



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
CAMEROON
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Najat Rochdi

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

Only the final version of the report was shared with the stakeholders and HCT members.

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

YES NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Final version was shared with the HCT but only slight inputs were received and incorporated.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: USD 264 million		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	7,066,174
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral) Funding for projects not listed in the Appeal	138,766,800
	TOTAL	145,826,974

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 23-Mar-2015			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
WFP	15-RR-WFP-023	Food Aid	3,000,540
WFP	15-RR-WFP-022	Nutrition	240,317
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-016	Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,872,184
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-034	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	200,037
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-033	Nutrition	149,832
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-031	Protection	138,413
FAO	15-RR-FAO-013	Agriculture	418,129
WHO	15-RR-WHO-010	Health	346,402
FPA	15-RR-FPA-010	Health	150,744
UNWOMEN	15-RR-WOM-002	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	200,039
IOM	15-RR-IOM-011	Shelter	200,796
IOM	15-RR-IOM-010	Protection	148,741
TOTAL			7,066,174

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)

Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	6,687,051
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	251,007
Funds forwarded to government partners	68,116
TOTAL	7,066,174

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In April 2015, the Far North region of Cameroon, especially in Logone & Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga, was facing dramatic impacts of the rapid deterioration of the emergency related to the attacks of Boko Haram that led to massive population displacement and human rights violations. These took place in a region characterized by high levels of human suffering and mortality due to structural vulnerability and related human suffering.

In the Far North, people were facing dramatic impacts of the rapid deterioration of the emergency due to the conflict characterized by protection issues, such as massive population displacement and human rights violations. At that time (April 2015, over 545,000 people were food insecure in the Far North and among them approximately 25 per cent severely food insecure. Trade and markets were highly impacted by the closure of borders, also limiting access to food. The SMART survey in 2015 showed that 38,000 children under five were suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 77,000 from moderate acute malnutrition in the Far North with SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) at emergency level (2 per cent) and GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) at 9 per cent. Approximately 1 out of 2 children under 5 were suffering from stunting in the region. In January and February 2015, a total of 1,243 SAM children were admitted in nutrition centres in Hina, Tokombere, Mokolo, Mora, Koza, Kolofata, and Gazawa health districts, underlining the high level of SAM prevalence among IDP, refugees and local population. The Far North region is one of the regions with lowest access to and quality of basic social services. For instance, only 54 per cent have access to safe drinking water and 35 per cent have access to basic sanitation services. In 2014, the region reported 2,853 cases and 153 deaths from cholera (85 per cent of cases and 83 per cent of deaths at national level).

Boko Haram attacks and military operations have also led to a protection crisis. Attacks on civilians, kidnappings, intimidations, child abduction and recruitment, forced marriages and other human rights violations are increasingly occurring in several areas in the Far North, especially in the departments of Logone & Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga. This led to massive influx of refugees and internal displacements, including numerous unaccompanied as well as separated children.

IDPs were estimated at 106,000 in the Region with the majority located in the Logone and Chari Department. Host communities were more and more vulnerable and facing high humanitarian needs due to the presence of IDPs and refugees living with them in the villages putting pressure on resources and institutions such as schools and health centres and staple food. According to 2014 WFP and FAO assessment on agriculture, cereal deficit in the Far North was 129.000 ton.

With a view to responding to the increasing needs of displaced people and vulnerable groups in the Far North, UN agencies have augmented their operational presence in Maroua where a joint UN house is located. Overall and sector coordination meetings are regularly taking place, jointly organized with the local Government and with participation of UN, national and international NGOs and Red Cross/Crescent Movement.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Activities of this CERF request were prioritized based on the findings of the latest needs assessments, field visits (including the HC), planned activities by other partners as well as the implementation capacity of UN agencies and partners in light of the CERF timeframe. They were also based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the related Strategic Response Plan for Cameroon as well as the discussions on priorities and funding requirements. In February 2015, humanitarian actors finalized their Strategic Response Plan for 2015, based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The SPR is part of the Sahel Strategy led by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator and shares the same strategic objectives:

- 1) Track and analyse risk and vulnerability, integrating findings into humanitarian and development programming.
- 2) Support vulnerable populations to better cope with shocks by responding earlier to warning signals, by reducing post-crisis recovery times and by building capacity of national actors.
- 3) Deliver coordinated and integrated life-saving assistance to people affected by emergencies.

This CERF request has entirely supported achievement of strategic objective 3.

Views of affected people are reflected in community-based assessments and via interactions with refugees, IDPs and host communities during missions and ongoing operations and presence of some actors in the Far North. Projects were designed to match and complement the government efforts and contribute to protect people from recruitment specially children and youths. The Government at capital and regional levels was also actively involved in the humanitarian response and participated in the development of the 2015 Strategic Response Plan of Cameroon. In light of the evolving situation and internal displacement, the GoC submitted a request to the HC on 15 January 2015, asking the UN for support in extending humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in the Far North. Targeted population were:

Refugees: At that time, 41,822 refugees had been recorded by UNHCR, of whom 32,872 were living in Minawao camp. At the end of March 2015, the Cameroonian authorities announced 74,000 Nigerian refugees present in the Far North. Among the 74,000, authorities report that around 25,000 refugees had recently arrived at the border with Nigeria. Following instructions from the regional government that all refugees must be housed in the camp, sensitizing out of camp refugees to move them to the camp and around 15,000 refugees were transferred. The remaining refugees were located in the Logone Chari/Kousseri area with their cattle and were not willing to be transferred to the camp. An active screening showed 4.5 per cent of severe acute malnourished children and 8 per cent moderate among refugees.

IDPs situation: Following WFP assessments (March 2015), there were 106,000 IDPs in the Far North, mainly in Logone & Chari (39,853), Mayo Sava (29,200) and Mayo Tsanaga (36,883). All IDPs were living among host communities and not in camps. At that time and even now of IDP had no intension of returning to their homes given the insecurity situation; some IDPs representatives in the Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga had even stressed that it's too early to return to their villages in light of insecurity. Outcomes of the WFP assessment show that some IDP households are moderately (22.3 per cent) or severely (2.7 per cent) food insecure. In rural areas, the proportion of severely food insecure IDP households was close to 10 per cent. Assessments suggested that 64 per cent of IDPs are farmers. Later in September, IOM/UNHCR profiling provided more accurate figures on IDPs locations per district and their needs. Since December 2015, cattle theft in the region is estimated by the local authorities at between 100 and 200 cows per month, underling scars resources and potential tensions between host communities and IDPs.

Host communities: A large scale population displacement took place in a region which is already characterized by high levels of humanitarian needs due to structural vulnerability with high levels of moderate and severe food insecure people and SAM prevalence at emergency level. This situation was then aggravated as nearly all IDPs and large numbers of refugees were living and still live among host communities. Sixty-four per cent of IDPs are farmers and had abandoned their fields (economic source for family and source for household food availability). Quality and access to social services in the Far North was already low in comparison to the other regions of Cameroon. Conflict and displacement had put additional pressure on the institutions as some had closed (including 120 schools according to UNICEF/Ministry of Education assessment, December 2014-Jan. 2015). For the last agriculture season, the cereal deficit in the Far North was estimated at 129,000 tons according to WFP and FAO assessment in December 2014. Displacement and refugee influxes in the region have put extreme pressure on resources for both IDPs and their host communities. According to the WFP IDP assessments results, IDPs were even selling their only available belongings to survive. The HCT decided to target the most vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host communities. In total approximately 97,000 women and 53,000 men were to be supported through this CERF funding. The HCT decided to target the most vulnerable IDPs (90,000), newly arrived refugees (15,000) and 45,000 most vulnerable host populations. Protection activities focused on 50,000 refugees.

The response was based on a coherent strategy where the various actions complement each other in order to have maximum positive impact on the affected population. Coherence and complementarity of various interventions as well as strong impact are ensured based on HCT agreed and limited caseloads by category, the limited geographic scope focus area of the allocation which was the Far North Region (Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga and the Logone et Chari districts and the city of Maroua).

Joint planning of the different actions and based on assessment made of ongoing or planned interventions funded with other resources were also part of the strategy. Within the time frame of the CERF allocations, projects were intended to provide minimum food requirements to people who lost their livelihood due to displacement or to people who share scarce resources (vulnerable host communities), to widen access to most affected people who did not receive any or insufficient life-saving assistance so far, to track movements of out of camp refugees and IDPs as well as to facilitate voluntary transportation of displaced people to secure areas, to avoid secondary displacements, while ensuring that crucial needs of vulnerable host communities are addressed to avoid conflict and violence.

All sectors decided to target accessible areas and where IDP density is high while avoiding duplication. CERF projects were also implemented in some areas which were also targeted by some NGOs as their implementing period was not yet known while people were in urgent need. The NGO response complemented CERF activities after the four months of CERF implementation. Caseloads by sector were identified following three processes for IDPs:

1. WFP assessment, showing clearly the figures of the IDPs and locations. In total there are 105.935 IDPs in the three departments.
2. Target within the sectors in areas where most IDPs and vulnerable host communities are located.
3. Activities planned by other actors in the three regions.

III. CERF PROCESS

The application was an outcome of consultations at the regional, national and local level. At the regional level, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel initiated the process for a regional CERF and consulted RC/HC in this regard. The proposal for the regional concept note was then discussed at national level with humanitarian partners and the HCT. Based on the recommendations of the HCT regarding core priorities (protection and food security), target groups and geographic locations, leads of sector working groups discussed during several meetings sector priorities and possible collaboration for implementation. Sector leads also consulted colleagues and partners in Maroua/Far North during the elaboration process of this application. This led to the definition of the following priority sectors for the response: Protection (registration, child Protection and SGBV): WASH, NFI / Shelter, Food production, Nutrition, Health). Projects were to cover the three departments such as food assistance and some protection activities while other projects were to target the most populated IDPs areas and refugees camp. Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and WASH all harmonized for almost the same beneficiaries (even the target numbers differ according to the most vulnerable affected in each sector and depending on other actors implementing the same activities with other funds).

