



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

# **RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT 2012 ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS PARAGUAY**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Ms. Cecilia Ugaz**

## PART 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

### I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING

TABLE 1: COUNTRY SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (US\$)		
<b>Breakdown of total response funding received by source</b>	CERF	2,577,014
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	0
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	1,553,680
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,130,694</b>
<b>Breakdown of CERF funds received by window and emergency</b>	<b>Underfunded Emergencies</b>	
	<i>First Round</i>	0
	<i>Second Round</i>	0
	<b>Rapid Response</b>	
	Floods	2,577,014

### II. REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

<p>a. Please confirm that the RC/HC Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The final version of the RC/HC Report was shared for review with the GOP, implementing NGOs and other humanitarian stakeholders.</p>
---

## PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – FLOODS (RAPID RESPONSE 2012)

### I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
<i>Total amount required for the humanitarian response:</i>		20,750,000
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	CERF	2,577,014
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	100,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,677,014</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY AGENCY (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 17 July 2012			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Amount</b>
UNICEF	12-CEF-083	Water and Sanitation	299,975
UNICEF	12-CEF-084	Education	100,002
FAO	12-FAO-029	Agriculture	502,534
UNDP	12-UDP-008	Shelter and Non-Food Items	299,988
WFP	12-WFP-052	Food	1,197,002
WHO	12-WHO-048	Health	177,513
Sub-total CERF Allocation			<b>2,577,014</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,577,014</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
<b>Type of Implementation Modality</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,619,181.26
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	957,832.74 <sup>1</sup>
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,577,014</b>

Between April and June 2012, el Chaco -- a vast region of 246,925 sq km, characterized by low population density, scarce State presence and an insufficient and/or poor road infrastructure -- was affected by heavy rains. This situation, aggravated by the fact the Chaco is mostly made of great plains with soils characterized by their low absorption capacity, resulted in heavy flooding, damage and closure of the road infrastructure, isolation of communities, damage to crops and effects on the health and education sectors due to the level of the waters and the decline in temperatures during the fall season. Approximately 16,000 families were affected.

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Annex 3 for further details.

In response to this emergency, on 9 April, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) declared state of departmental emergency in the Chaco for a period of three months, until 17 July 2012. The decree allowed the mobilization of extraordinary resources and designated the Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional (SEN) responsible for the management of the crisis. The GOP did not officially request international assistance, but welcomed it.

Following up on the results of a field assessment undertaken at the end of April by OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and national and local authorities, several members of the UNCT, in close coordination with the SEN, decided to join forces in order to complement the humanitarian response that was being carried out by the State and other humanitarian actors in the Chaco. This initial financial and technical assistance that exceeded US\$1,500,000 was financed with funds from the agencies' respective regular programmes (UNDP \$160,000; UNICEF \$400,000; WFP \$840,880; WHO \$162,228) in order to address the most urgent needs for water, sanitation and hygiene, food items, education, recovery of livelihoods and food security in some of the most affected communities.

Later on, in response to a request of the RC and in order to ensure a proper follow-up and assess the evolving situation, a joint OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC mission was deployed at the beginning of July in order to carry out a second field assessment with FAO, MapAction, OCHA, Oxfam, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and national and local authorities in most of the affected communities. As a result of the report of this mission, it was clear for the UNCT that further humanitarian assistance was urgently needed for the affected communities. Given that it had run out of funds, the UNCT decided to submit a request for CERF funding, which was prepared by cluster lead agencies FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (in coordination with UNFPA) with OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC technical support and in close coordination with the GOP (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (MEC), Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social (MSPyBS) and SEN) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Cruz Roja Paraguaya (CRP) and Intermon Oxfam. The request was for \$2,577,014 for humanitarian and life-sustaining activities addressing the most urgent needs and prioritized the following sectors: food, WASH, emergency agriculture, health, and education.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The description of the geographical areas of implementation of the CERF-sponsored activities and the humanitarian needs in response to the emergency were determined by intense consultations between ADRA, COOPI, CRP, FAO, GOP, Intermón Oxfam, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

FAO conducted a joint damage assessment with other stakeholders including representatives from the MAG, departmental governments, municipalities and implementing partners (COOPI and OXFAM), based on the targeting of affected families. The FAO agriculture project was implemented in 136 villages in the departments of Presidente Hayes, Boquerón and Alto Paraguay, providing relief and response support to 7,669 families.

The results of the damage assessment indicated:

- limited access to traditional/ancestral foods (hunting and gathering of wild fruits) due to death and migration of animals, deterioration of vegetation and wild food plants
- considerable loss of subsistence crops, cash-crops and livestock (beans, corn, sweet potato, pumpkin, melon, watermelon, sesame, poultry and goats)
- little or no capacity and/or practices in food storage and seed conservation
- severe loss of the economic-productive activities, reduction of off-farm employment opportunities and limited access to markets
- 50 per cent of the families with children under age 5, with insufficient earnings and little access to adequate food.

Based on this damage assessment, a total of 7,669 families were targeted (approximately 37,245 affected persons) through:

- reactivation of the food production capacity of families affected by flooding;
- ensuring food security and nutrition of the family;
- ensuring adequate food consumption, promoting early recovery of livelihoods through food production; and
- prevention in the deterioration of the nutritional status of children under five years, pregnant women and the elderly.

Jointly with Cruz Roja Paraguaya (CRP), UNDP identified through a damage assessment, an urgent need to provide assistance to 910 indigenous and rural families; that is 3,950 individuals, which lived in 18 communities in the Department of Boquerón. 2,014 of these beneficiaries were women and 593 were children under age 5. All of them had been seriously affected by floods caused by the Pilcomayo River. The most affected indigenous communities lived in isolated rural areas near the Pilcomayo River: Yishinachat, Quenjaclói, San Agustín Barrio Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, San Agustín, Barrio San José, San Agustín Nivaclé, San Agustín Manjui, María Auxiliadora, La Laguna, Cristo Rey, La Represa, La Dorada, La Pava, Tuscal, Margariño, Mistolar, Campo Golondrina, El Solitario, of the District of Mariscal Estigarribia. The prioritized humanitarian needs were supply of non- food items, such as blankets and

folding beds, in order to help community members face the incoming cold season. Since most had lost their belongings during the floods, the priority took into account that individuals would have to sleep on the floor, exposing themselves to the cold and humid sand, risking their health and lives. Metal sheets were also provided to the families affected by flooding and ground saturation, and urgently needed to recuperate their houses. Specifically, they needed to get new ceilings that could also help them to collect rain water during the drought season.

