Episcopal
Relief & Development
Working Together for Lasting Change

2023 S.L. Gimbel Foundation Large Food Grant Application

Part A

Included in this attachment:

- Completed Grant Application Form (cover sheet, narrative), budget page and budget narrative and sources of funding, financial analysis page
- Episcopal Relief & Development's 2023 operating budget and the previous year's (2022) actual expenses
- Part IX of Episcopal Relief & Development's 990 form (2021)
- Copy of Episcopal Relief & Development's 2022 Final Report (April 2023)
- Copy of Episcopal Relief & Development's current 501(c)(3) letter from the IRS

2023 S.L. Gimbel Foundation Food Grant Application
Maximum Request: $1million

Internal Use Only:
Grant :_____

Organization / Agency Information

1)Organization/Agency Name: Episcopal Relief & Development		
2)Physical Address: 815 2nd Avenue		***City/State/Zip*** New York, NY 10017
3)Mailing Address: 815 2nd Avenue		***City/State/Zip*** New York, NY 10017
4)CEO or Director: Robert W. Radtke		***Title:*** President & Chief Executive Officer
5)Phone: 212.518.0518	***6)Fax:*** 212.687.5302	***7)Email:*** president@episcopalrelief.org
8)Contact Person: Emily Bloom		***Title:*** Vice President, Innovation & Business Development
9)Phone: 610.639.4003	***10)Fax:*** 212.687.5302	***11)Email:*** ebloom@episcopalrelief.org
12)Web Site Address: https://www.episcopalrelief.org/		***13)Tax ID:*** 73-1635264

Program / Grant Information

Interest Area:

14)Program/Project Name: Reducing Food Insecurity in Central America			***15)Amount of Grant Requested:*** $1,000,000
16)Total Organization 2023 Budget: 31,146,324	***17)Per 990, Percentage of Program Service Expenses (Column B/ Column A x 100):*** *83.42%*	***18)Per 990, Percentage of Management & General Expenses Only (Column C / Column A x 100):*** *5.36%*	***19)Per 990, Percentage of Management & General Expenses and Fundraising (Column C+D / Column A x 100):*** ***11.22%***
20)Purpose of Grant Request (one sentence): The purpose of the project is to alleviate hunger in marginalized communities in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras through the provision of staple ingredients for **4,606,350** meals to **21,250** people within **5,592** food insecure households.			
21)Program Start Date (Month and Year): August 2023		***22)Program End Date (Month and Year):*** July 2024	
23)Gimbel Grants Received: List Year(s) and Award Amount(s) 1) December 2020 to December 2021 ($989,975); 2) May 2022 to May 2023 (final report submitted on April 21, 2023 ($1,000,000)			

Signatures

24)Board President / Chair: (Print name and Title) Teri Lawver, Board Chair	***Signature:***	***Date:*** April 26,2023
25)Executive Director/President: (Print name and Title) Robert W. Radtke, President & CEO	***Signature:***	***Date:*** April 26, 2023

2023 S.L. Gimbel Foundation Fund APPLICATION Narrative

Please provide the following information by answering **ALL** questions (I to IV), **12 Font, One Inch Margins.** Use the format below (I to IV). Type your complete answers to the question directly below the question. Please do not delete the questions/instructions/examples and provide clear, specific, and concise answers.

I. Organization Background

A) State the history, mission and/or purpose of your organization.

Established in 1940, Episcopal Relief & Development partners with local ecumenical, interfaith, and broader grassroots networks to reach marginalized urban and rural communities around the world. Together, we develop and implement evidence-based strategies that address local challenges, facilitating the constant flow of information to ensure that programs can adapt as realities and best practices. Under normal conditions, our interventions are designed to positively impact the lives of women, children, and smallholder farmers struggling with a changing climate. During disasters and complex crises, our established partnerships and long-standing and trusted relationships with communities facilitate rapid response efforts that get relief to marginalized populations. Episcopal Relief & Development is an independent 501(c)(3) organization.

The organization's mission statement is:

> Episcopal Relief & Development is the compassionate response of The Episcopal Church to human suffering in the world. Hearing God's call to seek and serve Christ in all persons and to respect the dignity of every human being, Episcopal Relief & Development serves to bring together the generosity of Episcopalians and others with the needs of the world.
>
> Episcopal Relief & Development faithfully administers the funds that it receives from the church and raises from other sources. It provides relief in times of disaster and promotes sustainable development by identifying and addressing the root causes of suffering.
>
> Episcopal Relief & Development cherishes its partnerships within the Anglican Communion, with ecumenical bodies and with others who share a common vision for justice and peace among all people.

Under our current strategic plan, Working Together for Lasting Change, our program priorities included: 1) Promoting Integrated Early Childhood Development; 2) Reducing Gender-Based Violence; 3) Building Climate Resilience; and 4) Humanitarian Response to Disasters. By 2030, the final year of our strategic plan, we will have equipped 350,000 trusted change agents in a movement to advance social cohesion and resilience for 4,000,000 people annually around the world. Since the COVID 19 lockdowns of 2020-2021 and the resulting global food crisis, we have been providing humanitarian aid to approximately one million people worldwide annually.

B) How long has the organization been providing programs and services to the community?

Since the early 2000s, Episcopal Relief & Development has worked with the Dioceses in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to establish agencies within the Church focused on community development. These long-standing partnerships in the Northern Triangle region of Central America facilitate rapid and contextualized responses during emergencies, as our implementing partners identify, mobilize and build upon existing community assets to create locally-driven solutions to challenges. In 2021, in partnership with the S.L. Gimbel Foundation, Episcopal Relief & Development distributed over four million meals to marginalized families across El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In 2022, the project distributed an additional 6,512,261 million meals to 24,758 people within 5,826 households spanning 287 communities across El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

El Salvador: Episcopal Relief & Development has partnered with the Anglican Episcopal Church - Diocese of El Salvador since 2001 to implement an integrated development program focused on food security, economic growth, disaster risk reduction, health and trauma awareness and resilience.

Guatemala: Episcopal Relief & Development and the Anglican Episcopal Church of Guatemala's Diocesan Development office have partnered since 2005 to respond to natural disasters and post-disaster rebuilding, as well as community development programming focused on improving food security, strengthening economic development and empowering women.

Honduras: Episcopal Relief & Development has partnered with the Diocese of Honduras and the Agencia Anglicana para el Desarrollo de Honduras (known as Aanglidesh)—the local church's development agency—since 1999. Aanglidesh's programming promotes food security, economic development and education initiatives in poor and marginalized communities.

C) What are some of your past organizational accomplishments (last three years)?

Episcopal Relief & Development invests in humanitarian response as well as core programming to build climate resilience, end gender-based violence and promote integrated early childhood development at the household and community levels. Annually, the organization reaches more than 3 million people in 40 countries each year.

Since mid-March 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Episcopal Relief & Development has mobilized 79 partners in over 40 countries to reach nearly three million people with targeted health messaging and life-saving inputs. Our response, which has been adapted over time in line with the evolution of the pandemic and local need, leverages the social capital and reputational assets of Anglican Church partners around the world to help control and prevent the spread of COVID-19—through targeted health messaging and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE)—and to mitigate its secondary impacts,

including food and economic insecurity, increased prevalence of violence--particularly against women and children, and deteriorating mental health.

Since January 2021, Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners have delivered over 10.5 million meals to food insecure households across the Northern Triangle thanks to the generous support from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation. The project has had a significant impact on reducing household expenditure on food and increasing household savings. Utilizing baseline and endline data collected at the start and end of both grants in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, data shows that, on average, households reported expending 22% (on average $21.30) per month less on food as percentage of their household budget at the Year 2 endline compared to Year 1 baseline. Monthly household savings increased 67% from an average of $11.10 to $18.50. Additionally, when asked if, within the past 7 days, the respondent felt their household had enough food or money to buy food (food sufficiency), there was a 106% increase (over a two-year period) in the number of households' indicating an ability to more effectively cope. At baseline, only 44% of households responded that they were food sufficient, while at Year 2 endline, 91% of households responded that they had enough food or money to buy food.

II. Project Information:

A) Statement of Need

Specify the community need(s) you want to address and are seeking funds for. Include demographics, geographic characteristics of the area or community to be served, community conditions and income level. Include relevant statistics.

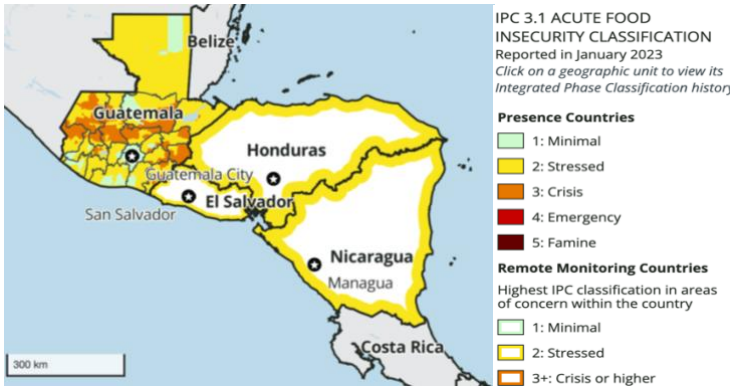
Many poor households in Central America, particularly those in the Dry Corridor (which includes El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), were still recovering from the hurricanes and COVID-19 crisis of 2020 and 2021 when Hurricane Julia devastated the region in October 2022, leading to destruction of farms and infrastructure. Additionally, high inflation, caused in part by the macroeconomic effects of the war in Ukraine, contributed to a significant increase in the cost of living and further compounding the challenges faced by poor households. The region's annual lean season (the period when food stocks are depleted and food prices reach their peak) is from May to September, and this year it is beginning amid high food, energy and agricultural input prices. For example, maize is the main source of calories and protein throughout the region. In 2023, the price of maize has increased between 30% and 40% compared to this time last year and between 50% and 75% compared to a 5-year average per country. Moreover, the cost of beans and rice have increased an average of 38% and 9% respectively.[1]

The climate crisis and global economic downturn have put considerable strain on already struggling households in Central America. As the lean season begins, households are forced to adopt negative coping strategies to navigate food insecurity. Some of these coping strategies include skipping meals, eating the cheapest (often least nutritious) foods and selling off assets such as livestock, thereby putting their health and livelihoods at risk. **Figure 1** (below) shows the levels of food insecurity impacting much of Central America. In

[1] Central America and the Caribbean, March 2023 Price Bulletin. FEWS NET Central America & the Caribbean Price Bulletin.

Guatemala, approximately three million people are at risk of *crisis level food insecurity*, defined as hunger that results in high or above-usual acute malnutrition or that households are meeting minimum food needs by depleting essential livelihood assets[2].

Figure 1 - Latin America and Caribbean Acute Food Insecurity, February - May 2023 projected outcomes. FEWS NET, April 2023.



Under this new grant, Episcopal Relief & Development will concentrate in the Dry Corridor, to serve 269 communities across El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. These communities were selected based on poverty level, unemployment rate, geographic isolation and poor health indicators. Specifically, the project will work in:

- *El Salvador:* 43 rural communities in Ahuachapán and Santa Ana in the West, Sonsonate in the South West and Usulatán in the South East;
- *Guatemala*: 102 rural and peri-urban communities in the Northeast, Western Highlands and Center South regions of the country; and
- *Honduras*: 124 rural communities in Atlántida in the North, Copán in the West, Santa Barbara, Cortés and Valle de Sula in the North West, Intibucá in the South West, El Paraíso in the South, and Comayagua and Franciso Morazán in Central Honduras.

B) Project Description

Describe your food distribution program.

1. What are the specific activities of the food program?
2. How do you identify/qualify those in need?
3. How often is the food distribution offered (during COVID and now)?
4. How many people will be served by the food distribution program (children, youth, adults, seniors) that is being considered for the Gimbel Foundation request and the total program?
5. Please explain how you keep track of number of people served.

The goal of the project is to alleviate hunger in marginalized communities in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras through the provision of staple ingredients for **4,606,350** meals to **21,250** people within **5,592** households across the three countries with a focus on reaching those most at-risk of food insecurity. In this third year, Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners will conduct an in-depth stakeholder mapping to capture key

[2] Guatemala Annual Country Report 2022 - Country Strategic Plan 2021 – 2024. World Food Programme, 2023.

relationships and highlight opportunities for continued collaboration as a first step toward scaling down emergency food relief and expanding community development programming to foster resilience into new areas in 2024-2025. One immediate example that will be integrated into the proposed 2023 grant is the expansion of nutrition education learning-action dialogues, which were successfully piloted under the 2022 grant.

Key activities include:

Activity 1: Household selection and volunteer training: The project will work with **5,592** households, most of which were served through the past grant. Household selection criteria includes households experiencing job/economic loss due to COVID-19 and/or recent hurricanes; single-parent & female-headed or senior-headed households; households caring for individuals with health problems or a disability/ies; and/or households with principal earnings from the informal economy, in addition to country-specific criteria established in 2022 in consultation with implementing partners. The household number has been reduced from the 2022 project to account for households that have migrated and a reduction in the number of communities served in El Salvador. The project will continue to utilize its network of over 330 volunteers to support household engagement, training as well as packing and distributing food bags.

In 2022, the project piloted an integration of nutrition education into the model. Select volunteers were trained to engage food relief participants on nutrition education messaging during food bag distributions using a simple double-sided nutrition education card. On the participant-facing side, the card portrays an image of a plate divided into three sections, each depicting diverse examples of food representing three nutritionally-proportioned groups. The specific images featured on the plate are of foods found in the food bags as well as foods locally procured and consumed. The facilitator-facing side of the card contains a list of sequential questions that facilitate a participant-led *learning-action* dialogue on good nutrition practices.

Example of nutrition FAMA card

A refresher training will be provided to the 101 volunteers trained in 2022 as part of the pilot, while additional volunteers will receive the initial training on the nutrition *learning-action* dialogue and use of the behavior change communication methodology called FAMA (Facts, Association, Meaning & Action). FAMA represents the four types of facilitator questions used to ignite learning dialogues, i.e., questions about the **F**acts depicted on the card, then people's **A**ssociation(s) with the facts (their personal stories), then people's **M**eaning attributed to the facts and association examples, and finally **A**ction(s) people might take as a result of their dialogue engagement. The broader rollout of the nutrition education component is a direct response to implementing partners' request to expand this across all 269 communities in 2023, based on the needs they are seeing in the communities.

