

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS

MYANMAR RAPID RESPONSE TO CYCLONE MORA 2017

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Knut Ostby
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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

An after-action review (AAR) exercise was conducted by OCHA on 5 June 2018. The exercise was held in Yangon with the recipient agencies: UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF. The Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) Cluster attended the exercise, as well. The results of the AAR exercise were shared with the recipient agencies to inform their specific reporting process and have been used to inform this report (please see summary note as annex).

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES ☒ NO ☐

The draft report was shared with all HCT members, as well as all cluster/sector coordinators for their comments on 25 June 2018. All comments have been integrated into the final document.

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

YES ☒ NO ☐

The final version of the report has been shared with CERF recipient agencies, members of the HCT and cluster/sector coordinators.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

The CERF Grant to the “Rapid Response to the Cyclone Mora in Rakhine State” (17-RR-MMR-26516) focused on the humanitarian consequences of Cyclone Mora, which hit the region on 30 May 2017, and the subsequent rains in Rakhine State, targeting 30,000 persons to cover priority needs on education, gender-based violence response, protection and shelter and non-food items. The grant, amounting US\$2.16 million, contributed to ensure that the life-saving protection and assistance needs of people affected by the cyclone Mora of Rakhine State were met. Three UN agencies accessed the funds through four projects: a proposal from UNFPA on gender-based violence response; two different proposals from UNICEF, one for education and a second one for water, sanitation and hygiene response; and a last proposal submitted by UNHCR, focused on shelter and non-food items response.

This allocation was done through a joint strategy for both CERF and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF), the country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA. MHF provided US\$450,000 for two projects in cyclone-affected areas in the central area of Rakhine State: one implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for education response and a second one implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for water, sanitation and hygiene response within displacement sites.

1. OVERVIEW

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)

a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	4,800,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	2,167,695
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	450,755
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	20,000
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	2,638,450

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)

Allocation – date of official submission: 30 / 06 / 2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-034	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	149,565
UNHCR	17-RR-HCR-020	Shelter / NFIs	1,300,001
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-069	Education	322,102
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-070	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	396,027
TOTAL			2,167,695

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	2,079,828
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	-
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	87,867
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	-
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	-
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	87,867
TOTAL	2,167,695

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

Cyclone Mora made landfall in Bangladesh on 30 May 2017. Strong winds and heavy rains caused serious damage, particularly severe in the northern part of the state and in displacement sites in Sittwe Township. The Government of Myanmar, with support from the Myanmar Red Cross Society, the UN and NGOs, conducted assessments and responded to some of the most urgent needs across affected areas. Assessments results determined that 190,000 people were affected by the impact of the cyclone.

Major damage was registered in shelters, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and temporary learning spaces in displacement sites. People whose shelters were destroyed suffered very vulnerable conditions and were staying in poor makeshift shelters, with relatives or in communal spaces. It was urgent to address the needs of the most vulnerable and avoid deterioration of the situation, which could create new humanitarian needs. This was especially critical as the monsoon season was starting and there were damages to water and sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of outbreaks of vector and water-borne diseases. Staying in over-crowded communal buildings also raised protection concerns, particularly for children, women and adolescent girls. The northern part of Rakhine State, close to where the cyclone Mora made landfall, reported the greatest damage. Humanitarian partners in Maungdaw coordinated closely with the District Commissioner and other state officials on needs assessments and response activities.

To respond to the immediate needs, a joint strategy was endorsed by the HCT, including a CERF Rapid Response Application, in complementarity with a Reserve Allocation of the country-based pooled fund (CBPF), the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF). The response targeted approximately 29,800 people. Activities funded by the CERF initially targeted northern Rakhine (except for the distribution of NFIs and dignity kits, which would cover also people affected in the displacement sites in central Rakhine) and implemented by UN Agencies, directly or with sub-implementing partners. Activities funded by MHF targeted central Rakhine and implemented directly by NGOs.

Shelter was one of the most impacted sectors by the cyclone Mora, including the loss of non-food items. In central Rakhine camps, 3,688 shelters were damaged, including 1,437 collapsed shelters, 766 severely damaged and 1,437 with minor damages. The Government agreed to cover the repair and the rehabilitation of the long-houses in 13 displacement sites in Sittwe. In the northern part of Rakhine State, 21,504 buildings were damaged in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, including 4,647 destroyed and 16,857 partially damaged houses. Regarding WASH sector, latrine damage was by far the biggest impact with 41% of latrines enduring some sort of damage, with 5,924 latrines damaged in displacement sites, including 1,057 latrines destroyed, 1,366 latrines with major damages and 3,501 with minor damages. Furthermore, 63 water points were severely flooded and damaged in five camps. Assessment of education infrastructures determined that 624 schools were damaged, and 77 schools were destroyed in Rakhine. In displacement sites, host villages, and surrounding villages in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Minbya, 86 temporary educational facilities were damaged, including 11 with collapsed structures, 33 severely damaged, and 42 with minor damages. Protection activities need were also prioritized in the immediate intervention, paying special attention to women, children and other vulnerable groups. Psychosocial support, case management, child protection related activities were supported by existing programmes, but needs remain for the distribution

of dignity kits. The protection sector priority actions include the monitoring of protection risks and distribution of dignity kits to mitigate protection risks and support the strengthening of a protective environment for group at heightened risk.

Regarding the health sector, 49 health facilities had damages reported, including 4 destroyed and 45 damaged in the northern part of Rakhine. The Ministry of Health and Sports took in charge the reparation of damaged health infrastructures. Other needs i.e. the provision of addition medicines and medical supplies, and treatment of communicable and vector-borne disease control activities, were covered by existing projects and by the additional support from the MHF Reserve Allocation, mostly in the central part of Rakhine. No CERF support was required in this sector.

This disaster added an increased level of vulnerability to a population already affected by an ongoing humanitarian crisis in Rakhine State, where inter-communal violence in 2012 led to the displacement of approximately 145,000 persons. As of May 2017, some 120,000 displaced persons remained in 36 camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine, of which about 78 per cent are women and children. In addition, on 9 October 2016, this already challenging environment introduced a new dimension when three Border Guard Police posts located in Maungdaw and Rathedaung townships were attacked by unknown perpetrators and a serious escalation of violence occurred. The Myanmar security forces started a counter-insurgency operation in the northern part of Rakhine state and locked down the area. This greatly aggravated the security situation and resulted in the imposition of further movement restrictions for civilians as well as curtailing of humanitarian access by the authorities. Despite significant challenges in accessing affected populations during the first four months of 2017, humanitarian access in the northern part of Rakhine improved since April 2017. Pre-existing programmes resumed and emergency response to the post-9 October 2016 crisis was being implemented, including funding support from the CERF and the MHF.