UNICEF's water and sanitation project was implemented in the Department of Presidente Hayes in the Districts of Puerto Pinasco, Villa Hayes, Teniente Irala Fernández and General Bruguez, for 2,500 families of the Angaité, Sanapaná y Enxet Sur peoples, benefiting mainly women and children. The prioritized humanitarian needs were kits for purifying drinking water at the point of consumption, rehabilitation of existing water systems (improved roofs, gutters and drainpipes, and windmills) which reduced the distance between the water sources and households, allowing women and girls to improve the use of their time in more productive activities and reducing energy consumption in fetching water, rehabilitation of latrines and adequate places for trash disposal, provision and distribution of hygiene kits, awareness-raising and critical technical assistance for water management and critical awareness-raising for hygiene and trash disposal.

UNICEF's education project was implemented in the Departments of Presidente Hayes and Boquerón. The beneficiaries were 2,000 children and adolescents, 50 schools in indigenous communities, and 100 teachers. The prioritized humanitarian needs within the first two execution months were educational materials; didactic-learning materials; recreational equipment; kitchen equipments for the school snack; training on how to help students to better adapt to the new environment; training in how to prevent sexual violence; and other phenomena deriving from the new social factors.

WFP carried out an in-depth Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in October 2012 to establish the food security and nutrition situation of the affected families and to provide baseline information. Key findings from the EFSA showed that over 50 per cent of households were severely or moderately food-insecure, one third of the population had no food reserves and another third only had reserves for one week, and almost 75 percent of households had poor income sources limiting their access to food. Acute malnutrition of children under age 5 was within national averages. However, the high prevalence of anaemia and micro-nutrient deficiencies indicated that the children from flood-affected families were vulnerable to malnutrition due to poor diets. The assessment also showed that 50 per cent of families with children under age 2 could not feed their children properly due to insufficient income and access to adequate foods. Based on this assessment, WFP decided to extend its emergency operation until June 2013, focusing on 35,000 affected people, and changing its response strategy by (i) ensuring adequate food consumption while promoting the early recovery of the livelihoods through food-for-assets; (ii) preventing the deterioration of the nutritional status of children under age 5, and pregnant and lactating women through supplementary feeding; and (iii) providing technical assistance to the Government to improve its emergency preparedness and response capacities.

WHO's health project was implemented in four districts of the Department de President Hayes: Tte. Irala Fernandez, Tte. Esteban Martinez, Villa Hayes and Puerto Pinasco. The project targeted 22,604 individuals from 84 villages from the four districts (the original programme established 30 villages from two districts), belonging to six Unidades de Salud Familiar (USF), or family health units: Teniente Irala Fernández, Rio Verde, La Patria, Misión Escalante and two villages from Concepcion (Puerto Colon y Karaja Vuelta). The prioritized humanitarian needs were medical consultations, especially for children and pregnant women, prevention and primary health, and vaccination programme in these vulnerable groups. Additionally, Papanicolau, breast exams, uptake of pregnant women at risk and health monitoring actions took place.

### **III. CERF PROCESS**

The successful CERF application was the result of the following initiatives carried out by ADRA, COOPI, CRP, FAO, GOP, Intermon Oxfam, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

The CERF application was based on the request of the RC and the UNCT in Paraguay to provide an urgent response funds to address the most serious needs of the affected population in the Chaco region.

The request was sustained by the joint multi-sectorial assessment, conducted by the OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC team on 5 and 6 July 2012. This assessment allowed the identification of sectorial priorities and vulnerable groups to be urgently assisted with CERF funds.

The formulation of the request, the planning of activities, and the implementation of CERF funds promoted the sectorial approach for the planning of actions and effective implementation, avoiding duplication, and maximizing resources. The impact of the response has promoted and ensured inter-sectorial coordination and the execution of resources complementary to the CERF. The CERF request has strengthened the work of the UNCT in Paraguay, promoting capabilities, partnerships, and effective implementation.

Intermón Oxfam was part of the multidisciplinary NEM and the OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC Team that carried out the following activities:

- The terrain and access were evaluated.
- The initial evaluation, nearness to communities, survey of partners and actors, support for the National Emergency Secretariat were evaluated and certified.
- Visit by Intermón Oxfam experts in livelihoods, water, WASH, and vulnerability mapping.
  - The affected communities in Bajo Chaco were mapped out, defining and prioritizing those with the greatest vulnerability in terms of water, hygiene and sanitation, livelihoods and food needs. The mapping indicated that the communities east of the Trans-Chaco route (Asunción-to-Filadelfia) between kilometres 192 and 340 were the ones with the greatest conditions of vulnerability, due mainly to difficulty of access. They were located in the low lands (all the water from the upper basin had washed down), were flood-prone and had clayey soils (difficult, slows the filtration of water) around the paleocauses and channels of the tributaries of the Pilcomayo river.
  - Intermón Oxfam and PCI worked in 53 villages with 2,500 families in the Department of Presidente Hayes, in the areas of water, hygiene and sanitation, with the aim of preventing morbid-mortality from consumption of contaminated water.

After the joint evaluation, coordinated by the OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC mission, with participation of SEN, central and local authorities, implementing partners, communities, and UNCT members, an updated humanitarian view was established. A report was sent to both national authorities and the country UNCT. This document served as crucial input that clearly identified the seriousness of the humanitarian situation on which the UNCT based its decision to file a CERF request.

The projects prioritization was based on the analysis of the critical scenarios that affected various sectors and, six sectors were prioritized: food safety and nutrition, agriculture and livelihoods, water sanitation and hygiene, health and non-food items and fast recovery.

Based on data collected by UNDAC mission, a detailed analysis was conducted by sectors. This analysis allowed us to identify 16,000 affected families from the departments of Alto Paraguay, Boqueron and Presidente Hayes that required urgent response actions and assistance.

The project proposed the provision of emergency items to a target population of 910 families (3,950 people) from the Department of Boquerón, 2,014 of which were women and 593 were children under age 5 belonging to the indigenous and rural communities affected by floods and cold spells, and was designed with technical inputs from other prioritized sectors in consultation with national authorities.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

<b>TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR</b>				
<b>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 85,000</b>				
<b>The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector</b>	<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Water and Sanitation	6,375	6,125	12,500
	Education	1,041	902	1,943
	Agriculture	18,114	19,131	37,245
	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,399	1,919	4,318
	Food	25,629	26,251	51,880
	Health	1,983	1,088	3,071

In order to determine the number of individuals that were directly supported through CERF funding, ADRA, COOPI, CRP, FAO, GOP, Intermón Oxfam, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO undertook the actions described below.