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff will be responsible for the execution of Activity 1, which is funded through our agency.

Activity 2: Food procurement

Implementing partners will continue to leverage the strong relationships established with local vendors, including supermarket vendors, to negotiate prices and price stability over the life of the grant. In most cases, food is procured from the supermarket and the vendor staff pack the food bags as a cost and time saver. Volunteers then spot-check for accuracy and work with the vendor to reconcile any errors.

Based on findings from the 2021 endline evaluation, the most recent 2022 grant focused on greater consistency across all three countries in the types and quantities of food staples included in each bag. Under this proposed third grant, the project will continue utilizing the larger food bags, which will provide an average of 287 meals per bag. Given the rising and fluid cost of food in the region, the average food bag is expected to cost $62.27, which is an 8% increase from the previous year.

A sample bag includes:

2023: Proposed Food Bag		
	Item	**Minimum Quantity**
1	Rice	15 lbs.
2	Corn Flour	10 lbs.
3	Beans	15 lbs.
4	Sugar	5 lbs.
5	Oil	4 lbs. (2 ltrs.)
6	Milk Powder	4 lbs.
7	Salt	2 lbs.
8	**New Protein** *(sardines, sausage or other canned meat)*	
9	*other cultural preference, e.g., pasta*	
10	*other cultural preference, e.g., tomato paste*	
11	*other cultural preference, e.g., cereal/oats*	
12	*other cultural preference, e.g., coffee*	
	Target Meals	**287**
	Total Avg. Cost	$62.27

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff will be responsible for execution of Activity 2, which is funded by the S.L. Gimbel Foundation.

Activity 3: Commodity management and distribution

The project will continue working with transportation companies and drivers to transport food bags to distributions sites. As part of the scale down phase, implementing partners propose reaching the same number of households through fewer distributions. A total of eight distributions are planned—reduced from 11 planned under the previous grant—including three in Guatemala, three in Honduras and two in El Salvador. Each country will conduct one

distribution in August or September towards the end of the 2023 lean season (please see *Statement of need* section above). The remaining distributions will take place between April and June 2024 at the start of the 2024 lean season.

Given the political and geographic challenges facing implementing partner teams during distributions in 2022, Episcopal Relief & Development will work with implementing partner teams to develop security plans in advance of the first distribution. The Episcopal Relief & Development team will synthesize best practices and share them with all three partners as part of a peer engagement.

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff will be responsible for execution of Activity 3, which is funded through our agency.

Activity 4: Monitoring and reporting

The project team will continue to utilize baseline and endline data collection to better understand changes at the household level and inform future programming. Any households engaged in 2023 will use the registration form created under the previous grant. Households will complete a registration survey, administered by staff and volunteers, to collect household demographic information starting at the initial distribution to establish the baseline. In addition to tracking food bag distributions and people/households served, the project will also measure household change in expenditure and savings patterns as well as coping strategies.

At the end of the project, the team will again conduct an endline evaluation to assess changes in household patterns as compared to the 2023 baseline as well as the original baseline conducted in 2021 to analyze change over the three year period. The project will also utilize results from the grant's endline data, along with the results from the stakeholder mapping, to inform the 2024-2025 community needs assessment and project planning.

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff will be responsible for execution of Activity 4, which is funded through our agency.

Community-development programming in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras:
Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff will be responsible for community development programming, which is funded through our agency.

As shared in the 2022 final report, Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners continue to deepen their resilience work to complement emergency food relief efforts in order to strengthen community and household ability to manage future disasters. Using an asset-based community development approach, each resilience initiative is designed in partnership with communities to address the most critical needs and, when possible, utilize existing assets.

Central to the resilience work in the region is the use of Episcopal Relief & Development's Savings with Education (SwE) methodology. Established in 2012, SwE fosters participants'

financial agency, providing access to loans, coupled with targeted wraparound education and training focused on financial literacy, business skills, and health promotion. Moreover, SwE was designed intentionally to engage the most economically marginalized, in particular women and geographically isolated populations that lack access to traditional financial markets and institutions. To date, more than 2,000 SwE groups have been established in 23 countries. In 2022, over 2,500 people were engaged through 138 groups in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Key activities and planned outputs in 2023 include:

Nicaragua: The project will continue to focus on livelihood development by equipping over 1,300 smallholder farmers with climate-smart agricultural techniques and inputs as well as investing in 150 women entrepreneurs through training and access to capital. Investment in the plantain value chain will expand to an additional 36 households and additional access to capital will be provided to the existing 41 households.

Honduras: 1,200 people (75% female) will engage across 80 SwE groups, including 30 newly established groups. It is estimated that each member will save $175 annually and groups will disburse a total of 880 loans, estimated at $120 per loan, from their pooled savings. Loans will be used for diverse activities, including small business investment and expansion, as well as household repairs and emerging/urgent expenses. Of the 30 new groups, the project anticipates engaging 15 groups in nutrition education, health promotion, and combating gender-based violence sessions and participatory dialogue. A complementary livelihood development intervention will establish 10 new kitchen garden groups that will receive seed inputs, fertilizer, fruit trees, and training on management as well as nutrition education.

Guatemala: Over 1,200 people (79% female) will be served through 76 SwE Groups, including establishing 20 new groups to complement the existing 56. Select groups will engage in health promotion and nutrition education sessions while others will be trained on lending practices and bookkeeping as an expansion of the existing savings training. We expect that group members will save an average of $175 in 2023.

El Salvador: The project will continue to focus on health outcomes as well as livelihood development. Across 60 communities, the project will continue to partner with community health workers to reach over 500 patients, many with chronic kidney disease, through medical and mental health services. The project also provides community health education in communities. 650 people will be engaged through 50 SwE groups, with anticipated annual savings of $235 per member. Groups will disburse loans to an estimated 50 members at an average of $400 per loan. Through its livelihood development work, the project will train 200 smallholder farmers in conservation and reforestation, crop diversification and soil management.

C) <u>Project Goal, Objective, Activities and Expected Outcome</u>

1. **Note: Objective, Outcome and Evaluation must all be based on the SAME QUANTIFIABLE CRITERIA (for example, "number served, or acres**

improved"). This quantifiable criteria should refer to the grant amount you are requesting from the Gimbel Foundation only and not the total program.

State ONE GOAL, ONE OBJECTIVE, ONE OUTCOME. USE NUMBERS AND DO NOT USE PERCENTAGES.

2. **State ONE project goal. The Goal should be an aspirational statement, a broad statement of purpose for the project.**
3. **State One Objective**. The Objective should be specific, measurable, verifiable, action-oriented, realistic, and time-specific statement intended to guide your organization's activities toward achieving the goal. **Specify the activities** you will undertake to meet the objective and number of participants for each activity.
4. **State One Outcome.** An outcome is the individual, organizational or community-level change that can reasonably occur during the grant period as a result of the proposed activities or services. What is the key anticipated outcome of the project and impact on participants? State in a quantifiable and verifiable term.
5. **Evaluation:** How will progress towards the objective (per above) be tracked and outcome measured?
   Provide specific information on how many individuals will be evaluated (should be the same number as in the objective and outcome), how you will collect relevant data and statistics that meet your objective and validate your expected outcome, in a quantifiable manner, as you describe your evaluation process.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE OF GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTCOME AND EVALUATION:
Objective, Outcome and Evaluation should align and should be written in a linear format, using actual numbers, and data that are quantifiable and verifiable. Do not use percentages)

GOAL: Enhance and supplement the diet of food insecure families and children in Mariposa County with healthy, fresh food each month to improve their health and wellbeing.

OBJECTIVE: Distribute at least **500,000 meals of healthy, fresh food to 15,000 residents in need**.

ACTIVITIES:

1) Purchase fresh produce and other food items not provided by existing local farm and USDA sources to support 15,000 food distribution participants monthly.
2) Continue to promote monthly food distribution program through community partners across the county.
3) Input monthly food distribution data into USDA database system.

OUTCOME: We expect to **provide 500,000 meals to 15,000 food insecure county residents**, increasing their healthy food intake and habits.

EVALUATION: Using the USDA's tracking system we will generate reports on the number of food insecure children and families we have served. We will track our role in **providing**

500,000 meals feeding 15,000 food insecure individuals and account for additional success or lower numbers of individuals served.

WRITE YOUR RESPONSES using the following format for your goal, objective, respective activities and expected outcome:

GOAL: To alleviate hunger in marginalized communities in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

OBJECTIVE: To provide staple ingredients for **4,606,350** meals to **21,250** people within **5,592** households across the three countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Household selection and volunteer training;
2. Procurement of **4,606,350** meals through local vendors;
3. Distribute **16,050** food bags through 8 distributions with a focus on the lean season; and
4. Monitoring and reporting, including a baseline and endline

OUTCOME: Provide **4,606,350** meals to **21,250** people within **5,592** households to reduce household expenditures on food and enabling them to invest a portion of the savings in livelihood activities that build future household resiliency.

EVALUATION: The teams will register **5,592** households and use data collection sheets to track the distribution of **4,606,350** meals to **21,250** people. Data collected will evaluate household change in expenditure patterns, savings patterns and coping strategies as a result of food distributions as well as changes in household demographics. The teams will also track how funds are invested in resilience strengthening activities such as livelihood development.

D) Timeline

Provide a timeline for implementing the project. The start date and end date should be the same dates on the cover page. Start date should be 3 months AFTER the submission deadline.

The project start date is: August 1, 2023

The project end date is: July 31, 2024

Include timeframes for specific activities, as appropriate.

Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners anticipate rapid mobilization of household registration following approval of the grant. The first distributions will take place in August or September 2023, at the end of the lean season, with second and third distributions in April and June, respectively, to further support households during the 2024 lean season.

E) Target Population

1. Who will this grant serve?

2. How many people will be impacted? Provide a breakdown: Number of Children, Youth, Adults, Seniors.

The grant will serve food insecure households in geographically isolated communities across El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, using establish vulnerability criteria to prioritize those most at-risk. Key criteria include: households experiencing job/economic loss due to COVID-19 and/or recent hurricanes; single-parent & female-headed or senior-headed households; households caring for individuals with health problems or a disability/ies; and/or households with principal earnings from the informal economy.

Of the **21,250** people served by the grant, the project anticipates 50% to be female, 20% to be children between the ages of 0 and 9, and 7% to be seniors.

F) Community Partners

1. How does this program relate to other existing projects in the community?
2. Who are your key community partners? Provide a brief description of each key partner and their role(s) in this program.
3. How are you utilizing volunteers?

The proposed grant will serve geographically isolated communities that have limited access to government and non-governmental support. Episcopal Relief & Development will continue to partner with three implementing agencies under the proposed project, providing technical assistance and support on evidence-based methodologies, programming, monitoring and evaluation. Important technical assistance will include equipping partners to conduct and utilize stakeholder mapping to inform future programming. Our implementing partners remain responsible for community mobilization, program execution and monitoring. Our partners include:

- **Agencia Anglicana para el Desarrollo de Honduras** (Aanglidesh): As the Episcopal Church Diocese of Honduras' development agency, their work focuses on economic development, food security, education, nutrition and health. During emergencies, Aanglidesh provides food and water to communities. The organization serves poor and marginalized communities, operating social and agricultural programming that elevates microfinance through Savings with Education groups. Loans provided by the 40 groups are used to start small businesses or address urgent/emerging needs. Since 2021, Aanglidesh distributed 18,258 food bags that delivered 3,558,584 meals to at-risk households.

- **Episcopal Church of Guatemala's Diocesan Development Office**: The partner prioritizes agriculture and food security work and micro-finance programming as means to increase savings, resilience against shocks, smooth consumption and increase income potential for households. The Diocesan Development Office has managed its Savings with Education program since 2012, forming over 70 groups. The organization is also well equipped to respond to emergencies, providing food, water and blankets as well as supporting recovery efforts, such as housing rebuilds. In 2021,

the Diocesan Development Office distributed 27,435 food bags that delivered 4,676,820 meals.

- **Episcopal Church of El Salvador:** Since the 1990s, the church has provided disaster relief and, over the past two decades, transitioned to longer-term development programming focused on health and agriculture. Its health-focused interventions serve populations suffering from chronic disease while promoting health education within communities. Under its food security program, the Episcopal Church of El Salvador provides agricultural training, focusing on crop planting and maintenance, conversation and soil improvement and agricultural administration. Through their 42 Savings with Education groups, the partner focuses on improving the household economy by facilitating group-managed savings and loan activities. In 2021, the Episcopal Church of El Salvador distributed 5,294 food bags that delivered 1,166,066 meals.

Additionally, the project will leverage partnerships with local supermarkets, transportation companies and truck drivers established under the prior grants. Local vendors will support food procurement, commodity management and distribution activities. In addition, the teams will utilize the existing network of over 330 volunteers, including clergy, church members, diocesan staff, health promoters and savings group members. The volunteers will continue to support, in collaboration with implementing partner staff and vendors, food packaging, distribution, and household registration and data collection. Additionally, volunteers will be (re)trained in nutrition education as part of expanded engagement under the proposed 2023 grant.

G) Use of Grant Funds

How will you use the grant funds? This answer should align with the specific activities previously outlined in C) Project Goal, Objectives, Activities and Expected Outcomes

Funds provided by the S.L. Gimbel Foundation grant would be used to purchase food inputs in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (*Activity 2)* to provide 4,606,350 meals to **5,592** households experiencing food insecurity. A total of 16,050 bags will be distributed, each containing an average of 287 meals.

III. Project Future

A) Sustainability

Explain how you will support this project after the grant performance period. Include plans for fundraising or increasing financial support designated for the project.

Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners continue to invest in community development programming focused on strengthening community resilience through the establishment of Savings with Education groups and livelihood development interventions. By working through existing community structures and leadership, the teams are able to co-design projects that meet the needs of communities while utilize existing assets. In 2023, partners will conduct an in-depth stakeholder mapping in each of the emergency food relief communities, starting after the first distributions. The activity will

clearly document the relationships established in each community, along with an asset-based assessment of how these relationships with individuals and/or organizations might be beneficial should the partner seek to expand community development programming in these communities. The data collected will inform 2024 project plans with a lens on how to expand programming to serve more communities. Prioritization will be given to a selection of new locations where they have assessed, through the emergency food relief grant, the strongest networks and can leverage these relationships to launch new programming.

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IV. Governance, Executive Leadership and Key Personnel/Staff Qualifications

A) Governance

1. Describe your board of directors and the role it plays in the organization.
2. What committees exist within your board of directors?
3. How does the board of directors make decisions?

Board and its role: The Board of Episcopal Relief & Development is vital to the life of the organization. The Board is governed by clear bylaws, incorporated in the state of New York, and is made up of a Chair, Vice Chair, President, Secretary, Treasurer and its Directors. In addition to fiduciary responsibility, the Board shapes the strategy and policies of the organization to ensure that it is fulfilling its mission to be the hands and feet of Christ in the world according to its program priorities.

Each Board member is a steward of the organization and brings his or her gifts of time, talent and treasure to the organization. Members serve a three-year term and can serve no more than three consecutive terms. Attendance is expected at all meetings with certain exceptions. Each member of the Board is asked to make a personal and significant gift according to their personal means each year he or she serves on the Board and they have maintained 100% Board giving since this practice has been put in place.

Committees: Much of the important oversight work of the Board takes place in committees where issues are discussed with the professional staff, policies developed to guide Episcopal Relief & Development's development and where difficult challenges are aired and addressed. Service on committees is a vital and important responsibility of Board members. The Executive Committee is established under the bylaws and other committees are established by the Board.

These include:

- Executive Committee
- Administration and Finance Committee
- Advancement and Communications Committee
- Audit and Risk Committee
- Episcopal Church Programs Committee
- Governance Committee
- Program Committee

Decision-making: The Board of Directors makes its decisions after a full review of any proposed action and an open discussion. The full Board then votes on all matters that are

brought to it from Board committees listed above or from the President & CEO. All decisions are recorded in minutes that are approved at the following meeting.

Key to the Board is the Executive Committee which has and exercises all of the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business affairs of Episcopal Relief & Development. They set the agenda for meetings and bring forward matters upon which the full Board would vote as described above.

B) Management

1. Describe the qualifications of key personnel/staff responsible for the project.
2. **What is the CEO/President/Executive Director Salary?**

The Director of Climate Resilience will provide project oversight and leadership, with strategic technical and operational support from the Vice President of Global Operations, who previously managed the initiative. This strategic shift reflects the elevation of resilience programming to build communities' ability to manage future shocks while scaling down the emergency food relief component. In partnership with Anglican partner organizations in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, the project will be managed by two Episcopal Relief & Development Program Officers with support from the Senior Manager for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning who manages monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) activities. Partner staff will lead field activities under the leadership of food security specialists as well as staff well versed in MEL and program management.

As stated in our 2021 990, the CEO & President's salary is $317,570.

2023 S.L. Gimbel Foundation APPLICATION

V. Project Budget and Narrative (Do not delete these instructions on your completed form). Please provide a detailed line-item budget for your project by completing the budget form below. **The maximum requested amount is $1,000,000 or 25% of your operating budget, whichever is less, OR the amount on your invitation to apply per the email.** Delineate your line items requests per example below:

- 90% of total request for the purchase of food items only. (Ex. Total request of $1,000,000; 90% is $900,000 for food)
- 10% of total request for **transportation OR for coordination** (Ex. Total request of $1,000,000; 10% is $100,000 for transportation
- Canned tuna will not be funded.

Food items must be specific and delineated (i.e. canned vegetables, soup, pasta, dried beans, rice, etc.). For each food item, indicate the cost per unit (pound, carton, case, etc.) and the quantity. See attached example.

Line Item Request	Line Item Explanation	Support From Your Agency	Support From Other Funders	Requested Amount From Gimbel	Line Item Total of Project
Personnel	Staff costs for the delivery of the project	$148,711	$0	$0	$148,711
Food inputs	Purchase of 16,050 bags of food at an estimated cost of $62.27/bag	$90,343	$0	$909,091	$999,434
Food Distribution	Total food distribution costs in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala	$70,000	$0	$0	$70,000
Vehicle Replacement	Top-up for trade in of vehicle in Guatemala	$15,000	$0	$0	$15,000
Stakeholder Mapping	Travel/communication for documentation of key relationships/contacts per community	$15,000	$0	$0	$15,000
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning	MEL costs include technical support towards quality data entry and analysis	$12,500	$0	$0	$12,500
Coordination	10% of 909,091 request	$35,155	$0	$90,909	$126,064
Subtotals: for Emergency Food Relief Project		$386,709	$0	$1,000,000	$1,386,709
Additional resilience projects as part of the broader Central America Portfolio					

Line Item Request	Line Item Explanation	Support From Your Agency	Support From Other Funders	Requested Amount From Gimbel	Line Item Total of Project
Climate Resilience Project in Nicaragua	Training activities to equip farmers to establish demonstration plots, install micro dams and water filtration systems	$389,554	$0	$0	$389,554
Community Resilience projects in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala	Health and psychosocial services, Savings with Education programming	$482,765	$0	$0	$482,765
Subtotal for resilience projects		$872,319	$0	$0	$872,319
TOTALS:		**$1,259,028**	**$0**	**$1,000,000**	**$2,259,028**

Provide a narrative for the line item Transportation OR Coordination.

Personnel ($148,711, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include Episcopal Relief & Development's implementing partner's salaries in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras required to deliver the project. Additionally, there are costs to cover Episcopal Relief & Development program management staff and leadership to provide technical oversight of the program.

Food Inputs ($999,434, including $909,091 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include the procurement of 4,606,350 meals. The average unit cost of a food bag across the three countries is $62.27. Each food bag contains an average of 287 meals. The request was calculated based on the following formula: (total meals/average # meals per bag) * average cost per bag = food procurement request.

- (4,606,350/287)*62.27= $999,434

Food Distribution ($70,000, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include transportation, vehicle, and fuel expenses associated with the distribution of food in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Vehicle Replacement ($15,000, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include the top-up for trading in a vehicle in Guatemala.

Stakeholder Mapping ($15,000, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)

Costs include communication and travel costs associated with local mapping of key contacts and beneficiaries per community as part of resilience planning in the three countries.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning ($12,500, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include regular monitoring of emergency food response in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and a portion of Episcopal Relief & Development's Senior MEL Manager's time. The Senior MEL Manager will continue to strengthen the capacity of implementing partners' staff to collect data and monitor implementation and provide technical support towards quality data entry to ensure that the information is entered correctly for data analysis, evidence-based decision making, as well as adaptive management.

Coordination ($126,064, including $90,909 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs include administrative coordination, financial oversight and management, human resources, information technology and other common costs.

Additional resilience programming in Central America

Climate resilience project in Nicaragua ($389,554)
Costs will cover our implementing partner's (CEPAD) trainings and activities to equip small-holder farmers and women gardeners to establish and maintain production as well as establish demonstration plots. The program will train households to construct and manage micro-dams using complementary local resources and install water purification systems. Additional costs include local staff salaries for delivery and implementation, program monitoring and evaluation, and office expenses and equipment maintenance.

Community resilience projects in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala ($482,765)
Episcopal Relief & Development funds will support the savings and livelihood development projects in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. This work includes health and psychosocial support in El Salvador as well as Savings with Education group formation and trainings in all three countries.

Episcopal Relief & Development will cover all additional costs to deliver on the proposed grant, including field staff costs, logistics management, transportation, fuel, data collection and monitoring and other costs associated with the program.

2023 S.L. Gimbel Foundation APPLICATION

VI. Sources of Funding: Please list your current sources of funding and amounts.

Secured/Awarded

Name of Funder: Foundation, Corporation, Government, Individual donors, In-Kind, Other (specify)	Amount
Trinity Church Wall Street, NYC (2023)	$1,000,000.00
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (2023)	$1,098,000.00
Episcopal Health Foundation (2023)	$219,695.00
UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (2023)	$27,609.63
Islamic Relief USA (2023)	$260,000.00

Pending

Name of Funder: Foundation, Corporation, Government, Individual donors, Other (specify)	Amount	Decision Date
Individual Annual Donor Revenue	$11,429,096	12/31/2023
Major Donor Revenue	$2,968,000	12/31/2023
Monthly Donor Revenue	$1,042,000	12/31/2023
Board Member individual gifts	$191,000	12/31/2023
Citi Foundation	$500,000	09/30/2023

Diversity of Funding Sources: A financially healthy organization should have a diverse mix of funding sources. Complete those categories that apply to your organization using figures from your most recent fiscal year.

Funding Source (2023)	Amount	% of Total Revenue
Contributions	$17,550,096	75%
Corp/Foundation Grants	$1,537,610	7%
Government Grants	$0	0%
Investment Income	$2,637,600	11%
In-Kind Contributions	$1,563,413	7%

Notes: The diversity of our funding sources that are raised each year (shown in the above table and in our 2022 Annual Report) come from several sectors and via different revenue streams:

- Contributions include gifts from individuals, family foundations, donor-advised funds, bequests as well as Episcopal churches, dioceses and other related groups
- We do not have any galas or special events
- Corporate/Foundation grants come from institutional donors and matching gifts from corporations or workplace giving
- Government grants can include multilaterals or US government agencies.

S.L. Gimbel Foundation APPLICATION

VII. Financial Analysis

Agency Name: Episcopal Relief & Development
Most Current Fiscal Year (Dates): From 1/1/2021 **To:** 12/31/2021

This section presents an overview of an applicant organization's financial health and will be reviewed along with the grant proposal. Provide all the information requested on your **entire organization.** Include any notes that may explain any extraordinary circumstances. Information should be taken from your most recent 990 and audit. **Double check your figures**!

Form 990, Part IX: Statement of Functional Expenses
(This should be your recently filed Form 990 and should not be more than 2 years old)

1) Transfer the totals for each of the columns, Line 25- Total functional expenses (page 10)

(A) Total Expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management & general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
$22,289,072	$18,592,665	$1,195,691	$2,500,716

2) Calculate the percentages of Columns B, C, and D, over A (per totals above)

- Program services (B) – A general rule is that at least 75% of total expenses should be used to support programs
- Management & general administration (C) – A general rule is that no more than 15% of total expenses should be used for management & general expenses
- Fundraising (D) – A general rule is that no more than 10% of total expenses should be used for fundraising

(A) Total Expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management & general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
	Columns B / A x 100	Columns C / A x 100	Columns D / A x 100
Must equal 100%	83.42%	5.36%	11.22%

3) Calculate the difference between your CURRENT year budget for management & general expenses and your previous management & general expenses per your 990 (Column C)

Percentage of Organization's Current Total Budget used for Administration: 7.04%	Column C, Management & general expenses per 990 above: 5.36%	**Differential 1.68%**

If the differential is above (+) or below (-) **10%**, provide an explanation:

S.L. Gimbel Foundation APPLICATION

Quick Ratio: Measures the level of liquidity and measures only current assets that can be quickly turned to cash. A generally standard Quick Ratio equals 1 or more.

Cash	**+ Accounts Receivables**	**/Current Liabilities**	**= Quick Ratio**
$8,091,093	$4,062,027	$4,529,991	2.68%

Excess or Deficit for the Year:

Excess or (Deficit) Most recent fiscal year end 12/31/2021: $3,794,318	**Excess or (Deficit) Prior fiscal year end 12/31/2020:** ($1,084,012)

Notes:
These figures are taken from the audited financial statements and 990 forms for FY 2021 and 2020. FY2021 saw a 35% increase of on contributions for the year in comparison to FY2020, which resulted in better result overall. The change includes approximately more than $3.5M in donor funded contributions and an additional $3.5M in international and domestic disaster support that allowed the organization to fund program activities.

VIII. EMAIL TWO PDF files to Gimbel@iegives.org

A. One PDF file of the following, #1 to #5 **B. Second PDF file of the following, #6 & #7**

#1	Completed Grant Application Form (cover sheet, narrative), budget page and budget narrative (see sample) and sources of funding, financial analysis page	#6	A copy of your most recent year-end financial statements (audited if available)
#2	Your current operating budget and the previous year's actual expenses (see sample Budget Comparison)	#7	A copy of your most recent 990. **Please make sure that the Form 990 you submit is no more than two (2) years old.**
#3	Part IX **only** of the 990 form, Statement of Functional Expenses (one page). **Please make sure that the Form 990 you submit is no more than two (2) years old.**		
#4	For past grantees, a copy of your most recent final report.		
#5	A copy of your current 501(c)(3) letter from the IRS		

SAMPLE Budget Comparison

	Actuals Most Recently Completed Year	Budget Projections Current Year	Variance
Income	**20____**	**20____**	
Individual Contributions	-	-	-
Corporate Contributions	-	-	-
Foundation Grants	-	-	-
Government Contributions	-	-	-
Other Earned Income	-	-	-
Other Unearned Income	-	-	-
Interest & Dividend Income	-	-	-
Total Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expenditures			
Personnel			
Salary CEO – Required	-	-	-
Staff Salary (total)	-	-	-
Payroll Taxes	-	-	-
Insurance - Workers' Comp	-	-	-
Insurance - Health	-	-	-
Payroll Services	-	-	-
Retirement	-	-	-
Total Personnel	**-**	**-**	**-**
General Program/Administrative			
Bank/Investment Fee	-	-	-
Publications	-	-	-
Conferences & Meetings	-	-	-
Mileage	-	-	-
Audit & Accounting	-	-	-
Program Consultants	-	-	-
Insurance Expense	-	-	-
Telephone Expense - Land Lines	-	-	-
DSL & Internet	-	-	-
Website	-	-	-
Office Supplies	-	-	-
Postage & Delivery	-	-	-
Printing & Copying	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Total General Program/Administrative	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**
Revenue Less Expense	**-**	**-**	**-**

S.L. Gimbel Foundation Fund
Food Grant Application

III. Project Budget SAMPLE

Project Budget and Narrative (Do not delete these instructions on your completed form).
Please provide a detailed line-item budget for your project by completing the budget form below. **The maximum requested amount is $1,000,000 or 25% of your operating budget, whichever is less.** Delineate your line items requests per examples below:

- 90% of total request for the purchase of food items only. (Ex. Total request of $1,000,000; 90% is $900,000 for food)
- 10% of total request for transportation **OR for coordination** (Ex. Total request of $1,000,000; 10% is $100,000 for transportation
- Canned tuna will not be funded.

