quick fixes to water systems	Department of Water Resources (DoWR); World Vision Vanuatu; ADRA Vanuatu		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of emergency WASH kits and tarpaulins	World Vision Vanuatu; ADRA Vanuatu; Vanuatu Red Cross Society		
Activity 1.3	Dissemination of critical hygiene messages	World Vision Vanuatu; ADRA Vanuatu; Vanuatu Red Cross Society		
Activity 1.4	Distribution of MHM pads	World Vision Vanuatu; ADRA Vanuatu; Vanuatu Red Cross Society		

7. Effective Programming
a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁴
The rapid needs assessment conducted in the affected areas included focus group discussions (FGDs) with women and girls and people with disabilities (PWD). UNICEF ensured that the results of the Protection Cluster assessment were presented in the WASH cluster. Assessment inputs were integrated not only into the project design but also into the government and WASH cluster. Implementing partners held consultations with the communities as a first step before implementation to get their views and suggestions and to encourage their participation in project activities. UNICEF carried out regular field monitoring missions seeking community feedback from water committees, community leaders, women, children, and PWD on the assistance provided. Findings from these monitoring missions were then discussed with implementing partners and used in improving the overall implementation.
b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms
The project activated existing community structures for feedback and complaints mechanisms as well as social media comments. World Vision and ADRA have a community network that maintains communications with leaders and members mainly through SMS. DoWR has a webpage comments section for complaints, but this will need to be highlighted more in future emergencies so more anonymous feedback can be received.
c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
PSEA risk assessment and supporting partners in improving the measures to prevent SEA are an integral part of UNICEF's approach. Partners World Vision, ADRA, and VRCS were already trained by UNICEF prior to the cyclone. UNICEF conducted mandatory PSEA assessment of all partners to ensure compliance and training of partners on UNICEF's harmonized cash transfers (HACT) etc. Prior to deployment, WASH Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) were briefed on PSEA and signed the National Code of Conduct to safeguard standards of behaviour in the field.
d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence
Protection, gender, and inclusion principles were integrated in the overall response plan to ensure protection and prevention of GBV amongst women and girls. For example, distributions were carried out during the day and in locations deemed safe for women and girls. Menstrual hygiene management was promoted through female FGDs during distribution of the dignity kits. Community norms and personal WASH preferences and practices were also captured in the FGDs and were used to inform the WASH response.
e. People with Disabilities (PwD)
The response ensured that WASH services were prioritized for PwDs to restore and promote their dignity and for better mental and physical health. The WASH cluster identified and provided adequate WASH services to households with PwD. These households received immediate access to clean water and were provided with ceramic filters. Criteria for WASH kit distribution to households included vulnerable household with elderly and people/children with disabilities. In some areas, portable latrines were also installed for vulnerable households.
f. Protection
The WASH cluster operated within the framework of the "Do no harm" mandate outlined in the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Act and in accordance with the SPHERE standards. Protection principles were integrated into response from the outset. For example, affected communities were consulted through the WASH Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) on their specific WASH needs to inform the response. To enhance inclusivity, the WASH cluster deployed Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) that were gender-balanced, fostering a comfortable environment for women and girls in engaging with WASH ERTs. Careful consideration was given to ensuring WASH products and services provided aligned with the preferences and needs of the affected population. Drawing on insights from the experience with TC Pam, the WASH cluster discouraged use of aqua tabs since most households exhibited limited or no preference for household chlorination. Instead, water filters were preferred. The DoWR installed water points in safer locations and at appropriate distances to mitigate the risk of GBV.
g. Education
With the addition of other funding sources, WASH Cluster partners played a key role in the recovery efforts. They conducted community training and awareness programmes on the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in 40 affected communities which included 20 schools and 20 Healthcare Facilities (HCFs). This initiative ensured proper usage and long-term sustainability of these facilities as the communities transitioned into the recovery phase.

⁴ 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](#).

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)				
Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?				
Planned		Achieved		Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No		No		N/A
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
N/A				
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\$ [0]	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Unrestricted
N/A	N/A	US\$ [0]	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Unrestricted
N/A	N/A	US\$ [0]	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities	
Title	Weblink
Hygiene kit distribution by VRCS and ADRA	https://www.facebook.com/unicfpacific/photos/pb.100064755878490.-2207520000/10161121265060039/?type=3 https://www.facebook.com/unicfpacific/photos/pb.100064755878490.-2207520000/10161004529365039/?type=3
Emergency Water Trucking by DOWR	https://www.facebook.com/unicfpacific/photos/a.484415085038/10161012837335039/
Hygiene promotion by World Vision	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=717892850381840&set=pcb.717894677048324

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
23-RR-CEF-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$105,855
23-RR-CEF-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$83,012
23-RR-CEF-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$65,101
23-RR-CEF-011	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RedC	\$26,791
23-RR-FAO-003	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$50,000
23-RR-FAO-003	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$40,000