This context changed again dramatically in August 2017, due to the security situation in northern townships of Rakhine state following armed attacks against border guard posts on 25 August 2017 and subsequent military operations conducted in the affected areas. As a result, most humanitarian services across Rakhine, especially in the northern townships of Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung were suspended or severely affected. As of the end of October 2017, access by UN and INGO staff to the affected populations and provision of humanitarian assistance continues to be hindered. Due to the large-scale cross-border displacement, it was uncertain whether targeted people by the CERF intervention remained in their villages, which obligated recipient agencies to request no-cost extensions and change of geographical scope and, in some cases, the suspension of part of the activities which could not be implemented. As of 31 May 2018, over 720,000 people from northern Rakhine have fled to Bangladesh since 25 August 2017.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The trigger for this CERF application was directly linked to the humanitarian consequences of the cyclone Mora, which hit the region on 30 May 2017, and the subsequent rains in Rakhine State. This unexpected onset of emergency was added to the complexity of pre-existing operation in the northern part of Rakhine State. CERF funds made a significant difference in jumpstarting life-saving and time-critical response activities to newly affected communities.

On 14 June 2017, the National Natural Disaster Management Committee, chaired by the Vice President, made a balance of the initial response, the most priority needs and discussed on the way forward. The Government decided not to issue an official declaration of emergency or disaster. However, they welcomed the international community to complement governmental efforts in cover the most priority needs of the affected population.

The results of the joint assessments conducted in the most affected areas, together with the gap analysis done by the existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms, was completed by the discussions with the Government, at State and township (the District Commissioner at Maungdaw level, representatives from the Relief and Resettlement Department and Rakhine State government officials in Sittwe, i) and at Union level (RC/HC a.i. meeting on 21 June 2017 with the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement). Education, Health, Shelter/NFIs and WASH are the most prioritized sectors for the response.

Protection sector was also flagged as priority, mostly regarding the support to affected population in terms of distribution of dignity kits and emergency repair of essential reference facilities for survivors and victims of gender-based violence.

After discussing the possibility of a coordinated support from the HCT to the response, in coordination with the Government, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. agreed on establishing a joint resource mobilization strategy, using both existing multi-donor humanitarian pooled funds: CERF at global level and MHF in country. Considering the different needs and the commitment from the Government to cover an important part of the response, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., with the support of the HCT, endorsed the prioritization process facilitated by the humanitarian partner in collaboration with the Government, distributing the funding requirements between a CERF Rapid Request application and a MHF Reserve Allocation.

Prioritization was conducted at the coordination meetings through a consultative process. Based on the available information, partners agreed on prioritization in terms of response, focusing on life-saving services such as education, health, shelter / NFIs and WASH. Protection issues were also given particular considerations due to the destruction of basic services, i.e. sanitation facilities and housing. Clusters/sectors identified priority activities to be covered by the joint funding strategy using the following criteria:

- Reinforce existing capacity in affected areas with operational partners already in place, considering current mandates / activities;
- Focus on new emergency needs due to the impact of the Cyclone Mora and subsequent rains in Rakhine State;
- Advocate for direct funding to implementing agencies;
- Integrate, when possible, sectoral responses through partnership arrangements between different actors;
- Encourage multi-sector proposals;
- Distribute funding sources according to the type of requesting agency / partner:
 - CERF: Direct implementation by UN or local partners without MHF capacity assessments / Government partners, mostly in the northern part of Rakhine
 - MHF: Direct implementation by NGO partners who passed capacity assessments, particularly in the central part of Rakhine, including the displacement sites.

For the shelter and NFIs cluster, the mobilization of resources to respond to the most urgent shelter needs aimed at ensuring that affected families in both central and northern Rakhine state have access to basic domestic items. NFIs and shelter were vital to achieve protection from the elements and to support the dignity, security, and privacy of affected people. WASH cluster partners identified as priority the emergency repair of facilities damaged by Cyclone Mora, combined with distribution of essential supplies, to address public health and gender-based violence (GBV) risks to affected populations. This intervention was life-saving and urgent, given the damages caused by Mora, with an increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD being reported). The proposal was developed considering the additional resources to be made available by MHF, as well as funds to be made available from DFID's Humanitarian and Resilience Programme (HARP). Education sector partners prioritized emergency repair to temporary learning spaces (TLS) and basic education schools (BES) to ensure that children have continued access to education in northern Rakhine and benefited from the life-sustaining and life-saving protective aspects of education. The prioritization for this proposal considered the additional resources for providing an emergency education response to Cyclone Mora that will shortly be made available through the MHF, to ensure that CERF and MHF funds together meet the most urgent needs. Regarding the protection sector, GBV interventions were outlined by the sector as the priority area to be supported by the CERF Rapid Response allocation. The distribution of dignity kits was identified as an urgent life-saving intervention to contribute to the Protection sector's HRP priorities by mitigating risks specific to women and girls and ensuring their equal access to essential services.

Implementation of activities was facilitated through existing arrangements with operating partners in targeted areas, limiting operational costs and ensuring cost-effectiveness. Project proposals were informed by gender-based analysis of specific needs conducted a priori in the affected areas and joint needs assessments after the cyclone Mora, both of which involved the participation of affected communities.

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated US\$2.16 million to Myanmar through its rapid response window to sustain the provision of life-saving assistance to people affected by cyclone Mora, which hit Rakhine State on 30 May 2017. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide emergency non-food items to 18,084 people; equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water, benefiting 18,626 people; equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities to 28,794 people; sensitization of 28,705 people on basic personal and community hygiene, including basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention; hygiene kits for 13,304 people; access to repaired education facilities benefiting 29,990 children; school-in-a-box kits (primary level) to 14,000 children; essential learning materials (primary and Kindergartens) to 29,990 children; and dignity kits to 6,250 women and girls in the affected communities.

Through this CERF grant, UNHCR and its partners provided NFI assistance to 18,084 cyclone-affected people in northern and central Rakhine State. The overall beneficiaries exceeded the original target of 18,000 people with a further 84 people supported through this intervention due to cost advantages gained through local sourcing and procurement of NFI kit items, along with reduced cost per unit based on economies of scale. Furthermore, NFIs critically reached internally displaced people, and other affected people from different communities in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw and Sittwe Townships as planned. With the help of CERF funds, the delivery of NFIs during the initial Cyclone Mora response from early June, allowed UNHCR to demonstrate effective emergency response capacity to crisis affected communities. Identification and distribution took place in an inclusive manner and targeting those most vulnerable such as female headed households, households headed by persons living with disability, older headed households as well as families with large numbers of children. UNHCR was unable to implement second component of the original project, namely cash-based assistance for shelter for 13,200 people, as the authorization of the Government of Myanmar at Rakhine State level was not granted for this activity.

