



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
HAITI  
RAPID RESPONSE  
HURRICANE 2016**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Dr. Mamadou Diallo**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The AAR is pending and will take place through the revision of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) scheduled to take place in November 2017. Several review exercises (STAIT mission, RTE) took place already and have gathered UN agencies, donors, international and national NGOs, the Red Cross Movement, and the Government's institutions to evaluate the humanitarian response to Matthew. Conclusions and recommendations have informed as well the present report.

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

YES  NO

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

YES  NO

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 27,500,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,544,711
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	10,048,372
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,593,083</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 15/12/2016			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	16-RR-IOM-041	Shelter	2,964,970
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-127	Education	579,741
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,544,711</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	807,006
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	2,737,705
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,544,711</b>

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

On October 4th, a 90-mile-wide Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti's southern peninsula with 145 mile winds and over 40 inches of rain. Hurricane Matthew caused widespread damage to homes, buildings and infrastructure. The Haitian Ministry of Interior estimated that 175,000 persons were in 307 Emergency Evacuation Centers (EECs) mainly schools in the Departments of Grande Anse and Sud. The population that took refuge in the EECs experienced extremely poor and overcrowded conditions in the shelters, with very limited sanitation and little or no access to assistance. According to IOM's DTM data, the majority of those people living in temporary shelters had their homes completely destroyed. Across the affected area, up to 150,000 children were without access to education services because of the impact of the Hurricane, as well as posing a significant risk that these children were to miss national exams and fall behind in their education. The

growing frustration of excluded students has caused a significant protection risk for those who remain sheltering in school buildings. Student protests in Jeremie and Les Cayes aimed to evict displaced people from temporary shelters, often without any assistance were concerning. Ensuring a dignified and voluntary evacuation of these shelters, and the students' timely resumption of their education, was a very critical need.

Eight (8) weeks after the hurricane, local authorities began to evict families from school buildings which were being utilized as Emergency Evacuation Centers to facilitate the return of the 16,000 students. In Les Cayes, local authorities expelled close to 1,000 people from Ecole Nationale Dumarsais Estime during the night of November 15th. Meanwhile in Jeremie, Lycee Nord Alexis (housing 468 people) and Lycee Jeune Filles were the subject of significant student demonstrations, insisting that these locations be cleared during the week of November 28.

Jeremie's Centre d'Operations d'Urgence Departemental (COUD) reported that the estimated number of families in temporary shelters dropped from 3,706 to 2,369 from November 8th to November 14<sup>th</sup>. 2017. People, including unaccompanied children, elderly and disabled persons were being evicted from shelters with no support, and without the means to rebuild their homes or re-establish basic livelihoods in zones of return.

Due to the rising tensions at the EECs, there was an urgent need to provide basic assistance to those being expelled from the shelters as well as to assist the most vulnerable in zones of return. Resources to provide those returning to their areas of origin from temporary shelters with shelter support and basic assistance are lacking, and the window to reach the most vulnerable people with lifesaving assistance is narrow.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

The project has targeted approximately 16,000 children between the ages of 6 and 18, who have benefited from protection assistance, school cleaning, basic WASH facilities rehabilitation, refurbishing and school kits. This represents just over 10% of the children who were excluded from school as a result of damages sustained following the Hurricane.

The project focused in the municipalities of Les Cayes, Port Salut, Jeremie (but not exclusively) where school-shelters were being vacated by other partners' interventions (such as IOM) and provided with the minimum required conditions for the resumption of teaching and learning activities. The rapid return to schools contributed also to the overall recovery allowing parents and teachers to focus on rehabilitation actions.

The overall UNICEF response targeted 65,000 affected children and 1,000 teachers and the CERF Funds covered 16,000 children and 320 teachers in 53 schools in the Southern Region of Haiti (Grand'Anse, South and Nippes). The education in emergency response aimed at guaranteeing the right to Education to all affected children and reducing their vulnerability through education by improving the sector's capacity in line with the priorities defined by the Ministry of Education and its partners.

