



**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
PARAGUAY
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Ms. Cecilia Ugaz

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

Instead of conducting an AAR the UNCT will organize a high-level meeting with all stakeholders in order to present and discuss the main results of the projects.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

- c. 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 and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 15,274,599		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,817,063
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	300,000
	TOTAL	3,117,063

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 1-July-2014			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
WFP	14-RR-WFP-047	Food Security	1,076,732
UNDP	14-RR-UDP-009	Non-food items	299,824
WHO	14-RR-WHO-052	Health	314,366
WHO	14-RR-WHO-051	WASH	715,190
FAO	14-RR-FAO-023	Food Security	202,656
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-103	Education	208,295
TOTAL			2,817,063

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,702,756
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	973,044
Funds forwarded to government partners	141,263
TOTAL	2,817,063

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Paraguay has a population of 6,893,727 inhabitants. 60 per cent of population lives in urban areas while 40 per cent in rural areas. The Paraguay River divides the country into two regions: Western Region or Chaco and Eastern Region (97.3 per cent of the population). The indigenous population represents 1.6 per cent of the total population and lives mainly in the Eastern Region (52.3 per cent). Rainfall in Paraguay occurs on an annual cycle basis with one period of high rainfall (October to March) and one with low rainfall (April to September).

Since March 2014, heavy rains of atypical magnitude and intensity for the season caused severe flooding in rural communities and urban areas, affecting an important number of families who require the State's support in terms of humanitarian aid. This has led to the declaration of emergency in departments of San Pedro, Ñeembucú, Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes, and in the districts of Asunción (the nation's capital), Ayolas (department of Misiones), Ciudad del Este and Presidente Franco (department of Alto Paraná) and Concepción (Concepción department).

According to Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional's (SEN) July 9 situation report, 49,189 families (approximately, 245,945 individuals) had been affected at the national level, including urban, rural and indigenous communities. 83,565 IDP were reported in Asuncion. All of the affected live in and/or earn a living in (or near) riparian areas.

Rains and floods affected urban and rural areas in many remote, poor or simply unprepared parts of the country. They disrupted communications, isolated communities, flooded homes and schools, and made it difficult if not impossible for entire communities to be able to earn a living. The floods aggravated by low temperatures also created health risks, and forced thousands of families to leave their homes in search for dry ground and means of livelihood.

SEN, different ministries and local authorities, provided approximately US\$ 3 million for humanitarian assistance. The UN and the humanitarian network (ADRA, COOPI, Oxfam, Plan, USAid, Paraguayan Red Cross, among others) mobilized financial and technical resources and response supplies to complement Government's efforts. Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), which was requested by the government and undertaken by the humanitarian network determined the needs mainly in WASH and hygiene, food security, protection, education, health, and shelter sectors. These needs were to be addressed mainly through the distribution of non-food items, which had not been provided by the government. CERF funds were essential for providing immediate assistance to the affected population in the following priority areas identified by SEN and the humanitarian network: Alto Paraguay, Presidente Hayes, Asunción and Ñeembucú.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

According to the needs assessment findings and information obtained from Government and civil society organizations (CSOs) the needs and priorities were different in the capital and other affected areas. The humanitarian network and the national government determined Alto Paraguay (with SEN logistical support), Presidente Hayes, Asunción and Ñeembucú as priority areas for international assistance. MIRA determined priority needs in water sanitation and hygiene, food security, protection, education, health, and shelter to be addressed mainly through the distribution of non-food items, which have not been provided by the Government.

Other key priority was to reestablish the access through repairing the roads once the water level had decreased. Given the medium-term weather forecasts there was a risk of having to evacuate affected population in the near future. Government planned to provide affected population with food aid for three months but epidemiological surveillance, epidemics outbreaks control and psychosocial care were needed in affected areas.

Roads in Alto Paraguay, Presidente Hayes and Ñeembucú departments were affected, leaving the communities in the first two isolated. Only air or water access was possible. People in rural areas had limited possibilities of generating income because production areas were under water or damaged and commercial operations were interrupted due to lack of access to product providers.

In Asunción, flooding of the Paraguay River affected riparian areas, water reached urban areas composed by consolidated houses, and others made of cooked material. More than 14,800 families were affected and displaced to temporary housing centers established in different sites of the capital through SEN management and support. Due to instability and lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene in these temporary shelters, a high risk of vector-borne and other diseases was reported. In the education sector, nine educational institutions providing education to 2,751 students were flooded.

In Ñeembucú department, where flooding damaged road infrastructure, 9,529 affected families (11 per cent of the population) were affected. In Presidente Hayes, 8,939 families were affected, and indigenous and rural communities were isolated. Territories in affected areas were mainly used for livestock and agricultural purposes. 54 educational institutions were flooded and 2,946 children from Pozo Colorado and indigenous communities were affected.

In Alto Paraguay nearly 70 per cent of the population lives in riparian areas and 4,022 families were affected. Some of these families were isolated and could only be reached by air or river. About 40,000 bovines had to be moved for sale to refrigerator containers, which became impossible due to access limitations caused by flooded roads. Four schools providing education to 442 students were affected.

In Concepción department river flood affected 1,400 families in urban areas and three educational institutions in Concepción and Leonor Island. The capital's urban area was affected by crescent of Paraguay River, while in the department of San Pedro, communities of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú was also affected by overflowing tributaries of Paraguay River. A total of 74 educational institutions providing education to 6,960 students were flooded.

The main reasons behind the decision to aim CERF funded activities to specific areas were to complement the Government and humanitarian actors' responses through providing assistance using UN and its partners' logistics capacity.

III. CERF PROCESS

Although floods in rural areas started in March, only in late May the situation began to affect the city of Asunción and the SEN started engagement in direct support to affected families in the capital. Since then the UN began supporting the SEN through information management and the production of situation reports.

During a UNCT meeting on June 12th the support of an UNDAC team was proposed to the SEN to strengthen assessment capacities and support the production of situation reports and information management. This team was officially requested by SEN on June 13th.

UN agencies began to mobilize resources in support of their government counterparts.

After the MIRA started with the involvement of the UN, NGOs and some Government representatives, the affected communities' lack of some basic services that could be covered by the organizations of the humanitarian network was evident.

During the Paraguay UNCT meeting on July 4 the application for CERF funding by the UN was agreed once expected results, priority sectors and geographical areas were identified through the MIRA. Actions were planned in line with the Government's strategy presented by SEN.