Food items must be delineated (i.e. canned vegetables, soup, pasta, dried beans, rice, etc.). For each food item, indicate the cost per unit (pound, carton, case, etc.) and the quantity. See attached example.

Line Item Request	Line Item Explanation	Support From Your Agency	Support From Other Funders	Requested Amount From Gimbel	Line Item Total of Project
Eggs	15 dz/case, **$12/case**, 4,000 cases			$48,000	$48,000
Fresh Milk	½ gallon 1%, **$2/unit**, 196,000 units delivered			$392,000	$392,000
Cooking Oil	12 32 oz case, **$23/case**, 4,000 cases			$92,000	$92,000
Frozen Chicken Breash	75 ind. wrapped breasts/case, **$115/case**, 3,200 cases			$368,000	$368,000
Coordination	10% of $1,000,000 total request			$100,000	$100,000
TOTALS:				$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Annex 2: Budget Comparison of Episcopal Relief & Development's approved 2023 budget and 2022 budget's actual expenses.

Episcopal Relief & Development
Working Together for Lasting Change

FY2022 Year End Analysis and FY 2023 Budget

Revenue	FY2022 Budget	FY2022 Actual Results	Variance	FY2023 Budget
Contribution income	19,492,298	24,252,968	4,760,670	17,050,096
Grants revenue	2,458,548	10,530,000	8,071,452	1,537,610
Bequest above $500,000	900,000	2,092,173	1,192,173	500,000
Earned & miscellaneous revenue	65,000	65,000	-	137,600
Investment performance	850,000	822,245	(27,755)	850,000
Investments income (additional draw)	150,000	-	(150,000)	1,650,000
Contributed Services - DFMS Revenue	1,383,534	1,565,383	181,849	1,563,413
Total	**25,299,380**	**39,327,769**	**14,028,389**	**23,288,719**
Revenue released from restriction	**5,477,232**	**8,252,979**	**2,775,747**	**7,881,931**
Total Support	**30,776,612**	**47,580,748**	**16,804,136**	**31,170,650**
Liquidity Fund (Bequests under $500,000)	**500,000**	**500,000**	**-**	**500,000**

Expenses	FY2022 Budget	FY2022 Actual Results	Variance	FY2023 Budget
Personnel expenses	9,361,350	7,908,234	(1,453,116)	10,016,290
Direct partner expenses	13,216,154	12,959,398	(256,756)	12,388,589
Travel expenses	540,834	292,791	(248,043)	1,119,466
Office, shipping and other operations costs	1,765,043	1,274,738	(490,305)	1,847,250
Marketing and advertising costs	579,210	399,293	(179,917)	570,810
Other professional services	251,050	206,291	(44,759)	324,168
Consultants and temps	2,101,789	1,966,736	(135,053)	2,968,646
Other admin expenses	269,967	373,892	103,925	347,693
Contributed Services - DFMS Expenses	1,383,534	1,565,383	181,849	1,563,413
Total Expenses	**29,468,931**	**26,946,756**	**(2,522,175)**	**31,146,324**
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	**1,307,681**	**20,633,992**	**19,326,311**	**24,326**

Annex 3: Part IX - Statement of Functional Expenses of Episcopal Relief & Development's 2021 990 form.

Part IX Statement of Functional Expenses

Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations must complete all columns. All other organizations must complete column (A).

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX ☐

Do not include amounts reported on lines 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b of Part VIII.	(A) Total expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management and general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
1 Grants and other assistance to domestic organizations and domestic governments. See Part IV, line 21	1,914,860.	1,914,860.		
2 Grants and other assistance to domestic individuals. See Part IV, line 22				
3 Grants and other assistance to foreign organizations, foreign governments, and foreign individuals. See Part IV, lines 15 and 16	8,577,307.	8,577,307.		
4 Benefits paid to or for members				
5 Compensation of current officers, directors, trustees, and key employees	792,092.	565,773.	101,757.	124,562.
6 Compensation not included above to disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)) and persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B)				
7 Other salaries and wages	5,510,452.	3,935,991.	707,904.	866,557.
8 Pension plan accruals and contributions (include section 401(k) and 403(b) employer contributions)	551,415.	429,011.	58,135.	64,269.
9 Other employee benefits	1,322,603.	992,834.	111,989.	217,780.
10 Payroll taxes	420,787.	316,146.	48,985.	55,656.
11 Fees for services (nonemployees):				
a Management				
b Legal	19,399.	17,660.		1,739.
c Accounting	112,144.	101,325.	10,819.	
d Lobbying				
e Professional fundraising services. See Part IV, line 17	498,494.			498,494.
f Investment management fees	90,082.		90,082.	
g Other. (If line 11g amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A), amount, list line 11g expenses on Sch O.)	881,645.	853,120.	10,364.	18,161.
12 Advertising and promotion	156,682.	52,185.	992.	103,505.
13 Office expenses	98,324.	82,839.	9,336.	6,149.
14 Information technology				
15 Royalties				
16 Occupancy	19,948.	19,948.		
17 Travel	24,661.	8,957.	14,872.	832.
18 Payments of travel or entertainment expenses for any federal, state, or local public officials				
19 Conferences, conventions, and meetings	191,555.	173,730.	6,411.	11,414.
20 Interest				
21 Payments to affiliates				
22 Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	14,414.		14,414.	
23 Insurance	66,759.	58,371.	2,012.	6,376.
24 Other expenses. Itemize expenses not covered above. (List miscellaneous expenses on line 24e. If line 24e amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A), amount, list line 24e expenses on Schedule O.)				
a PRINTING AND MAILING	678,330.	191,912.	4,372.	482,046.
b EQUIPMENT/SOFTWARE/COMP	345,718.	300,238.	2,304.	43,176.
c RESOURCE AND REFERENCE	1,401.	458.	943.	
d				
e All other expenses				
25 **Total functional expenses.** Add lines 1 through 24e	22,289,072.	18,592,665.	1,195,691.	2,500,716.
26 **Joint costs.** Complete this line only if the organization reported in column (B) joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation. Check here ▶ ☐ if following SOP 98-2 (ASC 958-720)				

Annex 4: Copy of Episcopal Relief & Development's most recent final report submitted to the S. L. Gimbel Foundation.

INLAND EMPIRE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
S. L. GIMBEL FOUNDATION FUND

Please complete the form and type your answers directly underneath the questions. Leave one space between numbered questions.

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

1. Name of your Organization: **Episcopal Relief & Development**

2. Grant # **22432**

3. Grant Amount: **$1,000,000**

4. Date Awarded (date on award letter): **May 12, 2022**

5. Grant Period (Indicate start date and end date per Grant Agreement): **May 16, 2022 to May 15, 2023**

6. Location of your Organization (City, State): **New York, New York**

7. Name and Title of person completing evaluation: **Emily Bloom, Vice President, Innovation & Business Development**

8. Phone Number: **+1 610.639.4003**

9. Email Address: **ebloom@episcopalrelief.org**

KEY OUTCOMES AND RESULTS

10. Total number of clients served through this grant funding:

A) Per original grant application, what is the estimate number served:
- **5,254,560 meals to 20,000 people within 5,676 households**

B) Actual number served:
- At its completion, the project has procured and delivered food for **6,512,261** meals to **24,758** people within **5,826** households in **287** communities across El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

11. Describe the project's key outcomes and results based on the goals and objectives. (Include the program accomplishments as a result of the Gimbel grant AND for the entire program. Please make the distinction between the Gimbel funded program accomplishments and the total organizational program, as a whole).

Goal: The goal of the project is to alleviate hunger in marginalized communities in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Activities:

Activity 1.1. Household selection and volunteer training

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff were responsible for execution of Activity 1.1, which was funded through our agency and a private family foundation.

As a result of relationship investments made and experiences gained in 2021 throughout the first phase of the emergency food relief initiative, in this second year of implementation, the project reported more streamlined household selection processes and registration activities.

Throughout the project, implementing partners in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, identified and registered at-risk households across a total of 287 project communities. Of the 287, 269 were continuing communities from the first phase of the project, thus building upon established relationships with local authorities and volunteer networks. In their efforts, partners were supported by over 333 volunteers, 89% of which were involved in the 2021 food relief activities, therefore contributing foundational experience and know-how to the household registration and distribution activities. Continuing as well as newly engaged volunteers were drawn from partners' networks of key stakeholders (i.e., clergy, church members, Savings with Education facilitators) who are also supporting Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners' community development projects.

Volunteer Engagement

- **El Salvador:** 53 clergy, lay leaders and health promoters
- **Guatemala:** 104 clergy, lay leaders and savings facilitators
- **Honduras:** 176 clergy and lay leaders

As mentioned in previous progress reports, the project exceeded its second-year proposed project targets, reaching a total of 5,826 (103% of target) households, 4,467 (77%) of which were continuing 2021 food relief recipients, whereas 1,359 (23%) were newly registered households. In total, 24,758 (124% of target) people were reached with food relief. The table below shows the totals reached in each country, aggregated by female/male and by age group.

Total Households & People Reached									
Country	**Households**		**People**				*People Reached by Age*		
	Target	**Reached**	Target	*females reached*	*males reached*	**Total Reached**	*Children < 10*	*Adults 10 - 64*	*Seniors 65 & up*
El Salvador	810	**822**	2,854	*1,617*	*1,388*	**3,005**	*493*	*2,159*	*353*
Guatemala	2,600	**2,600**	9,162	*5,975*	*4,929*	**10,904**	*2,447*	*7,750*	*707*
Honduras	2,266	**2,404**	7,984	*5,675*	*5,174*	**10,849**	*2,271*	*7,784*	*794*
Total	5,676	**5,826**	20,000	*13,267*	*11,491*	**24,758**	*5,211*	*17,693*	*1,854*
% of total reached				*54%*			*21%*		*7%*
% of target planned		*103%*				*124%*			

Since the last progress report and as per the table above, partners in El Salvador and Honduras found that 150 households – totaling 668 people (12 households with 55 people in El Salvador and 138 households with 613 people in Honduras) – needed to be removed from project registration lists. This was due to households no longer being present in the targeted project communities because of economic or security-related migration or deaths due to COVID-19 or other untreated illnesses. As a result, and with the intention to serve a consistent number of

households across each food distribution, partners asked volunteers to work with local leaders to identify new households that could take their place, thus registering 150 new households (738 people) between August and December 2022. The dropping and adding of new households is to be accounted for as the cause for partners' total household reached exceeding 2022 targets, yet it is only partially responsible for the total people reached exceeding 2022 plans. In fact, new households composition was not a controllable number and the total people reached is simply the reality of who was part of the new at-risk families registered.

Partners continued to demonstrate their commitment to the identification of those most in need both at the start of this second year as well as during household replacement processes. They did so by adhering to the key 2021 vulnerability criteria, thus prioritizing households experiencing job/economic loss, extreme poverty and/or single-parent/female/senior-headed. In 2022, 99% (5,772) of the households met two or more of the key project vulnerability criteria, with the highest vulnerability percentage (78%) measuring households experiencing financial strain due to COVID-19 secondary impacts.

Key Vulnerability Criteria of 5,826 Households

- Experiencing job/economic loss due to COVID-19 (78%) and/or hurricanes (51%)
- Single-parent & female-headed (38%) or senior-headed (18%) households;
- Households living in extreme poverty (67%)

In 2022, building upon 2021 experiences and in collaboration with respective stakeholder groups, each partner also incorporated their own contextually-informed vulnerability criteria (as reported in detail in the November 2022 progress report) when confirming continuing households and identifying/registering new households. Per country, this included:

El Salvador:

- 78% of registered households caring for an individual with a chronic disease or disability, building off from the needs documented in their traditional health program;
- 12 households caring for an individual with a chronic disease or disability were added to replace 12 households that migrated after the first distribution;
- 269 newly registered households where located in the 18 communities added in 2022 because of their high poverty/economic hardships due to gang violence, conflict-related closures, and/or armed attacks.

Guatemala:

- 951 households from 2021 removed because their vulnerabilities were less severe and/or changed due to newly acquired employment or small business successes;
- 722 newly registered households added with a focus on those caring for individuals with chronic illnesses (84%) and households with economic challenges due to illiteracy (19%).

Honduras:

- 368 newly registered households added to replace households that were no longer present due to either migration or death (230 at start of second year and after distributions started);
- 99% of these newly registered households experiencing economic hardship due to COVID-19 and/or hurricanes.

Activity 1.2: Procurement of 5,254,560 meals through local vendors

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff were responsible for execution of Activity 1.2, which was funded by the S.L. Gimbel Foundation and a family foundation.

As noted in previous reports, implementing partners continued to build upon experiences, communication channels and relationships established in 2021, to engage in the arduous work of purchasing, packing, transporting, distributing food and collecting respective receipts with confidence, and to invest in implementation adaptations to increase project efficacy and cost-efficiency. Several examples of improvements made in 2022 are:

- supermarket staff packing the food bags with volunteer staff only spot-checking for accuracy (Guatemala);
- volunteers identifying discrepancies in food bags and notifying supermarket staff for direct correction, and pre-coding household receipts with household registration numbers for faster and more accurate data-entry work (Honduras); and
- attaching a content list to each bag as well as creating an assembly line for easier production and error reduction (El Salvador).