FAO conducted a joint damage assessment and along with the other stakeholders, MAG, Departmental Governments, municipalities and implementing partners (COOPI and Intermón Oxfam), defined the areas to be assisted and the productive activities to be implemented.

The study was based primarily on targeting families affected by weather related events/disasters, then conducted interviews with those responsible for the household farms, using a questionnaire covering the description of the agricultural situation.

Criteria for selecting beneficiary families included:

- families affected by the flooding
- families without seed stocks
- indigenous and creole families with access to collective or individual plots that have lost most or all of their crops and/or seed stocks
- families with damaged productive infrastructure
- families with livestock losses
- families with female-headed households
- families with children under age 5
- families with productive vocation and access to enough land for food production

One challenge was the urgent need to begin activities and the need for sufficient time to prepare a good assessment, considering that the period beginning crop sowing coincided with this activity. Another important activity was the coordination between agencies and implementing partners (COOPI, FAO, IntermónOxfam and WFP) and local authorities (MAG, Animal Quality and Health National Service (SENACSA), governorates, municipalities, Asociación de Servicios de Cooperación Indígena Menonita (ASCIM)) to agree with the intervention areas; determine the composition of the seed kits, tools, veterinary products, animal feed and poultry; and prepare the soil for crops, without losing sight of intercultural indigenous preferences of communities or beneficiaries.

Based on the census of affected families that covered a total of 910 indigenous and rural families (3,950 people), and damage evaluations performed by the SEN and OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC, the humanitarian activities started with the most affected communities whose members had moved to camp sites. Moreover, according to the census of men, women and children, provided by the local municipality, CRP local office and the government, female-headed households (single mothers and widows) were identified and placed at the top of the list for assistance.

The MEC/SEN assessment established the number of schools and children that had been affected. UNICEF used the criteria for selecting the most affected schools to identify the most direct beneficiaries.

After providing support to the affected population through a previous operation, WFP verified, through assessments and technical missions, those 50,000 beneficiaries were in need. This was almost the number of people that were ultimately assisted with food.

The health sector's decision was based on information provided by the Sistema Nacional de Salud (SNS). It is a highly mobile population that travels frequently in search of better living systems.

<b>TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING</b>		
	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Estimated Reached</b>
<b>Female</b>	24,318	26,750
<b>Male</b>	25,682	27,608
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	50,000	54,358
<b>Of total, children <u>under</u> 5</b>	7,889	8,283

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Leaving aside the fact that in some cases, the disbursement process could have been carried out in a faster manner (UNDP received its funds several weeks later than expected, on August 17), CERF funds definitely helped the UN to implement the projects while the beneficiaries were still in crisis. In this regard, we would suggest that CERF Secretariat ensures that all UN Agencies at the HQ level are fully aware of CERF mechanisms in order to deliver funds in a timely manner, considering the urgency of a humanitarian situation.

Nevertheless, once the funds were available, the implementation of projects was made in a speedy manner. This was thanks to an adequate initial identification of priorities, communities and beneficiaries, the effectiveness of implementing partners and constant coordination with central and local authorities, community leaders and UNCT participants.

The provision of health assistance was boosted as a result of an agreement with the MSPyBS according to which resources were decentralized to the local level, thus allowing local governments to respond through strengthened health brigades.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Absolutely. CERF funds were, by far, the most important source of funding that allowed the UN to respond to critical needs. Through this multi-sector response, in coordination with the central and local authorities and humanitarian partners, the UN provided a reasonably fast response, including airlifts to isolated communities, to a region of difficult access due to the lack of roads or adequate roads, a situation aggravated by heavy rains and resulting floods. The coordinated intervention in food security, nutrition and health filled the humanitarian gaps and allowed the provision of urgent assistance that prevented the deterioration of the health, nutrition and food security situation of the affected population, particularly children, pregnant and lactating mothers. As a result, no abnormal child mortality has been reported, nor the increase of wasting in children below 5 years.

WHO reported that 3,071 medical consultations were provided, including 781 for children under age 5 and 68 for pregnant women. Medical emergencies were treated locally, not moved to another level of care, especially for children and pregnant women. Isolated zones with difficult access were visited thanks to airlifts. Prevention and primary health care services were provided. The vaccination programme in these vulnerable groups was expanded. Papanicolau, breast exams, uptake of pregnant women at risk and health monitoring actions took place.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Taking into account the increasing difficulty of mobilizing resources for a Middle Income Country (MIC) in times of financial crisis, it is clear that CERF funds helped generate visibility for the UN and proved its ability to both mobilize resources and humanitarian actors in order to respond to humanitarian gaps in a timely and coordinated manner. These factors, in turn, helped mobilize some additional funds. Currently, SEN and other humanitarian institutions are developing new approaches for future emergencies. FAO continues to search for additional funding to make a link between immediate CERF response and more lasting longer-term solutions.

UNDP has reported a mobilization of TRAC 3 funds "Response to sudden crisis".

In the framework of the health sector, UNFPA contributed, from its regular funds, with \$6,730, aimed at supporting local governments and communities in their response to needs from the sexual and reproductive health area. The donation consisted of three normal delivery kits with medical instruments, a supply kit to treat STI and a kit for prophylaxis of STI / HIV and pregnancy prevention kits for victims of sexual violence. Additionally, following current national standards, 88 health sector personnel benefited from three days of training in the use of the kits.

WFP reported an additional contribution of \$100,000 to complement the CERF funded project. Furthermore, as a result of the CERF funded project, WFP decided to extend the project with an additional fund needs of \$1.5 million to be mobilized from other sources.

According to WHO, CERF funds also helped mobilize additional resources from local and central authorities.

ADRA mobilized \$2,000 in logistics, coordination and supervision. COOPI mobilized 455,000 Euros for a parallel project that complemented those carried out with CERF funds. In order to support the implementation of the CERF projects IntermonOxfam mobilized 113,000 Euros from its own funds in order to pay for operational costs (salaries of field personnel, a Field Manager and field technicians, vehicle rental, gasoline and maintenance) needed to cover over 55 communities and return trips averaging 300 kms each.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Actions designed and integrated within the food, nutrition, health clusters, especially food security activities with the help of local actors, have created important links in the process. All humanitarian actors within the cluster helped designed a joint response which allowed for a coordinated and efficient humanitarian assistance. It is important to incorporate new measures during project implementation in order to have a better assessment and be able to design easily applicable assistance packages.