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 150,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Food Aid	28,087	15,803	43,890	31,673	7,437	39,110	59,760	23,240	83,000
Nutrition	3,662	N/A	3,662	3,518	N/A	3,518	7,180	N/A	7,180
Multi-sector refugee	13,505	10,069	23,574	13,458	7,345	20,803	26,963	17,414	110,000
Water, Sanitation and	5,980	5,000	10,980	7,730	2,100	9,830	13,710	7,100	20,810

Protection profilage	26,000	16,400	42,400	23,400	19,000	42,400	49,400	35,400	84,800
Protection (Child Protection)	6,257	3,569	9,826	5,270	11,527	8,046	11,527	6,345	17,872
Agriculture	8,250	5,500	13,750	6,750	4,500	11,250	15,000	10,000	25,000
Health	22,287	26,163	48,450	21,413	25,137	46,550	43,700	51,300	95,000
Sexual and/or Gender-Based	7,000	5,000	12,000	3,000	5,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
Shelter	3,110	1,865	4,975	1,870	1,555	3,425	4,980	3,420	8,400

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Female	51,214	27,577	78,791
Male	32,743	17,631	50,374
Total individuals (Female and male)	83,957	45,208	129,165

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

Approximately 128,736 persons were assisted by this CERF allocation. This figure can be desegregated as follows: 44,000 refugees who have had multisectoral assistance such as protection, health, shelter and NFI as well as nutrition, food distribution etc. As at the end of July 2015, 81,693 IDPs were profiled out of whom 60,000 were targeted by the provision and monitoring of protection under this funding. Additional water access remains a concern in Minawao camp. However, at the end of the reporting period, water access in the camp is at 17 litres per person per day, taking into account additional quantity of water supplied by trucking from Mokolo using non-CERF funding. It is estimated that activities implemented with CERF funding enabled an increase of the ratio from 14 litres per person per day. Due to difficulties to access areas hosting IDPs, core relief items funded under this project were mostly distributed to Nigerian refugees. In some cases such as the distribution of food, the CERF allocation allowed to significantly scale up food support to vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host populations, enabling a timely response to the growing emergency in the Far North region. According to the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) carried out in December 2015, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption was at 57 per cent among beneficiary households, which points to a decrease from results obtained in June 2015. However, the percentage of IDP households with poor food consumption significantly decreased from 17 per cent in May to 0.84 per cent in December 2015, which points to the positive impact of the food assistance. Furthermore, the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) indicated an acceptable Diet Diversity Score (5.36) among the assisted population. But in most cases, there was a relatively balanced proportion of planned figures and those reached. This is verified through the Health figures, agriculture, nutrition (WFP) and even more with WASH and Nutrition (UNICEF).

In terms of differences between the planned and reached figures, it can be explained by the fact that that UNHCR was able to reach 44,000 refugees instead 50,000 planned and WFP, 16,000 host population reached instead of 83,000 as for the distribution of food. Also IOM was able to reach less (2,000 instead of 8,000 planned). Security constrains was the mainly reason and focus were areas where access was possible such as Mayo Sava and Mayo

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

At the time of the application for CERF funds, the humanitarian community was facing a recurring refugee influx due to increase of Boko Haram attacks. This insecurity caused massive internal displacement. The humanitarian needs exceed the capacity of local actors in a region where agricultural production was lower average tonnage. The region is also known as floods prone area and in 2015, floods caused the displacement of some populations. In April, as every year, the people who live mainly from agriculture and livestock business, out to face the lean period during which food security situation is becomes worrisome. Also, the period of the allowance was much appreciated especially for the farming activities that had to be prepared in advance before May and June, according to the agricultural calendar. The funds helped speed up the response to meet needs in time and save lives.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

In early 2015, resource constraints were perceptible in most of the agencies and such as WFP which was forced to prioritize food support to refugees in the Minawao refugee camp only. However, as CERF resources arrived, assistance was gradually expanded to IDPs and host populations. Despite major insecurity and access challenges, it was possible to extend assistance to the most remote areas reaching all of the planned beneficiaries for General Food Distribution (GFD). Great efforts were made to provide complete food baskets while incorporating new beneficiaries who were identified at each round of food distributions. GFD, carried out on a monthly basis, ensured immediate and improved food access and nutritious consumption of 83,000 refugees, IDPs and host populations during the project implementation period. However, the food security and nutrition situation in the region deteriorated significantly in 2015 following a prolonged lean season and persisting insecurity due to Boko Haram attacks. According to WFPs emergency food security assessment (EFSA), the number of food insecure people in the targeted areas increased from 23 per cent in May to 38.9 per cent in September 2015.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Although it is difficult to measure the impact of the CERF allocation on the mobilization of other funds low funding related challenges are priorities that were often discussed in the HCT. The contribution of other donors has been quite substantial in 2015. Outside the CERF allocation, over \$44 million have been mobilized in Cameroon, complementing activities in the Far North. ECHO funded, for instance, a total of EUR 7,800,000 in the Far North for Health, Nutrition, Food Assistance, Protection, Shelter, NFI and WASH for refugees, IDPs and host populations.

For most of the CERF projects, UN agencies were able to expand their activities by complementing with other funding. Also there have been contributions in kind as thousands of tons of food and NFI was given by the government. WFP distributed food donated by the Cameroon authorities to IDPs and host populations mainly in the Logone and Chari Department.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

For this particular allocation, humanitarian actors improved their coordination at Yaoundé and Maroua (Far North) levels. Periodic consultations were organized between those implementing the same kind of activities (WHO and UNFPA for health), UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UN-Women for Protection etc. The added value was the DTM provided by UNHYCR and IOM. This called for information sharing during all the process (questionnaire, debriefing of findings, adoption by the HCT of the figures etc.). It should be noted that before this DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) was implemented, figures were not reliable. Previous figures provided by the authorities were questionable from some donors.

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

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

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WHO FPA		5. CERF grant period:	11/05/2015-10/11/2015 08/05/2015– 07/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WHO-010 15-RR-FPA-010		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health					
4. Project title:	Strengthen provision of essential health care services to 200,000 IDPs and refugees in the Far North region of Cameroon					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 5,109,250	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 497,146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 497,146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 36,841 			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	22,287	21,413	43,700	23,402	20,342	43,744
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	26,163	25,137	51,300	27,041	24,215	51,256
Total	48,450	46,550	95,000	50,443	44,557	95,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	10,000			10,000		
<i>IDPs</i>	60,000			60,000		
<i>Host population</i>	25,000			25,000		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	95,000			95,000		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide access of IDPs, vulnerable host populations and refugees to essential health care services in the Far North region of Cameroon		
10. Outcome statement	Improve IDP and refugee access to essential health care in the Far north region.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	IDP and refugee and vulnerable local populations have access to essential health care		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	% of targeted health facilities neighbouring refugee and IDP sites provided with essential drugs in the area of intervention (Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsana divisions)	100%	100%
Indicator 1.2	Number of patients receiving free medical care	20,000	30,558
Indicator 1.3	Number of severe patients referred in a specialized hospital	100	845
Indicator 1.4	Number of patients who received emergency surgical treatment	400	450
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of medical kits and supplies for the cases management among prevention diseases	WHO	WHO
Activity 1.2	Provide curative care in governmental health facilities and refugees camp	IMC, MoH,	IMC, MoH
Activity 1.3	Ensure reference and management of severe patients in specialized services	MoH, IMC	MoH, IMC
Activity 1.4	Provide emergency surgical treatment of wounded IDP's and Refugees	MoH, IMC	MoH, IMC
Output 2	Refugees and hosting communities are protected against common malaria and measles and cholera		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of ITN's provided	10,000	2,500 WHO + 18000 UNHCR + 3500 UNICEF
Indicator 2.2	Number of Cholera Kits provided	3	5
Indicator 2.3	Timely investigation of Outbreak and rumours for early response (investigation in 48-72hours)	100%	100%
Indicator 2.4	Number of Weekly epidemiological bulletin shared with partners	12	12
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Provide ITN's to IDP's and Refugees	WHO	WHO
Activity 2.2	Provide 3 cholera Kits in high risk districts of the far	WHO, MoH,	WHO, MoH

	North region		
Activity 2.3	Strengthen the early warning system for timely detection of outbreaks	WHO, MoH	WHO, MoH
Output 3	Increased access to life-saving quality reproductive health services by IDP, refugees and host populations		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of health facilities provided with RH kits (including rape kits)	1	1
Indicator 3.2	Number of midwives recruited and deployed to provide quality maternal and newborn health (EmONC/PMTCT), FP, MISP, STI and medical management of SGBV)	2	2
Indicator 3.3	Number of health care providers including midwives trained on MISP	10	12
Indicator 3.4	Number of pregnant women who benefited from free and safe delivery	1020	1,250
Indicator 3.5	Number of sexual violence survivors who received medical assistance	510	53
Indicator 3.6	Number of dignity kits distributed to pregnant women and vulnerable girls	3000	1,750
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Provide reproductive health kits to Mora District Hospital	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 3.2	Recruit and deploy 2 midwives in the targeted health facility	UNFPA/MoH	UNFPA/MoH
Activity 3.3	Train 10 service providers on MISP in Mora Health District	MoH	MoH
Activity 3.4	Provide antenatal reproductive health cares and free and safe delivery to pregnant women	MPH/Health facility	MoH/Health Facility
Activity 3.5	Provide medical assistance to Sexual and Gender Based Violence survivors, particularly victims of rape	MPH/Health facility	MoH/Health Facility
Activity 3.6	Provide dignity kits to pregnant women and adolescent girls	Local NGOs/Health facility	MINPROFF/Health Facility

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

UNFPA: The project was not able to produce the number of dignity kits (1750/3000) because the content of kits needed to be amended to respond to specific needs of the target population thereby responding to the cultural sensitivity. In addition, there has been significant inflation of costs for locally procured items. The project was not able to reach as many survivors of GBV 53/510 for three reasons: First because of under-reporting linked to cultures taboos, in addition the holistic approach for prevention and care GBV is not yet fully functional or well-coordinated resulting in under-reporting, finally, multiple health facilities and health personnel have been compromised due to security situation. Therefore, health services have not been available all the time in targeted zone.