In Guatemala, beneficiary families were engaged in checking the bag contents against each receipt. The implementing partner also encouraged families to cross-check the content of their bag at the time of distribution to verify items against the receipt. This adaptation equipped families with a renewed sense of ownership and was key in supporting efficiencies (i.e., no missing items were reported this year) and contributed to increased trust across all parties – i.e., between the partner and the store as well as between receiving families.

In 2022, partners procured over **769 tons** of food commodities to support the procurement and household preparation of **6,512,261 meals**. A major adaptation and improvement rolled out by the project in 2022 was a greater consistency across all three countries in the types and quantities of food staples included within each food bag. Applying key 2021 learnings and with the advice of Dr. Daniella Flamenco who leads the project team at the Dioceses of El Salvador, in 2022 the average number of meals provided per food bag increased by 110% to reach an average of 287 meals/bag (compared to an average of 136 meals/bag in 2021). Specifically, this year, partners in Honduras and Guatemala packaged food bags that were two and three times the size of the 2021 bags (Guatemala increased their food bag from 23 lbs. to 64 lbs., while Honduras increased their food bag from 40 lbs. to 74 lbs.). Common ingredients in all food bags were: rice, flour (corn or wheat), beans, sugar, oil, milk and salt. Among the additional commodities included by each partner were pasta and porridge/cereal (i.e., oats, corn flakes, corn/soy blend), whereas country-specific preferences varied from dried soup packets in Guatemala and tomato paste/ketchup in Honduras.

In Honduras, commodity price instability at the start of the project prompted the partner to make a decision to not include milk in their food bag in the first two distributions. Prior to the final commodity purchase, however, the team conducted a budget variance analysis that supported their decision to negotiate and secure a reasonable price for milk, thus enabling them to include either powdered or liquid milk in their food bags for their final two distributions. For additional examples of country-specific food bag contents, please see **Annex A**.

Activity 1.3: Distribute 21,894 food bags through 11 distributions (i.e., a distribution every 3-4 months)

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff were responsible for execution of Activity 1.3, which was funded through our agency and a private family foundation.

Despite initial delays and a slower than expected project start-up due to the impact of COVID-19 on project staff, across this second year of project implementation, partners successfully completed all 11 planned food distributions (4 in Guatemala and Honduras respectively, and 3 in El Salvador), thus delivering a total of **21,894 food bags.** With new households registered to replace those found no longer in the project areas (explained in section 1.1, above), implementing partners upheld and delivered on the targeted number of food bags per distribution, i.e., 810 bags/distribution in El Salvador, 2,600 bags/distribution in Guatemala and 2,266 bags/distribution in Honduras. In addition, using an end-of-project balance of funds due to core development project savings, in April 2022, the Guatemala team was able to conduct an extra (5th) distribution, delivering 785 additional food bags to a sub-set of 16 communities. This extra Guatemalan distribution thus contributed to the overall project total of **12 distributions, 22,679 food bags and 6,512,261 meals delivered**, as presented in the table below:

Distribution Results									
Country	Distributions			Distribution Locations (communities)	Food Bags Distributed	Avg. Meals per Food Bag	Meals		
	Planned	Completed & Dates					*Planned*	**Actual Served**	% of Target Met
El Salvador	*3*	3	7/26 - 8/26/22 9/6 - 10/6/22 11/28 - 12/1/22	61	2,430 *810/dist*	263	*583,200*	**639,090**	110%
Guatemala	*4*	4	6/20 - 7/9/22 8/15 - 9/10/22 10/3-10/30/22 1/9-2/4/23 *	102	10,400 *2,600/dist*	299	*2,496,000*	**3,109,600**	134%
		1	*4/10-4/20/23*	*16*	785			+ **234,715**	
Honduras	*4*	4	6/30 - 7/13/22 8/22 - 9/5/22 10/18 - 11/2/22 12/13 - 12/26/22	124	9,064 *2,266/dist*	279	*2,175,360*	**2,528,856**	116%
Total	*11*	**12**		**287**	**22,679**	Weighted Avg. **287**	*5,254,560*	**6,512,261**	**124%**

** less 33 food bags that were actually distributed in April '23, following the vehicle hijacking and food bag theft that occurred on 2/2/23 on the way to the community of Nebaj. See challenges section below for additional details.*

In year one, the 2021 endline analysis and learnings revealed that reducing food diversity was a frequent coping mechanism utilized by the recipient at-risk households. Adhering to the sound advice of Dr. Daniella of the El Salvador team regarding the need for food diversity to achieve nutritional balance, in 2022, Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners piloted the delivery of nutrition education messaging alongside bag distributions in each country. In order to launch this work, in August 2022, Episcopal Relief & Development commissioned the design and development of a simple double-sided nutrition education card. On the participant-facing side, the card portrays an image of a plate divided into three sections, each depicting diverse examples of food representing three nutritionally-proportioned groups. The specific images featured on the plate are of foods found in the partners' food bags as well as foods locally procured and consumed. The facilitator-facing side of the card contains a list of

sequential questions aimed at igniting and engaging the audience in a participant-led ***learning-action*** dialogue.

These nutrition card dialogues follow Episcopal Relief & Development's frequently used behavior change communication methodology called FAMA (Facts, Association, Meaning & Action). FAMA represents the four types of facilitator questions used to ignite learning dialogues, i.e., questions about the **F**acts depicted on the card, then people's **A**ssociation(s) with the facts (their personal stories), then people's **M**eaning attributed to the facts and association examples, and finally **A**ction(s) people might take as a result of their dialogue engagement.

Episcopal Relief & Development staff holding a FAMA (Facts, Association, Meaning & Action) nutrition education card demonstration with 10 representatives from the three implementing partners, via Zoom.

After the development of the cards in November 2022, Episcopal Relief & Development held a FAMA nutrition card training via Zoom. Training participants included 10 representatives from the three partner teams and four Episcopal Relief & Development staff. Following an experiential exercise focused on the discussion-prompting questions, partner teams debated on the use of the tool and its adaptation in their individual messaging contexts and agreed upon a set of common report-back indicators. Partners then piloted the roll-out of the new FAMA cards as well as their nutrition education sessions at a total of 134 distribution locations. In total, 13 partner staff supported 101 volunteers, who in turn engaged a total of 1,582 people in nutrition-related learning-action dialogues utilizing the newly developed FAMA cards. The table below presents initial report-back data on partners' use of the FAMA cards as well as data on participants' engagement throughout the pilot.

Pilot Results of Nutrition Education Dialogues				
	El Salvador	**Guatemala**	**Honduras**	**Total**
# of FAMA nutrition cards printed	10 cards	50 cards	110 cards	**170 cards**
# of staff & volunteers leading learning-action dialogues	3 staff + 4 volunteers	6 staff + 46 volunteers	4 staff + 51 volunteers	**13 staff + 101 volunteers**
# of distribution locations where education sessions took place	2 *3% of project communities*	*23* *23% of project communities*	109 *88% of project communities*	**134** *47% of all communities*
# of people reached	**135** *4% of food bag recipients*	***731*** *7% of food bag recipients*	**716** *7% of food bag recipients*	**1,582** *6% of all food bag recipients*

Implementing partners provided positive feedback on their piloting of the cards and the complementary nutrition education sessions, as well as on the ***learning-action*** discussion methodology, compared to a more traditional nutrition lecture. In Honduras, project staff reported that the cards and the dialogue were both a very practical strategy and an efficient use of time to engage families about the importance of food diversification while they waited for their food bag. Partners reported a variety of examples of the diverse directions their nutrition discussions took. In Guatemala, a group of women beneficiaries discussed the importance of a balanced diet especially for their young children, and, as an ***Action***, they suggested they would try to offer orange juice and a healthy snack instead of soda. During a different session, Guatemalan participants noted their intention to utilize the beans and rice received in their bag to prepare a soup to be garnished with bits of fresh vegetables.

Similarly, in Honduras participants discussed the importance of eating vegetables and stated the possibility of making the time to start their own kitchen gardens as a way to have direct access to nutritious staples and better prepare healthier food for their tables. By dialoging and learning alongside the food bag recipients, volunteer facilitators in Honduras expressed the connection and close relationship that happiness has with eating healthy. In particular, partner staff acknowledged how families openly engaged and shared their ideas on ways to use the food relief resources. This demonstrated and encouraged a renewed sense of self-confidence, self-esteem, psychological well-being and joy.

Aanglidesh volunteer Maribel Lopez Abrego leading nutrition diversification dialogue with members of the 'Hands in Action' kitchen garden community group, during the distribution of food bags in the community of Gotas de Sangre, Santa Rita Copan (Honduras).

Activity 1.4: Monitoring and reporting

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff were responsible for execution of Activity 1.4, which was funded through our agency and a private family foundation.

Since project inception in 2021, a rigorous household registration and distribution receipt monitoring process has been put in place and managed by the project teams to closely track both quantitative progress/output as well as qualitative data. In this second year of implementation, partners across all three countries continued to build upon household demographic data collection efforts for all newly registered households as well as status updates for continuing households. As noted in previous reports, all project statistics presented, with data aggregated by sex and age, derive from the documentation implementing partners have consolidated into data workbooks and that Episcopal Relief & Development's Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Officer regularly reviews and validates as a part of each reporting process.

In this second year, following their final food distributions, partner teams administered a 'second' endline evaluation survey (the first endline survey conducted in 2021 is now serving to inform project management as a mid-line). In advance of the endline administration, in November 2022, Episcopal Relief & Development gathered all three implementing partners for a refresher webinar focused on survey administration procedures and use of the evaluation form that included two new questions on diet diversification and resiliency investments. A total of 756 households were surveyed. Of these, 568 also received food bags and participated in the 2021 evaluation survey, while 188 households were newly registered, and thus responded to the evaluation survey for the first time. The table below presents the evaluation survey administration data and sample sizes per country.

Evaluation Survey Administration					
Country	**HHs surveyed at 2021 Baseline** (April-May/2021)	**HHs surveyed again at 2021 Endline** (Sept-Oct/2021)	**HHs surveyed again at 2022 Endline** (Nov-Dec/2022 - Jan-Feb/2023)		
			Continuing from 2021	*Newly Registered in 2022*	**2022 Total**
El Salvador	250	232	*189*	*29*	218
Guatemala	245	245	*165*	*90*	255
Honduras	244	244	*214*	*69*	283
Nicaragua	*196*	*141*			
Total	**935**	**862**	*568*	*188*	**756**

Episcopal Relief & Development's analysis of three key indicators of household change from Year 1 (Yr1) baseline to Year 2 (Yr2) endline across 2021 & 2022 are as follows:

1- Household expenditure patterns:

Overall, Yr1 baseline to Yr2 endline data comparisons show the following changes in monthly household expenditure patterns: food (-27%), education (+18%), health (+27%), fuel (+10%), farming (+5%) and other (-18%). Specifically, data collected shows that, across all three countries, on average, households reported expending 22% (an avg. of $21.30) per month less on food at Yr2 endline than at Yr1 baseline. Additionally, Yr2 endline data shows that with the savings on food, on average in all three countries, households have been able to improve their response to health care needs, demonstrated by an increase in health care expenditures by 27% (an avg. of $10.70) per month, with the largest increase seen in El Salvador, at 62% (approx. $28.10) per month. Qualitative survey responses gathered (see **Annex B** for a sampling) support this premise that the food relief has enabled households to exercise a greater sense of agency and choice in their expenditures and respond to household needs.

> *"I have been able to save to spend on medicine and emergencies that I have had for my health.*"
>
> [Most Significant Change (MSC) Respondent during Year 2 Endline]

Yr2 endline data also shows that, despite the overall average decrease in monthly household food expenditures across the two years, in 2022 household food expenditures actually increased 13% (an avg. of $8.40) per month from Yr1 mid-line data. Based on household interviews, partners interpret this Yr2 food expenditure increase in two ways: inflation and a rise in food prices in general, and household purchasing of food that complements/diversifies their diet such as meat, eggs, fresh vegetables and fruits. In Yr2 endline administration, to understand how households are diversifying their diets, respondents were asked about the kinds of food consumed over a 7-day period. In the absence of pre-food relief (baseline) data, changes cannot be confirmed. The survey results, however, do support households' consumption of food relief items (i.e., grains and dairy), as well as their attempts at diet diversification as discussed during nutrition-focused ***learning-action*** sessions.

> *"The greatest benefit is that by not buying basic grains and all the food in the basket, it was possible to obtain vegetables…"*
>
> [Most Significant Change (MSC) Respondent during Year2 Endline]

Household Consumption in last 7 days (as of Yr2 baseline)								
Food Type	Grains	Dairy	Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	Other Vegetables	Fruits	Meat	Seafood	Sweets
# HHs *	754	686	636	729	677	611	360	543
% of total	99.7%	91%	84%	96%	90%	81%	48%	72%
** Number of households that consumed out of a total of 756 households surveyed*								

2- Household savings pattern:

Comparison of Yr1 baseline to Yr2 endline findings show that, in all three countries, monthly household savings increased 67% from an average of $11.10 to $18.50. This respectively represents a Yr2 endline average monthly household saving of $19.40 in El Salvador (an increase of 72% from baseline Yr1), $13.30 in Guatemala (an increase of 22% from baseline Yr1), and $21.60 in Honduras (an increase of 89% from mid-line Yr1, noting baseline Yr1 not collected).

As presented above and in Annex B, data and qualitative responses on expenditure patterns show that households are using savings to pay for health care, buy medicines, pay for school fees, and pay for 'other' such as: clothes, shoes, bills and house repairs. With the intention of better understanding if/how households are using savings to support resiliency, during Yr2 endline survey administration, partners asked if households had invested in (started or expanded) an income-generating activity that supports the household. In total, 48% said yes (253 out of 531 questioned). The types of investments included: 52 small businesses, 56 food-prep businesses, and 145 food/agricultural production expansions. Within these investment results it is important to note that households in El Salvador and Honduras demonstrated a greater propensity for resiliency investment (both found 65% of respondents said yes) than Guatemala where only 26% said yes. Households in Guatemala named the following reasons for not investing in income-generation: health crisis (59%), community violence (8%), and weather-related crisis (33%). This data will be a conversation point with the project team in Guatemala as 2023-2024 programming plans are discussed.