CERF has contributed to the improvement of the coordination among humanitarian partners, UNCT and United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT). Periodical coordination meetings contributed to the good use of funds, logistics and helped to provide a better approach to the government. Indeed, weekly (and then bimonthly) meetings between central authorities, implementing partners and UNCT participants allowed for exchange of crucial information, follow up and, when necessary, adjustments to the projects. The technical support provided by an international consultant, funded by OCHA ROLAC, was critical during the first 45 days of implementation.

This is one of the most important outcomes from the CERF contribution. It was the first time that Paraguay's UNCT requested CERF funds. However, from the beginning the UNCT participants, led by the RC, designed and implemented the project in a coordinated manner. It allowed the UNCT to learn and apply an integral and multi-sector response to emergencies, which included an active participation of relevant Government agencies as well as NGOs.

The projects have not only benefited the 16,000 families that were affected by the emergency situation, but also contributed decisively to (i) reinforce the position of the SEN as the leading institution in the field, (ii) bring together all humanitarian stakeholders (a crucial development that will pave the way for the establishment of the long overdue national humanitarian network), and (iii) enhance the UN's mandate and technical expertise vis-à-vis beneficiaries and stakeholders alike. On the other hand, despite the fact that both UN entities and organizations carried out scheduled activities in a timely manner and, by such standard, could be thus considered successful, the CERF projects revealed that a great number of actions were carried out in a complementary rather than in a coordinated fashion. Therefore, the UNCT has decided to redouble its efforts in order to improve and strengthen its coordination capacities at the communications and implementation levels. In this regard, the UNCT has produced a short video that highlights the main aspects of the projects. The UN participants produced a short video to highlight the main aspects of the implementation of the CERF funded activities: <http://youtu.be/2aktfT9nsMk>

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
The partnership and coordination between the UN agencies and NGOs was very important in the implementation of the project. It ensured a comprehensive response and avoided duplication of efforts.	Continue to promote such actions between agencies to maximize impact of humanitarian response.	UNCT
UNDAC team needs more training on CERF management information.	Design CERF training modules for country offices including possible changes at local level.	OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC
In cases, such as floods, where a rapid response is necessary, it is not always possible to assess outcomes. For example, for the cases where the emergency can generate the deterioration of the nutritional status, it is necessary to carry out a survey to establish the baseline data and a post disaster assessment to establish the changes with the project implementation.	Consider not to propose the achievement of results at an outcome level, but at output level for cases of sudden emergencies with an urgent need to respond.	OCHA ROLAC/UNDAC/CERF Secretariat
CERF experience was extremely educational for the UNCT.	For better coordination, it would be advisable to select common geographic areas.	UNCT

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
Monitoring and evaluation activities should continue to measure the real impact of the project and the continued provision of technical assistance enabling project sustainability.	Present project results to government officials (national and local), NGOs and community leaders with the objective of evaluating the project and the process of promoting a humanitarian response in food security	GOP, implementing organizations, UNCT
Inter-institutional and multidisciplinary coordination for the implementation of humanitarian assistance project is key to its success.	Strengthen cooperation between public and private institutions to continue to support these type of projects in order to ensure sustainability and continuity	GOP, implementing organizations, UNCT
The ability of the selected families to adapt and rebuild from adversity and recover their livelihoods is important.	Support the efforts of the community with trainings and technical support in the development of local strategies for risk management to mitigate the effects of floods and / drought.	Implementing organizations, UNCT
Receipt of inputs must be carried out with the active collaboration of beneficiaries and their participation and commitment to follow-up activities, especially involving the participation of women and leaders.	Continue with activities which are complementary between external support and the community.  Promote local farmers with the skills for multiplication of the species and / or varieties adapted to the area in order to provide good quality seeds and in the required quantity for future interventions and local dissemination.	Community leaders, implementing organizations, UNCT
Technical packages / modules should be adapted (not standardized) to take into account the context of each particular community.	Ancestral customs and practices of specific communities should be rescued; exchange of experiences, accompanied by government institutions with new production techniques, should be promoted in order to build local capacity and skills to practice "sustainable agriculture".	Implementing organizations, UNCT
The development of exchange between community members and exchange of lessons learned from implementing partners was instrumental in the approval, validation and dissemination of agricultural practices.	Establish strategic alliances between implementing partners and government institutions in the region to support new technical approaches, exchange of information with the communities, even during emergency interventions.	GOP, community leaders, implementing organizations, UNCT
Negotiations with implementing partners were somewhat difficult, mostly due to different administrative procedures.	Establish clear mechanisms for working with NGOs and implementing partners.	Implementing organizations, UNCT
UNCT should have good knowledge and training in order to apply for CERF funds.	Training sessions for UNETT through OCHA on the CERF tool.	OCHA ROLAC, CERF Secretariat, UNCT, UNETT
The lack of basic health services makes Chaco families highly vulnerable.	Strengthen APS. Given the social inequalities that affect the Chaco, attention must continue to be paid on ensuring a human rights perspective.	GOP, humanitarian stakeholders, UNCT

Achieve synergy still remains a challenge for the UN and the State.	Define common geographical zones and common strategies to deal with issues on social and institutional levels.	GOP, UNCT
A better knowledge of the local culture (indigenous peoples, local, farmers and immigrants towns) can help with a long-range approach.	Create debate spaces that allow for the voices of the local people to be heard to build the change wanted.	GOP, community leaders, implementing partners
Medicines bought internationally are not appropriate because of several sanitary security regulations.	Include medicines bought at local level.	UNCT, WHO