The CERF grant also allowed UNICEF and its partners provided emergency hygiene kits to 28,794 people (23,044 displaced people in central Rakhine and 5,750 people living in Maungdaw District host communities). Distribution of 15 child protection kits to 4,500 children (1 kit per 300 children) took place in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone Mora in Maungdaw District, Rakhine State. After humanitarian access was cut off in August 2017, works were reprogrammed to support emergency rehabilitation of essential water and sanitation infrastructures within displacement sites benefiting 18,626 people. 96,000 (39%) of emergency supplies were used as part of the response. The remaining supplies and equipment purchased 149,000 (60%) were used to replenish child protection and WASH contingency stocks for future utilisation as part of Rakhine cyclone preparedness. Timely distribution and utilisation was not possible because of blocked humanitarian access. In line with WASH Cluster standards in central Rakhine State, included in the Humanitarian Response Plan. This was achieved during a period of extremely limited and unpredictable humanitarian access to affected populations.

CERF funding allocated to education activities allowed UNICEF to provide essential teaching and learning materials, safe learning classrooms and psychosocial support to children in three cyclone-affected townships: Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, and Ponnagyun, in Rakhine State. This support indirectly contributed to the coordination between the State Education Department (SED) and education partners for better collaboration to provide education to displaced children. Through the CERF grant, UNICEF provided a total of 14,000 roofing sheets to support the repair of 90 public schools with estimated 16,090 students in those three townships. The grant has also provided essential learning packages to support approximately 29,990 students, exceeding the original target of 10,000 students; and 350 school kits for use in schools.

UNFPA initially planned to distribute 4,900 kits of the 6,000 funded by CERF in northern Rakhine State. However, humanitarian operations responding to the impact of the cyclone Mora across central and northern Rakhine State were dramatically interrupted following events on 25 August 2017. Ultimately 3,104 were distributed in northern Rakhine State and 3,146 kits (of a total 6,250 distributed directly to beneficiaries) were distributed in central Rakhine State where access to the affected population after 25 August 2017 was less challenging. This deviation was highlighted in the request for a no-cost extension which extended the implementation period for three months, until 2 April 2018. The number of partners involved in

distribution also increased given access restrictions. This also complicated the post-distribution monitoring report. However, UNFPA was able to develop a consolidated report based on the distribution reports of the partners involved in distribution.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

The project on shelter and non-food items, implemented by UNHCR, succeeded in to 18,084 cyclone-affected people in northern and central Rakhine State. The overall beneficiaries exceeded the original target of 18,000 people with a further 84 people supported through this intervention due to cost advantages gained through local sourcing and procurement of NFI kit items, along with reduced cost per unit based on economies of scale. However, no beneficiaries were reached under the cash-based shelter assistance, initially planned for 13,200 people, as the authorization of the Government of Myanmar at Rakhine State level was not granted for this activity.

The WASH component of the response, implemented by UNICEF and partners, assisted 28,794 people both from northern and central Rakhine State. However, of the partners targeted by the original proposal, UNICEF was only able to reach only 6,500 people before access was restricted—principally in northern Rakhine State. The revision of the project allowed UNICEF and partners to re-programme funds to reach other cyclone-affected people in areas where access improved. In two critically-affected displacement sites in central Rakhine, UNICEF and partners provided urgent emergency sanitation repairs for 10,240 displaced people in Kyein Ni Pyin and Nget Chong displacement sites in central Rakhine.

The intervention on gender-based violence response, implemented by UNFPA and partners, reached 6,250 people. The number exceeds the target because UNFPA also distributed some kits from a separate funding source, as explained in section 12. Additionally, the number of displaced people is higher than envisioned as access challenges largely determined which populations received kits; additionally, UNFPA focused on distributing kits in Nget Chaung (2) camps in late March. There were some challenges in the distribution at Nget Chaung (2) which was coordinated with LWF. Despite agreement on distribution criteria, in some cases, men and boys came forward to collect the kits on behalf of their households due to cultural restrictions on the movement of women and girls. This was also reported to be the case for 5 of the kits distributed by IOM which were collected by men and boys. It should also be indicated that in a few cases, distribution reports did not provide age disaggregation and for one partner, DSW Sittwe, the disaggregation between displaced people and other was not reported. In those cases, an average based on previous distributions was applied for age (37% under 18 and 63% over 18) and an estimate based on knowledge of DSW's work (40% displaced people) was used.

Regarding the project covering education in emergencies activities, implemented by UNICEF, the number of children reached has significantly increased to 29,990 because of lower unit cost for procuring essential learning packages / kits and roofing sheets based on long-term agreements with the procurement service providers. There was no change in the types of reached beneficiaries, the age, sex or category distribution.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR¹

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Education	14,823	-	14,823	15,167	-	15,167	29,990	-	29,990
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	2,126	3,629	5,755	48	447	495	2,174	4,076	6,250
Shelter and NFIs	3,810	3,966	7,776	3,092	7,216	10,308	6,902	11,182	18,084
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ²	8,638	6,335	14,973	8,638	5,183	13,821	17,276	11,518	28,794

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

² Figures include 4,500 children reached through child protection activities and submitted under WASH sector funding for operational simplicity

TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING³

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total ⁴
Planned	6,500	8,500	15,000	5,600	7,182	12,782	12,100	15,682	27,782
Reached	21,736	7,965	29,701	22,080	9,416	31,496	43,816	17,381	61,197

³ Best estimates 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.

⁴ The total figures of table 5 should be aligned to total figures of table 6. However, it is difficult to check where project did not overlap. In this case, there is a variance of 982 people more within planned beneficiaries and 10,493 people less within the reached beneficiaries when comparing table 6 and 5. Estimates for breakdowns by gender and age has taken into consideration the highest figures reported by recipient agencies among the concerned projects.

TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY⁵

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	4,800	23,044
Host population		
Affected people (none of the above)	22,000	38,153
Total (same as in table 5)	26,800	61,197

⁵ Estimates by type of people assisted by category has taken into consideration the highest figures reported by recipient agencies among the concerned projects.

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES ☐

PARTIALLY ☒

NO ☐

The smooth grant strategy process and subsequent draft of project proposals facilitated a quick approval of the CERF rapid response allocation by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). CERF funding allowed for quick, less bureaucratic access to resources to assist those affected. The quick approval and disbursement of funds really helped partners to deliver a timely and effective response. This allowed agencies to expand some already initiated response to other cyclone-affected people, stemming and diminishing harm, suffering and hardship in the wake of the extreme weather event. This fast delivery of assistance was conditioned to the limited access in some areas and the lack of enough information on priority needs, affected population and hardest affected areas. However, extensive support to originally targeted communities in Rakhine state was not possible due to subsequent violence and blocked humanitarian access. In the case of the NFI response provided by UNHCR, considering the already vulnerable situation of the affected communities, the emergency distribution of items began at the time of the submission of the CERF application, once initial assessments were completed. UNICEF planned to distributed education kits within first 3 months of project implementation, but administrative delays with the State Education Department and the Township Education related on the agreement on the distribution lists and, later, the events of 25 August 2017 deferred the delivery of assistance. Hygiene kits were quickly dispatched to affected population in Maungdaw district, also thanks to the support from the WASH cluster partners. UNFPA was able to distribute 700 kits

within the weeks following the cyclone; however rapid distribution of most of dignity kits was significantly delayed by access and security restrictions following events in 25 August 2017.