> *"I've managed to save six thousand Lempira [approx. $244] to plant corn and it's almost ready!"*
>
> [Most Significant Change (MSC) Respondent during Year 2 Endline]

3- Household pattern of coping with scarcity:

The Yr1 baseline and Yr2 endline surveys administered by the project teams included questions from the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) used within the humanitarian industry as an indicator of household food security and coping mechanisms. A key CSI question asked is if, within the past 7 days, the respondent felt their household had enough food or enough money to buy food. At baseline, only 44% of households responded yes, while at Yr2 endline, 91% of households responded yes (691 out of the 756 households surveyed). This represents a two-year 106% increase in the number of households' voicing an ability to better cope. At a country-level, however, in Guatemala challenges with food security and coping were not as robustly demonstrated, as only 81% responded yes at Yr2 endline. The partner suggests that this may be a factor of the timing of Guatemala's endline administration, as security challenges caused survey administration to be slightly delayed, and households were entering into the region's lean/dry period. As 2023-2024 activities are planned, all partner teams have lifted up the desire to continue with another round of food relief distributions, specifically targeting support for households during the lean season (April-Sept) when the most need appears.

Additional programming funded by Episcopal Relief & Development and a private foundation:

Episcopal Relief & Development and our implementing partner staff were responsible for execution of these programs, which are funded through our agency and, in the case of Nicaragua, a private family foundation.

Resilience Programming (part of organizational program):
To complement the emergency food response efforts, during the entire project period, Episcopal Relief & Development and its implementing partners in Central America – including Nicaragua, one of the partners of the 2021 emergency food relief project – continued to invest in resiliency programming as part of a broader initiative to alleviate hunger and malnutrition in marginalized and specific households across all three countries. Using an asset-based community development approach, these investsments aim to strengthening household economic opportunities and better equip families to weather future shocks.

Nicaragua:

The implementing partner in Nicaragua continued to invest in sustainable agriculture activities, reaching a total of **1,427 households**. A total of **987** smallholder farmers and **150** female entrepreneurs strengthened their livelihoods by learning and applying new knowledge; accessing capital and other inputs; and by engaging with their growing community social and economic support networks.

Specifically, 167 farmers participated in an intensive training on crop diversification and management and 752 farmers constructed over 117,000 meters of new soil and water conservation systems comprised of live and dead barriers, infiltration ditches, dikes and windbreaks. These techniques reduce crop losses due to erosion and sudden disasters such as the recent hurricanes in the country. Farmers living in extremely dry areas are growing vegetables, such as cabbages and carrots, once thought impossible for the soils and climate, due to the new techniques they are applying. In response to the recent hurricanes, the project is working with farmers to protect and plant trees for soil conservation in especially strategic locations near water sources and on sloped land.

The farmers produced 15,852 quintals of organic fertilizer and 13,536 liters of insecticides and biofertilizers. Farmers reported saving up to 84% in production costs by not buying chemical inputs. In total, the farmers cultivated and restored over 777 acres of land. In addition, 235 women gardeners participated in training on food preparation and diversification. They practiced making unfamiliar, yet highly nutritious dishes made with squash leaves and how to make fresh juice from pineapple, cucumber, celery and lemon for home consumption or for sale.

The project continued to support investments in the plantain value chain. To date, 27 of the 28 farmers who received a 15-month loan of $1,000 to cultivate 20 hectars of plantains have paid the loan back in full. Unfortunately, the other farmer passed away due to COVID-19 and was then withdrawn from the project. Another 21 farmers received loans in December 2022 and are currently in the process of planting.

The project is currently monitoring the water capture and management of the 188 completed microdams and 282 water purification systems. As always, farmers are experimenting and adapting their dams to their contexts, while families who received water filters reported how important it was to have filters after the storms destroyed and contaminated many community water sources.

Finally, the 150 women entrepreneurs engaged by the project are investing in their businesses. Here is a breakdown of their specific income generating activities:

- 28% - Buying and selling goods (clothing, hardware, cosmetics)
- 27% - Restaurants and bakeries
- 20% - Grocery stores
- 15% - Livestock rearing (pigs and chickens)
- 10% - Tailoring.

El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras:

Episcopal Relief & Development continued to support its implementing partners in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to strengthen their organizational capacity to provide technical and operational support for community-development investments to improve long-term household resilience. Utilizing Episcopal Relief & Development's Savings with Education (SwE) model – a highly replicable savings-led, microfinance methodology that incorporates simple, relevant, high-impact training in business, finance, and health – implementing partners reached, respectively:

- 641 people (65% female and 35% male) across 42 SwE groups in El Salvador;
- 1,072 people (79% female and 21% male) across 56 SwE groups in Guatemala; and
- 807 people (75% female and 25% male) across 40 SwE groups in Honduras.

Entirely owned, led and managed by their members, these SwE groups are the foundational "vehicle" to promote and build solidarity and social cohesion—both of which are essential to groups' sustainability – thus strengthening communities' self-confidence and social fabric. The impact of these savings groups on household economics as well as community-rebuilding efforts is demonstrated across all three countries:

- In Honduras, over the course of the year, 40 groups disbursed a total of 880 loans valued at a total of $105,378 (estimated $120 per loan) from their pooled savings. Loans were used for diverse activities, including small business investment and expansion, as well as household repairs and emerging/urgent expenses. At year's end, the 40 groups amassed

savings and earnings from interest on loans that totaled $188,972 (estimated $201 in savings and $33 in earnings per group member).

- In Guatemala, established SwE groups saved a year-end total of $187,297 (estimated $174 per member). Of the 56 groups, nine engaged their group members in education sessions and participatory dialogue, including health and nutrition education using the newly developed Food Relief FAMA cards (see Activity 1.3).
- In El Salvador, the 42 groups saved a year-end total of $151,034 (estimated $235/member) and from the pooled savings they disbursed a total of $25,535 in loans to 55 members (estimated $464 per loan).

In El Salvador, the project continued to focus on building healthier and stronger communities by improving health outcomes and providing health and psychosocial services to a total of 583 patients (69% female and 31% male), the vast majority affected by chronic conditions. The integration of the food distribution into the core development programming enabled the partner team to provide food to those who urgently needed it as well as key nutrition education to promote long-term healthy eating and the importance of practicing organic agriculture as a way to replace the agrochemicals that are contributing to many diseases in the country.
The project in El Salvador also continued to engage 196 farmers and students through workshops on making organic fertilizer from household waste and vermiculture to strengthen community and kitchen garden efforts. As a result, communities are building their capacity in land management, tree planting and crop diversification. A total of 400 fruit trees, 720 seedlings and 242 ounces of seeds were distributed to 323 households. These efforts will contribute to the food security of the participants and the reforestation of their communities.

Objective: In terms of specific quantifiable criteria:

A) Per original grant application:

- To provide staple ingredients for **5,254,560** meals to **20,000** people within **5,676** households across the three countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

B) Actual grant outcome, results, accomplishments:

The project has provided **6,512,261** meals to **24,758** people within **5,826** households across the three countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. This equates to **22,679** food bags distributed through a total of **12** distributions, with an average of **287** meals per bag at an average cost of **$57.48** per bag. This represents respectively **124%** of the meal, **124%** of the people and **103%** of the household project targets met. Project efforts aimed at alleviating hunger in at-risk households as well as reducing their expenditure on food, and empowering targeted families to invest a portion of their savings in livelihood-focused activities focused on long-term resilience strengthening.

12. Describe any challenges/obstacles the organization encountered (if any) in attaining goals and objectives.

Insecurity & Violence*:* For years, economic insecurity and violence have been wide-spread and chronic across the Northern Triangle. They are well-known drivers of migration from the region and disrupters of inter-personal trust especially among already at-risk communities. In this

reporting period, implementing partners in El Salvador and Honduras were particularly challenged by the departure (primarily migration) of 138 households from their project rosters. In addition, as reported in November, political protests and highway strikes in Guatemala disrupted and delayed the second and third project distributions. Due to gang and criminal group violence, Honduras called, extended, and expanded its state of emergency measures[1], while in El Salvador security forces arrested and detained more than 64,000 suspected gangsters and collaborators.[2] Partners observed that this constant state of insecurity contributed to households feeling exposed and hesitant in sharing personal information during the project endline survey administration, particularly in the 18 communities newly added in El Salvador.

Armed hijacking & Food Bag Theft: On February 2, 2022, the Guatemala partner team, consisting of four staff, were headed to a scheduled distribution in Nebaj, a small remote rural community, located 250 kilometers from Guatemala City. The project team had worked the prior evening to collect 66 food bags from the supermarket vendor. The bags were checked and packed into two pick-up trucks (with 33 bags each), that were then covered and stored safely in anticipation of an early morning departure. Despite partner protocols, on the morning of the 2nd, the two staff trucks departed separately to refuel and complete other errands ahead of the long trip. The plan was for the two teams/trucks to meet up at a check-point located at approximately 102 kilometers down the road. Approximately 2 hours into the trip and along a rural highway, while still traveling alone, the first team/truck found itself boxed in by three vehicles controlled by armed individuals. With the staff team initially held at gunpoint and then intentionally separated, the armed individuals proceeded to steal the 33 food bags along with staff's personal items (e.g., cellphones, wallet, purse, watch, clothes, etc.). Surprisingly, the vehicle was not taken. This was an extremely traumatic incident for the Guatemala staff, with repercussion on staff's morale and ability to cope.

Rev. Connie Sanchez, Aanglidesh Executive Director, shows the landslide caused by inclement weather and consequent damaged roads encountered by the project team en route to Copan in the deanery of Santa Barbara (Honduras).

Inclement Weather, Bad Roads & Long Distances*:* Heavy rains across the region continued to be a regular challenge by making roads impassable and disrupting planned distribution dates, times, and logistics. Project communities and distribution sites are located in very remote and mountainous areas with very bad connecting roads. The 2022 rainy season in Central America was intense and, with Hurricane Julia hitting in October, rainfall ended up well above average. In Honduras, 15 of the 18 departments of the country where hit by the hurricane, with over 820 communities and 188,000 people affected, including 22 people deceased, 835 homes damaged or destroyed, 73 educational centers damaged, and more than 100,000 hectares of crops damaged. As was the case for Hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020, Hurricane Julia had detrimental impact on the country's

[1] https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/honduras-extends-expands-state-emergency-second-time-2023-02-21/
[2] https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-02-28/el-salvador-has-jailed-64-000-gangsters-defense-minister-says?leadSource=uverify%20wall

economy, exacerbating food insecurity and pushing an increasing number of households into precarity. With these storms come heavy rains, landslides, flooding and road closures. As a result, the Guatemala team reported facing the challenge of increasing logistical costs associated with distributions in far-off locations. Among others, higher project costs are due to fuel expenses to transport and deliver food safely, maintenance costs for vehicles after long and arduous trips, as well as increased staff time costs associated with multi-day work and project implementation delays.

Larger Food Bags: As noted in the mid-year report, a new second-year challenge encountered by both the Honduras and Guatemala project teams has been the new logistical arrangements needed to accommodate and transport larger food bags to distribution sites. In particular, in Honduras, the heavier food bags coupled with poor road conditions throughout the region resulted in an accident, in which one of Aanglidesh's heavily-packed trucks tipped over on its side en route to Miravalle in the Francisco Morazan Deanery.

Oscar Gálvez, Aanglidesh Project Facilitator, stands next to the project vehicle overturned on a dirty road en route to deliver food bags in Miravalle (Honduras).

Food Prices & Availability: In the latter part of 2022, Hurricane Julia's heavy rainfall, catastrophic winds, and its aftermath, posed a serious threat to food availability by destroying crops and disrupting food supply chains. In Honduras, particularly in the Maya deanery, storm-related supply delays caused some key commodities to change in both price and availability.

Staff Illnesses & Staff Departures: COVID-19 continued to be a challenge throughout the entire project period, with implementing partners reporting a spike in cases in the month of December. The Executive Director of Aanglidesh (Honduras) as well as another core staff member both fell ill with COVID-19 at the same time. In El Salvador, three staff members were absent during the final food distribution of the year, battling both COVID-19 and a stomach illness. Additionally, the Honduras team continued to face the challenge of replacing the vacancy of a core Program Officer position. In a country that remains one of the poorest and most unequal in the region, project staff has been interviewing candidates who, at first, seem enthusiastic about the position, but then quickly lose interest once they learn of its monthly remuneration.

13. How did you overcome and/or address the challenges and obstacles?

Insecurity & Violence*:* Across all three countries, implementing partners forged ahead in serving marginalized communities despite the chronic violence and insecurity. At the start of the second-year distributions, when they learned about beneficiary families migrating, partners mobilized their network of volunteers to assist in the identification and registration of 1,090 new recipient households (722 in Guatemala and 368 in Honduras). Similarly, after learning about the

mid-distribution migration of additional households, they mobilized once again and successfully registered 150 new households (12 in El Salvador and 138 in Honduras). In addition, in order to complete endline evaluation data collection, in El Salvador, project staff took the time to make in-person visits to project households. This approach contributed to building a stronger sense of trust and belonging to the project compared to a more rapid approach of interviewing and collecting household data over the phone.

Armed hijacking & Food Bag Theft: In Guatemala, the second staff team/truck was able to safely complete the journey to Nebaj and successfully deliver its 33 food bags to receiving families. In April, the project staff made arrangements to replace and distribute the 33 stolen food bags. New bags were assembled by the leadership staff team of the diocese and distributed to the remaining households by a 'back-up' distribution staff team. Both teams stepped in to allow the affected project personnel to take time off. The trauma for the project team traveling in the truck, along with the vicarious trauma for their diocesan colleagues, continues today. Episcopal Relief & Development has remained in close contact with the Guatemala team through the provision of work-related support for the replacement of stolen personal items and project reports, as well as emotional support, including a listening ear and encouraging words. Moving forward, the Diocese is discussing the establishment of new security protocols to prevent such incidents and ensure the safety and security of its staff. The Diocese has also requested Episcopal Relief & Development's support with a one-time top-up cash grant of $15,000. As part of their recovery process, this financial assistance will enable the partner to trade-in the project truck involved in the hijacking, thus removing the daily visual reminder. Despite the trauma experienced, the continued need for emergency relief and the outpouring of care expressed from community members across the region have bolstered the entire Guatemalan team's commitment to complete Yr2 distributions as well as engage in Yr3 distribution planning.