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF Project Information</b>			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF Grant Period:	01.08.12 – 01.02.13
2. CERF project code:	12-FAO-029	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security and livelihoods recovery		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Humanitarian Relief to support the livelihoods recovery of the vulnerable families affected by floods in the Paraguayan Chaco		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,300,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 502,534	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 502,534	
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	18,114	20,706	Initially the project planned to target 37,245 individuals, but the evaluation identified a total of 38,345 individuals. The change is mainly reflects the new villages and the number of families per village that were identified as affected. .
b. Male	19,131	17,639	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	37,245	38,345	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	5,877	6,105	The project equally benefited to both sexes. However, activities were carried out with an emphasis on women-headed households and families with children under age 5 under age 5. The technology packages were promoted with communities sensitive to women's roles, workload and cultural beliefs.
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Ensure access to basic food needs; mitigating food insecurity caused by the floods.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
121 villages of 46 flood-affected communities have access to basic food and have the adequate resources and technical support needed to help restore food availability and the livelihoods affected.			
Rehabilitation and recovery of protein food source for families affected by flooding.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Food production capacity of 136 villages in 36 communities with a total of 7,669 families attended, rehabilitating their livelihoods, promoting consumption and disaster risk management, in order to reduce the risk of food insecurity.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: 4,681 seed kits (two varieties of maize, beans, squash, watermelon, squash, butter beans, sweet potato; 4,681 vegetable seed kits (lettuce, parsley, green onions, tomatoes, peppers, carrots); 4,681 toolkit (shower, roast, buckets); 378 veterinary kits (antiparasitic, tonics, vaccines); 378 small animals (poultry, 20 hens and two roosters); 378 building materials kits (wire to tie, woven wire); and 73,600 kg of poultry feed. Please note that the purchase of these inputs was not initially foreseen in the project but that, to ensure there would be the production of birds for three months, the purchase animal feed was deemed important. The delivery of inputs was made in public events, organized by the leaders of each community, after signing receipt notes. Instituto Nacional del Indigena (INDI) supported the logistics of the distribution with the help of governors, municipalities and implementing partners.</li> <li>• - Soil preparation was done in coordination with the MAG, governors, municipalities and ASCIM. This activity was very well received by the beneficiaries, given that many of them do not have equipment or tools to perform these kinds of activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One hundred and fifty six (156) trainings were conducted with a total of 3,504 participants, of whom 62% are women (2,172). The theoretical and practical trainings were undertaken on the farms of families, chosen by community leaders, and conducted in villages on a number of topics:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic knowledge of risk management and responses to natural effects</li> <li>• management and development of vegetable gardens and subsistence crops (beans, squash, peanuts, watermelon, melon and corn) with agro-ecological methods</li> <li>• pest and diseases using agro-ecological techniques</li> <li>• management and husbandry techniques of minor species (native poultry, other small animals)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the trainings, FAO had the support of MAG, SENACSA, WASP and Radio Paí Pukú, which later disseminated technical messages and warnings to the families via radio spots in the communities as a follow up to the activities. This radio has a coverage range of 80% in the Chaco. During the trainings, brochures and instructional materials were delivered to beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
A subsequent assessment to specifically identify beneficiaries, number of communities and villages affected by the flooding yielded a total of 136 villages of 36 communities with a total of 7,669 families.	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</p> <p>Women's participation in the project was more than 50%. The project established as a base the practical and strategic needs of women mainly because, in most of the beneficiary communities, they are affected by migration of men to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and higher incomes, leaving women to do farm work and care of the household.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project was not evaluated. However, a damage/needs assessment and identification of productive activities and the urgent needs of the population affected was conducted. Additionally, in coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.	

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

<b>CERF Project Information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF Grant Period:	17.08.12 – 30.04.13
2. CERF project code:	12-UDP-008	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and non-food items		
4. Project Title:	Provision of non-food items to indigenous and rural communities affected by floods in the Paraguayan Chaco.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 8,251,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 299,988	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 299,988	
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	2,014	2,399	
b. Male	1,936	1,919	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	3,950	4,318	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	593	648	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To provide emergency assistance to 910 indigenous and rural families from Mariscal Estigarribia - Department of Boquerón that are affected by the floods, cold spells and rainfalls, to distribute nonfood items.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1: To assist 532 indigenous and rural families from the Department of Boqueron – Mariscal Estigarribia, providing blankets and folding beds for family groups with five members.</li> <li>• Outcome 2: 378 families of a district in Boqueron receive six units of 0.90 * 3mt galvanized metal sheets in order to recover their lost ceilings and get protection against cold weather and rainfalls.</li> <li>• Notes: The total number of 910 families corresponds to the sum total of outcomes 1 and 2, considering that the families benefited through outcome 1 are also benefited by outcome 2 in different proportion and items duly identified under the selection criteria.</li> </ul>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			

Please note that, regarding outcome 1, 50% of the folding beds were not delivered to the communities by CRP within the grant period due to its internal administrative problems that concluded in a legal process between CRP and its national suppliers. This situation led CRP to return part of non-executed funds to UNDP in order to be directly implemented until 30 April 2013, under a NCE granted by the CERF Secretariat. UNDP hired a field team to directly execute the remaining funds. In December 2013 CRP returned 100% of non-executed funds.

Special care has been taken in distributing shelter and NFI to large families (of more than 4.3 members) as well as to the elderly, disabled people and single mothers.

Finally, by the end of the CERF assistance, 994 families of 23 indigenous and rural communities located within the Department of Boquerón benefited from the project. This represents an increase of 84 families from other locations in the Mariscal Estigarribia district (such as Yasyndy, Virgen de Fatima, La Chaqueña and Campo Ampu -Nivaclé indigenous people) as compared to original beneficiaries included in project design.

Other actions and interventions carried out:

a. Coordination with SEN and Departmental Government

Coordination with the Paraguayan Government through SEN, which has facilitated the relationship with both logistical and operational SEN units.

The departmental government appointed a focal point in order to help deliver NFI. This support contributed to the optimization of resources and achievement of objectives in a timely manner.

In terms of logistics, SEN has facilitated the use of five (5) trucks to transport supplies from the reservoir of suppliers in the capital, to the deposit of the Boquerón Government.

b. Distribution of NFI's in villages:

The items distributed NFIs in quantity and type are:

- 1,710 units canvas folding cots.
- 1,100 units of blankets.
- 1,182 sheets of galvanized zinc.
- 150 installation kits (hammer, nail and wire)

During the NCE, UNDP assumed full leadership and responsibility for procurement, transportation and delivery of NFIs, implementation to date was conducted in full compliance in a timely manner with deliveries and surrenders inherent mechanisms CERF.