These strategies were applied as well to schools used as shelters by:

- Making the schools functional again to accommodate children through quick fixing and rehabilitations
- Making the schools functional again to accommodate children as soon as there are vacated as shelters, Cleaning, sanitization (including the rapid restoration of damaged WASH facilities)
- Restoring essential education materials burnt for fuel while shelters were occupied
- Replacement of teaching and learning essential materials to resume education activities in the classrooms or in other temporary learning spaces identified)

### III. CERF PROCESS

The intervention was designed to provide assistance to the most affected and underserved communes in the Grand-Anse and Sud Department, including assisting the households in Emergency Evacuation Centers return to their residences in order to avoid forced evictions and to allow a resumption of school activities. It is worth noting that the intervention was based on the GoH key strategic priorities and fully aligns with the response strategy and the Flash Appeal and Sectoral Humanitarian Response Plans (such as the CCCM Working Group, the Shelter/NFI Working Group).

The areas of intervention were determined by the Shelter Working Group in partnership with local authorities such as Mayors, ASECs and CASECs. All implementation partners presented the project activities to local authorities and relevant stakeholders as well as coordinated with humanitarian actors responding across the region to avoid duplication of efforts.

With regards to education, it brings a sense a normalcy to children's lives in an emergency context, as well as having significant protection benefits. Bringing back children to schools has supported affected families cope with other challenges they were facing and find solutions to rebuild their lives after all the loss they have suffered. Ensuring children have access to safe and hygienic facilities has also reduced the risk of infectious diseases, including cholera. It has also removed the heavy burden of education costs for the families, while schools act as a protecting environment for the children. Other partners like WFP did extend their school feeding programs in order to support affected children and positively impacted attendance rates.

Since the second week of the crisis, an inter-sectoral dialogue was launched to ensure that all vulnerable groups, including children, women, the elderly, and detainees have equal and safe access to assistance, in particular to WASH, food, education and shelter. With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Education carried out assessments in all the affected departments since two days after the hurricane slammed into the southern peninsula. The Ministry of Education also took lead for coordinating the partners and the response on the ground.

The Ministry of Education identified and shared the following priority actions:

- 1) Making schools functional again through temporary structures such as tents, minor repairs, cleaning of the school facilities. The Ministry urged partners to have a plan ready for more permanent structures to replace the temporary ones.
- 2) Cleaning and refurbishment of schools that have been used as shelters to ensure children can resume education.
- 3) Providing school furniture such as benches, chairs, tables, blackboards, once the schools become functional;
- 4) Providing children and teachers kits with the essential learning and teaching materials such as textbooks, notebooks, pens, pencils, chalk etc.;
- 5) Supporting schools with school-feeding programmes;
- 6) Ensuring rehabilitation of WASH facilities and supplies such as hygiene kits, potable water, gender friendly toilets, chlorine, soap etc.;
- 7) Promoting psychosocial activities and support for children and teachers; and
- 8) Mobilizing participation of families and communities.

The prioritization of these actions has been done in consultation with affected schools, teachers, parents-teachers associations and local directorates of MoE as well as UNICEF and other partners.

## IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

**TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 2,100,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Education	8,649	773	<b>9,422</b>	8,351	616	<b>8,967</b>	17,000	1,389	<b>18,389</b>
Shelter	1,910	4,347	<b>6,257</b>	1,919	6,282	<b>8,201</b>	3,829	10,629	<b>14,458</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>**

	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Female</b>	10,559	5,120	15,679
<b>Male</b>	10,270	6,898	17,168
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>20,829</b>	<b>12,018</b>	<b>32,847</b>

<sup>2</sup> 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

#### Beneficiary estimation

As the CERF funds contributed to the larger programme funded by several funding sources, beneficiary figures are calculated on a pro rata estimation according to the contribution. Double counting has been avoided by ensuring that partners serve beneficiaries in different locations.

##### i. Education

With regards to the education project, the CERF funds contributed to the larger programme funded by several funding sources. Beneficiary figures were calculated on a prorate estimation according to the contribution. Double counting has been avoided by ensuring that partners serve different locations.

##### ii. Shelter

The shelter project targeted the same number of beneficiaries as in the proposal. These beneficiaries were clearly identified in the design of the project as people who were housed in schools and were being progressively evicted (11,300 people), and a 20% of most vulnerable people in zones of return (3,700 people). The project vulnerability criteria also helped to estimate beneficiaries and avoid double counting with households eligible for the assistance identified as: having been

evicted from a temporary shelter; consisting of a pregnant woman; a person living with a disability; and with more than five children under 16 years of age.