The number of personnel trained in administering the Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health services is slightly higher than planned (12/10) thereby permitting that three districts have qualified personnel in RH services in humanitarian setting

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNFPA: Prior to the project design, a rapid initial assessment was carried out during a field visit in Mora and Mokolo with special attention to the targeted populations (IDPs), and their perceptions of the situation as well as their specific needs. This information concerned how women were at ease to deliver in a health facility, what should be the content of the dignity kits, and their expressed need to have delivery kits available at the health facility to minimize out-of-pocket charges for deliveries in the health facilities.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The project under this grant CERF could not be assessed due to the continuing emergency with the continuous influx of new Nigerian refugees in the camp and Minawao IDPs affecting the overall humanitarian situation. It is planned to assess the situation of Nigerian refugees in the inflow cease. However, evaluations and regular industry updates have been made to assess the needs of new refugees in the camp. Progress reports are available.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	08/05/2015– 07/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-FAO-013		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Improving the food security of internally displaced persons and their host communities in the Far North region through cereal and leguminous crop production					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 966,656	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,051,129	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 28,500	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 418,129	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	8,250	6,750	15,000	8,250	6,750	15,000
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	5,500	4,500	10,000	5,500	4,500	10,000
Total	13,750	11,250	25,000	13,750	11,250	25,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	20,000		20,000			
<i>Host population</i>	5,000		5,000			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	25,000		25,000			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	<p>The principal objective of the intervention is: To improve the food security of Internally displaced persons IDPs and their vulnerable host communities through the supply of improved seeds and fertilizers in three districts of the Logone and Chari division of the Far North Region of Cameroon. These districts are Kousseri, Makary and Waza.</p> <p>The specific objectives were to: Assist 5,000 farmer households in three districts (Kousseri, Makary and Waza) of the Logone and Chari division of the Far North region of Cameroon through the acquisition and distribution of 55T of improved maize and sorghum seeds and 250T of fertilizers, then ensure follow – up of the beneficiaries through the cropping season.</p>		
10. Outcome statement	The food security of the beneficiary population is improved		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	The project is launched and set on right track		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	A local NGO is contracted through a letter of Agreement to follow up implementation	Signed Letter of Agreement with local NGO	SAILD (Service d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement) was contracted to follow up project implementation
Indicator 1.2	5000 beneficiary households are identified by field extension workers (AVZ – Agent de Vulgarisation de Zone)	List of 5,000 beneficiary households	5,000 beneficiary households reached
Indicator 1.3	10 Field extension workers are sensitized on the follow up of beneficiary farmers	One sensitization workshop organized	Sensitization workshop organised in June 2015
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Prepare LOAs and co-sign with local NGO	FAO	LOA signed with SAILD in June 2015
Activity 1.2	Field extension workers identify 5,000 beneficiary Households (4,000 IDP households and 1,000 host community households)	Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and rural development	4,000 IDPs and 1,000 host communities benefitted from the project.
Activity 1.3	Organize sensitization workshop	NGO	Workshop organised in Maroua by SAILD for 20 extension workers
Output 2	The food security of IDPs and their vulnerable host communities is improved through food production to relay WFP rations		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	55T of improved maize and sorghum seeds and 5,000 bags (250T) of fertilizers are purchased and distributed to beneficiary Households	Quantity of seeds and fertilizers purchased and distributed (55 T of seeds and 250 T of fertilizer)	55T of improved maize and sorghum seeds and 5,000 bags (250T) of fertilizers re purchased as planned

Indicator 2.2	5,000 beneficiary households receive inputs (improved seeds and fertilisers)	5,000 HH each receive 5 kg of maize, 6 kg of sorghum, 25 kg of NPK – Nitrogen-Phosphorus-Potassium fertiliser and 25 kg of urea (46%)	5,000 beneficiary households each received 5 kg of maize, 6 kg of sorghum, 25 kg of NPK fertiliser and 25 kg of urea (46%)
Indicator 2.3	5000 beneficiary households receive proper follow – up throughout the cropping season (crop production techniques) for optimal use of inputs received	Crop yields	The estimated yields from the 3 crops is 1,625 T
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Purchase 55 T of improved seeds (25 T of maize seeds and 30 T of sorghum seeds), chemical fertilizers (2,500 bags of 50 kg of NPK and 2500 bags of 50 kg of Urea 46 per cent)	FAO	55 T of improved seeds (25 T of maize seeds and 30 T of sorghum seeds), were acquired. 250 T of chemical fertilizers (2,500 bags of 50 kg of NPK and 2,500 bags of 50 kg of Urea 46 per cent) were equally acquired.
Activity 2.2	Distribute the inputs to farmers and sensitize them on their properties for optimum use	Local NGO in association with Field extension workers	The 55 T of seeds distributed to the beneficiaries enabled them set up 1,250 ha of crop
Activity 2.3	Ensure regular follow up of beneficiary farmers through the cropping season	NGO and Field extension workers	19 extension workers ensured regular follow – up of the beneficiaries. They were in turn followed up by the divisional delegates and the NGO SAILD
Output 3	The project is efficiently managed		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Monthly Implementation reports	1 Monthly report per field extension government staff and per NGO	2 monthly reports were each produced by the extension workers. The NGO SAILD equally produced 3 reports
Indicator 3.2	Evaluation and terminal reports	1 Evaluation report and 1 terminal report	A terminal report was produced and sent to the Resident Coordinator
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 3.1	Field extension workers undertake weekly monitoring missions while Divisional Delegates of Agriculture undertake monthly monitoring missions	Filed extension workers, Divisional delegates, Local NGO	Field extension workers carried out weekly follow – up missions and produced monthly reports
Activity 3.2	2 supervision missions during the cropping season and 1 evaluation mission undertaken during the last month	FAO staff and national consultant	The FAO staff in the field office carried out regular monitoring missions

12. Please provide here additional information on project’s outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

A total of 1442.5 T of maize, 1157.5 T of Cowpea, 1385 T of sorghum permitted reaching 4,500 beneficiary households as opposed to 3,000 that had been planned.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Before the design of the project, FAO first proceeds identification of the affected people, then goes on to assess the needs of all these affected populations in collaboration with the traditional chiefs, the administrative authorities, all this baseline allowed to write the project which takes into account the needs of the affected populations. We have had many positive testimonies from the returning populations that FAO has supported in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and small agricultural implements. They say the harvests were good compared to last year. Maize, cowpea and sorghum enabled household food self-sufficiency. This money allowed for the most part to pay school fees, books etc. for primary and secondary school children. Others were even able to support health fees and the majority had kept seeds for the following year planting.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	11/05/2015 – 14/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-023		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Providing life-saving support to populations in Cameroon affected by the insecurity in Northern Nigeria, especially towards refugees, IDPs. Local vulnerable groups suffering from lack of resources					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 33,098,237	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 18,213,298	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 156,120	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,000,540	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	28,087	31,673	59,760	28,087	31,673	59,760
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	15,803	7,437	23,240	15,803	7,437	23,240
Total	43,890	39,110	83,000	43,890	39,110	83,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>	11,000		15,000			
<i>IDPs</i>	52,000		52,000			
<i>Host population</i>	20,000		16,000			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	83,000		83,000			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Ensure the food needs of crisis-affected populations through unconditional food transfer		
10. Outcome statement	Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households and/or individuals Outcome 1: Food Consumption Score Outcome 2: Diet Diversity Score		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	A 2,250 k calorie food basket distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as 83,000 of planned	Food assistance: Female: 43,890 Male: 39,110 Total: 83,000	Food assistance: Female: 43,890 Male: 39,110 Total: 83,000
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as 2,602 mt planned	2,602	2,547
Indicator 1.3	Provide assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations in difficult to reach areas Logone & Chari, Mayo Tsanaga, and Mayo Sava (Including the Minawao Camp) of the Far North region.	Food assistance: Refugees: 11,000 IDPs: 52,000 Host population: 20,000 Total: 83,000	Food assistance: Refugees: 15,000 IDPs: 52,000 Host population: 16,000 Total: 83,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of Food Commodities	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Transportation of commodities from Doula to the Far North	WFP	WFP through transport partners
Activity 1.3	Delivery to beneficiaries	WFP through Cooperating Partners	WFP through Cooperating Partners IEDA and Public Concern

<p>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</p> <p>The CERF allocation allowed WFP to significantly scale up food support to vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host populations, enabling a timely response to the growing emergency in the Far North region. In early 2015, resource constraints forced WFP to prioritize food support to refugees in the Minawao refugee camp only. However, as CERF resources arrived, assistance could be gradually expanded to IDPs and host populations. Despite major insecurity and access challenges, WFP managed to extend assistance to the most remote areas reaching all of the planned beneficiaries. Great efforts were made to provide complete food baskets while incorporating new beneficiaries who were identified at each round of food distributions.</p> <p>General food distribution (GFD), carried out on a monthly basis, ensured immediate and improved food access and nutritious consumption of 83,000 refugees, IDPs and host populations during the project implementation period.</p>

However, the food security and nutrition situation in the region deteriorated significantly in 2015 following a prolonged lean season and persisting insecurity due to Boko Haram attacks.

According to WFP's emergency food security assessment (EFSA), the number of food insecure people in the targeted areas increased from 23 per cent in May to 38.9 per cent in September. This called for augmented efforts to respond to the crisis.

According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out in December 2015, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption was at 57.14 among beneficiary households, which points to a decrease from results obtained in June 2015. These trends are likely a result of the generally deteriorating food security conditions in the regions. However, the percentage of IDP households with poor food consumption significantly decreased from 17 in May to 0.84 in December 2015, which points to the positive impact of the food assistance. Furthermore, the PDM indicated an acceptable Diet Diversity Score (5.36) among the assisted population.

WFP's integrated food and nutrition assistance, alongside other partner activities implemented in the same targeted areas, has significantly contributed to improving the living conditions of the targeted populations.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP carried out food assistance with special consideration for the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. Food deliveries were carried out in conditions that ensured beneficiaries' safe access to food assistance. In order to secure distribution sites, WFP put in place special distribution centres to better manage large crowds and conducted systematic search of individuals entering the areas.