In sectorial meetings, agencies and their humanitarian partners, including relevant government agencies, analyzed potential actions and submitted their projects for CERF application. The ceiling was established by the RC/HC based on the capacity and implementation experience of agencies and partners shown in 2012.

SEN's request was to base all projects in Alto Paraguay. However, according to the humanitarian network, greatest needs were found in Asunción, especially in the sectors of water and sanitation and hygiene, health, protection, and education. It was decided to allocate CERF funding to the nation's capital allowing the possibility to modify geographical priorities according to the evolution of the situation and the availability of logistics support provided by the Government to develop activities in Alto Paraguay. As the rains continued, the level of the rivers increased and situation worsened in new parts of Presidente Hayes.

Food Security projects identified gaps, opportunities and SEN made specific requests for additional support in Asuncion and Presidente Hayes and Ñembucú departments to be covered through CERF funding requested by WFP. FAO complemented WFP strategy supporting communities to recover as soon as possible their food security situation distributing cropping supplies and animals to the community and giving technical support.

UNICEF (leader of the education and protection sector) identified priorities in Asuncion where its projects complemented MoE response to ensure healthy and safe environment for children in affected communities.

UNDP facilitated and coordinated the distribution of some essential Non-food items for vulnerable groups in coordination with the education and protection projects.

In the health sector, PAHO/WHO and its humanitarian partners, in full coordination with MoH, defined that their support would focus on ensuring that basic health services would continue to reach the most needed.

As agreed by UNICEF that PAHO/WHO would lead the Water and San sector, and propose activities mainly for the shelters in Asuncion to improve sanitation and prevent diseases, and support some communities in Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes departments.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 245,945				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Food Security	14,805	15,165	29,970
	Non-food items	16,320	14,240	30,560
	Health	7,020	5,980	13,000
	WASH	14,080	15,870	29,950
	Education	1,560	1,040	2,600

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

FAO calculated the number of beneficiaries by extrapolating data from the MoH's Family Health Unit census, according to which the average number of people per family is 5. As a result, FAO estimates that it has reached 2,588 families directly and 11,095 people indirectly. Similarly, data regarding family farmers have been compared with the Registry of Assisted Farmers by the MoA's Department of Agricultural Extension and the Agriculture Secretariat of the governorates, which have provided data on production in the area.

PAHO/WHO's planning and implementation was based on information provided by the SEN and MoH.

UNDP's response has focused on the most vulnerable families in Asunción and the Paraguayan Chaco, that is, approximately 30,560 persons.

UNICEF's project which complemented the humanitarian network's response has focused on the 1,000 most vulnerable families (that represent 5,000 people out of which there were at least 3,000 boys and girls under 18 years, of which around 89 per cent are at school) from the Asunción's neighborhoods of Bañado Sur and Bañado Norte, who were living in 20 transitional housing centers. The project has also been planned to reach over 100 school teachers selected by the MoE that are were directly affected by the flooding and that were attending the most vulnerable children. To ensure efficient actions, the education and protection sectors were organized in humanitarian task-force tables. The organization was led by UNICEF together with the MoE and the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents. All information was doubled checked and the MoE produced a weekly report in which teachers, children and adolescents were accounted for.

WFP caseload included families not assisted by SEN. As always during an emergency, part of the affected people were assisted by the Government and part by the humanitarian agencies. In this case a UNDAC mission took place upon request of the Government that estimated number of people in need of assistance.

Given that there was an overlap between beneficiaries of respective sectors, the total number of people assisted through the entire CERF grant was estimated based on the data from the sector with the highest number of beneficiaries (non-food items). Beneficiaries of all other sectors have also received non-food items, therefore in order to avoid counting beneficiaries multiple times, the estimated number of people reached with the entire CERF grant is considered to be the same as the number of people, who received non-food items.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned*	Estimated Reached
Female	14,400	16,320
Male	15,600	14,240
Total individuals (Female and male)	30,000	30,560
Of total, children under age 5	4,723	4,718

*Planned beneficiary figures have been adjusted to avoid counting beneficiaries multiple times.

CERF RESULTS

FAO, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP concluded that, in broad terms, both individual and collective targets were achieved as a result of the technical support provided by the UNDAC team and the lessons learned from the 2012 CERF (the need to strengthen information-sharing with and among partners and to be able to adapt to changing circumstances, among others).

FAO

The food security recovery component of the Project under the responsibility of FAO was implemented in the departments of Alto Paraguay, Presidente Hayes and Ñeembucú. In these departments, the majority of families affected rely on farming for their livelihoods; the main sources of food depended on subsistence agriculture and breeding of small animals. FAO's intervention was able to reach a total of 2,588 families who received horticulture and crops seeds for the rapid production of household food crops. The project was also able to provide to a subset of these families (1,200) five chickens per family in the department of Ñeembucú. A particular need in La Patria, Department of President Hayes, arose during implementation for tools; FAO was able to supply 17 communities with tool kits consisting of hoes, shovel, rake, wheelbarrow, nails and other materials in order to restart production at the family farm level. All the targeted families received training on crop management and food production which allowed the cultivation of 1,294 hectares of land for the production of food crops such as corn, beans, watermelon and vegetables. On average, each family was able to restore food production on 0.5 hectares. Under the Risk Reduction component, FAO was able to provide training to 18 extension technicians and 237 targeted families in the Department of Ñeembucú on: i) basic knowledge on risk management and response to natural disasters; ii) management and establishment of home gardens and subsistence crops, and; iii) pest and diseases management using agro-ecological techniques. Worth noting was the high participation of women in delivery of inputs, training sessions and implementation of project activities. The technical support provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and community leaders of the Pueblos Originarios as well as the valuable logistical support provided by SEN, MAG, and municipalities in the transportation and distribution of inputs was indispensable.

PAHO/WHO - Water cluster CERF

Focused in Alto Paraguay and Asuncion, it benefited approximately 5,990 families, 12 per cent out of the total families affected in the country. It accomplished the objective, and so it contributed by preventing diseases related to contaminated-water-consumption, inadequate sanitation and lack of communitarian hygiene. It was executed within schedule, but with some slight changes in the execution of some activities due to continuous rain. CERF funds and the executed activities supplemented the country efforts, which were coordinated by the national, departmental, and municipal government structures and the humanitarian partners.

The project benefited 1,256 people in the following locations: Bahía Negra, Fuerte Olimpo, Carmelo Peralta and Puerto Casado. Most of them were rural and indigenous country people who represent approximately 29,950 inhabitants. 3,300 (11 per cent) out of them are younger than 5 years-old, 14,080 (47 per cent) are women and 15,870 (53 per cent) are men. Main achievements were the restoration of the water system in 22 public facilities, 16 elementary schools and six rural health facilities. 1,100 families were directly benefited with family and individual hygiene kit supplies. Five sanitation community boards received materials, personal protection equipment, and chemical products, necessary for water purification on that level.