Inclement Weather, Bad Roads & Long Distances: In an effort to respond to extreme weather challenges, partner teams continued to leverage volunteer networks. As delays occurred, volunteers were able to quickly notify waiting households and reschedule distribution dates. For example, in the mountainous areas of Honduras, after rains washed away the main road connecting the community of Gota de Sangre, members of over 30 households traveled 1.5 hours down the mountain on foot to reach the location where the trucks had stopped, collect their food bags and carry them home. On another occasion, in El Chilar, the rains flooded the main thoroughfare causing the transport trucks to stop their journey for two days. Volunteers were able to alert the over 40 waiting households of the rescheduled distribution date.

In response to longer distances, partners worked overtime, loading vehicles on day one, driving the next, distributing on day three and then returning home on day four. As project teams gather for 2023 planning, they are actively discussing potential process modifications and project adaptations to be incorporated into the project's third iteration. For example, the team in Guatemala is taking the time to assess the advantages and disadvantages of their current centralized system and supermarket relationships, compared to a more decentralized system (as it is the case in Honduras) that delegates procurement and food bag packaging and control to remote distribution centers and teams.

***Larger Food Bags & Vehicle Accident*:** While Honduras' vehicle was damaged, fortunately neither the driver nor the facilitators were harmed. When the receiving households heard of the accident, they traveled to the site to show solidarity with the Aanglidesh team and collect their

bags. For the remaining food relief distributions, the Honduras team resorted to renting a vehicle to enable timely completion of the planned work.

***Food Prices & Availability**:* In response to rising food prices and fluid food availability patterns, implementing partners resolved to substitute planned items with similar or equally attractive staple ingredients. In El Salvador, the project team used available funds to replace ham (not available at the market at the time scheduled for the second distribution) and purchase extra protein and pasta. Similarly, in Guatemala, a change in the availability and pricing of packaged soup and pasta led to the project replacing it with oatmeal and *incaparina*, a flavored corn/soy cereal. Finally, in Honduras, when Hurricane Julia caused an increase in commodity prices at a regional market, the partner team decided to negotiate with an alternative vendor in the area.

***Staff Illness & Staff Departures**:* In multiple occasions throughout the entire project period, partner teams demonstrated both adaptability and an intention to collaborate, above and beyond their normal call of duty. In Honduras, the team did not allow the recent spike in COVID-19 cases to delay the final distributions. Instead, staff who fell sick stayed at home, while still coordinating and communicating by telephone with colleagues in the field. On the other hand, in El Salvador, the partner team chose to postpone pending distributions, thus waiting staff hands were back at work to share the load.

In the face of staff departures in Honduras, the Aanglidesh team collectively worked additional hours to take on increased responsibilities. Aanglidesh's Executive Director shared that the team is taking the time to assess the current project budget and consider key adjustments in order to meet ongoing market rates for technical positions, especially if the food project is to enter a third year of implementation. This, along with increased inflationary environment has dramatically changed the cost of living in the country in the last few years and is calling for focused attention and consideration.

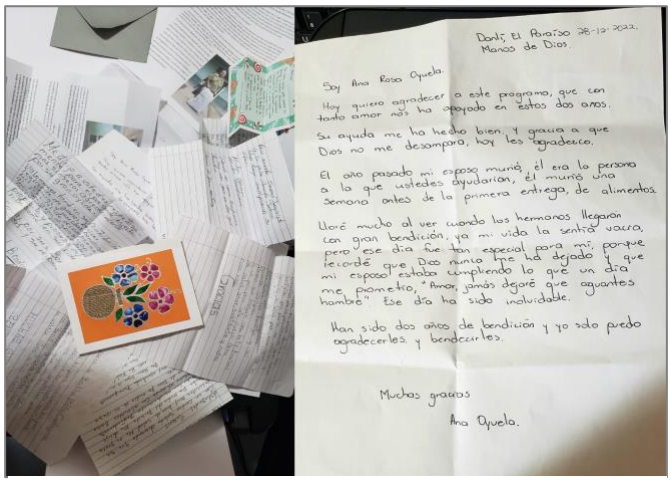
14. Describe any unintended positive outcomes as a result of the efforts supported by this grant.

The value-add of Business-related Partnerships: As frequently mentioned in prior reports, partners developed strong relationships within project communities (with local leaders, clergy, other volunteers) and within local business communities (with supermarket vendors, distributors and transporters). While community-level relationships are a normal part of partners' community development programming, the establishment of good working relationships within the business community is new to most. In this second year, the value of these new business-related partnerships has been demonstrated regularly. For example, Honduras reported the project's capability to add milk to their third and fourth distribution food bags, thanks to pricing breaks from their vendor. Similarly, Guatemala reported avoiding price increases in items like milk and beans across this past year, thanks to the vendor's agreement to maintain the lower/original contract price. Yet, the biggest surprise and demonstration of these key partnerships came when the Guatemala team returned to their vendor to purchase replacement food following the hijacking theft. Upon hearing the story of what had happened to the project team, the vendor provided the 33 replacement food bags at **no cost**.

Innovative Ideas informing Partners' future Project Design: The piloting of the FAMA-designed nutrition education cards in the second-half of this past year inspired partner teams and ignited a number of new, innovative ideas around how, where and for whom project teams might incorporate additional participant-focused learning-action tools in their community development

programs. For example, in Guatemala, the partner was able to engage nine of its 40 savings groups in nutrition-focused FAMA dialogues. Project staff reported participants deeply appreciating the value of the learning-action dialogue space and the desire for more conversations on the topic of nutrition and beyond. Similarly, when engaging audiences in the actions to-be-identified as part of the FAMA process, project staff in both Guatemala and Honduras reported an increased interest in kitchen gardening, particularly from households who do not have access to a plot of land for cultivation and are dependent on stores to procure fresh vegetables for meal diversification. Additionally, in both Honduras and El Salvador where Episcopal Relief & Development supports kitchen garden efforts, the idea for more healthy food conversations has already taken off. In fact, alongside the reported 135 food bag recipients engaged in nutrition education, El Salvador reported an additional 265 families engaged in similar conversations through their community development work.

Unexpected Outpouring of Gratitude: Food bag recipients, partner teams as well as Episcopal Relief & Development staff are deeply grateful for the work and benefits this food relief project has provided. As evidence of the gratitude and impact of the project on the recipient households, the Honduras partner shared that, quite unexpectedly, they started receiving an outpouring of letters from food bag recipients. The letters expressed families' enormous gratitude for the impact of the food provisions on their livelihoods.



Letters of gratitude from food relief recipients (Honduras).

An illustrative example is captured in the words of El Salvador's Monitoring & Evaluation Officer: "It has been a blessing for us to be able to respond to Jesus' call to care for the most vulnerable and to ease human suffering. This food distribution project has opened my eyes on many societal ills and I see how important it is to care for the most marginalized amongst us. It has allowed us to open our hearts to the children, the elderly, the most vulnerable and to serve them with compassion, respect and dignity."

Finally, Episcopal Relief & Development team of Program Officers and Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) staff shared their enormous gratitude for the opportunity to get to know, work and support more closely our implementing partners in Central America through this food relief grant. Episcopal Relief & Development is deeply grateful for every single project staff person, the countless hours worked, food bags packaged, kilometers driven, receipts collected, databases completed, and WhatsApp messages answered.

15. Briefly describe the impact this grant has had on the organization and community served.

At the Community Level

1 - Improvements in Nutrition & Nutritional Choices: As presented in previous reports, partners reported nutritional contributions at the household level as a result of the larger year-two food bags delivered. In 2022 targeted households received a greater quantity and diversity of

products with higher nutritional content than households themselves would traditionally purchase for consumption. This shift translated into better nutrition for all family members.

RIGHT: A 2021 Guatemala Food Relief recipient holding last year's 23-pound food bag.
LEFT: 2022 Guatemala Food Relief recipients standing beside this year's 64-pound food bag.

Volunteer Rosa Alba Maribel Abrego Alay leading a nutrition education session with 8 women. Learning-Action summary: " [We] should stop consuming all those non-nutritious foods (i.e., fast food) that over time cause malnutrition, obesity, diabetes, and depression". - El Guayabo Village, Santa Rosa, Oratorio (Guatemala).

Additionally, following the integration of nutrition education learning-action dialogues alongside final food relief distributions, partners reported households expressing and mastering greater understanding of the impacts (both positive and negative) of the nutritional choices they make. In Guatemala, during nutrition discussions, a group of food bag recipients shared that they were able to use a portion of their savings earned through the food distribution to buy other foods to complement and diversify their diet and the meals they were able to cook with the food bag contents. Illustrative examples include the purchase of meat (chicken and pork), eggs, fruits and vegetables. In Honduras, participants acknowledged that they were able to better control what they put on their plate, actually having the choice to include either healthy or unhealthy foods in their diet. The continuously rising food prices in the country made it tempting

to choose cheaper processed foods for their families, but the food bag commodities helped households choose and eat better.

2 - Increased Power for Discretionary Spending:
As a result of money saved on food purchases, partners also reported beneficiary households increasing their spending on other key household items such as health care, education and other everyday needs. The story of Vilma Elizabeth Zavala of Santa Cruz, provides an illuminating example: Vilma grows corn and oranges, but in recent years the extreme weather has not favored her harvest. To make up for the losses and meet her family's medical and school needs, Vilma started to clean houses. Vilma's health is vulnerable and she has had multiple surgeries. Seeing her family being pushed towards precarity, Vilma started to seriously consider migration. As a recipient of the food relief project, however, Vilma was able to find temporary relief and was able to buy school supplies for her son and medicine for her illness.

Jeny Carolina Dávila, with her husband and two children. Jeny purchased new clothes and shoes with money she saved on food purchases (El Cordonocillo, Yuscarán, Honduras).

Another example comes from Honduras: among the recipients of the food bag distribution are a number of families who are part of the the kitchen garden programming, like Jeny Carolina Dávila. Jeny used resources generated from the sale of food items grown in her kitchen garden (e.g., beets, radishes, carrots and coriander) and money saved on commodities provided in the food bag, to buy new clothes and shoes for herself and her family.

Increased Social Inclusion of Elderly People: Participation in the food relief project enabled partners to expand reach and understanding of the needs of new population groups, particularly the elderly. In this second year of implementation, 18% of households across the project identified as elderly-headed, with 7% of the total number of people reached (24,758) over the age of 65. The food relief project allowed project staff to get closer and access the elderly in the project areas, thus gaining a better understanding of how project efforts can help combat social exclusion and poverty in marginalized communities. As a result, staff members and local volunteers (including clergy) are actively working to increasingly promote social inclusion by raising awareness among other community members and key stakeholders.

Mrs. Irma Valdivieso, 73-year-old food bag recipient (El Salvador).

In El Salvador, food-relief recipient Irma Valdivieso is a 73-year-old widow who lives alone. She currently has no source of regular income and some days finds it very difficult to put

food on her table. During the endline interviews, she expressed deep gratitude not only for the food she had received, but also for new friends she was able to make thanks to project linkages. Through her participation in the food relief project, Irma feels she has become more connected with other members in her community, both during the formal moments of group education and instruction, as well as the informal moments spent waiting in line together. Similar to other recipients her age, Irma expressed feeling a sense of renewed dignity in being seen and not forgotten. This in turn, she states, has increased her well-being and her motivation to get out and join other group activities.

At the Partner level

1 - Improved Capacity for Emergency Response: As a result of their participation in the two-year emergency food relief initiative, implementing partners' annual project budgets and respective field-based activities increased by almost 400% . This represents a major capacity engagement lift. Yet, partner teams in all three countries expressed a real sense of pride in both the results and experiences that were gained during these past two years. Partners have repeatedly reported key improvements in distribution activities arising from their expanded stakeholder networks and relationships at the national, regional and local levels, as well as significant improvements in their own internal capacity for teamwork, engaging and troubleshooting logistics, communication and transport challenges.

In addition, Episcopal Relief & Development can testify to partners' increased capacity to engage and debate more strategically, within their project teams as well as in relation to Episcopal Relief & Development Program Officers. As a result, a number of new programming ideas are emerging from the partners' growing confidence, pride and recognizable success with the food relief work. Overall, implementing partners demonstrated a greater capacity and understanding of their preparedness to respond to emergencies. This was increasingly visible this past year when Hurricane Julia hit. Honduras quickly responded by adapting their procurement processes and engaging regional networks to keep the work moving as per the planned schedule. In El Salvador, staff expressed feeling better equipped and confident should a major disaster hit again. They reported feeling ready in knowing exactly how to procure, pack, deliver and keep the appropriate documentation and paper trail. This experience and preparedness is better positioning partners as attractive collaborators and leaders in their national and regional emergency response mechanisms and networks.

The El Salvador project team, demonstrating experience with procurement, packing and distribution of food bags.

BUDGET

16. Please provide a budget expenditure report. Also, provide a budget narrative that explains how the funds were utilized, what was purchased, what were the expenses items based upon the original budget submitted and approved. Use the form below and expand as needed:

Line Item Request	Line Item Explanation	Support From Your Agency	Support From Other Funders	Grant Amount From Gimbel	Actual Expenditures
Personnel	**Staff costs for the delivery of the project**	**$113,083**	**$57,958**	**$0**	**$171,041**
Food inputs	Purchase of **22,679** bags of food **6,512,261** million meals) at an estimated cost of **$57.48/bag**, each containing an estimated **287** meals	**$0**	**$394,503**	**$909,091**	**$1,303,594**
Food Distribution	**Total food distribution costs in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala**	**$34,862**	**$116,316**	**$0**	**$151,178**
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning	**MEL costs include regular monitoring in the field and technical support towards quality data entry and data analysis**	**$8,137**	**$6,803**	**$0**	**$14,940**
Coordination	**10% of $909,091 request**	**$15,608**	**$57,558**	**$90,909**	**$164,075**
Total for Emergency Food Relief Project		**$171,690**	**$633,139**	**$1,000,000**	**$1,804,828**
Additional resilience projects as part of the broader Central America portfolio					
Climate Resilience Project in Nicaragua	**Training activities to equip farmers to establish demonstration plots, install micro dams and water filtration systems**	**$11,901**	**$366,862**	**$0**	**$378,762**
Community Resilience projects in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala	**Health and psychosocial services, Savings with Education programming**	**$430,787**	**$0**	**$0**	**$430,787**
TOTALS:		**$614,378**	**$1,000,000**	**$1,000,000**	**$2,614,378**

Personnel ($171,041 including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs under this category included Episcopal Relief & Development's implementing partners' staff salaries in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras required to deliver, monitor, and manage the project across the three countries. Additional expenditures covered Episcopal Relief & Development program management staff and leadership's time and effort to provide overall project technical oversight and monitoring. The staff time and level of effort from the program management team was higher than initially budgeted.