WFP and partners employed measures to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the programmes, including their entitlements and the food distribution process. Complaint mechanisms were established by implementing partners at distribution sites to ensure accountability towards beneficiaries. Community volunteers also participated in post distribution sessions where they had a chance to express their views of the assistance received. A strategy was put in place to encourage women's participation in project management/distribution committees which allow them to have their say in issues dealt with by committees. According to monitoring results, more than 50 per cent of women participated in project management committees.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

An evaluation of WFP's project is expected to take place in April 2016.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	05/05/2015– 04/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-022		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Lifesaving nutrition support to refugees based in the Minawao Camp, in the Far North region					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 23,505,857	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$19,424,685	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 1,820	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 240,317	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,515	2,415	4,930	2,501	2,429	4,930
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>						
Total	2,515	2,415	4,930	2,501	2,429	4,930
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	4,930			4,930		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	4,930			4,930		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Reduce incidence of acute malnutrition amongst the refugees in Minawao camp.		
10. Outcome statement	Improved food consumption over the assistance period for target individuals.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Lifesaving food, nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of boys and girls receiving food under BSFP – Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme as % of planned	4,930	4,930
Indicator 1.2	Number of new cases of malnutrition registered within pre-registered blanket feeding beneficiaries	0	58
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Recruitment registration and monthly screening follow up of BSFP beneficiaries	WFP	IMC
Activity 1.2	Quantity of food distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type).	54.42 mt of plumpysup	54.56 mt of plumpysup
Activity 1.3	Purchase, supply and distribution of food supplements to beneficiaries.	WFP	WFP
12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:			
<p>The arrival of CERF-funded commodities enabled WFP to avoid disruptions in the delivery of nutrition commodities to the Minawao camp and to ensure continuous provision of food supplements to refugee children. WFP also supported monthly screening of beneficiaries to monitor progresses of the nutrition situation in the camp and the programme also served as a platform for sensitization on various health and sanitation campaigns and communications.</p> <p>The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) provided all children between 6-59 months in the Minawao camp with monthly rations of nutrient-rich and fortified commodities. The main intended objective of reducing incidence of acute malnutrition amongst the refugees in Minawao camp was achieved. Monthly screening data indicated a decrease in the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) from 13.3 per cent GAM reported in early 2015 to 7 per cent GAM registered amongst beneficiaries in December 2015.</p> <p>Despite these satisfactory outcomes, the numbers of new cases of malnutrition registered amongst pre-registered blanket feeding beneficiaries exceed the planned target. These trends are likely related to the frequent occurrence of childhood diseases registered in the camp, which had negative impacts on the nutritional status of beneficiaries.</p> <p>WFP's integrated food and nutrition assistance, alongside other partner activities implemented in the same targeted areas, has significantly contributed to improving the living conditions of the targeted populations.</p>			

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The project was designed in close collaboration with beneficiary groups. Communities participated in the planning and implementation processes of the programme to ensure response to priority needs and adequate participation. Local committees set up at project sites provided a platform for discussion where beneficiaries were able to express their views on their needs and preferences.

WFP and partners employed measures to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the programmes, including their entitlements and duration of assistance. The majority of service providers and community health workers involved in beneficiary identification and distribution are part of the beneficiary community.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

An evaluation of WFP's project is expected to take place in April 2016.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	01/04/2015– 30/09/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-HCR-016		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Protection and Multi-sectoral Emergency Response to Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon.					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 37,653,518	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 17,854,079	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 494,120	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,872,184	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	17,332	15,688	33,020	13,505	13,458	26,963
Adults (above 18)	8,913	8,067	16,980	10,069	7,345	17,414
Total	26,245	23,755	50,000	23,574	20,803	44,377
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees	50,000		44,377			
IDPs	60,000		60,000			
Host population	(indirect beneficiaries)					
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	110,000		104,377			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	IDPs were not profiled yet at the time UNHCR submitted the proposal, and hence not included in the breakdown of the direct beneficiaries. As at the end of July 2015, UNHCR managed to profile 81,693 IDPs out of whom 60,000 were targeted by the provision and monitoring of protection under this funding. Among them 18,240 females and 18,180 males are under 18 while 13,620 females and 9,960 males are above 18. In total, 53 per cent are females and 47 males.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Protection and Multi-sectoral Emergency Response to Nigerian Refugees and IDPs in the Far North region in Cameroon.		
10. Outcome statement	Lives of Nigerian refugees, most vulnerable IDPs and their host families in the Far North are preserved as they enjoy their rights and have access to basic goods and services according to the international standards.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Outreach registration targeting dispersed population conducted		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of new Nigerian refugees sensitized/ Number of IDPs and host communities sensitized	10,000/ 60,000	10,000/ 60,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Sensitize and pre-register about 10,000 new Nigerian refugees and 60,000 IDPs dispersed within the villages along the border that are accessible or when accessible during the implementation period.	UNHCR	UNHCR
Output 2	Registration conducted on an individual basis with minimum set of data required		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of Nigerian refugees registered and profiled. Number of IDPs registered and profiled using UNHCR standards.	50,000 60,000	44,808 60,000
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Deploy staff to conduct registration and profiling (allowances, transportation fees, fuel etc.) in the Far North to register about 8,400 new Nigerian refugees and 60,000 IDPs on an individual basis, segregated by age and gender with a minimum set of additional data to guide the protection and assistance.	UNHCR IEDA	UNHCR IEDA
Activity 2.2	Procure registration materials and equipment (computers, printers, control sheets, registration forms, fixing tokens, etc.)	UNHCR	UNHCR
Output 3	Populations moved to safe locations		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of new Nigerian refugees moved from villages along the border to the camps (Minawao or Gawar)	42,720	44,808
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Organise conveyes using buses and trucks to transport/relocate about 10,000 new Nigerian refugees from the villages along the border to the Minawao camp (60 to 150 km from the border) to the extended	UNHCR	UNHCR

	camp.		
Output 4	Shelter materials and maintenance tool kits provided		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of new refugee households assisted with shelter construction materials/hand tool kits. Number of IDPs and/or host families assisted with shelter construction materials/hand tool kits	500 1,000	500 1,000
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Procure plastic sheets, and locally timbers, wooden rafters and slats, nails, ropes, anti-termite, etc. for construction family shelters	UNHCR	UNHCR
Output 5	Emergency shelter provided		
Output 5 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 5.1	Number of new emergency family shelters constructed for new Nigerian refugees	500	500
Output 5 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 5.1	Construct 500 additional temporary/emergency family shelters to host most vulnerable new Nigerian refugees in the extension of Minawao camp, rehabilitate 50 latrines/showers.	Public Concern (PC)	Public Concern (PC)
Output 6	Water system constructed, expanded and-or upgraded		
Output 6 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 6.1	Quantity (litres) of potable water per person per day.	15	14
Output 6 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 6.1	Construct 20 additional boreholes equipped with PMH or with electric pump in Minawao camp and its extension to ensure safe access to water, rehabilitate and expand the water supply system.	UNHCR, PC	UNHCR, PC
Output 7	Community sanitary facilities/latrines constructed		
Output 7 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 7.1	Number of community latrines constructed for new Nigerian refugees	400	400
Output 7 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 7.1	Construct 400 temporary community latrines/showers for about 10,000 new Nigerian refugees.	Public Concern (PC)	Public Concern
Output 8	Environmental health and hygiene campaigns implemented		
Output 8 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 8.1	Number of sensitisation and awareness campaigns	4	4

	organised and recorded for new refugees.		
Output 8 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 8.1	Organise regular (monthly at least) sensitisation and awareness campaigns relating to hygiene and waste collection in the camps, targeting especially new refugees.	Public Concern (PC)	Public Concern
Output 9	Core relief items provided		
Output 9 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 9.1	Number of new refugees assisted with core relief (non-food) items	10,000	15,000
Indicator 9.2	Number of most vulnerable IDPs and host families assisted with core relief (non-food) items	10,000	5,000
Output 9 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 9.1	Procure and distribute basic and domestic items including blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, heavy duty plastic bucket, lanterns, etc. for distribution to some 10,000 refugees living in Minawao and its extension, including those who have not yet been assisted by January 2015.	UNHCR, Public Concern (PC)	UNHCR, Public Concern (PC)
Activity 9.2	Procure and distribute basic and domestic items including blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, heavy duty plastic bucket, lanterns, etc. to some 2,000 IDPs and host families in over 30 villages where security enables.	UNHCR, Public Concern (PC)	UNHCR, Public Concern (PC)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Water access remains a concern in Minawao camp. However, as at reporting date (3 August 2015), refugees in Minawao camp had access to 17 litres per person per day, taking into account the additional quantity of water supplied by trucking from Mokolo using non-CERF funding. It is estimated that activities implemented with CERF funding enabled UNHCR to increase the ratio up to 14 litres per person per day. Due to difficulties to access areas hosting IDPs, core relief items funded under this project were mostly distributed to Nigerian refugees.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The Far North region continues to face a volatile security environment leading to restriction of movement and limited access to areas hosting IDPs and refugees off camp. Minawao camp remains fully accessible for implementation and monitoring of activities. However, the humanitarian situation was very dynamic with influxes of new refugees being transferred from accessible villages along the border to Minawao. The standards in the camp were not stable because of these influxes and the emergency during the reporting period, making any evaluation of the response under this funding difficult. The targeted beneficiaries were mainly the new refugees and newly displaced persons. They could not be consulted nor involved in the design of the project for which UNHCR used the humanitarian minimum standards and emergency guidelines, also based on the experience and lessons learnt in line with the assistance provided to the old caseloads in the same circumstances. UNHCR organised the relocation from the border to Minawao based on the well-informed decision and voluntariness. Refugees decided freely to relocate to the camp, and those who did not will to relocate stayed in host villages. The assistance to IDPs was provided upon request of the local authorities with whom UNHCR coordinated the response in the concerned sectors under this grant.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The project under this CERF grant could not be evaluated because of the continuation of the emergency due to continuous influx of new Nigerian refugees and their transfer to Minawao Camp, the new displacements of local population as well as the prevailing insecurity in the region that affected the overall humanitarian situation. UNHCR will evaluate the 2015 project, including activities under CERF grant during January/February 2016 within the framework of the Year-End Reporting. The Year-End Report will be made available to all donors, partners and other stakeholders. However, regular sector evaluations and updates on the needs of new refugees in the camp as well as the progress reports by sector are available.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNWOMEN		5. CERF grant period:	13/05/2015– 12/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WOM-002		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Psychosocial support and protection of women and girls IDPs, in host communities, victims /survivors of SGBV, in the Far-North Region of Cameroon					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,150,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 552,382	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 106,512	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 200,039	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 24,880	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	7,000	3,000	10,000	9,000	7,500	16,500
Adults (above 18)	5,000	5,000	10,000	7,000	6,500	13,500
Total	12,000	8,000	20,000	16,000	14,000	30,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees	2,000		6,000			
IDPs	15,000 ²		19,500			
Host population	3,000		4,500			
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	20,000		30,000			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or</i>	The SGBV prevention and sensitization activities, including workshops and awareness-raising campaigns in the communities, were well organized, with the support of existing and established SGBV committees, and very well attended. The project also supported					

² Targeting only SGBV affected population, not all IDPs.