This project benefited 4,734 families in Bañado Sur, Asunción. Water, sanitation and hygiene supply systems were built. 128 sanitary modules (or systems) were built for 1,000 families. These sanitary modules supplied safe drinking water for human consumption, excreta disposition services, and showers for personal hygiene -including hand wash-. 2,250 families received family and individual

hygiene kit supplies. About 100 containers for solid waste management were installed at the shelters. 100 additional drinking water access points were installed to cover one thousand families. Massive sanitary and hygiene educational campaign was promoted by means of audiovisual material and the participation of students who volunteered.

PAHO/WHO - Health-cluster

Focused in Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes, it benefited approximately 2,600 families from the departments of Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes by means of direct medical care, and medical material and medicine supply. In addition, it was support was provided through campaigns for education in good practices in health. CERF project hired medical personnel that were added to the public health system. Jointly, they provided medical services to 54 rural and indigenous communities in both of those regional Departments, the most isolated and underserved. About 3,691 medical consultations were provided, including pregnant women and child-bearing-age women (11 per cent), who were identified and assisted. Rural health facilities were supplied with medical material and medicines that were not available locally. Logistics and medical support were provided for airlifting critical patients from remote areas. Four flooded health facilities from Asuncion urban area were recovered and restored rapidly.

UNDP

Around 46,272 families (231,360 people) were affected. Of these, 15,300 families were displaced and most (98 per cent) were in Asunción, where SEN set up temporary shelters. The Government covered most of the needs in terms of building materials such as corrugated iron, wire, hammers and nails. In Asunción, the most critical of affected families regarding non-food inputs need were blankets and mattresses, taking into account the humidity and low temperatures of the moment.

In this context, the objective of UNDP assistance through the CERF funds was to complement the Government's and other donors' aid, with the acquisition and distribution of mattresses in Asuncion and in the Chaco region, considering the gap in these specific inputs. This assistance focused on reducing the risk of respiratory disease in displaced families in Asunción. UNDP had initially scheduled to deliver mattresses and blankets. At the Government's request and with CERF Secretariat approval, the acquisition of blankets was cancelled and 100 per cent of funds were used to purchase mattresses. That is why the number of beneficiaries increased. This modification was coordinated jointly with the Government through SEN and the Municipality of Asunción. The main reason behind this change of plans was that the initial forecast of low temperatures was not fulfilled due the change of season (Winter-Spring) and, in fact, temperatures increased and several heatwaves affected several parts of the country during this period. In all, 6,112 families received 2 1.80x0.90mts mattresses in one single delivery during the months of November and December 2014. Distribution of non-food items (mattresses) was carried out by ADRA.

UNICEF

In Asuncion, over 14,000 families, which are amongst the poorest, have abandoned their homes, placing the Capital City as one of the most severely affected territories. Almost 7,000 children from 25 affected schools were not able to attend classes regularly. The displaced families were living in transitional housing centers, exposed to all kind of risks, especially children and women.

CERF funds complemented UNICEF's and the humanitarian network's efforts to re-establish minimal conditions for guaranteeing safe education activities, facilitating the emotional recovery of 4,600 children and adolescents. With CERF funds, UNICEF was able to assure minimal safe conditions to provide education services for 4 months to 4,600 school children. In addition it has helped to train school teachers within the affected schools to cope with stress of their own and of their pupils in order to achieve educational results during emergency conditions. Together with ADRA and CDI, UNICEF focused on providing assistance to the Ministry of Education to create alternative spaces with psychosocial oriented activities to cope with the situation. UNICEF has provided a total of 20 tents and educational materials for the implementation of provisional classrooms for safe learning activities. It has also supported the implementation of sports and recreational activities with children and adolescents to build community resilience.

WFP

In Asunción, WFP distributed vouchers to 5,994 families for a total value of Guaraníes 60,000 (\$1 = 5,000 Guaraníes) per family. The vouchers were redeemed in the Stock supermarkets for a pre-determined list of food items. In Ñeembucu WFP assisted with cash and vouchers a total of 1,575 families. The vouchers were used to purchase fresh food provided by small farmers' cooperative. The cash distribution was carried out by ADRA in coordination with SEN and WFP. Through the donation of several equipment WFP supported the INAN in its nutrition support programme to children and pregnant and lactating women. Part of CERF funds were used to equip the SEN situation room with the objective to strengthen the Government's preparedness, data processing and analysis capacities. The project accomplished its main objective to meet urgent food and nutrition needs of the flood-affected households. Baseline information on the

affected areas was collected through the EFSA, which surveyed Asunción and four municipalities in the Ñeembucú department. The EFSA was funded with WFP funds and technically supported by INAN and NHI.

CERF's ADDED VALUE (max one page)

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

FAO: By October, all families had received vegetable seeds and crop seeds for the production of food, in time for the beginning of the October/November agricultural cycle.

PAHO/WHO: CERF funds supported humanitarian response within schedule.

UNICEF: Partially, given that the critical point of the emergency started at the end June 2014 and funds were received in August.

WFP: Prompt availability of CERF funds contributed to save lives at the emergency's most critical moment.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

FAO: CERF funds helped respond to critical needs within schedule.

UNICEF: Partially, as CERF funds allowed us to reach only 15 per cent of affected children.

WFP: CERF funds allowed us to reach almost 6,000 families in need of food.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

FAO: CERF funds were the only funds received for this emergency response

PAHO/WHO: CERF funds were the only funds received for this emergency response.

UNICEF: CERF funds complemented funds mobilized before they were received. Unicef had actions already in place as response, with own resources.

WFP: CERF funds were the only funds received for this emergency response.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

PAHO/WHO: CERF funds helped convene all humanitarian partners that coordinated and carried out joint actions.

UNICEF: The education sector group of humanitarian partners, with the participation of MoE and SEN, was activated.

WFP: The emergency response was a joint and well-coordinated effort between Government, NGO and UN entities.

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

PAHO/WHO: CERF the greatest added values were the facilitation of underserved areas and the promotion of State-led coordination fora at all levels.