### **CERF results**

The objective of this intervention was to provide integrated assistance to the most vulnerable households affected by hurricane Matthew.

#### ***Output 1- Families leaving temporary shelters and the most vulnerable in zones of return receive basic assistance***

IOM provided basic shelter kits, containing tarpaulins and hygiene kits to Oxfam, J/P HRO and ACTED. The respective NGOs then identified and registered 3,000 families (15,000 individuals) targeted for assistance based on the project vulnerability criteria. Households were targeted for assistance if:

- They have been evicted from a temporary shelter
- The household contains a pregnant woman
- The household contains a person living with a disability
- More than five children under 16 years of age

In accordance with the distribution of the basic shelter kits, NGOs also provided multipurpose cash grants to all registered households to ensure basic livelihoods support.

#### ***Output 2- 30% households suffering most acute shelter damage receive durable shelter support and training***

In parallel, Oxfam, J/P HRO and ACTED carried out structural damage assessments in order to identify the households that sustained the most damage to their homes. Following the identification and registration of the most vulnerable households who sustained the most intense damage from hurricane Matthew, the NGOs provided beneficiaries with a durable shelter kits (which included wood, corrugated iron, straps and nails) and a Build Back Safer training.

It is important to note that due to the heavy infrastructural damages following Hurricane Matthew, the Shelter Working Group established the Build Back Safer (BBS) approach in order to establish a harmonized and durable approach to reconstruction. The Shelter WG has prioritized the mainstreaming of technical BBS principles as a priority by conducting safe shelter awareness trainings schemes and shelter recovery programs.

As such the NGOs conducted training in accordance with the BBS principles. Through this methodology they could promote the use of the BBS standards throughout the reconstruction/repair activities.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Through the CERF funding, UNICEF, IOM and the NGO partners were able to immediately provide assistance to the targeted beneficiaries. It is worth noting that throughout the implementation of the intervention, some operational difficulties impacted the delivery of assistance. These challenges were not necessarily linked to the modality project but rather to the formalizing of the agreements with the local authorities in order to deliver the assistance.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>1</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Housing and agriculture were the two most affected sectors following the passage of hurricane Matthew. The assistance provided enabled the beneficiaries to relocate from EECs to their place of origin. In addition, beneficiaries who sustained intense infrastructural damages to their houses were provided with durable shelter kits and the Build Back Safer training.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF funds allowed IOM and the NGO partners to strengthen their assistance to the vulnerable populations affected by hurricane Matthew. Furthermore, IOM and NGO partners were able to mobilize additional resources to conduct complementary activities and increase their assistance.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Through the CERF funding, the coordination amongst the humanitarian community was strengthened in terms of responding to the critical needs of the population most affected by hurricane Matthew. During the implementation of the project, IOM in collaboration with the CCCM Working Group and the Shelter/NFI Working Group ensure that the project activities were targeted in the most affected areas (especially in the EECs at high risk of eviction). Furthermore, through regular coordination meetings, IOM ensured that the activities were not duplicated in the targeted areas of interventions.

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

CERF had a substantive added value to the humanitarian response as it was able to contribute to the needs and priorities in terms of responding to the most urgent needs following the passage of hurricane Matthew. Furthermore, the impact of the CERF supported project was widespread across the Sud and Grand'Anse Department, where the population was most affected by the hurricane.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.).



## . LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
Make sure the sustainability of emergency actions is clear	Actively involve the communities including voluntary committee leaders, community agents, officials and other local partners in responding and preventing humanitarian crisis.	CERF Secretariat
Diversify partners to reach all the communities	Encourage UN agencies to implement a certain percentage of CERF grants through national and local partners	CERF Secretariat - HCT

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
Shelter needs must be designed and adapted to take into account the realities of the beneficiaries construction.	It would be useful for the MTPTC, Shelter Working Group in collaboration local authorities, to take the initiative to validate designs that take into account both rural and urban realities of housing construction, the associated costs and the time needed to the completion of the work. This initiative would allow organizations not only to have standard models, to have more adequate budgets but also to avoid problems of (in)acceptance by local authorities and beneficiaries.	Donor, NGOs and Shelter Working Group, local authorities and beneficiaries
Shelter projects require more time for the targeting processes and to meet the technical requirements and preference of the households beneficiaries.	By having designs that are already validated by national/local authorities, as well as the time needed to carry out the work, donors will be able to make more informed decisions on the duration of the interventions.	Donor and NGOs as implementation partners
Local authorities refused to accept the proposed shelter rehabilitation approach	The national and local government authorities need to be included in the design of the project activities and intervention.	Donor and NGOs as implementation partners