<i>the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	workshops on menstrual hygiene management, reproductive health management/family planning, the risks of early child marriage and the importance of girls education, including in secondary schools, which allowed to cover a high number of young boys and girls as beneficiaries.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide psychosocial, assistance and medical orientation to the most vulnerable women and girls victims of GBV accommodated in host communities/villages in IDPs high concentration zones in the Far North Cameroon		
10. Outcome statement	Increased psychosocial support, medical orientation is provided to GBV/rape victims and survivors, IDPs communities for their social resilience and rehabilitation		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	1,400 SGBV survivors among new refugees, in vulnerable host communities and IDPS receive psychosocial support and protection		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of ONE Stop Centre established in Women Empowerment centres if MINPROFF that provide safety, counselling and orientation	3 in July 2015	3 (Mora, Mokolo and Maroua)
Indicator 1.2	Number of identified and documented IDP GBV cases among that benefited from orientation and counselling and medical support	1,400 in July 2015	864 SGBV cases were identified and benefited from counseling and 132 among them benefited from medical support
Indicator 1.3	Number of functional mobile units established in IDPs zones	3	5 mobile units were established in IDPS zones; 2 in Mokolo and Mayo Moskota, and 03 in Mayo Sava
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Establish facilitate access to the 3 mobile units to women in IDPs High density zones	UN Women/UNHCR/Local NGO	UNWOMEN, ALVF, ALDEPA
Activity 1.2	Provide psychosocial support and assistance to women in villages and in IDPs Maroua, Mora , Kousseri	UN Women/UNHCR/Local NGO	ALVF, ALDEPA, MINPROFF
Activity 1.3	Establish 03 mobile units in IDPs High concentration zones with team of GBV experts	Local NGOs : ALVF, ALDEPA and Public Concern	ALVF, ALDEPA
Output 2	20,000 new refugees, IDPs and host communities receive quality information on GBV and HIV/AIDS		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of people in the host communities, IDP	20,000 in July 2015	30,000

	zones especially men and boys that are aware and involved in the fight against SGBV /HIV Aids and women and girls' protection		
Indicator 2.2	Existence of GVB/rape /psychosocial assistance data base and documentation to contribute to the regular Sitrep in the Far-North Region on IDPs	YES in July 2015	Respective data is available and has been regularly forwarded to UNHCR for inclusion in the Sitrep of the Far North region
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Organize community-based activities (routine and special ones) and mass campaigns in IDP and hosting zones targeting especially men and boys, on SGBV/SV issues and on women and girls' protection	Local NGOs	ALVF (Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes) ALDEPA (Action Locale pour Développement Participatif et Autointégré)
Activity 2.2	Collect data, analyse and contribute to the GBV situation analysis on a monthly basis	UN Women Expert /UNHCR/Local NGO	Field Coordinator ALVF, ALDEPA
Output 3	50 per cent of SGBV active committee members are women IDPs, new refugees pr from vulnerable host communities, especially GBV survivors/victims		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Percentage of women in mixed SGBV committees	50%	70%
Indicator 3.2	Number of operational SGBV mixed committees set up in the targeted communities and IDP zones	3	12
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Set up operational SGBV mixed committees in the 3 IDPs zones including women with the help of traditional leaders	Local NGO	ALVF ALDEPA
Activity 3.2	Organize regular meetings of SGBV mixed committees involving women refugees and in host community for GBV /HIV Aids awareness, prevention and denunciation	Local NGO	ALVF ALDEPA

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The objectives of the project were accomplished and the indicated outcomes were achieved and, in some cases, exceeded, notably as regards sensitization activities and mass campaigns. UN Women and its partners developed a community-based strategy of operation in order to reach the largest number of beneficiaries.

The planned number of SGBV victims was not reached mainly due to two factors: first, due to the aggravated security situation in the region after the intensification of kamikaze attacks by Boko Haram as from July 2015, which led to the fact that some of the targeted zones and population could not be reached. Second, the cultural taboo on SGBV continues to persist in the Region, and survivors are reluctant to report their cases given that they fear cultural repercussions and backlash from their communities. The

situation is in the course of improving, inter alia due to the prevention and sensitization activities implemented through the current project; however, given the deeply entrenched social gender-discriminatory norms, it takes time and consistent activities to trigger behavioral change.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

At the beginning of the project period, ALVF and ALDEPA (local NGOs and implementing partners of the project) conducted focus group meetings with women and girl IDPs, traditional and religious leaders and the host population to inquire about their needs and priorities. In terms of engagement, the IPs approached and advocated with traditional and religious leaders to mobilize the community. Also, local anti-SGBV community networks were identified, trained and engaged in the implementation of the project.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

An overall evaluation of the humanitarian activities of UN Women in Cameroon, including the Far North Region, is foreseen to be conducted in summer 2016.

EVALUATION PENDING x

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	05/05/2015–04/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-IOM-011		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency assistance to Conflict-Afflicted Populations in Cameroon: Lifesaving NFI assistance to most vulnerable IDPs and returnees					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,800,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 392,641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 200,796				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	3,110	1,870	4,980	732	801	1,533
Adults (above 18)	1,865	1,555	3,420	430	382	812
Total	4,975	3,425	8,400	1,162	1,183	2,345
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	8,400		2,180			
Host population						
Other affected people			165 returnees			
Total (same as in 8a)	8,400		2,345			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>		Although the target of 1,050 households assisted was reached, the number of individuals assisted was lower than planned. The figure of eight members per family was originally used in by WFP and IFRC in early reports/assessments, and was used to define the number of individuals to be assisted by this project. Based on later activities and extrapolations, WFP, IFRC and Care International now use a figure of 6.5 family members per household.				

	<p>In the framework of this project, each head of household assisted provided information on his/her family during the distribution. This information included the number of persons living in the household as well as their sex and age. The compilation of this data informed IOM that a total of 2,345 individuals were assisted for a total of 1,050 households, which represents an average number of family members of 2.23 persons. This number is low when compared to the cumulative average number of family members for IOM NFI interventions for 2015. Indeed, in total, IOM assisted a total of 2,525 households for a total of 15,168 individuals (including this CERF-funded action), which represents an average family size of 6.01 members. As such, the number of individuals assisted is lower than expected despite the fact that the household target was reached.</p> <p>Due to their presence in the communities targeted for this project and vulnerability and needs similar to the IDPs targeted, IOM included a total of 165 returnees.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Contribute to ensuring an adequate response to the needs of IDPs and improvement in their living conditions in Cameroon as a result on the Nigerian crisis		
10. Outcome statement	Provision of life saving NFI assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs in these three areas via a combination of relief package (NFIs) distribution		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	1,050 of the Most vulnerable IDPs in receive life-saving assistance in host communities or displacement sites as identified by the first round Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment and in coordination with the Shelter/NFI sector		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Lifesaving assistance NFI package distributed to up to 8,400 of the most vulnerable IDPs and returnee households	1,050 HHs	1,050 HHs
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Identify most vulnerable households and coordinate with partners for comprehensive coverage	IOM	IOM and Respect Cameroon
Activity 1.2	Provide targeted direct assistance to 1,050 most vulnerable IDPs and returnee households	IOM or implementing partners	IOM and Respect Cameroon
12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:			
<p>With the support of CERF as part of a multi-donor program, IOM, in collaboration with national emergency responders, implemented activities aimed to address the needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities affected by the Boko Haram (BH) insurgency in the Far North Region of Cameroon through Non Food Items (NFI) assistance. To do so, IOM organized, from 27 to 29 August 2015, distributions of Non Food Items (NFIs) for 1,050 families displaced in the arrondissement of Mora, in the Department of Mayo-Sava (Far North Region). Due to security concerns and difficult access to certain areas, IOM distributions were carried out jointly by IOM staff and an implementing partner, Respect Cameroon.</p> <p>In total, through distribution conducted from 27 to 29 August 2015, IOM reached 1,050 of the most vulnerable IDP and returnee households, representing a total of 2,345 individuals.</p>			

Kits Composition: In order to ensure a coordinated response, adequately meet the needs of beneficiaries and avoid discrepancy between the assistance provided to different populations by different humanitarian actors, the composition of NFI kits distributed was coordinated with the Shelter / NFI sector working group.

Each family assisted by this project received the following NFIs:

- 1 Kitchen kit composed of: 5 bowls for food, 5 table forks, 1 frying pan, 1 kitchen knife, 5 table knives, 1 wooden Spoon, 5 soup spoons, 1 cooking pot, 5 cups, 5 deep plates, 1 scouring Pad, and 1 sack (for the kitchen kit).
- 1 Hygiene kit composed of: 2 sanitary pad packs, 2 disinfection tablets packs, 1 bucket with lid, 12 laundry soaps, and 12 bathing soaps.
- 3 Sleeping mats,
- 3 Blankets,
- 2 Jerrycans.
- 1 Mosquito net.

NFI Assistance Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): IOM developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) regulating the assistance in emergency NFI/Shelter. These SOPs cover the following topics: selection criteria, distribution methodology (identification of beneficiaries and steps of the distribution), coordination (with local authorities, working group and local actors), general intervention principles, and security.

Beneficiary Selection Methodology: Beneficiary selection proved difficult due to security concerns and the type of displacement encountered in the Far North region of Cameroon. IDPs, returnees and host communities usually have ethnic or family ties and, as such, are mixed. Unlike settings where humanitarian assistance can be provided on the basis of one's residence in a camp and where an individual registration can be conducted, IDPs/returnees living with host communities are more complex to identify. Additional verifications are needed to ensure that the assistance provided reaches the persons most affected by the crisis. To ensure that assistance reached the persons affected by the BH insurgency, whether they were IDPs or returnees, IOM worked closely with its IP and local authorities. During meetings with representatives of the Mora sub-prefecture, IOM explained the program, the selection criteria, and target to local officials who defined preliminary beneficiaries' lists with the assistance of IOM's IP. The villages or areas listed were cross-checked against the NFI/Shelter Sector beneficiaries' lists of NFI distributions by IOM Emergency Project Assistant in order to avoid potential duplication. Lastly verification was completed by IOM's IP through meetings with IDP leaders and village chiefs, using IOM's forms. For this distribution, in coordination with the Shelter / NFI sector working group, IOM chose to target the communities located in the arrondissement of Mora, in the department of Mayo Sava. Specifically, the following 27 communities/villages were assisted with emergency Non-Food Items (*the number of household assisted per community is included in brackets*): Sekoule II (29), Vadisla (58), Kotserahe (39), Ndogba (28), Meche (28), Zabala (26), Dogogora (20), Godigong Dispensaire (40), Kourva Wede (27), Wendley (38), Mokol (36), Serawarda (39), Bourdala (55), Moude (28), Bourdoun (40), Dadala (40), Djakara (89), Garda Watti (52), Magala I (50), Harde Bala (45), Bounderi (76), Massare (37), Alagarno (30), Ouzle Gadara (27), Vadi Gaha (23), Houa (23), and Ouldegole (27).