UNICEF: The project has (a) strengthened the MoE's response capacity and has raised its awareness on the need to improve budget planning for future emergencies, (b) helped sensitize authorities on the relevance of humanitarian task force tables to organize an efficient response, and (c) provided quality equipment such as tents and learning kits that after the emergency can be stocked and reutilized in the future.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Water and sanitation works from Asuncion need preventive maintenance, which was not foreseen by CERF	Foresee funds for preventive maintenance programs	Inter governmental sector.
Water and health CERF Project used an inclusive approach for all sectors, which reinforced the coordinated work.	Advocate for achieving cross-sectorial engagement at CERF Project, which would help –for example- at the humanitarian response coordination.	All UN entities

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Communication matters	Create a communication protocol in order to ensure effective and rapid response and avoid the risk of duplication and misuse of funds.	Government (SEN & MoE)
Need of stocked supplies	The big supplies to guaranteed schooling, such as tents and pedagogical materials take long time to purchase, therefore there must be some tents and materials stocked	Government and implementing partners.
Need to improve security and protection plans	The Protection protocol needs to be revised and an implementation protocol needs to be simpler with a faster response system.	Government
CERF provided clear and accountable financial information management, which led to credibility and participation.	Reinforce transparency culture in the use of resources	UN Agency leader for each cluster

Output 1.1 Cash and Vouchers, distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	1.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as per cent of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys) 1.2 Quantity of C&V assistance distributed, as per cent of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)	Beneficiaries: 25,000 Quantity of C&V: \$831,818
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11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

The project accomplished its main objective to meet urgent food and nutrition needs of the flood-affected households.

Baseline information on the affected areas was collected through the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), which surveyed Asunción and four municipalities in the Ñeembucú department. The EFSA was funded with WFP funds and technically supported by the National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN) as well as the National Health Institute. The information collected guided the emergency response design and targeting, and served as a baseline to measure progress.

Due to the short duration of the emergency response, and the lack of resources (CERF does not fund assessments) WFP could not conduct a comparable follow-up survey to assess the impact of activities.

Outcome indicator 1.1 Food Consumption Score

In the flood-affected areas, the assessment found 7 percent of households with poor food consumption and 28 percent with borderline food consumption.

Outcome indicator 1.2 Daily average dietary diversity

The dietary quality of targeted households was also assessed. According to the number of food groups consumed (dietary diversity score, DDS) flood-affected households were found to have an acceptable dietary diversity.

Even when a follow up survey could not be carried out, the monitoring of activities and information from cooperating partners signaled a clear improvement in the food consumption and dietary quality of beneficiaries.

In addition, the prevalence of acute malnutrition of children under five (-2SD) was below the national levels (2.5 percent) and, therefore, no supplementary feeding programme was introduced.

Output indicator 1.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as per cent of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)

The table below illustrates the beneficiaries of WFP intervention:

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	1,740	1,590	3,330	1,739	1,589	3,328	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	4,740	4,530	9,270	4,735	4,525	9,260	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Number of adults	8,700	8,700	17,400	8,691	8,691	17,382	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	15,180	14,820	30,000	15,165	14,805	29,970	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

It should be considered that WFP only delivered vouchers and cash. Therefore, these beneficiaries are recipients of both modalities of support.

Output 1.2 Quantity of C&V assistance distributed, as per cent of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)

Vouchers were chosen as the most rapid and cost-effective transfer in urban areas, as there was an existing voucher system of a local supermarket in which WFP beneficiaries could be easily integrated. Urban beneficiaries living in shelters of the 3 most affected neighborhoods of Asunción were registered by the National Emergency Secretariat (SEN) and the Municipal Government of Asunción. Families were provided with paper vouchers worth US\$67 per month, which they could redeem for items from a list of 25 nutritious foods. This allowed beneficiaries to purchase food when needed and minimize the need for storage at the shelter.

A combination of cash and voucher transfers were identified as the most cost-effective, efficient and timely transfer for rural beneficiaries, with an additional positive impact on the local economy. WFP's cooperating partner distributed entitlements directly to beneficiaries: half of the transfer value of US\$67 in cash and the other half in food vouchers. Cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to quickly access basic staple foods available in small shops in their neighborhoods, while vouchers were exchanged for a package of seven fresh foods provided by local small farmers' organizations.

The following table illustrates the C&V value transferred to the beneficiaries

Cash/Vouchers	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	per cent actual vs planned
Cash	138,786	110,063	79 per cent
Vouchers	680,814	707,984	104 per cent
TOTAL	819,600	818,047	99.8 per cent

As the actual number of registered urban beneficiaries was less than planned, part of the resources were shifted to respond to the larger than planned needs in Ñeembucú. Since the transfer was split in to cash and vouchers in Ñeembucú, the cumulative amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries was lower than planned.

Through its implementing partner, WFP interviewed over 400 families in Asunción and Ñeembucú as part of an "ex-post assessment" to collect information on the beneficiaries' perception of cash and voucher transfers and use of cash and vouchers. This assessment indicated that all beneficiaries were satisfied with the market-based transfers, which gave them access to foods that were part of their usual diet.

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

13. Are the 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 or 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): 65 per cent of beneficiaries who received the coupons were women considering that in the context of local culture women buy food for the family or are responsible for their household needs.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF grant period:	31.07.14 – 30.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-UDP-009	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Non-food items		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Provision of Non Food Items to families affected by floods in Alto Paraguay and Asunción		
7 . F u n d i n g	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 4,124,205	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 299,824	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 4,642
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 299,824	▪ Government Partners: US\$0
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	9,473	16,320	UNDP had initially scheduled to deliver mattresses and blankets. At the Government's request and with CERF Secretariat approval, the acquisition of blankets was cancelled and 100 per cent of funds were used to purchase mattresses. That is why the number of beneficiaries increased.
b. Male	8,267	14,240	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	17,740	30,560	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	1,579	2,750	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To provide immediate assistance to 3,548 families from Asunción that are affected by the floods, low temperatures and rainfalls, by distributing Non Food items (wool blankets and mattresses).			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Expected outcome 1: To assist 3,548 families in 4 affected areas of Asunción providing wool blankets and mattresses for family groups with 5 members.			
■ Outcome indicator 1: 3,548 families receive 2 queen size wool blankets and 2 mattresses 1.80 x 0.90mts in one single delivery within the first and a half month of project execution.			
Articles	Description	Quantity per family	
Blanket	Queen-size, wool	2	
Mattress	Cotton cover, polyurethane filling, 1.80 x 0.90mts	2	