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

YES ☒

PARTIALLY ☐

NO ☐

The CERF allocation played a fundamental role in ensuring a timely and effective response to the cyclone Mora, considering other ongoing humanitarian crisis in the same affected area which would compromise the capacity of humanitarian operators to respond with available resources. The quick availability and disbursement of funds from CERF, allowed UNHCR to scale up its rapid NFI distribution activities with urgency. The provision of key household items, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen set, mosquito nets along with hygiene items such as jerry cans, as well as emergency shelter items such as plastic sheets and ropes, formed a critical activity to restoring the personal security and dignity of affected communities following the destruction and/or damage of their homes and personal belongings. Within the UNICEF WASH response, limited supplies of hygiene and child protection kits reached populations in Maungdaw district before humanitarian access was blocked with the events of 25 August 2017. Amended partnership allowed for rapid mobilisation of partners to rehabilitate cyclone damaged infrastructures in displacement sites in central Rakhine during the dry season. In the case of UNICEF education intervention, although the supplies did not reach to affected children during previous academic year, children received these supplies at the beginning of new academic year so that they were better equip for the school. UNFPA was able to respond with distribution of an initial supply of dignity kits to meet time critical needs and procure additional stocks through an established long-term agreement; however, access and transport delays affected the timely distribution of subsequent stocks.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES ☐

PARTIALLY ☒

NO ☐

The CERF allocation strengthened coordination among partners at field and Yangon level for the area of operations, providing also the opportunity to engage with partners operating already in the field. Considering the challenging context in Rakhine state, successful implementation of the CERF grant required close coordination among the humanitarian community, under the overall Government-led response. Such coordination took place with respect to the prioritization of needs and subsequent implementation of the CERF project among recipient Agencies along with Government and operational partners in Rakhine State. The UN Senior Advisor for Rakhine provided overall leadership for the implementation of the CERF response in Rakhine State. In the northern townships of the State, UNHCR facilitated coordination with humanitarian partners through the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group (MIAG) and the district authorities. In the central townships of Rakhine State, OCHA facilitated the coordination among humanitarian partners through the Inter Cluster Coordination Group. Regular updates on progress and challenges were shared among agencies, in close consultation among CERF recipient organisations, nonetheless not all challenges could be addressed, e.g. the implementation of the cash-based shelter component of UNHCR project proposal. In the case, of the UNICEF education intervention, the project was implemented in collaboration with SED/TEO, which contributed to further improvement of coordination.

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

YES ☐

PARTIALLY ☒

NO ☐

The joint CERF and MHF intervention were planned and initiated to compliment the Government of Myanmar's response to the cyclone Mora. In the case of the shelter and NFIs intervention, while UNHCR had initially mobilized other donor funds to carry out NFI distributions in northern and central areas of Rakhine State, the CERF allocation allowed UNHCR to cover the additional emergency needs brought about by the cyclone. Through CERF funding, UNHCR was in a position to demonstrate rapid and effective progress in addressing the needs of affected populations in Rakhine through NFI distributions. Therefore, it can be considered to have contributed to UNHCR's efforts in resources mobilization to some extent as the Government of Myanmar was leading the response. Regarding the WASH intervention, the activation of CERF helped to raise profile of needs caused by the impact of the cyclone Mora. This leverage was covered by additional funding from the MHF. For education activities, to date, there is no evidence that the CERF funds contributed to improvement of resource mobilization, partially because the schools were closing when the supplies were being delivered. However, now that the new school year has started, there is a scope to demonstrate the

impact and use to mobilize resources in future. There is no direct evidence that the CERF contributed to improved resource mobilization for GBV in Rakhine State following the CERF contribution.

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

Reprogramming of activities including relocation, approved no-cost extension and effective partnership with operational partners partially solved the lack of full access to the targeted population. The CERF funds, by the multi-sectoral approach, further enabled the UN and partners to demonstrate to the Government and the population of Myanmar of its ability to respond rapidly to emergency situations, including extreme natural disasters. For instance, the delivery of NFI kits by UNHCR to affected populations in Rakhine State without distinction or discrimination by type of beneficiaries facilitated the provision of vital support to vulnerable Rohingya population (both displaced and non-displaced), Rakhine and ethnic minorities (Dyner, Mro, Thet).

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>	
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
Combination of WASH and child protection activities into a project proposal increased effectiveness and reduced administrative burden	Consider CERF multisector project proposals to agencies that intervene in multiple sectors. It can increase coordination, effectiveness and reducing paperwork
Prompt action and response took place, thanks to the rapid disbursement of CERF funds and existing operational capacity	Keep rapid disbursements as an added value of CERF Grants
Existing guidelines for project revision, including reprogramming of activities and budget amendment, do not show enough flexibility for instable and unpredictable political, security and operational environment within complex crisis.	Revision of flexibility criteria related to reprogramming of activities and budget amendment to face unavoidable and unforeseen challenges. CERF should be able to consider the operational context during the review and approval of project revision request, applying a certain flexibility to established criteria.
CERF funding facilitates to keep the momentum in promoting response to time-critical needs.	No-cost extension criteria could be reviewed to allow for reasonable flexibility in responding to changes in the operating environment of crisis situations.
The reporting format does not allow for easy capture of major changes to programming, so it should be revised accordingly.	The template for the final narrative report could be simplified further to make it user friendly in terms of sequence of sections (simple things like the numbering of sections). The guidance notes of the reporting template are in some cases too dense to provide clear instructions.
Partial knowledge on CERF procedures caused misunderstanding in key aspect during the project management and implementation.	Comprehensive training to recipient organizations on the CERF, particularly standard operation procedure on project revision, would help in a better performance and implementation.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
The pre-screening and mapping of implementing partners capacity helped also a lot to a smooth implementation, minimizing risks.	Promote partners' pre-screening and capacity assessments across all the clusters and sectors to facilitate project design by partners and ensure proper implementation without delays.	Clusters and sectors
Weak risk analysis and mitigation planning caused avoidable delays in the implementation	Project proposals should include risk analysis and mitigation activities, with different scenarios and more qualitative context analysis, ensuring community-based	Applying agencies and implementing partners