NFI Distribution Methodology: As mentioned above, beneficiary selection was conducted in partnership with IOM's IP and local authorities. Beneficiaries' lists were posted at a public building of Mora and traditional leaders were informed on who would be assisted on which day. From 24 to 26 August 2015, IOM's IP met with the community leaders and IDP representatives to verify the beneficiaries' lists and conduct sensitization on the items to be distributed and methodology that would be used. IOM's IP also conducted sensitization sessions the day before the distribution to inform beneficiaries on the type of assistance they would receive, what would be the process and criteria, the time and place of the distribution, etc. As IOM's warehouse is located in Maroua, trucks were loaded before the distribution and arrived at the distribution location one day ahead of the event. To ensure security, the trucks were parked at the law enforcement office and unloaded early in the morning. Tokens were distributed in the early morning according to the beneficiaries' lists. Once this operation had been finalized and the kits unloaded, the distribution began with the participation of local authority representatives, IOM and traditional leaders. The 1,050 kits were distributed within three days in Mora, in the Department of Mayo-Sava.

In total, through distribution conducted from 27 to 29 August 2015, IOM reached 1,050 of the most vulnerable IDP and returnee households, representing a total of 2,345 individuals. The project assisted 901 male-headed households and 149 female-headed households. There is a clear lack of gender balance in the head of households despite sensitization sessions to community/traditional leaders, IDP representatives and the targeted population. The population of the Far North region retains a very traditional culture in which gender roles are traditionally defined. Increased sensitization and long-term awareness-raising should be conducted. In terms of demographics, the 2,345 individuals assisted were composed of 49.55 per cent women and 50.45 per cent men, while the adult population represented 34.63 per cent and the child population 65.37 per cent. Finally, 1,014 of the households assisted lived with host families, while 23 rented their accommodation, and 13 resided in damaged buildings.

During the NFI distribution, based on interviews with the targeted Head of Households, the following vulnerabilities were identified: 10 persons with disability, 12 separated / unaccompanied minors, 17 isolated elderly person, 184 pregnant & lactating women (PLW), 7 persons suffering from chronic illness, and 25 orphans.

Security Challenges/Constraints: Due to security constraints and limited accessibility to certain areas, IOM could not directly implement all activities of this project. As per IOM-UN security rules, each IOM field mission had to be escorted by military personnel from the Cameroonian Armed Forces. To overcome this challenge, IOM worked with an implementing partner (IP), Respect Cameroon, whose members originate from the targeted areas. Respect Cameroon worked closely with IOM and local/traditional authorities to identify IDPs, returnees and host communities to be assisted. Based on this, IOM planned and undertook the distribution of the CERF-funded 1,050 emergency NFI kits.

Furthermore, transportation of the NFIs proved complicated due to poor road infrastructures and significant law enforcement controls. The NFI were transported from Maroua to Mora by a transport company hired by IOM. Drivers were provided with a waybill and shipping note signed and stamped by IOM Head of Office and the trucks were marked with IOM logos. However, they were stopped several times by law enforcement authorities who conducted controls of documentation and cargo. This resulted in a transportation time longer than expected that did not, however, impact the distributions. The reason for such thorough controls is found in the increased number of kamikaze attacks that targeted communities of the Far North region in the previous weeks, including three kamikaze attacks in Maroua, the regional Capital of the Far North.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Leadership/Governance:

- The project design was based on discussions with and recommendations formulated by local authorities and traditional leaders.
- The Implementing Partner's staff was also explained the humanitarian and protection principles to guarantee that affected beneficiaries would be placed at the center of the action.
- In addition, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) regulating IOM assistance in NFI were drafted to clarify roles and strengthen the participation of beneficiaries, either through direct involvement or representation.
- Finally, the Implementing Partners' staff recruited for this project originated from the areas targeted by the project in order to guarantee their knowledge of the local culture and had the language skills to discuss with the population, responds to beneficiaries' questions and conduct sensitization sessions in the mother tongue of the targeted population.

Transparency:

- During meetings with representatives of the Mora sub-prefecture, IOM explained the program, the selection criteria, and target to local officials who defined preliminary beneficiaries' lists with the assistance of IOM's IP. The villages or areas listed were cross-checked against the NFI/Shelter Sector beneficiaries' lists of NFI distributions by IOM Emergency Project Assistant in order to avoid potential duplication. Lastly verification was completed by IOM's IP through meetings with IDP leaders and village chiefs, using IOM's forms.
- IOM's IP met with the community leaders and IDP representatives to verify the beneficiaries' lists and conduct sensitization on the items to be distributed and methodology that would be used. IOM's IP also conducted sensitization sessions the day before the distribution to inform beneficiaries on the type of assistance they would receive, what would be the process and criteria, the time and place of the distribution, etc.

Feedback and Complaints:

- Prior distributions, beneficiaries' lists defined with the assistance of local authorities, traditional leaders and IDP representatives were posted at a public building of Mora and traditional leaders and IDP representatives were informed on who would be assisted on which day. Some persons who were not included in the list attended the distribution and requested to be included in the distribution. They presented their situation and their individual cases were examined with the assistance of traditional leaders, IDP representatives, and IOM Implementing Partner. Based on the facts provided by each person and the community knowledge of both traditional leaders and IDP representatives, some grievances received were accepted and the persons included in the distribution. In case the person's grievance was rejected, the reasons were explained; most rejections were due to the fact that traditional leaders and IDP representatives did not know the person claiming he/she resided in their community.

- In the case of vulnerable individuals not present on the beneficiaries' lists, the same abovementioned methodology was applied but compounded by the degree of vulnerability of the household and the relevance of NFI assistance in relation to the identified vulnerability.
- The possibility to include additional beneficiaries during a distribution however depends on the number of kits available and capacity of the organization. The inclusion of beneficiaries not originally present on beneficiaries' lists was made possible due to the absence during the distribution of a limited number of persons included in the lists. In future interventions, IOM will take this into account and reserve sufficient kits for such cases.

Participation:

- Although no direct consultations took place, the beneficiaries were involved in the planning and implementation phases of the project through close cooperation with local authorities, traditional leaders, and IDP representatives.
- In addition, as abovementioned, complaints and grievances were received and examined during the distributions which resulted in their direct participation and influence over the project.

Design, Monitoring and Evaluation:

- The Implementing Partners' staff recruited for this project originates from the areas targeted by the project. The recruitment of staff natives of the targeted areas allows for a better knowledge of the region, better connection with and acceptance by the surveyed population, and better feedback on the project and its methodology.
- The Implementing Partners' staff was further explained the beneficiary selection and distribution methodology and explained the humanitarian and protection principles.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation was planned or conducted in the framework of this project. This is mostly explained by the continued discussions to adopt evaluation tools at the sector level, which would allow compiling evaluations and assessments of activities implemented by each members of the NFI/Shelter working group. Discussions are ongoing to adopt standard evaluation tools to be used by every member of the working group in each of their NFI/Shelter interventions.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	08/05/2015– 31/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-IOM-010		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency assistance to Conflict-Afflicted Populations in Cameroon: Displacement Tracking Matrix of vulnerable IDPs and returnees					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$349,537	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 148,741	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	26,000	23,400	49,400	60,670	60,739	121,409
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	16,400	19,000	35,400	40,883	38,091	78,974
Total	42,400	42,400	84,800	101,553	98,830	200,383
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>			11,482			
<i>IDPs</i>	84,800		158,316 (123,959 conflict-affected IDPs and 34,357 flood-affected IDPs)			
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>			30,585 returnees			
Total (same as in 8a)	84,800		200,383			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			The coverage area in the proposal covered four out of the six departments in the Far North region. The deteriorating security combined with the annual flooding in October/November 2015 led to a change in methodology so as to cover all six departments of the Far North region. This larger geographical area allows for a greater catchment area in which displaced persons are located.			

	<p>In addition, the aforementioned increase in violent incidents and flooding led to more populations being displaced than planned. Subsequently the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) recorded a higher than expected number of IDPs, out of camp refugees and returnees.</p> <p>Finally, the planned number of beneficiaries to be reached was 80 per cent of the total estimated number of displaced persons. By increasing the geographical area and the length of the data collection period, the DTM has virtually been able to reach all of the displaced populations in the Far North region.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Contribute to ensuring an adequate response to the needs of IDPs and improvement in their living conditions in Cameroon as a result on the Nigerian crisis		
10. Outcome statement	The majority of IDPs are covered through systematic assessments to provide a comprehensive picture of the displacement situation and inform the humanitarian response in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava, Logon et Chari and Diamaré		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Two complete reports are provided to humanitarian partners with complete information about the number, living conditions and urgent needs of IDPs		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	DTM baseline (Master List) established and Round 1 assessments completed	1	3
Indicator 1.2	% of estimated 106,000 IDPs living in host community that have been identified and whose needs have been mapped	80% (84,800)	149% (158,316)
Indicator 1.3	% of estimated 106,000 IDPs having increased access to basic services	80% (84,800)	80% of conflict-affected IDPs (99,167 out of 123,959 conflict affected IDPs)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Establishment of baseline data in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava, Logone et Chari and Diamaré	IOM and implementing partners	IOM and implementing partners
Activity 1.2	Identification and training of enumerators to boost data collection capacity and undertake data verification	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Conduct at least one stakeholder review round table to ensure methodology and tools are in line with needs, address obstacles, and further improve collaboration	IOM or implementing partners	IOM
Activity 1.4	Establish presence on the ground through IOM and implementing partners enumerator teams in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava and Logon et Chari and Diamaré	IOM	IOM and implementing partners
Activity 1.5	Regular visits by the IOM team to Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava and Logon et Chari and Diamaré prefects Offices/Direction of Civil protection zonal office to coordinate activities and provide on the ground support in	IOM	Implementing partners

	data processing and analysis, including GIS support		
Activity 1.6	Assess displacement condition and needs both in host families and in displacement sites and advocate for appropriate response to strengthen protection, raise awareness of gender-specific issues	IOM and implementing partners	IOM and implementing partners
Activity 1.7	For each assessment round, share information on displacement situation to national partners and the humanitarian community regarding the IDP displacement situation and share registration data. Raw data will be included and distributed as far as permissible within IOM Data Protection Guidelines	IOM	IOM