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>6,112 families received 2 mattresses 1.80x0.90mts in one single delivery during the months of November and December 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Direct acquisition of non-food items (mattresses) directly from manufacturers. ■ Coordination meetings with SEN, municipal authorities and community leaders and representatives. ■ Distribution of non-food items (mattresses) to affected families through ADRA. ■ Coordination of monitoring visits to the field with the UNDP and ADRA staff. ■ Joint monitoring visits to the field. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>UNDP had initially scheduled to deliver mattresses and blankets. At the Government's request and with CERF Secretariat approval, the acquisition of blankets was cancelled and 100 per cent of funds were used to purchase mattresses. That is why the number of beneficiaries increased. This modification was coordinated jointly with the Government through SEN and the Municipality of Asunción. The main reasons were that the forecast low temperatures are not fulfilled, because of the change of season (Winter-Spring) temperatures increased and several heatwaves were taken during this period.</p>	
13. Are the 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 or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): contributions made, such as lists of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
To be carried out later during the year. Results should be in by December 2015.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information										
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF grant period:	31.07.14 – 30.01.15							
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WHO-052	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 . F u n d i n g	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,200,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:							
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$764,366	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 77,723.20							
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 314,366	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0							
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. <i>Female</i>	7,029	7,020								
b. <i>Male</i>	6,133	5,980								
c. <i>Total individuals (female + male):</i>	13,162	13,000								
d. <i>Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</i>	3,488	3,380								
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure access to basic health care and continuity of treatment to flood-affected populations ● Prevent outbreaks and other health risks in vulnerable population through strengthened epidemiological surveillance and health promotion. 										
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th> <th>Indicator</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1. The affected population receives information on protection and awareness of the symptoms and signs of disease and vector integrated management.</td> <td>i. 1,500 families received information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. 100 per cent of target districts receive health information through radio spots.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Health facilities have sufficient supplies to</td> <td>100 per cent of health facilities in affected areas</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Outcome	Indicator	1. The affected population receives information on protection and awareness of the symptoms and signs of disease and vector integrated management.	i. 1,500 families received information.	ii. 100 per cent of target districts receive health information through radio spots.	2. Health facilities have sufficient supplies to	100 per cent of health facilities in affected areas
Outcome	Indicator									
1. The affected population receives information on protection and awareness of the symptoms and signs of disease and vector integrated management.	i. 1,500 families received information.									
	ii. 100 per cent of target districts receive health information through radio spots.									
2. Health facilities have sufficient supplies to	100 per cent of health facilities in affected areas									

provide basic community care.	receive emergency medical supplies.
4. Sexual and Reproductive Health needs are met in flood-affected communities.	5 Obstetrical kits distributed.
	100 per cent of pregnant women at risk are identified and transferred to adequate health facilities.
6. Vulnerable individuals (women, children, adolescents and elderly) receive appropriate health care	8,000 people receive care for health problems identified.
8. Risk of vector-borne diseases reduced	100 per cent of families in targeted areas receive comprehensive measures of vector control.
9. Access to health services is improved in affected areas	At least four health facilities affected by the floods are recovered and operational

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Health interventions carried out by PAHO/WHO and its implementing partners using CERF funds benefited approximately 2,600 families from the departments of Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes, through the provision of primary medical care, medicines, medical supply and educational campaign in good practices of health, hygiene, vector control and diseases prevention. Specific results achieved through these actions are presented below:

- 100 per cent of the 2,600 targeted families affected by the floods were included in the educational campaign carried out and received health information on good practices for hygiene, sanitation and disease prevention. Activities included dissemination of health promotion messages via radio spots broadcasted in two languages, theatrical plays and other dynamic and participative communication and health promotion assisted by volunteers from Universidad Tecnológica Continental I(UTIC), a local university..
- All rural health facilities located in affected areas were supplied with essential medicines and medical and health material that were missing and not available locally. These supplies included items such as elastic mask, gauze roll, catheters, alcohol gel packs, gloves, bandages, iodine, soaps, thermometers, blood pressure meters, antibiotics (about 7,500 bottles of oral intake Amoxicillin – supplies for 24 months), etc. These were basic supplies of high utility that helped support humanitarian health response and the continuity of health care programs in the affected areas.
- CERF funds facilitated the recruitment of physicians and medical staff to assist health personnel mobilized from the family health units in providing emergency medical assistance. Field medical missions using a mobile clinic were carried out in 54 isolated and even excluded rural and indigenous communities in both departments. Medical consultations were performed and a total of 3,691 individual with health problems receive immediate medical care; and focused on assistance to children including vaccination, deworming, detection and treatment of respiratory diseases, registration of individuals with hypertension and diabetes in the adult population, prenatal care as well as the provision of medicines such as antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, anti-parasitic and anti-hypertensives.
11 per cent of the attended individuals were women of childbearing age and pregnant women. These women received particular attention and, when identified at risk of complication, were referred to appropriate health care facilities for better care.

Logistical and medical support was provided for the transportation via aircraft of critical patients from remote areas to urban centers with reference hospitals. Young people from the UTIC provided worked with families hosted in temporary shelters support early psychological recovery and prepare for their journey back home.

- 100 per cent of the targeted areas were covered by vector control interventions to reduce risk of transmission of dengue and other vector-borne diseases. Interventions included: physical control of flood-affected areas by collection and safe disposal of garbage, elimination of breeding sites in urban centers and support to the national service for vector control of the Ministry of Public Health
- Four health facilities located in the municipality of Asuncion and flooded during the emergency were cleaned and recovered and health services were rehabilitated shortly after the beginning of the emergency. PAHO/WHO procured supplies for disinfection and sanitation comprised of air fresheners, sodium hypochlorite, gloves, mops, garbage bags, brooms, squeegees, safety footwear, paints, brushes, backpack sprayers, among others. These were distributed to the family health units of San Cayetano, Blanco Cué, San Felipe CAMSAT and 3 de febrero to support cleaning operations after the water had gone down. This helped restore safe treatment condition in affected facilities and prevent morbidity