	engagement	
Lack of ownership of CERF interventions by the community, including theft of latrine construction materials by the own community to repair shelters, caused issues in one displacement site.	Better project design and consultations with the targeted community and regular meetings with camp management committees and operating agencies in displacement sites may improve to minimize these situations	Applying agencies and implementing partners
The participation of the Government of Myanmar in the ad hoc HCT meeting on the impact and response to the cyclone Mora on was a critical step to ensure that the international response complemented the Government-led response.	Facilitate the participation of the Government in ad hoc HCT meetings, when relevant and appropriate, such as when it relates to natural disasters, should be considered a best practice and promoted, to increase national leadership and address time-critical needs.	Humanitarian Country Team
Strong advocacy with the Government resulted in its direct funding engagement (US\$2.1 million) to shelter response in displacement sites and better coordination with humanitarian operating partners.	Strong collaboration between the Government and the international community is critical to ensure rapid and complementary support to all affected communities, irrespective of religion, ethnicity, citizenship status or displacement condition.	Humanitarian Country Team
Due to the limited access and restrictions imposed, no joint assessments with the Government were conducted in the northern part of Rakhine State.	Advocacy efforts with the Government of Myanmar to facilitate joint / coordinated assessments rather than parallel Government and inter-agency assessments, ensuring common understanding of needs from the onset. This approach would also further contribute to improve coordination and effectiveness of the interventions.	Humanitarian Country Team

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report: 17-RR-CEF-069-UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education	4. Project code (CERF):	17-RR-CEF-069
5. Project title:	Restoring access to education for children affected by Cyclone Mora in Rakhine State		
6.a. Original Start date:	10/07/2017	6.b Original End date	09.01.2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	05.04.2018
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 550,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 322,102
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 322,102
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> 		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>CERF funding allocated to education activities allowed UNICEF to provide essential teaching and learning materials, safe learning classrooms and psychosocial support to children in three cyclone-affected townships in Rakhine State: Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, and Ponnagyun. This support indirectly contributed to the coordination between the State Education Department (SED) and education partners for better collaboration to provide education to displaced children.</p> <p>Through this CERF rapid response grant, UNICEF provided a total of 14,000 roofing sheets to support the repair of 90 schools with estimated 16,090 students (7,939 girls) in those three townships. 200 recreation kits have also been provided to 18,000 affected children for their psychosocial wellbeing affected by the cyclone Mora. The grant has also provided essential learning packages to support approximately 29,990 (14,823 girls), exceeding the original target of 10,000 children; and 350 school kits for use in schools</p> <p>The project has been implemented in collaboration with SED and the Township Education Officer (TEO) and enabled to</p>

respond to the critical repair needs of 90 government schools affected, while continuing to coordinate the sector partners' response conducted with other sources of funding, including the rehabilitation of 4 schools and emergency repair of 90 temporary learning classrooms in 25 displacement sites and host communities in Sittwe, Pauktaw, and Minbya in 2017/2018.

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to the crisis in Rakhine State and the prolonged lack of access to originally targeted northern townships, except Rathedaung where most of basic education schools remained open, reprogramming of geographic scope to central townships (Ponnagyun and Kyauktaw) with high number of cyclone Mora affected schools was requested, after the consultations with SED and TEOs. The number of items procured significantly increased, as result of having been able to utilise long-term agreements with the procurement service providers, which allowed UNICEF to procure the items at much lower unit cost than the planned amount. This has led to the increased number of beneficiaries from the original target of 10,000 affected children (including 4,400 girls) to 29,990 affected children (including 14,823 girls).

Along with reprogramming, a three month no-cost extension was requested and approved. This allowed UNICEF to facilitate further discussion and agreements with SED/TEOs on retargeting of townships and schools and ensure sufficient time for the reassessment of transport modalities and delivery of the procured items to Rakhine State.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	4,400	-	4,400	5,600	-	5,600	10,000	-	10,000
Reached	14,823	-	14,823	15,167	-	15,167	29,990	-	29,990

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>		
<i>IDPs</i>		
<i>Host population</i>		
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	10,000	29,990
Total (same as in 9a)	10,000	29,990

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Number of children reached has significantly increased as result of lower unit cost for procuring essential learning packages/kits and roofing sheets based on long-term agreements with the procurement service providers. There is no change in the types of reached beneficiaries, the age, sex or category distribution.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provision of emergency education assistance for cyclone-affected schools in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung, Rakhine State
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Output 1	Cyclone-affected girls and boys have access to restored education facilities			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of girls and boys accessing repaired education facilities	10,000 (including at least 4,400 girls)	29,990 (14,823 girls)	State Education Department (SED) and Township Education Officer (TEO) records and school monitoring visits
Indicator 1.2	# of damaged school facilities provided with roofing sheets	50 (estimated based on existing structures in emergency prone locations)	90	SED/TEO records and school monitoring visits
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Number of children reached has significantly increased because of lower unit cost for procuring essential learning packages/kits and roofing sheets based on long-term agreements with the procurement service providers. There is no change in the types of reached beneficiaries, the age, sex or category distribution.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Procurement and distribution of roofing sheets to support community-based emergency repair of education facilities	UNICEF with SED/TEO		
Activity 1.2	Monitoring and evaluation of community-based repairs	TEOs and UNICEF Field Office staffs in Sittwe		

Output 2	Cyclone-affected girls and boys receive essential teaching learning materials			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of girls and boys benefitting from school-in-a-box kits (primary)	8,000 (including at least 3,520 girls)	14,000 (6,790 girls)	SED/TEO records and post-distribution monitoring
Indicator 2.2	# of school-in-a-box kits distributed	200	350 (school kits)	SED/TEO records and school monitoring visits
Indicator 2.3	# of girls and boys receiving essential learning materials (primary and Kindergartens)	10,000 (at least 4,400 girls)	29,990 (14,823 girls)	SED/TEO records and school monitoring visits. Achievements include beneficiaries from recreation kit, which were included in the NCE and referred to indicator 2.3
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Number of children reached has significantly increased because of lower unit cost for procuring essential learning packages/kits and roofing sheets based on long-term agreements with the procurement service providers. There is no change in the types of reached beneficiaries, the age, sex or category distribution.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement and distribution of school-in-a-box kits (primary)	UNICEF with SED/TEO		

Activity 2.2	Procurement and distribution of essential learning materials (primary and Kindergartens)	UNICEF with SED/TEO
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6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The project activities have been identified after the completion of rapid school damage assessments by TEOs and initial assessments for temporary learning classrooms conducted by the Education in Emergencies (EiE) sector partners in June/July 2017. Head teachers/teachers in most of the affected schools reported to SED/TEOs that roofing sheets were heavily damaged and the priority needs in schools were to ensure children to have continued access to education by carrying out emergency repairs and providing educational materials for use in schools. The targeted townships and schools have been selected by SED/TEO with UNICEF, based on preliminary findings of the damage reports from respective schools submitted to TEOs which has then been submitted and verified by SED. After the confirmation of the school list, the information was communicated from TEOs to respective head teachers who then shared the information with parent teacher association/school committees and teachers to lead the community-based repair activities.