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

This project was originally designed as a Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) intervention solely implemented by IOM Cameroon and targeting IDPs and returnees. However, UNHCR informed IOM of its intention to carry out its profiling exercise. In order to avoid duplication, guarantee the best use of this CERF funding, and provide the most accurate information possible to Governmental and humanitarian actors, it was decided to conduct a joint IOM-UNHCR profiling exercise. Costs associated with the profiling were equally shared by IOM and UNHCR. As such, some activities that were fully budgeted under this project were shared with UNHCR, therefore saving funds and allowing IOM to extend activities and conduct an additional round. However, after extensive discussions, UNHCR withdrew from the exercise in October 2015, which resulted in reverting to a DTM solely implemented by IOM. In light of the abovementioned changes in the project design, and subsequent impact on budgetary planning, IOM submitted a No-Cost Extension and Re-programming request in August 2015. This request was formally approved by the CERF secretariat on 9 September 2015. As mentioned above, the project aimed to establish a DTM baseline (Master List) and conduct the first round of assessments. With the approval of a No-Cost Extension granted by the CERF secretariat, extending the project by months, and savings made thanks to the partnership of IOM and UNHCR, IOM was able to reach this objective and conduct an additional round of data collection. In total, two joint UNHCR-IOM profiling reports and one DTM report were published in the framework of this project: The UNHCR-IOM profiling baseline was established through the May data collection and associated June report; The second round of data collection was finalized on 17 August 2015 and its associated report and tools were released in September 2015; The first round of the DTM was conducted and the report published in November 2015. The three reports mentioned above are annexed to this report. IOM coordinated its activities with national and local authorities in Maroua. However, due to security concerns, IOM teams were not able to directly visit the Departments targeted to coordinate the activities with sub-prefects and local authorities at the Department level. Instead, IOM worked with Implementing Partners who presented the project to and coordinated with local authorities at the Department level. In addition, due to IOM's impossibility to provide on-the-ground support, agents of the Implementing Partners were trained on the DTM methodology and data collection. Furthermore, each of the IP agents had a direct line of communication with the IOM DTM Coordinator in case they had questions or needed clarification on certain points. In the framework of the joint profiling exercise, IOM partnered with Respect Cameroon while UNHCR partnered with IEDA Relief. Once the project reverted to a DTM, IOM partnered with two local NGOs, Respect Cameroon and Saheli. All enumerators, supervisors and team leaders were trained on both the profiling and DTM methodologies and questionnaires and had a direct line of communication with the DTM coordinator. In addition, the questionnaires were designed in such a way to correct for logic mistakes as much as possible. The questionnaire language was designed to be as clear and simple as possible to prevent misinterpretation. Each question had an explanatory text, which had to be read before the question could be answered. In addition the enumerators were given glossaries of definitions to carry with them during the data collection that they were instructed to consult as the need arose. A total of three training sessions were organized for Implementing Partners' staff to ensure that they understood and apply correctly the methodology, including the questionnaires and key concepts, as well as the changes made between rounds based on inputs from humanitarian actors: 23 to 26 April for 45 participants. 4-day training; 23 to 25 July for 59 participants. 3-day training; 9 to 10 November for 46 participants. 2-day training.

The number of IDPs identified is higher than expected due to three (3) main reasons:

The extension of the coverage area: Based on information collected during the joint UNHCR-IOM IDP profiling exercise, IOM extended its coverage area from four to six Departments. The DTM originally targeted the departments of Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone-et-Chari and Diamaré, to which were added the Mayo Kani and Mayo Danay. This larger geographical area allows for a greater catchment area in which displaced persons are located.

Annual flooding: The Far North region of Cameroon is subject to recurring flooding resulting in the temporary displacement of its affected population. Such annual flooding took place in the Mayo Kani and Mayo Danay Departments in October and November 2015, and resulted in the displacement of an estimated 34,357 persons.

Increased violence by Boko Haram: Throughout 2015, Boko Haram increased its attacks on the Cameroonian territory and increasingly used kamikaze attacks, especially in areas bordering Nigeria. This resulted in increased displacement flows from border areas to safer areas inland.

In addition, it was planned that 80 per cent of the identified IDPs would benefit from increased access to basic services. The findings and tools were shared with the relevant actors, both humanitarian and government, at the central and regional levels in cooperation with OCHA, and has allowed various actors to efficiently plan their response and deliver relevant assistance accordingly. This objective was reached for conflict-affected IDPs (estimated total population of 123,959 persons); however, the response to persons internally displaced due to annual flooding has proved less comprehensive, including due to limited funding and a strong emphasis on conflict-afflicted populations.

Finally, the seed funding provided by CERF under this project allowed IOM to implement the DTM, facilitate an informed humanitarian response and therefore demonstrating the need for comprehensive and updated displacement figures. This project allowed IOM to secure ECHO funding in order to maintain and expand the DTM in the Far North region of Cameroon.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Leadership/Governance:

Due to the nature of the project, leadership and governance was included in the project through the establishment of a feedback and accountability mechanism targeting humanitarian actors and local authorities. The questionnaires, methodology and final results were reviewed and endorsed by humanitarian actors and local authorities (Far North region Governorate).

Due to security constraints, IOM worked with Implementing Partners, whose staff was trained. The training sessions included a presentation of humanitarian and protection principles, including accountability to affected populations. In addition, emphasis was put on the objective of the project, i.e. collect data that would better inform humanitarian and government actors and allow them to provide an improved assistance to affected populations.

Transparency:

This initiative was a coordination/protection project that rendered difficult the provision of accessible and timely information to affected populations. The project design aimed at providing the relevant information to humanitarian and government actors to improve the humanitarian response provided to affected populations. In this sense, the information collected and tools produced were shared with the relevant actors and made available online. This resulted in increased understanding of the humanitarian situation in the Far North region, including an improved knowledge of the IDPs' locations, and increased assistance to affected populations;

In addition, the project was presented and explained to surveyed populations. Enumerators clearly stated that the aim of the project was to collect information to be shared with other actors and that no direct assistance could be provided under this project. For special cases of vulnerability, referrals were made to specialized agencies.

Feedback and Complaints:

Upon definition of the methodology and questionnaires, feedback was received from humanitarian and government actors, as well as enumerators. This was realized through the organization of a peer review in June and September 2015 and during the training of the enumerators;

In addition, as explained to them during the training, enumerators were instructed to take into account the feedback, complaints and recommendations of the population surveyed and relay this information to IOM. This feedback was incorporated, when possible, in the methodology used for data collection.

Participation:

The DTM is a participatory tool that involves and includes community sub-groups including girls, boys, women, men and marginalized individuals/groups. These groups are engaged meaningfully in the process using a combination of participatory approaches, such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions. An analysis of the collected data will highlight the most relevant assistance, thus informing not only IOM's response, but that of the humanitarian community as a whole.

In the framework of the profiling, key informant interviews at community level took place with the following populations:

At least one male and one female key informant per community;

At least one IDP or refugee and one host community representative per community;

At least one representative from a different social group is interviewed (e.g. elderly persons, persons with disabilities, etc.) per community;

Local authorities are interviewed to gather a general understanding of the area as well as to collect accurate population data.

A department baseline assessment is carried out in each department of the Far North region. All departments in the region are visited to ensure thorough understanding of the regional context. The assessment is carried out with key informants ranging from local government authorities, traditional leaders and NGO staff. The purpose of the Department level assessment is to define the overall number of displaced persons within the department and to identify which arrondissements are hosting displaced population and therefore require further assessment. An arrondissement baseline assessment is carried out in each arrondissement identified as hosting displaced populations. This assessment is also completed with key informants and is supported by location visits to verify the location of displaced individuals. In addition, demographic data is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile.

Design, Monitoring and Evaluation:

The data was collected in partnership with Implementing Partners whose staff originate from the areas targeted by the project. The recruitment of staff natives of the targeted areas allows for a better knowledge of the region, better connection with and acceptance by the surveyed population, and better feedback on the project and its methodology.

The Implementing Partners' staff was trained on the methodology, including the questionnaires and key concepts, as well as the humanitarian and protection principles. Trained enumerators were evaluated prior and after the training sessions in order to evaluate their capacities and the impact of the training session. Only enumerators that pass the test were selected for the data collection round. During the training held for the first round conducted in May 2015, based on the test results, 46 enumerators were selected out of 80 persons trained.

Finally, a peer review was organized on 29 June 2015 to evaluate the achievements of the project and obtain the feedback of humanitarian actors to improve the reports and tools produced in the framework of this project. The ultimate goal of this review was to improve the information and tools provided in order to improve the humanitarian response provided to affected populations.

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

Although no formal evaluation was conducted within the framework of this project, a peer review was conducted. A stakeholder review round table was held in Maroua on 29 June 2015 to get the feedback of humanitarian actors on the methodology and tools. This also allowed humanitarian actors and sector leads to highlight their specific needs in terms of information and assessments. This resulted in additional questions added to the questionnaire and more detailed reports/tools. Additional bilateral consultations took place with specialized agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and UN-Women to refine and detail questions related to specific sectors, including Child Protection, Health and SGBV.