<p>and mortality caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical cooperation was provided to the Ministry of Health at national, regional and local level to strengthen the health sector's capacity to manage health emergencies. 	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>Despite continuous rains, there were not significant discrepancies between planned and reached. Activities that were programmed in both areas were executed as scheduled. Coordination and logistics mechanisms established right at the beginning of the project implementation ensured that all activities were implemented within the short timeframe of the project.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): 1 Gender equality was mainstreamed by monitoring and ensuring equality of care to adult women, adolescents and girls; as well as providing special medical attention to pregnant women and other vulnerable population affected by the floods.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>No formal evaluation of the project was conducted. However, regular monitoring of progress and activity implementation was ensured throughout the project through constant communication with personnel in the field and local partners, regular reporting and frequent field supervision visits. A final monitoring mission was conducted with the support of the sub regional program for emergency and disaster response to assess achievements, meet with local authorities and beneficiaries and identify lessons learned and remaining gaps for future cooperation.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF grant period:	22.07.14 – 21.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WHO-051	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Restoring safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene in flood-affected departments of Asuncion and Alto Paraguay		
7 . F u n d i n g	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,920,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 830,190	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 513,300.90
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 715,190	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0
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	13,650	14,080	
b. Male	15,000	15,870	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	28,650	29,950	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	3,151	3,300	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>General Objective: To prevent morbi-mortality caused by the consumption of contaminated water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene in the affected rural and indigenous communities.</p> <p>Specific Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover access to and availability of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene education for families in critical needs and serious risks of diarrheic and dermal diseases and other epidemics, with human rights, gender and equity approach. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>In Alto Paraguay:</p> <p>(b) 2 water treatment systems rehabilitated/improved; 400 families are benefitted (approximately 2.000 people) in Puerto Guarani and Isla Alta.</p> <p>(c) 5 water treatment systems (Alto Paraguay: Bahia Negra, Fuerte Olimpo, Puerto Casado, Puerto Guarani, Isla Alta), have been supplied with maintenance tools and water treatment products (aluminium sulfate, sodium hypochlorite, free chlorine comparators, monitoring of water quality, maintenance tools kit, staff security equipment); 1.730 families are benefitted.</p> <p>a. Improved and rehabilitated water catchment and supply systems in 5 health centers (Toropampa, San Carlos, Maria</p>			

Auxiliadora, Sierra Leon, Riacho Mosquito): improvement of health centers' roofs and gutters, provision and installation of five storage tanks (7,500 liters).

- b. Improved and rehabilitated water catchment systems in 15 schools: improvement of schools' roofs and gutters, provision and installation of fifteen storage tanks (7,500 liters). These are minor repairs on roofs of schools at Alto Paraguay, Chaco. The repairs are planned to be executed during the first three months of the CERF project. Hygiene kits delivered to 1.000 affected families, 5 health centers and 15 schools. Hygiene kits for each family includes:
- i. 2 bucket of 10-20 liters per family. 6 bucket of 10-20 liters per school and health center. Only one delivery.
 - ii. 1 water container of 20 liters with cover per family. 6 water containers of 20 liters with cover per school and health center. Only one delivery.
 - iii. 2 bath towels per family. 10 bath towels per school and health center. Only one delivery.
 - iv. Bars of bath soap (6 units of 250g /per family/month and 20 units of 250g /per school-health center/month). 4 deliveries along 4 months.
 - v. Bars of laundry soap (2 units of 500 g/family/month). 4 deliveries along 4 months.
 - vi. Hygiene towels for women (2 package of 16 units/family/month). 4 deliveries along 4 months.
- c. Water treatment kits delivered to 1.000 affected families and to affected schools and health centers:
- i. 300 gr of aluminum sulfate per family per month. 1,800 gr of aluminum sulfate per school/health centers per month. 4 deliveries along 4 months.
 - ii. 500 ml of chlorine solution (8 per cent) per family per month. 3,000 ml of chlorine solution (8 per cent) per school/health center per month. 4 deliveries along 4 months.
 - iii. 1 piece of tissue for water filtering per family. 3 piece of tissue for water filtering per school/health center.
- d. 30 wood latrines installed in Fuerte Olimpo (urban zone) for displaced families.
- e. 40 wood latrines rehabilitated in 5 affected health center and 15 schools.
- f. 1.200 affected families improved awareness on hygiene and sanitation good practices (water related diseases, hand-washing, household water treatment, excreta and trash disposal).
- g. Along the action beneficiary people, schools and health centers know accountability mechanisms promoted and they participated to final evaluation of the intervention.

In Asuncion:

- 500 displaced families of the bathed south have access to water flush latrines equipped with hand washbasin and showers (differenced for women and men) connected to the public sewage system. 1 toilet for 20 people, 1 showers for 20 people.
- 100 containers for waste management installed. 1 container for 10 families
- 4,000 displaced families are provided with hygiene kits: recipient of 20 and 10 liters, soap, bath towels, hygienic paper and plastic bags for garbage.
- Access to safe water for 1000 displaced families: extension of the water system to 1 water point for 50 people.
- 1,000 displaced families are sensitized to hand wash, chain of safe water, waste management, vectors of hydric diseases.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

The WASH response provided with CERF funds focused on the two departments of Alto Paraguay and Asuncion, and benefited approximately 5,990 families, which represents 12 per cent of the total affected households in the country. The project contributed to preventing diseases outbreaks or increases in incidence of diseases related to the consumption of contaminated water, inadequate sanitation and lack of hygiene. Some of the planned activities had to be rescheduled within the implementation period of the project due to continuous rainfall affecting access to the targeted areas. The achievements reached thanks to CERF funds are presented below:

In Alto Paraguay, 1,256 families located in Bahía Negra, Fuerte Olimpo, Carmelo Peralta and Puerto Casado, benefited from the following:

- A community water system was restored in Fuerte Olimpo; and treatment and maintenance materials were procured to support the operations of the water supply system in Puerto Guarani
- Five rural water treatment systems (in Bahía Negra, Fuerte Olimpo, Puerto Casado, Puerto Pinasco, and Puerto Guarani)

were procured with water disinfection supplies and maintenance tools to ensure water quality apt for human consumption in water distribution systems. In total, 315 tanks of 20 liters of sodium hypochlorite 8 per cent and 318 bags of 50 kg of aluminum sulfate 17 per cent concentration were procured.

- The water supply systems of six rural health facilities located in Toro Pampa, San Carlos, María Auxiliadora, Sierra León, Puerto Diana y Riacho Mosquito and sixteen (16) water supply systems of rural elementary education schools (Fuerte Olimpo (7), Bahía Negra (3), Carmelo Peralta (4) and Puerto Casado (2)) were restored. These systems use rainwater harvesting systems. Containers of 500 liters were installed to ensure proper storage of water.
- Six family health centers and 16 schools received WASH kits including water treatment and hygiene supplies.
- 1,100 affected families received personal and family hygiene kits for women and girls.
- Two (2) basic sanitation systems for adequate disposal of excreta were installed in rural health centers (Sierra Leon and San Carlos).
- Waste management systems for proper disposal of excreta were established in the urban areas of Fuerte Olimpo where 100 families were relocated due to the floods.
- Mass sanitary and hygiene education campaign was carried out in four municipalities using local radio stations and through direct family visits. Messages on hygiene good practices targeting waterborne-diseases prevention, proper hand washing, household water treatment techniques, waste management, etc. were disseminated.