B) Project implementation phase:

UNICEF ensured the quality check and/or child-friendliness of the items procured locally and internationally and provided the transport of supplies to respective TEOs. TEOs guided by SED took responsibility for ensuring delivering of the items to respective schools and the receipt records have been submitted to TEOs. Repair activities have been led by parent teacher associations/school committees with the supervision of head teachers and teachers. UNICEF has met selected parent teacher associations/school committees in selected schools. Most of feedbacks received from teachers and parents in the schools visited were positive and appreciative, for being able to use new roofs and education materials to assist children's learning in the improved school environment.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNICEF ensured the distribution of supplies to respective TEOs and school-level distribution of supplies has been primarily conducted by TEOs with UNICEF support. UNICEF field office staffs have conducted monitoring/spot-check visits in two out of three townships. The visit to one township has been postponed and is still to be conducted. It is planned that another round of post-supply distribution monitoring visits will be conducted by UNICEF field office staffs in June/Jul 2018. No formal evaluation is planned but the use of roofing sheets and education materials provided will be monitored by head teachers and TEOs concerned throughout the 2018-2019 academic year.

7. Cash-Based Programming	
1. Did this project include cash-based programming (all programmes where cash or vouchers are provided)?	No
2. Please indicate the estimated total value of cash that was transferred to beneficiaries (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated implementation costs)	US\$ 0
3. Please provide an indicative estimate of the percentage of the total budget in support to the implementation of cash-based component (if cash-based programming was the sole intervention in the CERF project, this will be 100%)	0%
4. Please specify below the modality of cash transfer to beneficiaries. (if this project contains two modalities of cash-based programming please copy paste questions a, b and c below): a) Objective (<i>was the transfer designed to achieve (i) sector specific objectives, or (ii) to support overall basic needs?</i>) Choose an item. b) Conditionality (<i>were cash recipients required to undertake certain activities to receive assistance, e.g. emergency employment?</i>) Choose an item. c) Restrictions (<i>was the transfer restricted to specific vendors or to access pre-determined goods/services like agricultural inputs?</i>) Choose an item.	

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
On the completion of ongoing distribution of all CERF-supported items, UNICEF will conduct another round of joint post-distribution school visits with TEOs and consultations/sharing of feedbacks with SED and respective TEOs will be organized based on the observations made by school community members. UNICEF will ensure to continue supporting TEOs to monitor the use of the repaired buildings and education materials provided throughout 2018-2019 academic year and beyond, conducting post-project visits and consultations with head teachers, teachers, and parent teacher associations.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.2. Project Report: 17-RR-CEF-070 – UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	17-RR-CEF-070
5. Project title:	Provision of emergency water supply, latrines, and hygiene materials to cyclone affected individuals		
6.a Original Start date:	01.06.2017	6.b Original End date	30.11.2017
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	28.02.2018
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,500,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 396,027
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 396,027
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 87,867
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 87,867

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF rapid response grant, UNICEF and its partners provided emergency hygiene kits to 28,794 people (23,044 displaced people in central Rakhine and 5,750 people living in Maungdaw District host communities). Distribution of 15 child protection kits to 4,500 children (1 kit per 300 children) took place in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone Mora in Maungdaw District, Rakhine State. After humanitarian access was cut off in August 2017, works were reprogrammed to support emergency rehabilitation of essential water and sanitation infrastructures within displacement sites benefiting 18,626 people.</p> <p>96,000 (39%) of emergency supplies were used as part of the response. The remaining supplies and equipment purchased 149,000 (60%) were used to replenish child protection and WASH contingency stocks for future utilisation as part of Rakhine cyclone preparedness. Timely distribution and utilisation was not possible because of blocked humanitarian access.</p> <p>In line with WASH Cluster standards in central Rakhine State, included in the Humanitarian Response Plan. This was achieved during a period of extremely limited and unpredictable humanitarian access to affected populations.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to continued lack of access to the targeted population and likelihood that a significant percentage of people have relocated to Bangladesh, it was not feasible to deliver the originally planned activities within the targeted locations or timeframe of the CERF grant. Extensive changes and project extension were proposed in November 2017 and approved by the CERF Secretariat. Supplies planned for distribution to affected communities in Maungdaw could not be fully utilized and have been incorporated into Rakhine preparedness stocks and plans for future cyclones and storms which can be expected on an annual basis.

Activities were reprogrammed from Maungdaw district (which includes Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships) to Sittwe District—specifically Pauktaw township. The geographical change was requested due to restricted access to northern Rakhine and UNICEF's intended partner being unable to operate in the intended locations. UNICEF retargeted to support Cyclone Mora-affected communities in displacement sites of central Rakhine.

UNICEF prioritized support for Ah Nauk Ywe – ANY (4,302 people), Nget Chaung - NC I (4,380), Nget Chaung - NC II (3,951), and Kyein Ni Pyin (5,938 people) displacement sites. Through quick cooperation with Consortium for Dutch NGOs (CDN), UNICEF provided support for displaced people in Kar Donka site - KDK (4,426). Within camps activities focused on decommissioning and construction/rehabilitation of damaged latrine facilities, as well as rehabilitation of drinking water supply facilities impacted by cyclone Mora. This was implemented through UNICEF partners: Solidarities International (SI) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in Pauktaw township.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	6,500	8,500	15,000	3,500	6,500	10,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
Reached	8,638	6,335	14,973	8,638	5,183	13,821	17,276	11,518	28,794

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>		-
<i>IDPs</i>	3,000	23,044
<i>Host population</i>		-
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	22,000	5,750
Total (same as in 9a)	25,000	28,794

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Extensive changes to context and programming have been outlined above and within submitted amendment in November. The period of the CERF grant saw the worst deterioration in humanitarian access in the last five years. Although this opened up slightly at the end of 2017 authorisation to access communities has remained unpredictable and intermittent severely restricting program implementation.

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Provision of emergency water supply, latrines, and hygiene materials to 25,000 cyclone affected individuals

Output 1	Affected family have equitable access to a sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.	5,000	18,626	Partner reports from DRC and SI, WASH Cluster. 4 IDP camps in ANY, KNP, NC I, and NC II.
Indicator 1.2	# of communal water supply facilities that are repaired, constructed (emergency construction), and rehabilitated for drinking and domestics use.	80	4	Partner reports, WASH Cluster
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Most activities reprogrammed from village to IDP context. Water supply in IDP camps are communal piped water supplies using treated pond water. These are monitored through multiple different indicators under established Cluster mechanisms – to this extent they cannot be counted as per indicator 1.2		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Technical review of time critical and lifesaving WASH needs in affected locations conducted	Multiple WASH Cluster partners and joint assessments, including WASH joint assessment done by UNICEF, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and the Swiss Technical Cooperation Agency (SDC) in northern Rakhine State.		
Activity 1.2	Procurement, transport and distribution of water purification tablets and water storage commodities	UNICEF		
Activity 1.3	Repair, rehabilitation or emergency construction of water supplies in cyclone affected location in northern Rakhine State	A partnership with Community and Family Services International (CFSI) was cancelled because of violence in northern Rakhine. However, CFSI was able to distribute 400 hygiene and child protection kits for nearly 2,000 population in northern Rakhine, in particular when restriction of access was easier early this year. In Central Rakhine Solidarités International and Danish Refugee Council undertook activities in displacement sites as incumbent WASH focal agencies in these locations.		