EVALUATION PENDING NO EVALUATION PLANNED

A similar exercise took place on 21 September 2015 when the profiling results were presented to the inter-sector members in order to obtain their feedback and orientation on the type of information they needed and would like to see included in the profiling tools. Their inputs were taken into consideration and incorporated to the final profiling tools.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	30/04/2015– 29/10/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-034		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Rapid WASH response to IDPs and host communities affected by Boko Haram crisis in Far North Region of Cameroon					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 200,037	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 15,078	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 200,037	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	5,980	7,730	13,710	7,150	9,250	16,400
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	5,000	2,100	7,100	6,000	2,500	8,500
Total	10,980	9,830	20,810	13,150	11,750	24,900
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	10,000		24,900			
<i>Host population</i>	10,810					
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	20,810		24,900			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	During the time of implementation, the number of Internal Displaced People (IDP) in Cameroon has increased from 81,693 to 92,657 persons. To respond to this increase, interventions were mostly focussed on IDPs rather than host population. Internal Displaced Persons were reached based on two criteria: accessibility and vulnerability.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation services and hygiene to people (refugees, IDPs and host communities) affected by the Boko Haram conflict in Far North Region.		
10. Outcome statement	20,810 affected population (Internal displaced people and host communities) adopt and respect water, sanitation and hygiene good practices.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	20 810 affected people received a WASH minimum package adapted to their vulnerabilities.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of affected families (IDPs, host communities members) who received a wash kit with Key Hygiene messages	2,500 families	5,204 families
Indicator 1.2	Number of schools hosting IDPs children provided with a minimum hygiene kits	20 school for 13,710 children including 2,144 IDP	50 schools
Indicator 1.3	Number of person sensitized on water, sanitation and hygiene good practices.	20 810 person including IDP and Hosting communities members	24,900 IDP in Mozogo, Moskota, Kolofata, Waza and Bourha.
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of WASH kits for IDPs, affected schools and host communities	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Training of community relay on wash issues	NGO/MOH/MINEE	FBM/MoH/MINEE
Activity 1.3	Sensitization sessions	NGO	FBM
Activity 1.5	Distribution of WASH kits to IDPs and host families	NGO/MINEDUB	FBM
12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:			
Due to security reason, considering accessibility and vulnerabilities of affected people only Internal Displaced People (IDP) have been reached. Host communities were not reached.			
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:			
Local administrative and traditional authorities were involved in the identification and prioritization of beneficiaries. Regular monitoring meetings between UNICEF and the NGO Foundation Bethleem de Mouda (FBM) were organized. Also, project implementation status was shared with the Government and other stakeholders during regional coordination meetings.			
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?			EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The evaluation of project and partnership between UNICEF and the implementing NGO (Fondation Bethleem de Mouda) is planned for 2016.			EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
			NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	05/05/2015– 04/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-033		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Providing therapeutic nutritional support to nutrition centres to ensure the management of severe acute malnutrition cases amongst U5 children refugees and IDP in affected areas in the Far North region					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 8,785,080	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,324,502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 149,832				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	1,147	1,103	2,250	1,544	1,484	3,028
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>						
Total	1,147	1,103	2,250	1,544	1,484	3,028
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	1,011		975			
<i>IDPs</i>	1,239		2,053			
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	2,250		3,028			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Despite the security constrains to access some health centres, mothers with children moved to secure places and were reachable. In addition, community sensitization and mobilization and Outreach Treatment programme in the communities conducted together with the Cameroonian Red Cross were significant to reach more beneficiaries.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Address the nutrition needs for severe acute malnourished children infants in the areas affected crisis and refugees camp		
10. Outcome statement	Reinforce SAM treatment of health facilities for severe acute malnourished children through supplies		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,250 severe acute malnourished children have access to RUTF and therapeutic food (SAM treatment)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of SAM children admitted in the nutrition centres	2,250	3,028
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Purchase, supply and in site-delivery for essential nutrition inputs : Ready to use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and therapeutic milk (F75-F100)	UNICEF	UNICEF/MoH

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
<p>There are mainly three health districts with major access restriction, Makary (Fotokol), Kolofata, and Koza (Mayo Moskota). Nevertheless, these districts are part of the integrated programme for acute malnutrition management since 2010, which means that they have trained health staff (at least one per health centre) with Outreach Treatment Programs (OTP) running prior to the security deterioration. In regards with security constraints, some health centres were closed with limited access (mothers moved to secure health centres).</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>Cameroonian Red Cross volunteers who are working in the refugee camp have been recruited among the refugees in collaboration with the community leaders. The partner used to work with the different community organisations for social mobilisation before the screening. Also in districts affected by the Internal Displacement People, UNICEF proceeded in the same way. Community leaders were associated and involved in community sensitization sessions.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>UNICEF did not plan an evaluation but continues to support the health districts through joint supervisions (with the Ministry of Health) with a focus on the areas the more impacted by the recent crisis. UNICEF also paid a high attention to reinforcing the sector coordination in the Far North region so to ensure adequate analysis of the situation and ensure that gaps in monitoring can be covered by other partners. Every month, nutrition data are analysed with the nutrition focal point and data manager feed backs are sent to health facilities.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	01/04/2015– 30/09/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-031		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Child Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency Child Protection support to boys and girls affected by the Nigeria crisis (Refugees and IDPs)					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 825,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 138,413 US\$ 138,413	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 100,917	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 138,413	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 6,395	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	6,257	5,270	11,527	16,298	16,254	32,552
Adults (above 18)	3,569	2,776	6,345	12,216	16,727	28,943
Total	9,826	8,046	17,872	28,514	32,981	61,495
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees	10,056		20,498			
IDPs	4,800		22,138			
Host population	3,016		18,859			
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	17,872		61,495			
In case of significant discrepancy between						

<i>planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The significant difference is due to the continued influx of refugees and IDPs during the last six months. At the time of planning, the refugee population was about 40,000 while it has increased until about 52,000 refugees. The same reason explains the difference related to IDPs figures which have increased (120,000 displaced persons according to the IOM survey – published in November 2015).
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Protecting girls and boys affected by the Nigerian crisis (refugees and IDP's)		
10. Outcome statement	CAFAAG children, boys and girls residing in refugee site (MINAWAO) and host communities (IDP's) are provided with protection services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	8,000 Refugees Children in Minawao camp are provided with psychosocial and recreational support.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of existing child friendly spaces supported Number of new child friendly spaces to be established	4 11	CFS existing and functional: 8 child friendly spaces which are made of 5 spaces of 14 tents and 3 buckaroos.
Indicator 1.2	Number of trained social workers and animators who provide support to children	7 SW 80 animators	7 SW 80 animators in the camp
Indicator 1.3	Number of children (boys and girls) participating in psychosocial and recreational activities in the child friendly spaces in refugees site	3,500 boys and 4,500 girls	12,298 (7,379 girls and 4,919 boys) registered in child friendly spaces
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Rehabilitating of CFS providing opportunities for children to engage in play, social, learning and recreational activities.	ALDEPA	ALDEPA (Action Locale pour Développement Participatif et Autointégré)
Activity 1.2	Training of social workers and animators	ALDEPA, DRAS	ALDEPA
Activity 1.3	Provision of Psychosocial support through CFS	ALDEPA	ALDEPA
Output 2	All identified Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASCs) as well as 84 children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) are provided with interim care option and protected		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	% of identified unaccompanied and separated boys and girls referred to Family tracing and reunification	100 % of identified boys and girls	100 % of identified boys and

	services (red cross/ICRC) and provided with the relevant support		girls
Indicator 2.2	Number of identified children associated with armed forces and armed groups provided with protection services	84	126
Indicator 2.3	Number of foster families supported	20	25 foster Families in the host population / 126 foster families in the Camp and 75 in IDPs communities.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identified unaccompanied and separated boys and girls in host communities referred to Family Tracing and Reunification services and provided with the relevant support	ALDEPA, DRAS, DRPROFF	ALDEPA, DRAS, ICRC
Activity 2.2	Provide Protection services to identified children associated with armed forces and armed groups, addressing issues of family reunification, alternative care, psychosocial support and reintegration	ALDEPA, DRAS,	ALDEPA, DRAS, ICRC
Activity 2.3	Support to family Reintegration	ALDEPA, DRAS, DRPROFF	ALDEPA, DRAS, ICRC
Output 3	Twelve community-based child protection mechanisms are strengthened to prevent family separation among IDPs and prevention of child abduction and recruitment		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of monitoring mechanisms established	One functional mechanism in 12 targeted localities at least	1 functional mechanism in 22 IDPs communities with 110 members in the four divisions hosting IDPs (Mayo Sava, Mayao Tsanaga, Diamare and Logone &Chari)
Indicator 3.2	Number of referrals to other services	100 % of identified boys and girls	100 % of identified boys and girls
Indicator 3.3	Families and communities sensitized	6,345 people	A total of 13,278 persons sensitized. Among them, 9,213 persons from IDP communities (1,021 families) and 4,065 persons from host communities (1,053 families).
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Asses the feasibility and support of monitoring and	ALDEPA, DRAS,	ALDEPA, DRAS (Délégation

	reporting mechanisms on violations against children	DRPROFF (Délégation Régionale de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille).	Régionale de l'Action Sociale)
Activity 3.2	Ensure proper referrals of children to other services such as health, nutrition, education, justice	ALDEPA, DRAS, DRPROFF	ALDEPA, DRAS,
Activity 3.3	Sensitize families and communities on the risks and prevention of family separation and violence against children	ALDEPA, DRAS, DRPROFF	ALDEPA, DRAS,

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
<p>The population in the camp increases daily. This increasing number of refugees was not foreseen during feasibility and projection but explains that the number of children reached is higher than planned.</p> <p>Due to security concerns, 'public meetings and gathering' have been strictly forbidden by the Government in the far northern region of Cameroon. IDPs psychosocial and recreational activities have been carried in family based children groups set up by ALDEPA as an alternative strategy in order to conduct psychosocial support for IDPs children.</p> <p>Challenges faced due to insecurity have restricted many home visits to children in some remote areas, including children who were reunited with their families in localities near the Nigeria border areas where the level of insecurity is high.</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
The project used a community based approach, where the beneficiaries (with CP comities, and community focal points) were consulted during the project pacification phase and on a regular basis during implementation to share progress and challenges.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Protection activities were carried out through the Ministry of Social Action, and the Ministry of Women and Family Promotion. They have the responsibility of the protection sector and also for monitoring the activities. They have dedicated personnel for supervision and regularly updating protection members on the protection issues a part of the whole protection programme.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-RR-WHO-010	Health	WHO	GOV	\$9,241
15-RR-CEF-031	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$100,917
15-RR-CEF-031	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$6,395
15-RR-CEF-034	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$15,078
15-RR-WOM-002	Protection	UN Women	NNGO	\$53,256
15-RR-WOM-002	Protection	UN Women	NNGO	\$53,256
15-RR-WOM-002	Protection	UN Women	GOV	\$24,880
15-RR-FAO-013	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$28,500
15-RR-FPA-010	Health	UNFPA	GOV	\$27,600