In Asuncion, 4,734 families from Bañado Sur received assistance to restore and improve access to safe water, proper sanitation and adequate hygiene:

- 128 sanitary modules were procured and installed in areas affected by the floods, benefiting a total of 1,000 families. Sanitary modules consisting of bathrooms, hot showers, hand-washing stations and sinks for basic grooming routine were installed in the affected communities. The modules are metal structure that allows coupling one, two, four and up to ten units which are separate for men, women, children and individuals with disabilities. These modules provided displaced people with access to safe water and met three basic sanitary functions essential in an emergency: adequate disposal of excreta, personal hygiene and hand-washing. In addition, the units with bathroom and toilet are removable and can be reused for other emergencies or to the same families upon their return to their place of origin. These modules provided decent sanitary solutions that helped reduce exposure to environmental health risks and improve self-esteem of affected families, which is an extremely important factor for early recovery phase
- 2,250 families received individual and family hygiene kits (225).
- 100 containers for solid waste management were installed at the shelters.
- 100 drinking water access points were installed to cover the needs of 1,000 families (1 water point for 10 families).
- Mass sanitary and hygiene educational campaign was carried out using radio spots, audiovisual material and participation of university volunteers to conduct participatory hygiene promotion activities with the affected families. Key messages on good practices for hand-washing, disease prevention and waste management were promoted and disseminated.

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

Despite continuous rains, there were not significant discrepancies between planned and reached. Coordination and communication mechanisms that were established right at the beginning of the project design favored overcoming climate variability difficulties.

13. Are the 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 or 2b): 1

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

Gender-based approach was considered at design and implementation phase, through the installation of sanitary and hygiene units separate for men and women and girls and the procurement of gender-specific hygiene kits focusing on the particular needs of girls and women.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending? EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No formal evaluation of the project was conducted. However, regular monitoring of progress EVALUATION PENDING

<p>and activity implementation was ensured throughout the project through constant communication with personnel in the field and local partners, regular reporting and frequent field supervision visits. A final monitoring mission was conducted with the support of the sub regional program for emergency and disaster response to assess achievements, meet with local authorities and beneficiaries and identify lessons learned and remaining gaps for future cooperation.</p>	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	31.07.14 – 30.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-FAO-023	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	To support the recovery of means of livelihood of families affected by floods in order to ensure food security		
7 . F u n d i n g	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,200,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 202,656	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 202,656	▪ OXFAM INTERMON US\$ 29,482 ▪ COOPI US\$ 31,911
			▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 141,263
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	5,880	4,945	2.588 Families have been supported in the livelihood recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 families in Alto Paraguay 788 families of 17 native communities of La Patria in Pte. Hayes 1,200 families in the Department of Ñeembucú
b. Male	6,370	5,290	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	12,250	11,905	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	3,675	1,265	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>(GO)-Global Objective: To contribute to ensure food and nutritional security and income generation to the population of the Department Alto Paraguay, Presidente Hayes and Ñeembucú affected by floods.</p> <p>(EO)- Restore the means of livelihoods of n. 2,450 families belonging to Indigenous and non-indigenous communities of the departments of Alto Paraguay (600 families, including 356 non-indigenous families and 244 indigenous families), Presidente Hayes (650 Indigenous families-17 hamlets) and the rural and peri-urban areas of Ñeembucú (1,200 non-indigenous families - small farmers) affected by flooding through distribution of resources and technical support addressed to recover food availability. Beneficiary families in Alto Paraguay have been targeted through request from Governor of Alto Paraguay and primary data from COOPI. Alto Paraguay has been declared a priority area for emergency response by SEN. Beneficiary families in the department of Presidente Hayes, La Patria, have been targeted on the base of UNDAC and UNETT evaluation in the Country and on a request from Governor of Presidente Hayes and SEN, Beneficiary families in the department of Ñeembucu have been targeted through UNDAC and UNETT evaluation in the country and request from MoA and SEN. Activities in this department will be coordinated with MoA, WFP and Paraguayan Red Cross.</p>			

It is relevant to report that food security and means of livelihoods of targeted families depend on subsistence farming activities and small animal husbandry.
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal
<p>Outcomes 1: Restored and rehabilitated agriculture and horticulture activities of families affected by floods in the departments of Ñeembucú, Alto Paraguay y Presidente Hayes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the action 2,450 families have received horticulture (6 species) and crop seeds (beans, corn, and cantaloupe, watermelon), to recover 1,225 hectares (0.5 ha per family) adapted to their cultural consumption patterns; By the end of the action 2,450 families including female headed receive trainings on good practices for agricultural production; By the end of the action 50 per cent of beneficiaries families have vegetables for home consumption; <p>Outcome 2: Supported the rehabilitation and recovery of protein sources for families affected by floods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the action, 1,200 families including female headed receive poultry 5 and 1 rooster, veterinary products and poultry balanced feed (vitamins, deworming and anti-parasitic, tonics, anti-parasitic, vaccine) in the department of Ñeembucú. By the end 1,200 families- including female headed- receive trainings for small livestock management en Ñeembucú y Alto Paraguay.
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds
<p>2,588 families received horticulture and crops seeds for the production of household food crops .</p> <p>1,200 families received poultry (5 chickens per family in the department of Ñeembucú)</p> <p>17 native communities of La Patria, Department of Pte. Hayes, received a toolkit (hoes, shovel, rake, wheelbarrow, nails and wire to recover agriculture production in family plots).</p> <p>2,588 families received training in crop management and planting season.</p> <p>18 extension technicians have been trained on Risk Management in the Department of Ñeembucú. 237 families have received training on: i) basic knowledge on risk management and response to natural disasters; ii) management and establishment of home gardens and subsistence crops, and; iii) pest and diseases management using agro-ecological techniques.</p> <p>1,294 hectares cultivated with inputs provided by the project for the production of food crops such as corn, beans, watermelon and pumpkin (0.5 hectares per family).</p> <p>32 rain gauges have been delivered, and 31 leaders trained, including 13 women.</p> <p>All targeted families previously identified received vegetable seed kit and subsistence crops seed, with a total weight of slightly more than 3 kilos.</p> <p>Worth noting was the high participation of women in delivery of inputs, training sessions and implementation of project activities. The technical support provided by the MoA and indigenous peoples community leaders as well as the valuable logistical support provided by SEN, SENEPA (National Malaria Eradication Service), and municipalities in the transportation and distribution of inputs was indispensable.</p> <p>At the time of input delivery, the field technical team also provided training on basic crop management. These events were held in an interactive and participatory manner with beneficiaries, based on prior expertise and local knowledge of each community.</p> <p>Major topics discussed: production planning in the family plot; seed selection and planting seasons; soil preparation and management; companion planting; planting methods; harvest and storage; and seed conservation.</p> <p>This third stage of training was conducted through lectures and workshops with already formed committees and individual farm visits per family farm, where areas for improvement and strengthening to ensure sustainable production were identified. In this stage a total of 237 farmers were assisted.</p>
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:
<p>A total of 2,588 seed kits of subsistence crops and horticulture crops were distributed, however, there were small variations in quantities delivered per community, since in some cases a greater number of producers were found and in other cases fewer. This was due to the variation of the dynamics of each local population. It is important to note that certain communities are diversifying their livelihoods into other productive activities as the productive-economic scenario changes.</p>