Output 2	Individuals have equitable access to safe sanitation, live in a non-contaminated environment, and reinforced messaging limits open defecation dissemination			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities	25,000	28,794	Partner reports from DRC and SI, WASH Cluster. Population in KNP, KDK, ANY, NC I, and NC II, population served in northern Rakhine, and host communities.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Extensive changes to context and programming have been outlined above and within submitted amendment in November 2017. The period of the CERF grant saw the worst deterioration in humanitarian access in the last five years.		

		Although this opened up slightly at the end of 2017 authorisation to access communities has remained unpredictable and intermittent severely restricting program implementation. Funds supported multiple repairs and decommissioning of infrastructure and contributed to overall support to smooth running of camp sanitation operation and maintenance.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of emergency latrine pans for the affected villages	SI and DRC, but only in displacement sites
Activity 2.2	Training to the community members on emergency latrine construction	Activity cancelled, after approval of project revision by CERF Secretariat
Activity 2.3	Dissemination of information on minimum latrine standards	Activity cancelled, after approval of project revision by CERF Secretariat

Output 3	Individuals adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people adopting basic personal and community hygiene practices # of target population with basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention	25,000	28,705	Partner reports, WASH Cluster
Indicator 3.2	# of hygiene kits distributed to affected families & communities	19,600	13,304	Partner reports, WASH Cluster, UNICEF distribution list.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Only 700 hygiene kits were distributed in northern Rakhine and 2,000 people were reached in Maungdaw district with hygiene kits before restrictions were put in place. 300 child protection kits were also distributed in Maungdaw District</p> <p>Hygiene promotion activities within displacement sites supported continued hygiene programmes and regular replenishment of hygiene items for communities unable to access markets.</p> <p>UNICEF distributed 3,993 hygiene kits under direct implementation mechanism in partnerships with State Department of Rural Development (DRD), and State Health Department (SHD), as well as implementing partners in central Rakhine, both in displacement sites and host communities. In addition to that, UNICEF provided 2,611 hygiene kits for DRC in KNP Camp, and 6,700 hygiene kits for SI to cover hygiene kits needs in ANY, NC I, and NC II.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Emergency Hygiene Message dissemination through multiple channels	A partnership with Community and Family Services International (CFSI) was put in place and funds transferred within 45 days of CERF disbursement. This partnership was nevertheless cancelled as they became non-operational because of violence in northern Rakhine. In Central Rakhine, Solidarités International and Danish Refugee Council undertook activities in displacement sites as incumbent WASH focal agencies in these locations.		
Activity 3.2	Distribution of hygiene kits to affected communities	UNICEF through direct implementation mechanism, in cooperation with State DRD, and SDH. CDN, Solidarités International and Danish Refugee Council conducted		

		hygiene kits distribution in displacement sites. In northern Rakhine distribution of 300 hygiene kits distributed by UNICEF/Malteser, 400 hygiene kits by CFSI, and Rakhine State Government.
Activity 3.3	Distribution of WASH Child Protection Kits to affected communities	Community and Family Services International (CFSI) distributed 300 child protection kits in Maungdaw District

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

This was a rapid response project and therefore there was minimum scope for consultation with initially targeted populations. For reprogrammed work in displacement sites in central Rakhine, all work was discussed extensively in advance with camp management agencies and camp management committees. There were difficulties with camp management agencies effectively representing communities in many camps and therefore other groups and monitoring tools are also used to shape and influence planning and activity design across all sectors.

B) Project implementation phase:

Within displacement sites, extensive negotiation is necessary before any repair and rehabilitation works can be undertaken to ensure multiple stakeholders are happy. Beneficiaries can raise complaints through dedicated complaints mechanisms run by camp management agencies. Beneficiary lists are verified through multiple mechanisms. There remain many improvements required to improve representation of best interest of vulnerable communities and work is ongoing through inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) and other clusters and sectors to address.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNICEF and WASH Cluster monitoring always seeks to gather opinion and input from displaced people, project volunteers and contractors and undertake field visits separately from implementing partners to ensure independence. Furthermore, there is frequent exchange and feedback between different clusters to provide further verification. Overall most activities are tracked under the existing WASH Cluster 4W to ensure compliance with WASH Cluster standards and norms.

7. Cash-Based Programming

1. Did this project include cash-based programming (all programmes where cash or vouchers are provided)?	No
2. Please indicate the estimated total value of cash that was transferred to beneficiaries (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated implementation costs)	US\$ 0
3. Please provide an indicative estimate of the percentage of the total budget in support to the implementation of cash-based component (if cash-based programming was the sole intervention in the CERF project, this will be 100%)	0%
4. Please specify below the modality of cash transfer to beneficiaries. (if this project contains two modalities of cash-based programming please copy paste questions a, b and c below):	
d) Objective (<i>was the transfer designed to achieve (i) sector specific objectives, or (ii) to support overall basic needs?</i>) Choose an item.	
e) Conditionality (<i>were cash recipients required to undertake certain activities to receive assistance, e.g. emergency employment?</i>) Choose an item.	
f) Restrictions (<i>was the transfer restricted to specific vendors or to access pre-determined goods/services like agricultural inputs?</i>)	

Choose an item.

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

No evaluation was undertaken nevertheless main activities are incorporated into WASH Cluster 4W monitoring systems. Programme effectiveness is regularly discussed in WASH Cluster meetings at State and National level and there are annual reviews which incorporate consideration of effectiveness of response. Specific feedback and evaluation to the response to the cyclone Mora has not taken place as events related to displacement of more than 700,000 people to Bangladesh and repercussions for humanitarian activities in central Rakhine have superseded in terms of priority.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