Food Inputs ($1,303,594. including $909,091 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Expenditures under this category were for the procurement of a total of 6,512,261 meals that were then distributed to vulnerable beneficiary households across the three countries. As also noted in previous reports, the implementing partners continued to work closely with vendors to secure competitive prices and continue to implement and follow best practice internal control procedures to ensure transparent and efficient procurement. The average unit cost of a food bag across the three countries totaled $57.48. Food bags served a weighted average of 287 meals.

Food Distribution ($151,178, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Expenditures under this category were related to transportation, vehicle, and fuel costs associated with and needed to deliver on a total of 12 distributions of food in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning ($14,940, including $0 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs under this category included regular and ongoing project monitoring expenses of the emergency food initiative in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Costs also covered Episcopal Relief & Development's MEL Manager's work in providing regular monitoring oversight and technical assistance, as well as support toward quality data entry, data analysis and review.

Coordination ($164,075, including $90,909 from the S.L. Gimbel Foundation)
Costs included administrative coordination**,** financial oversight and management, human resources, information technology and other common costs incurred throughout the entire project period. The total of $90,909 for coordination costs covered by the S.L. Gimbel Foundation is calculated at the 10% of the total grant threshold allowed by the funder.

Additional resilience programming in Central America (not funded by S.L. Gimbel Foundation)

Climate resilience project in Nicaragua ($378,762)
Expenditures included implementing partner's trainings and activities to equip 987 small-holder farmers and 150 female entrepreneurs to strengthen their livelihoods by learning and applying new knowledge; accessing capital and other inputs; and by engaging with their growing community social and economic support networks. Expenses also included regular monitoring of water capture and management of the 188 newly constructed microdams as well as 282 installed water purification systems. Additional costs included local staff salaries for delivery and implementation, project monitoring and evaluation, and office expenses and equipment maintenance.

Community resilience projects in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala ($430,787)
Expenses under this category include provision of health and psychosocial services to at-risk households as well as agricultural trainings and inputs in El Salvador, as well as accompaniment and training costs of newly formed Savings with Education groups in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Other expenses also included partner teams' capacity strengthening support, local staff salaries for delivery and implementation, project monitoring and evaluation, and office expenses and equipment maintenance.

SUCCESS STORIES

17. Please tell us ONE success story.

From El Salvador:

María Dolores Rivera Saravia is 40 years old and lives in Salinas el Potrero with her husband, their two boys Fernando and Bartolo (ages 15 and 10), and their daughter Camila (age 7). As a mother and housewife, María Dolores takes care of her children and sometimes takes on miscellaneous daily jobs as a source of extra income. About two years ago, at the age of 5, Camila had to undergo open-heart surgery. Since then, María has been accompanying Camila to many follow-up medical visits to San Salvador, a city located about 120 kilometers from their home in Salinas el Potrero. Each trip to San Salvador costs María about US$ 23, a significant expense for her family. In an effort to save enough money to be able to take Camila to her doctor's appointments, Maria had been skipping meals. Maria was selected as a food distribution beneficiary and her food bag allowed her not to have to make the choice between her meals and her daughter's health care. "The food bag has been a great help", says Maria, "nowadays, food is so expensive in El Salvador. My daughter is a special girl. I have always tried to give her milk to make sure she built stronger bones, but everything has become so expensive and I have not been able to afford milk. I thank God for the food bags we are receiving – they have milk! Both Camila and I are very happy. I am very grateful to the Church and the supporters of this food relief project that is helping me keep my daughter alive".

María Dolores Rivera Saravia with her daughter, Camila, and her son Bartolo (El Salvador).

ANNEX A: 2022 FOOD BAGS BY COUNTRY

El Salvador Food Bag - 2022			
Multi-country Ingredient & El Salvador-specific Ingredient	**Distribution #1 Total Qty**	**Distribution #2 Total Qty**	**Distribution #3 Total Qty**
Rice	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
Flour (corn)	6 lbs.	6 lbs.	2 lbs.
Beans	11 lbs.	11 lbs.	11 lbs.
Sugar	5.5 lbs.	5.5 lbs.	5.5 lbs.
Oil	3 liters (6 lbs.)	3 liters (6 lbs.)	3 liters (6 lbs.)
Milk Powder	6.6 lbs.	6.6 lbs.	6.6 lbs.
Salt	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Canned Ham	1 lb.	n/a	n/a
Sardines	2.8 lbs.	2.8 lbs.	2.8 lbs.
Spam	12 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.
Oats	2.7 lbs.	2.7 lbs.	2.7 lbs.
Pasta	n/a	1.2 lbs.	n/a
Horchata (white rice drink)	1 liter (2 lbs.)	1 liter (2 lbs.)	1 liter (2 lbs.)
Café	1 liter (2 lbs.)	1 liter (2 lbs.)	1 liter (2 lbs.)
Chocolate	5 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
TOTAL	59 lbs. 11 oz.	59 lbs. 13 oz.	54 lbs. 6 oz.
Est. Meals per Bag	273	270	246
Cost per Bag	$85.02	$85.35	$69.57
End of Project Avg. Number of Meals per Food Bag			**263**
End of Project Avg. Cost per Food Bag (total food costs/total food bags)			**$79.98**

Guatemala Food Bags - 2022/23					
Multi-country Ingredient & Guatemala-specific Ingredient	**Distribution #1 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #2 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #3 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #4 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #5 Total Qty.**
Rice	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.
Flour (wheat/corn)	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
Beans	20 lbs.	20 lbs.	20 lbs.	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Sugar	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Oil	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)
Milk Powder	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Salt	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Soup (dried packs)	1.6 lbs.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pasta	12 oz.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Incaparina (high protein cereal)	n/a	1 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	2 lb.
Oatmeal	n/a	1 lb.	2 lb.	2 lb.	2 lb.
TOTAL	64 lbs. 2 oz.	64 lbs.	66 lbs.	67 lbs.	67 lbs.
Est. Meals per Bag	291	292	301	309	309
Cost per Bag	$55.44	$53.17	$55.13	$55.13	$56.71
End of Project Avg. Number of Meals per Food Bag					**299**
End of Project Avg. Cost per Food Bag (total food costs/total food bags)					**$54.86**

Honduras Food Bag - 2022				
Multi-country Ingredient & Honduras-specific Ingredient	**Distribution #1 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #2 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #3 Total Qty.**	**Distribution #4 Total Qty.**
Rice	14 lbs.	14 lbs.	14 lbs.	14 lbs.
Flour (corn)	8 lbs.	6 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.
Flour (wheat)	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
Beans	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	12 lbs.
Sugar	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.
Oil	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)	2 liters (4 lbs.)
Milk Powder/Liquid	n/a	n/a	11 oz	1 lbs.
Salt	2 lbs.	1.5 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Oats	4 lbs.	3.1 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Cereal (corn flakes)	1.2 lbs.	1.2 lbs.	1.2 lbs.	1.2 lbs.
Spaghetti (10 packets of 200 grams)	4.4 lbs.	4.4 lbs.	4.4 lbs.	4.4 lbs.
Tomato Paste	1.7 lbs.	1.7 lbs.	1.7 lbs.	1.7 lbs.
Ketchup	1.8 lbs.	1.8 lbs.	1.8 lbs.	1.8 lbs.
Margarine	1 lb.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Coffee	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.
Noodles	12 oz.	12 oz	12 oz	12 oz
TOTAL	74 lbs.	70 lbs. 7 oz.	74 lbs. 8 oz.	75 lbs.
Est. Meals per Bag	281	268	285	282
Cost per Bag	$52.63	$52.25	$53.54	$53.54
End of Project Avg. Number of Meals per Food Bag				**279**
End of Project Avg. Cost per Food Bag (total food costs/total food bags)				**$52.99**

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ANNEX B: Most Significant Change (MSC) Endline Responses

The Most Significant Change (MSC) technique is a qualitative and participatory form of monitoring and evaluation that involves the collection and analysis of participant-reported changes. It is an important evaluation tool as it gives value-based insight into the changes participants feel are most important to them, regardless of what the project-intended changes were meant to be. Partners in all three countries included an MSC question in their Yr2 endline surveys. The following word cloud was generated from the analysis of the 1,460 responses (MSC statements) collected. Acknowledging that the larger the word, the greater the frequency it appeared in responses, a preliminary MSC analysis suggests that the food relief distributions contributed most to household changes in: food, ability (sense of agency), buying power and savings. In addition, the word cloud reveals people's sense of gratitude and blessing.

The following is a sampling of MSC statements, from the 1,460 statements collected.

Respondent #	Response
1.	The biggest benefit of obtaining the basket is that it comes complete to supply the food demand at home.
2.	In everything it is a great help because we have food every day and before we lacked it, we did not finish the month.
3.	With the delivery of baskets, she saved $100 and was able to settle a debt she had.
4.	The money saved in buying food was used to pay the bills for basic services.
5.	We have done things that we couldn't before, for example, celebrate my son's birthday.
6.	The money that was saved in not buying food was used for a refrigerator that has been taken out on credit.
12.	To save money and what he bought in food was used to buy insulin for his wife.
13.	The biggest benefit has been that there is no shortage of food, in addition to not falling behind with the monthly payments for water, electricity, etc.
14.	The savings in the basic basket and other things have been bought such as: juices, cookies, tortillas and medicines, it feels very pleasant.
21.	Milk and basic grains have been the best received products and allowed adequate nutrition.

Rspd #	Response
57.	Milk is hardly consumed due to its cost, now receiving it is a great contribution to the quality of life.
58.	The money that he did not use to buy basic grains will be used to buy meat and chicken.
59.	With the money saved with the basket, she was able to buy fruit and vegetables for the children.
91.	It helps a lot to feed children, especially milk and oats, something very difficult to buy.
92.	It has no longer been spent on basic grains and oil, and it was possible to buy fertilizer to grow corn and make cornbread to sell.
106.	With the money she saved on groceries, she was able to pay the premium to buy a gas stove.
107.	The products have been very helpful due to their difficult access in the area.
109.	He was able to save up for his medicine for his leg and bought chickens to raise and sell for Christmas.
125.	With the money she did not spend on food, she bought clothes for the children and managed to save $25.
146.	The savings we have had as we no longer buy sugar, milk and other foods that came in the food basket.
147.	She was able to buy fruits and vegetables for the children, before she bought less.
188.	He has benefited a lot because he is saving to install electrical energy at home.
214.	He saved and did not buy. He ate things he didn't buy before.
228.	It has allowed them to consume more fruits and vegetables, as well as toiletries that were previously difficult to buy every month.
304.	The biggest benefit of obtaining the basket is that it comes complete to supply the food demand at home.
305.	For my home, all the groceries that the bag brings are beneficial because we consume everything, because they are the most basic in the home.
307.	That they have helped each other a lot, the money they have per day can be used for the study of their two daughters who are studying…
411.	It has made it possible to have food supplies available at home, we ate better, it has helped motivate my children to study.
413.	It helped my family a lot, my house is fine, but we lost the harvest, our food improved and we ate better.
414.	Has helped us a lot, it motivates me and my siblings to study, it helps with household expenses
591.	Being able to save.
592.	Was able to buy other food.
595.	I am a single mother, this food aid allowed me to cover other household expenses, I have bought meats and things that I cannot buy…
682.	I was able to buy new shoes.
684.	We were able to buy other things like clothes and complementary foods.
685.	Having food, being able to save, buying food for animals.
797.	Savings allow them to buy household cleaning products.
798.	The children of the home eat better.
1406.	More food for our family.
1410.	We were able to save more.
1411.	I was able to save more and we had more food for the family.
1412.	More nutrition and support.
1414.	Being able to buy fruit and clothes for my children and my granddaughter.
1417.	Balanced diet and can save for health.
1419.	Healthier and better food.
1420.	Being able to have food on our tables and savings.
1425.	Buy products to supply her small food business that she has on the shores of Masca beach.
1431.	Feed her family better and also invest in a small grocery store where she sells basic necessities.
1432.	What I manage to save I invest in the sale of sweets.
1433.	I only buy some complementary food, the rest I saved helped me to repair my kitchen.
1451.	The most important benefit is the peace you feel knowing that your family will eat…
1460.	I do not lack food.

Annex 5: Episcopal Relief & Development's current 501(c)(3) letter from the IRS.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: JUL 05 2007

Employer Identification Number:
73-1635264
DLN:
17053076837017
Contact Person:
CHRIS BROWN ID# 31503
Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500
Public Charity Status:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)

EPISCOPAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT
815 SECOND AVE
NEW YORK, NY 10017

Dear Applicant:

Our letter dated July 30, 2002, stated you would be exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and you would be treated as a public charity, rather than as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, you are classified as a public charity under the Code section listed in the heading of this letter. Since your exempt status was not under consideration, you continue to be classified as an organization exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, provides detailed information about your rights and responsibilities as an exempt organization. You may request a copy by calling the toll-free number for forms, (800) 829-3676. Information is also available on our Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov.

If you have general questions about exempt organizations, please call our toll-free number shown in the heading.

Please keep this letter in your permanent records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Choi
Director, Exempt Organizations
Rulings and Agreements

Letter 1050 (DO/CG)