UNDP's Office of Risk Management Projects / UNDP, has installed capacity for the implementation of actions in case of a future adverse event.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The CRP has agreed to refund UNDP with non executed funds corresponding to items that were not purchased. Despite the fact that all activities were carried out as planned, \$42,362.36 of non-executed funds will be returned to the CERF Secretariat according to existing financial procedures.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code? YES  NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The project was not written aiming gender equality itself, since it was meant to assist the families as whole, taking into account the degree of vulnerability of each family. However, the families led by women (single mothers and widows) were prioritized for the assistance.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated? YES  NO

In coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons



learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS				
<b>CERF Project Information</b>				
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	31.07.12 – 31.01.13	
2. CERF project code:	12-CEF-083	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and Sanitation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project Title:	Reactivate the sanitation, hygiene and water systems at indigenous communities and their schools.			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 1,400,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 299,975	
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 299,975	
<b>Results</b>				
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).				
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>	
a. Female	9,000	6,375	The discrepancy is due to the fact that Activity # 3 (rehabilitation of latrines) was not implemented after an update of the situation analysis showed that affected families in the area were already being assisted. This finding resulted in a partial redesign of the WASH strategy that led UNICEF to strengthen the activity related to the creation of a safe water chain and the importance of hand washing.	
b. Male	8,500	6,125		
c. Total individuals (female + male):	17,500	12,500		
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	2,684	1,900		
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal				
<p>General Objective: The project will prevent morbid-mortality caused by the consumption of contaminated water, inadequate sanitation and lack of hygiene in the indigenous communities and their schools.</p> <p>Specific Objective: Recover access to and availability of water, hygiene and sanitation for women and girls with critical needs and serious risks of diarrheic and dermal diseases and other epidemics.</p>				
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,500 children ages 0-14 years and 5,000 women ages 14 and older in 53 affected villages in Presidente Hayes have 70 rehabilitated water systems.</li> <li>• 2,500 families (25% of all the persons) are provided with hygiene kits comprising towels and six bimonthly deliveries of soap for washing clothes and bath soap.</li> <li>• 2,500 families in 53 villages in the three departments have 60 functioning latrines and adequate places for trash disposal.</li> <li>• 5,000 women ages 14 and older received critical information on hygiene and trash disposal.</li> <li>• One radio campaign for the promotion of Water, Hygiene and Health has been implemented.</li> <li>• 5,000 women ages 14 and older received information and critical technical assistance on how to store, treat and use water.</li> <li>• 2,500 families (25% of the 10,000 families) in 53 villages have received supply kits (sulfates, chlorine, carbon filters, Jerry-cans, etc.) for purifying water.</li> </ul>				
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Met 100% of expected results except adequacy of 60 latrines. This activity was canceled after making the diagnosis and definition of the WASH strategy to strengthen the impact of safe water chain and hand washing.</li> <li>• 3,324 children ages 0-14 years and 4,620 women ages 14 and older in 53 affected villages in Presidente Hayes have 134 rehabilitated water systems.</li> <li>• 2,310 families (25% of all the persons) are provided with hygiene kits comprising towels and 6 bimonthly deliveries of soap for washing clothes and bath soap.</li> <li>• 4,620 women ages 14 and older received critical information on hygiene and trash disposal.</li> <li>• One radio campaign for the promotion of Water, Hygiene and Health has been implemented.</li> <li>• 4,620 women ages 14 and older received information and critical technical assistance on how to store, treat and use water.</li> <li>• 2,310 families (25% of the 10,000 families) in 55 villages have received supply kits (sulfates, chlorine, carbon filters, Jerry-cans, etc.) for purifying water.</li> </ul>				

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
No significant discrepancy.	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): UNICEF's child protection programmes in emergencies aim to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse against children in all forms, and also seek to create a protective environment. There are many variables that affect a child's protection risks, including ethnicity, the existence or absence of effective child protection system, access to educational opportunities or the emergency context. Yet, one of the most significant factors, and one that is increasingly recognized as an integral component of UNICEF's programming, is the sex of the child and gender-related norms. Inequalities between the sexes typically reflect – and can increase – vulnerabilities; boys and girls, including adolescents, may face different protection risks, have different needs and choices, and possess different skills, knowledge and coping strategies.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>In coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.</p>	

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF Project Information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	13.07.12 – 31.01.13
2. CERF project code:	12-CEF-084	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		
4. Project Title:	Response to the emergency at the Paraguayan Chaco to re-establish educational activities and psychosocial support to ensure a safe and secure environment for the back to school.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,600,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 100,002	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 100,002	
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	1,160	1,041	
b. Male	940	902	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	2,100	1,943	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	0	0	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Re-establish minimal conditions for guaranteeing safe education activities, facilitating the emotional recovery of children and adolescents.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 indigenous students affected by the flooding receive educational materials within the two and half execution months.</li> <li>• 100 teachers of the affected school receive didactic -learning materials within the first two execution months.</li> <li>• 50 affected schools receive recreational equipment within the first three execution months.</li> <li>• 50 affected schools receive kitchen equipment for the school snack within the first two and a half execution months.</li> <li>• 100 teachers are trained on how to help students to better adapt to the new environment.</li> <li>• 100 teachers receive training on how to prevent sexual violence and crisis intervention and native community management.</li> </ul>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>The CERF contributed to strengthen assistance and reduction of dropout due to the stimulus generated in the students by the delivery of the school kits. Delivery of recreational kits and kitchen kits was accompanied by information on the use of them in order to reduce flood effects on teachers and students. The main purpose of the trainings for teachers was to promote spaces for reflection, communication and tools, and psychosocial support for appropriate in crisis intervention. Through these activities, 100 trained teachers now have capabilities of self-management in crisis.</p> <p>After the intervention of the CERF, actions in the flood-stricken schools contributed to the improvement of the attitude of the school environment, generating special efforts by teachers and parents of children of the recipient schools, which allowed to reach the end of the school year positively despite the circumstances adverse caused by the flood.</p> <p>All expected outcomes were achieved by the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,858 indigenous students affected by the flooding received educational materials within the two and half execution months. 142 educational materials were delivered to a school hostel in Rio Verde where poor children were studying.</li> <li>• 85 teachers of the affected school received didactic-learning materials within the first two execution months</li> <li>• 48 affected schools received recreational equipment within the first tree execution months</li> <li>• 49 affected schools received kitchen equipment for the school snack within the first two and half execution months. One kitchen kit was delivered to the Municipality of Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández</li> <li>• 85 teachers were trained on how to help students to better adapt to the new environment</li> <li>• 85 teachers received training on how to prevent sexual violence and crisis intervention and native community management.</li> </ul>			

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
No significant discrepancy	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): UNICEF's child protection programmes in emergencies aim to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse against children in all forms, and also seek to create a protective environment. There are many variables that affect a child's protection risks, including ethnicity, the existence or absence of effective child protection system, access to educational opportunities or the emergency context. Yet one of the most significant factors, and one that is increasingly recognized as an integral component of UNICEF's programming, is the sex of the child and related gender norms. Inequalities between the sexes typically reflect – and can increase – vulnerabilities; boys and girls, including adolescents, may face different protection risks, have different needs and choices, and possess different skills, knowledge and coping strategies.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>In coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.</p>	