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	23/12/2016 - 22/06/2017		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-CEF-127		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Rapid restoration of safe education services for 16,000 excluded students and provision of protection assistance to most vulnerable evicted people					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>2</sup> :	US\$ 7,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>3</sup> :	US\$ 3,544,711	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 349,705	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 579,741	▪ Government Partners:			
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 (< 18)	8,000	8,000	16,000	8,649	8,351	17,000
Adults (≥ 18)	70	250	320	773	616	1,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>16,320</b>	<b>9,422</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>18,389</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs				900		
Host population	16,320			17,498		
Other affected people						

<sup>2</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>3</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>16,320</b>	<b>18,389</b>
<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>	<p>In total, 53 schools including 44 in South department and 9 in Grande Anse that were affected by hurricane Matthew benefited from the interventions. The discrepancy in the number of children and teachers reached is mainly due to the actual number of children and teachers in the 53 schools being larger than initially planned.</p> <p>As for the number of water points, the number attained is lower as 18 were targeted among the 53 schools based on actual need. Nine of the 18 were completed by the reporting date and the remaining nine were finalized by the end of September 2017.</p>	

<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Ensure 16,000 children and 320 teachers in 53 functional schools previously used as shelters, to support back to school in affected areas		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Children in severe affected areas of the Southern province resume schools in a safe environment and with adequate school materials.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Environment in 53 schools used as shelter is safe and sanitized to accommodate affected children returning to school		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of schools with an environment cleaned and sanitized	53	53
Indicator 1.2	# available water points in the targeted schools	53	18
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Cleaning of schools' environment and latrines	UNICEF and implementing partners	TDH PUI
Activity 1.2	Repairing of or installation of mobile water points	UNICEF, suppliers and Implementing partners	TDH PUI
Activity 1.3	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF/ Ministry of Education	UNICEF/ Ministry of Education
<b>Output 2</b>	16,000 children resume education activities in refurbished classrooms		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of children 6-18 y.o. who resume education in the targeted schools by end of January	16,000 children (50% girls) aged 6-18	16,273
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement and distribution of essential education items	UNICEF, supplier and Implementing partners	Supplier (CEEC, Save the

			Children, AVSI, Plan, Care, received and distributed but were not funded by the CERF contribution)
Activity 2.2	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF /Ministry of Education	UNICEF /Ministry of Education
<b>Output 3</b>	500 families receive protection kits tailored to their specific protection needs		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of families with particular protection needs identified in zones of return	500	662
Indicator 3.2	# of families who receive protection kits	500	662
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Identification and registration of vulnerable families in zones of return	UNICEF	IDETTE in Grande Anse and ACTED in South department
Activity 3.2	Distribution of tailored protection kits to 500 families	IDETTE	IDETTE in Grande Anse and ACTED in South department

**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:**

WASH & Education support

All activities such as cleaning, clearing of any debris, rapid restoration of water points and WASH facilities, were completed in 44 schools in South department. In nine schools in Grande Anse, all activities are being finalized and will be completed within the next two weeks by end of September 2017.

Activities undertaken were based on an assessment of needs: 44 schools in South department benefited from the rehabilitation of 48 sanitation structures; 45 school sanitary blocs have been cleaned, drained and disinfected; 41 garbage incinerators have been installed; 6 urinals were rehabilitated; 8 water points were rehabilitated and 1 water point constructed, and 9 others are being finalized to be completed within the next two weeks. Awareness raising activities on basic hygiene and on measures to prevent diarrhoeal diseases were carried out in all 53 schools, reaching an estimated 15,000 children and 681 school personnel including headmasters, teachers, cleaners and guards. To ensure the smooth return to school, UNICEF ensured the procurement, transport and distribution of desks and chairs for students, benefiting 2,000 children.