13. Are the 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 or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): 48 per cent of beneficiaries are women heads of household production, responsible for food production in the finca.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The monitoring and follow-up was constant during the execution of the project work plan. Technicians from the implementing partner NGOs COOPI and OXFAM and the consultant hired by FAO carried this out, these activities were conducted through visits to the farm producers and training sessions. FAO has also conducted follow-up visits during the delivery of seed kits and poultry, to ensure that inputs and delivery of animals complied with the technical specifications set out in the project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	31.07.14 – 30.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-103	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Reestablishing educational activities and psychosocial support for children and adolescents affected by the flooding		
7 · F u n d i n g	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 830,394.26	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project: UNICEF has received emergency funds and has utilized its own thematic funds to immediately respond to the emergency. The CERF funds were received end July, UNICEF began the response in the beginning of June.	US\$ 430,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>ADRA</i> US\$ 128,000.00 ▪ <i>CDI</i> US\$ 61,000.00
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 208,295	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0
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. <i>Female</i>	2,300	2,300	
b. <i>Male</i>	2,300	2,300	
c. <i>Total individuals (female + male):</i>	4,600	4,600	
d. <i>Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</i>	500	600	
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			
The original total estimated number of direct beneficiaries was 5.000 individuals (2.500 females and 2.500 males), of which 3,000 were children.			
a) 3,000 school children participate in sports and recreational activities (theatre, puppets, "Partidi" street football) during six months.			
b) 3,000 <i>students</i> affected by the flooding receive educational materials within the first two months of project implementation.			
c) 100 teachers of the affected school receive didactic - learning materials within the first two months.			
d) 20 transition housing centres receive recreational equipment within the first two months.			

e) 20 transition housing centres receive kitchen equipment within the first two months. f) 100 teachers receive training on how to help students to better adapt to the new environment, within the first two months. g) 100 teachers receive training on how to prevent sexual violence and other phenomena deriving from the new social factors, within the first two months of the project.	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
It is estimated that a total of 7,000 people were reached, of which 4,600 children directly benefited. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,600 children affected by the flooding participated in sports and recreational activities (theatre, puppets, "Partidi" street football) during six months. • 4,600 students affected by the flooding received educational materials within the first two months of project implementation. • 113 teachers of the affected school received didactic - learning materials within the first two months. • 22 transition housing centres received recreational equipment within the first two months. • 113 teachers received training on how to help students to better adapt to the new environment, within the first two months. • 113 teachers received training on how to prevent sexual violence and other phenomena deriving from the new social factors, within the first two months of the project. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
13. Are the 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 or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The project ensured the equal participation of women, girls, boys and men in the implementation of the humanitarian response. The presence of women in the decision-making process was guaranteed. The project took into account the power dynamics among the political, social and economic groups by sex and position within the community. It was focused on maximizing the use of local skills and capacities, including those of women and young people, and guaranteed that women, as well as men and the elderly, received all needed information on the humanitarian assistance. It has also promote cooperation and mutual respect throughout their community.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-CEF-103	Education	UNICEF	ADRA	No	International NGO	\$128,000	8-Jun-14	8-Jun-14	The CERF component has complemented the humanitarian network's response and focused on the 1,000 most vulnerable families (that is, 5,000 people, including at least 3,000 boys and girls under 18 years old, of which around 89% were in school) from the Asuncion's neighborhoods of Bañado Sur and Bañado Norte, of 20 transitional housing centers.
14-RR-CEF-103	Education	UNICEF	CDI	No	National NGO	\$61,000	8-Jun-14	8-Jun-14	The CERF component has complemented the humanitarian network's response and focused on the 1,000 most vulnerable families (that is, 5,000 people, including at least 3,000 boys and girls under 18 years old, of which around 89% were in school) from the Asuncion's neighborhoods of Bañado Sur and Bañado Norte, of 20 transitional housing centers.
14-RR-WFP-047	Food Security	WFP	ADRA	No	International NGO	\$126,942	3-Sep-14	9-Sep-14	
14-RR-FAO-023	Food Security	FAO	COOPI	Yes	International NGO	\$31,911	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	Actions undertaken in the Department of Alto Paraguay that benefited 600 families.
14-RR-FAO-023	Food Security	FAO	OXFAM	Yes	International NGO	\$29,482	20-Sep-14	20-Sep-14	Actions undertaken in the Department of Presidente Hayes that benefited 788 families of 17 native communities of La Patria.
14-RR-FAO-023	Food Security	FAO	MAG	No	GOV	\$141,263	31-Oct-14	31-Oct-14	Actions undertaken jointly by FAO and the Government with resources managed by FAO
14-RR-WHO-052	Health	WHO	ADRA	Yes	International NGO	\$77,723	27-Aug-14	30-Aug-14	ADRA complied with the commitments

					NNGO				
14-RR-WHO-051	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WHO	OXFAM	Yes	International NGO NNGO	\$278,658	27-Aug-14	30-Aug-14	OXFAM complied with the commitments
14-RR-WHO-051	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WHO	COOPI	Yes	International NGO NNGO	\$234,644	27-Aug-14	30-Aug-14	COOPI complied with the commitments
14-RR-UNDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	ADRA	No	International NGO	\$4,684	10-Nov-14	16-Oct-14	UNDP and ADRA agreed to sign a Service Contract that defined the implementation mechanisms. The “CSO capacity assessment” of the operative and administrative experience of ADRA carried out by UNDP demonstrated that ADRA has a vast operative, administrative and technical expertise for non-food item delivery in Asunción.

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CDI	Intelligence Development Center
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
INAN	National Food and Nutrition Institute
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
SEN	National Emergency Secretariat