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	World Food Programme	5. CERF Grant Period:	28.08.12 – 28.02.13
2. CERF project code:	12-WFP-052	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Food assistance to food-affected families in the Paraguayan Chaco		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 6,000,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 3,745,446
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,198,002
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	24,318	25,629	Planned calculation of children under 5 was estimated, based on the available information at the project formulation phase. For the actual numbers, more accurate information was used.
b. Male	25,682	26,251	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	50,000	51,880	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	7,889	5,862	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To save lives and prevent the deterioration of the food and nutrition security due to floods			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted floods. Indicator: Food Consumption Score Beneficiaries reduced depletion of essential assets. Indicator: % of animal sale reduction Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries in flood affected areas (quantity of food distributed by commodity and time; number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance by age group, and gender)			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Percentage of households with poor food consumption score: 27% (October 2012). This indicator was measure through an EFSA survey. No baseline information at the beginning of the project could be collected. However, although most of the affected families were living under severe and moderate food insecurity conditions (EFSA), no increases of child mortality were reported, and the acute malnutrition in children under age 5 remained below the average for this population. 979 metric tons of the planned 989 were actually purchased and distributed. This represents 99% of achievement. The small difference is the result of actual local prices of commodities. Beneficiaries' results are already provided under section 8.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Complementation of WFP food with some Government's (SEN) products, allowed WFP to reach a small additional number of beneficiaries with a slight smaller actual tonnage of food.			
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): In line with WFP's policy "Progress towards gender equity", before any food distribution, government counterpart staff explained to rural and indigenous communities the positive effects of issuing the distribution lists in the name of women, and having female participating in the food management committees and taking part in the decision-making processes in community concerns. As a result, the proportion of women in leadership positions within food committees was almost 70 per cent.			
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No. However, during the implementation of the project, in October 2012, WFP carried out an in-depth EFSA to establish the food security and nutritional situation of the affected families. The results of the survey helped to assess further needs (beyond the project's lifespan) the most appropriate response strategy. The assessment provided key food security and nutritional information to			

see the situation of the families during the implementation of the project.

Additionally, in coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF Project Information</b>			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF Grant Period:	01.08. 12 – 01.02.13
2. CERF project code:	12-WHO-048	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Humanitarian Health Relief to support the vulnerable families affected by floods in the Paraguayan Chaco		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 1,600,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 177,513
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 177,513
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,074	11,000	WHO assigned a multidisciplinary team that gave technical support and moved the health sector from the MSPyBS to the local teams. CERF resources were decentralized to local level, in agreement with ADRA. The health sector identified CERF as an opportunity to attend all the isolated communities. The discrepancy at d) was due to the weakness of the information systems.
b. Male	6,312	12,270	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	12,383	23,270	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	2,054	781	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Strengthen primary health attention services, with emphasis in reproduction and sexual health, vaccination, acute respiratory infections, diarrheas and vector integral control.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Objective 1: Train and spread hygienic practices, protection measures, reducing event and transmitted infections and humanized attention to children, adolescents, women, in domestic, sexual and gender violence.			
Objective 2: Manage team building and medical supplies, human resources, educational and logistic material (transportation and fuel).			
Objective 3: Detection, treatment and/or refer obstetric newborn events and transmissible infections.			
Objective 4: Protective health supplies distribution and events and transmissible infections reduction for each covered area.			
Objective 5: Perform vectorial control actions.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 1 was achieved: information about hygienic practices and health protection measures spread to 3,000 affected families, <i>in situ</i>, during the medical brigades' visits. Developing informational radio programme in five native languages, covering 100% municipalities of the three Chaco departments, originally programmed for only one department. The radio programme consisted of a 30-minute slot each week about educational live talks and sending daily messages for four months. Made and distributed 200 educative posters about HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and care for pregnant women.</li> <li>Objective 2 was achieved: CERF allowed to move human resources and government and municipalities supplies, and with these, the project was able to cover more communities than expected. CERF resources, supplies and medicines were taken to the communities with the support of the USF, and supervised by CERF. CERF gave 8,000 pieces of medical supplies: frequent-used medicines, vaginal specula, sterile and non-sterile gloves, masks, tongue specula, scalpel blades, macro teroequipments, peripheral venous catheters, three sexual and reproductive health kits and other. The medical supplies were used in a district hospital and in eight primary health units. The health staffs were moved to 84 affected communities. Sanitary security regulations applicable to the acquisition of medicines from international providers did not allow for a timely delivery to beneficiaries. This delay did not please health authorities but the implementation schedule was not interrupted because right from the onset, medical brigades were supplied with medicines from the MSPyBS.</li> <li>Objective 3 was achieved: UNFPA distributed three sexual and reproductive health kits and trained the local health staff. The</li> </ul>			



<p>medical brigades identified 68 pregnant individuals, two of whom were under 15 years old, all of them treated or referred to another level of care according to their risk factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 4 was achieved: CERF funds enabled the allocation of 163 MSPyBS employees whose work produced the following results: 3,071 medical consultations, 16 new pregnant women and 51 pregnant women followed; 182 families provided with family planning; 599 children in control and vaccination, according to official schedule and other services. At least 95% of children that lived in the included areas began or continued their vaccination schedule.</li> <li>Objective 5 was achieved: Vectors presence reduced by integral environmental measures (Chagas, Dengue, Hantavirus) in approximately 1,266 homes, covering with radio programmes. The volunteered community promoters received educational material about vector control.</li> </ul>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>The discrepancy between what was planned and achieved is due to two main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The health sector was decentralized from the MSPyBS to local teams.</li> <li>CERF resources were decentralized to local level, by agreement with ADRA.</li> </ul>	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):.In the health sector and in WHO, focusing in gender is priority, and its application is supervised.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>In coordination with central and local authorities, NGO implementing partners, community leaders and UNCT participants, a lessons learned/good practices workshop was organized in Asunción and Teniente Manuel Irala Fernández (Department of Presidente Hayes). Community leaders and authorities alike expressed their overall satisfaction and highlighted the importance of their involvement in the implementation of the project.</p>	

**ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

CERF Project Code	Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred To PartnerUS\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date Of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/ Remarks
12-FAO-029	Food Security and the rehabilitation of livelihoods	FAO	COOPI	International NGO	65,010	20.08.12	20.08.12	<p>Initially an assessment to characterize the agricultural planning of indigenous practices, property size and food crops was conducted.</p> <p>The information was shared with implementing partners and national and local authorities that have accompanied the damage assessment activities and identification of beneficiaries, while providing useful information and data in case similar events happen again.</p> <p>The activities carried out by COOPI provided assistance to 3,668 families in the three departments of the Chaco for the restoration of crops and livestock. The activities carried out were:                      Characterization of the affect population.                      Receipt and distribution of seeds, animal, tools, materials, animal feed and veterinary products                      Technical assistance and capacity building session,                      employing exchange of</p>

								<p>knowledge methodology per community highlighting the following topics: (i) basic knowledge of risk management and response to natural catastrophes; (ii) establishment and management of vegetable gardens and production of food crops (e.g. beans, pumpkin, peanut, watermelon, melon and maize) with agro-ecological methods; (iii) pest and disease management utilizing agro-ecological methods; and (iv) production and animal husbandry practices (local poultry, and other small animals). Monitoring of the implemented activities by targeted families.</p>
12-FAO-029	Food Security and the rehabilitation of livelihoods	FAO	IntermónOxfam	International NGO	66,480	17.08.12	17.08.12	<p>A damage assessment was conducted which determined the rehabilitation activities and the urgent needs of the affected population:</p> <p>(i) limited access to traditional foodstuff (hunting and gathering of wild fruits) due to the death and migration of animals from the affected areas and the degradation of local flora; (ii) considerable losses of subsistence crops, cash crops and small animals; (iii) little or no capacity</p>

								<p>and/or practices in food storage and seed conservation; (iv) and severe loss of the economic-productive activities, reduction of off-farm employment opportunities and limited access to markets.</p> <p>All this information is available to be used if necessary, or when a new emergency presents itself.</p> <p>The OXFAM interventions assisted 2,347 families distributed in 54 villages of 12 communities.</p> <p>Among the most important activities carried out by OXFAM were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) identification of beneficiary families;</li> <li>(ii) receipt and distribution of inputs, tools, materials, small animals (poultry) veterinary products and poultry feed;</li> <li>(iii) distribution of different inputs aims at improving the livelihoods of affected families by floods; (iv) the seeds along with the tools have facilitated the establishment of vegetable gardens and food crop plots;</li> <li>(v) capacity-building sessions were giving to targeted families with special emphasis on women's participation; (vi) and</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

								knowledge of new techniques put in place by the beneficiaries ensured the continuity of the work begun which guaranteed an improvement of the livelihoods of those affected.
12-UDP-008	Non-food items and facilities	UNDP	CRP	RED	257,625.64	20.08.12	20.08.12	UNDP has faced, as a major source of delay during the implementation of the project, the corporate and structural changes that affected its implementing partner, the CRP. This unforeseen situation led to the request of an NCE:
12-CEF-083	Water and sanitation	UNICEF	Intermón Oxfam	International NGO	280,042.35	23.08.12	23.08.12	
12-CEF-084	Education	UNICEF	ADRA	International NGO	91,750.39	17.08.12	17.08.12	
12-WHO-048	Health	WHO	ADRA	International NGO	76,680	01.08.12	05.08.12	ADRA met and exceeded the commitments it had acquired under the agreement with WHO. They agreed to increase the amount to be transferred to ADRA from \$20,400 (as in the initial proposal) to \$76,680 in order to expedite local implementation.

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>APS</b>	Atención Primaria de Salud (Primary Health Attention)
<b>ASCIM</b>	Asociación de Servicios de Cooperación Indígena Menonita (Menonite Association of Indigenous Cooperation Services)
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>COOPI</b>	Cooperazione Internazionale
<b>CRP</b>	Cruz Roja Paraguaya (Paraguayan Red Cross)
<b>EFSA</b>	Emergency Food Security Assessment
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GOP</b>	Government of Paraguay
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>INDI</b>	Instituto Nacional del Indígena (National Indigenous Institute)
<b>Intermón Oxfam</b>	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
<b>MAG</b>	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock)
<b>MEC</b>	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (Ministry of Education and Culture)
<b>MIC</b>	Middle Income Country
<b>MSPyBS</b>	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare)
<b>NCE</b>	No Cost Extension
<b>NEM</b>	Needs Evaluation Mission
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>OCHA ROLAC</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization
<b>PCI</b>	Pro Comunidades Indígenas
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>SEAM</b>	Secretaría del Ambiente (Secretariat of Environment)
<b>SEN</b>	Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional (Secretariat of National Emergency)
<b>SENACSA</b>	Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Animal Quality and Health National Service)
<b>SNS</b>	Sistema Nacional de Salud (National Health System)
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAC</b>	United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNETT</b>	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>USF</b>	Unidades de Salud Familiar (Family Health Units)
<b>WASP</b>	World Society for the Protection of Animals
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

**ANNEX 3: TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY – COMPARISON BETWEEN INITIAL PROPOSAL AND ACTUAL ALLOCATIONS**

	Allocations according to initial proposal	Allocations during implementation
FAO	FAO \$126,167	FAO \$126,169
	OXFAM COOPI \$376,367	OXFAM COOPI \$376,365 (including in-kind contributions for a total of \$244,875)
	TOTAL \$502,534	TOTAL \$502,534
WHO	WHO \$157,113	WHO \$100,833
	ADRA \$20,400	ADRA \$76,680
	TOTAL \$177,513	TOTAL \$177,513
WFP	WFP \$1,197,002	WFP \$ 1,197,002
UNDP	UNDP \$19,625	UNDP \$166,993
	CRP \$280,363	CRP \$132,995
	TOTAL \$299,988	TOTAL \$299,988
UNICEF	UNICEF \$19,625	UNICEF \$19,932.65
	INTERMONOXFAM \$280,350	INTERMONOXFAM \$280,042.35
	TOTAL \$299,975	TOTAL \$299,975
UNICEF	UNICEF \$6,542	UNICEF \$8,251.61
	ADRA \$93,460	ADRA \$91,750.39
	TOTAL \$100,002	TOTAL \$ 100,002

The two main discrepancies *vis-à-vis* funds allocated under initial proposal took place in WHO and UNDP projects and are due to the following reasons, respectively: (a) WHO and ADRA agreed to a 275.88 per cent increase of the latter's allocation of funds in order to improve implementation at the local level, and (b) CRP's severe internal problems crippled its implementation capacity and forced UNDP to demand the return of 47.43 per cent of the former's allocation of funds in order to continue implementation on its own under a NCE of 7 February 2013.