To ensure the sustainability of structures and practices, 44 school brigades in the target schools in South department were established and their capacities strengthened on the utilisation and maintenance of structures and knowledge on WASH practices. These school brigades received hygiene kits consisting of: a wheelbarrow, water brushes, 8 plastic garbage bins, two dustpans, two rakes, two buckets of 20 litres, two gallons of Javel bleach, two latrines brushes, two pairs of gloves, a box of toilet papers, and two boxes of soaps of 72 pieces. In the Grande Anse department, 9 school brigades are being trained. Additionally, to ensure the sustainability of the 18 water points, 9 water point committees have been created and trained on their management.

### Protection support

The first step of protection response concerned the identification of immediate emergency needs and distribution of emergency kits to affected and displaced persons. The second step involved providing the second most important immediate need, shelter. A rapid shelter response was necessary to prevent family separation and create a protective environment for children. Accordingly, kits to rebuild houses were distributed, and vulnerable families supported in rebuilding their houses through technical and logistical support. The third step aimed to ensure vulnerable persons were provided with the means and support to be able to rebuild their lives and ensure a long-term sustainable protective environment for their children. As part of the protection strategy to prevent family separation and risk of child labour, a package and voucher to enable access to basic services and in particular school reinsertion for children, was developed. The families received economic strengthening support, and were assisted economically and technically to develop Income generating activities. This assistance empowered the most affected families and enabled them to provide for the primary needs of children in a safe and protective environment.

While the project first aimed to provide emergency kit for the most vulnerable, the composition of these kits and protection assistance evolved based on needs assessment and changes in situation. Considering these needs and short and mid-term protection risks, UNICEF decided to provide an adapted and complete assistance, which will place children and their families in a long-term protective environment. Since the assistance provided was more than emergency kits, the cost by beneficiaries increased. The strategy was then to select the most vulnerable (based on vulnerability criteria) and support them with a tailored and mid-term response to ensure immediate life-saving of families as well as early recovery after a disaster that destroyed not only the shelters but also the livelihood and income sources and affected the families and children for a long-term period placing them at risk of protection.

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

#### WASH & Education support

Target schools were selected jointly by actors of WASH and Education and the list was shared with members of sectorial groups so as to ensure a better coordination of activities. Information on activities were shared with the zonal authorities such as the OREPA (*Offices Regionaux d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement*) and Educational Division of Education in South and Grande Anse departments, as well as community and religious leaders, and school headmasters, through meetings at communal level.

Activities were organized to inform beneficiaries on the principles of accountability, with particular focus on providing information on mechanisms and systems in place to receive suggestions and complaints. A central phone number was shared with beneficiaries so as to enable them to ask questions or make complaints on the decisions and actions taken by partners in their communities. Partners were readily available to respond to any questions or concerns that were raised.

To ensure ownership and sustainability, community members participated in reconstruction/rehabilitation works. A sustainability plan was also developed with local authorities, which was implemented through the setting up and capacity building of school brigades and water points committees.

Monitoring visits have been undertaken regularly to follow up on the progress of activities as well as to enable talking with beneficiaries first-hand to see if they are satisfied with the activities that were undertaken.

#### Protection support

The Strategy of Accountability to Affected Population was based on four pillars:

##### **1. Public sharing of information**

Implementing partners ensured that in every communes or neighbourhoods, targeted communities will be officially informed of the interventions, and local authorities were involved. This was done through public meetings with the participation of community members to ensure an inclusive representation of communities: Local Protection Committee, religious representative, representative of women, IDPs and other people affected by the hurricane.

##### **2. Community participation in decision making**

Implementing partners ensured that beneficiaries actively participate in decision making on the support provided to ensure

tailored and adapted support that respond to needs. For example, for the socio-economic strengthening component of the project (voucher approach), the income generating activity to be developed would be decided together with beneficiaries to ensure a relevant response.

**3. Ethical code of conduct for staff**

In addition to the implementing partner’s internal code of conduct, each UNICEF partner was requested to sign a Child Protection policy and code of conduct, herewith attached.



CP\_Policy

**4. Population Feedback and complaint management mechanism**

A guideline for UNICEF partners on how to implement a proper complaint mechanism was developed by UNICEF. This guideline includes an adapted tool to collect complaint and input into a database.

During implementation, both formal and informal mechanisms were used such as a complaints box in target communities, regular meetings with communities where projects were explained and feedback received directly, and the setting up of local protection committees to address issues on project development.

*Types of feedback / complaints received:*

The majority of complaints received were about targeting criteria and beneficiaries, such that some that should not have been targeted had been included and others that should have were missing. All complaints were investigated and responded to, by either removing from the project if not eligible or added if applicable. 51 persons were identified and selected through community involvement and proposition based on agreed vulnerability criteria.

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

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	23/12/2016 - 22/06/2017		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-IOM-041		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Lifesaving shelter and basic needs assistance to 15,000 most vulnerable people in zones of return from temporary shelters					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>4</sup> :	US\$ 20,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>5</sup> :	US\$ 6,900,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 2,388,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,964,970	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	3,150	3,150	6,300	1,910	1,919	<b>3,829</b>
Adults (≥ 18)	4,350	4,350	8,700	4,347	6,282	<b>10,629</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	6,257	8,201	<b>14,458</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	15,000			<b>14,458</b>		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>15,000</b>			<b>14,458</b>		

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>5</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<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>	
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide multisectoral returns assistance to households leaving temporary shelters and the most vulnerable people in zones of return		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	The most vulnerable families are provided with a comprehensive assistance package in their areas of return		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Families leaving temporary shelters and the most vulnerable in zones of return receive basic assistance		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of families reached with basic shelter kits (tarpaulins, hygiene kits)	3,000 households (15,000 individuals)	3,000 households
Indicator 1.2	# of families reached with \$100 cash grant	3,000 households (15,000 individuals)	3,000 households
Indicator 1.3	% of temporary shelters monitored by partners to ensure safe and dignified returns	100	100%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Contracts completed with implementing NGOs and sub-grants disbursed	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	IOM delivers 3000 basic shelter kits to implementing partners from the common pipeline	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Implementing partners identify and register 3000 households on the basis of agreed vulnerability criteria	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 1.4	Implementing partners deliver basic shelter kits to 3000 households	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 1.5	Implementing partners deliver cash grant to 3000 households	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 1.6	Temporary shelters are monitored and return movements captured	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 1.7	Individuals leaving shelters who have particular protection needs are referred to appropriate services	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
<b>Output 2</b>	30% households suffering most acute shelter damage receive durable shelter support and training		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# most affected families identified and registered	1,000	1,651
Indicator 2.2	# worst affected households provided with durable shelter kit	1,000	670



Indicator 2.3	# worst affected households provided with build back better training	1,000	1,000
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Worst affected households are identified and registered through community-based damage assessments	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 2.2	1000 durable shelter kits are procured and delivered to implementing partners	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	1000 worst-affected households provided with durable shelter kits	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO
Activity 2.4	1000 worst-affected households provided with build back better training	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO	Oxfam, ACTED, JPHRO

**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 activities were focalized in the communes of Port-a-Piment, Charbonnières, Tiburon and Les Anglais (Sud department) as well as Jeremie, Fond Cochon, and Prestel (Grand Anse department).

**Output 1- Families leaving temporary shelters and the most vulnerable in zones of return receive basic assistance**

IOM provided basic shelter kits, containing tarpaulins and hygiene kits from the common pipeline to the respective NGOs, who then were responsible for identifying and distributing them to 3,000 families (15,000 individuals) leaving temporary shelters. In addition, the targeted families received a conditional multi-purpose cash grant to enable them to carry out additional home improvements or to hire the labour required to carry out the repair works. IOM prefers to maintain this supplemental assistance under the form of a conditional cash grant in order to be able to tailor the assistance to the needs of the beneficiary families.

While the cluster system was not officially activated following the passage of Hurricane Matthew, sectoral working groups were established in order to ensure a coordinated and efficient response by the multiple partners engaged in their respective fields. As a result, IOM maintained its lead CCCM coordination capacity and also took the lead coordination role for the Shelter/NFI sector. Building upon IOM's experience and lessons learned from the CCCM/Shelter Cluster, IOM continued to engage and coordinate with the GoH, local and humanitarian partners in order to harmonize activities and maximize the assistance provided to the affected and displaced population. Thus, through a joint CCCM/Shelter coordination strategy, IOM streamlined the CCCM and Shelter activities and lead an uninterrupted, joint, multi-sectoral monitoring and assessment of the situation emergency shelters and the coordination with active humanitarian partners as a platform to share information, harmonize activities and maximize assistance.

**Output 2- 30% households suffering most acute shelter damage receive durable shelter support and training**

In parallel, Oxfam, J/P HRO and ACTED carried out structural damage assessments in the targeted areas of intervention in order to identify the households that sustained the most damage to their homes. Following the identification and registration of the most vulnerable households who sustained the most intense damage from hurricane Matthew, the NGOs provided beneficiaries with a durable shelter kits (which included wood, corrugated iron, straps and nails) and a Build Back Safer training.

Throughout the project period, NGO partners experienced some operational difficulties. These challenges were not necessary linked to the modality project but rather to security restrictions, and lack of access to the areas of intervention.

It is important to highlight that ACTED had on-going challenges implementing the durable shelter activities in Port-a-Piment. Specifically, the mayor of Port-a-Piment, refused the proposed shelter rehabilitation approach and demanded support for the full reconstruction of houses in cement (estimated cost at US\$10,000 per house). The Mayors demands could not be met as they did not correlate with the emergency/early-recovery nature of the project, the available funding and weren't in line with the Build Back Safer principles. Thus, due to the politicization of the discourse, multiple security incidents as well as a fire at the ACTED

warehouse, all activities in Port-a-Piment had to be halted.

Following discussions between IOM and the departmental authorities, it was decided to donate the remaining durable shelter materials to the Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Communal (COUC). The COUC, under the supervision of the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), will be in charge of the implementation of the kits distribution (tools and materials) to the 301 pre-identified beneficiaries in Port-à-Piment in order to support the families in the reconstruction of their houses. An MoU was signed by IOM, ACTED, the COUC, the Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Départemental (COUD) and the DPC outlining the responsibilities of the COUC. The formal handover of materials was completed.

Of the 1,000 beneficiaries that participated in the Build Back Safer training, 670 households were provided with the durable shelter kits. Through the training, beneficiaries learned safe construction techniques as well as how to safely use the materials provided in order to fix their homes in a wind-resistant manner. Furthermore, specific carpentry techniques, using the materials provided, were taught to the beneficiaries so that they are able to repair their houses in a more wind-resistant fashion.

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

Beneficiaries were involved in the decision on the type of assistance to be received, prioritizing always the security of the beneficiary. Accordingly, all assistance was provided on a voluntary basis. The type of assistance provided to vulnerable population was determined on a case by case basis. IOM is bound by the victim confidentiality protocol to ensure the victims' personal security is given the highest priority. Furthermore, IOM applies gender mainstreaming, the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities. IOM has also paid special attention, and incorporated into this Action, lessons learned from previous projects.

As the project was a shelter intervention, beneficiaries/affected populations were directly involved in the repairs of their own homes by participating in trainings and receiving cash grants meant to empower them to hire their own workers/labor and carry out their own repairs on their homes. The cash grant component was included in the intervention to ensure that affected populations would remain active participants in the intervention and actively take on the repair of their homes. As a result, affected populations were very involved in all aspects of the intervention, with field staff from IOM implementing partner agencies also present on the field daily to collect feedback from beneficiaries and local authorities and address any issues or complaints received on the ground – in line with principles related to accountability to populations/beneficiaries.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

OCHA requested IOM to allocate most of the available funding to the 3 implementing partners – it was requested that most funded be diverted to operations considering the emergency nature of the project and the importance of the needs observed in the hurricane Matthew affected provinces.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
16-RR-CEF-127	Education	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,266
16-RR-CEF-127	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$69,550
16-RR-CEF-127	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$127,444
16-RR-CEF-127	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$127,444
16-RR-IOM-041	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$796,000
16-RR-IOM-041	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$796,000
16-RR-IOM-041	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$796,000

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
BBS	Build Back Safer
COUC	Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Communal
COUD	Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Départemental
DPC	Direction de la Protection Civile
EEC	Emergency Evacuation Centers
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDETTE	Initiative Departementale contre la Traite et le Trafic des Enfants
JPHRO	J/P Haitian Relief Organization
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
TDH	Terre des Hommes