8.3. Project Report: 17-RR-FPA-034-UNFPA

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	4. Project code (CERF):	17-RR-FPA-034
5. Project title:	Supporting women and girls' needs in response to Cyclone Mora		
6.a Original Start date:	03.07.2017	6.b Original End date	02.01.2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	02.04.2018
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 450,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 169,595
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 149,565
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through the CERF rapid response grant, UNFPA procured and distributed 6,000 dignity kits alongside 300 kits procured with other funding sources between June 2017 and March 2018. UNFPA and partners distributed the dignity kits for 6,250 women and girls in central and northern Rakhine State affected by Cyclone Mora. 50 kits remain pre-positioned with UNFPA in Maungdaw.</p> <p>Given challenges with access to affected populations during the implementation period as well as delays related to transportation of kits due to resistance by transporters to move supplies to Rakhine State following events in August 2017, UNFPA collaborated with an expanded number of partners than originally planned. UNFPA directly distributed 120 of the kits to displaced people in Pauktaw and cooperated with the Department of Social Welfare and seven other organizations (CFSI, DRC, IRC, LWF, IOM, Malteser, and MSF) to distribute the remaining kits.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
<p>Humanitarian operations responding to the impact of the cyclone Mora across central and northern Rakhine State were dramatically interrupted following events on 25 August 2017. UNFPA planned to distribute 6,000 kits in northern and central Rakhine State. 6,000 kits were procured and distributed with CERF funding and a supply of 300 additional kits was provided by another funding source to distribute alongside the CERF-funded kits. In total 6,250 kits were distributed directly to beneficiaries and 50 kits remained pre-positioned in northern Rakhine State. Whereas UNFPA initially planned to</p>

distribute 4,900 kits of the 6,000 funded by CERF in northern Rakhine State, ultimately 3,104 were distributed in northern Rakhine State and the remaining 3,1456 kits were distributed in central Rakhine State where access to the affected population after 25 August 2017 was less challenging. This deviation was highlighted in the request for a no-cost extension which extended the implementation period to 2 April 2018. The number of partners involved in distribution also increased given access restrictions. This also complicated the post-distribution monitoring report, however, UNFPA has been able to develop a report based on the distribution reports of the partners involved in distribution.

In the weeks immediately following the cyclone Mora, UNFPA distributed 700 kits to cyclone-affected people from a batch of kits procured with separate funds and already positioned in Rakhine State to respond to women and girls affected by post-October 2016 violence in northern Rakhine State. Once the batch of 6,000 kits were received and transported to Rakhine State, 700 were sent for distribution in northern Rakhine through the other project. Both distributions reached full targets and all kits were distributed. However, the NCE and CERF interim reports also failed to account for the fact that stocks had been swapped to respond to immediate needs, and while those reports indicated that none of the 6,000 had been distributed at the time they were written, they did not consider that in fact 700 kits had already been distributed to cyclone-affected populations.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	2,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	2,000	4,000	6,000
Reached	2,126	3,629	5,755	48	447	495	2,174	4,076	6,250

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		-
IDPs	800	1,626
Host population		-
Affected people (none of the above)	5,200	4,624
Total (same as in 9a)	6,000	6,250

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

The number exceeds the target because UNFPA also distributed some kits from a separate funding source, as explained in section 12.

Additionally, the number of displaced people is higher than envisioned as access challenges largely determined which populations received kits; additionally, UNFPA focused on distributing kits in Nget Chaung (2) sites in late March. There were some challenges in the distribution at Nget Chaung (2) which was coordinated with LWF. Despite agreement on distribution criteria, in some cases, men and boys came forward to collect the kits on behalf of their households due to cultural restrictions on the movement of women and girls. This was also reported to be the case for 5 of the kits distributed by IOM which were collected by men and boys. It should also be indicated that in a few cases, distribution reports did not provide age disaggregation and for one partner, DSW

	Sittwe, the disaggregation between IDPs and other was not reported. In those cases, an average based on previous distributions was applied for age (37% under 18 and 63% over 18) and an estimate based on knowledge of DSW's work (40% for displaced people) was used.
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5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Ensuring women and girls' health, safety and wellbeing through the provision of 6,000 dignity kits across central and northern Rakhine
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Output 1	Women and girls have access to menstrual hygiene materials to support their health, dignity and wellbeing			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Dignity kits procured	6,000	6,000	Delivery report
Indicator 1.2	Dignity kits distributed to women and girls in affected communities	6,000	5,755	Distribution reports from partners
Indicator 1.3	Post Distribution Monitoring report	1	1	Report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As explained in the section above, 495 kits were directly distributed to men and boys who came forth to collect kits on behalf of eligible female family members due to cultural restrictions on movement of women and girls to collect the kits. 300 kits were distributed with a different funding source; 50 kits remained pre-positioned with UNFPA's field office in Maungdaw as an emergency stock.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Procurement and transport of dignity kits	UNFPA		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls in affected communities	UNFPA, Department of Social Welfare, CFSI, DRC, IRC, LWF, IOM, Malteser, and MSF		
Activity 1.3	Post Distribution monitoring	UNFPA		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The content of UNFPA's dignity kits is based on feedback from affected populations which is collected by partners who distribute the kits. This feedback is then taken into consideration and the final content of the kit is adjusted accordingly.

B) Project implementation phase:

Where possible, partners distributing kits provided information sessions to inform women and girls about the contents of the kits and to share key messages on menstrual hygiene management, sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence. This also provide an opportunity for the partners to receive questions and feedback from the community members.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNFPA collected distribution reports from partners. These reports have been analysed in place of one consolidated post-monitoring report given that some of the distribution took place quite late in the project cycle due to continued challenges related to accessing communities. UNFPA received feedback on kits contents from partners and that feedback has already been applied to UNFPA's procurement of dignity kits for distribution in the second half of 2018 with funding from other sources. Distribution strategies and agreements, particularly in some camps and villages, will be revisited to see if

alternative means can be found to ensure that women and girls directly receive kits instead of male family members receiving them on their behalf.

7. Cash-Based Programming

1. Did this project include cash-based programming (all programmes where cash or vouchers are provided)?	No
2. Please indicate the estimated total value of cash that was transferred to beneficiaries (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated implementation costs)	US\$ 0
3. Please provide an indicative estimate of the percentage of the total budget in support to the implementation of cash-based component (if cash-based programming was the sole intervention in the CERF project, this will be 100%)	0 %
<p>4. Please specify below the modality of cash transfer to beneficiaries. (if this project contains two modalities of cash-based programming please copy paste questions a, b and c below):</p> <p>g) Objective (<i>was the transfer designed to achieve (i) sector specific objectives, or (ii) to support overall basic needs?</i>) Choose an item.</p> <p>h) Conditionality (<i>were cash recipients required to undertake certain activities to receive assistance, e.g. emergency employment?</i>) Choose an item.</p> <p>i) Restrictions (<i>was the transfer restricted to specific vendors or to access pre-determined goods/services like agricultural inputs?</i>) Choose an item.</p>	

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

<p>Procurement and distribution of dignity kits with CERF funds was part of UNFPA's broader engagement in conflict-affected States, including Rakhine State, under the programmatic framework of the Women and Girls First programme. The programme was designed to work across the humanitarian-development nexus and ensure rapid response to natural and man-made emergencies in these States through pre-positioning and distribution of supplies (including dignity kits and emergency reproductive health kits) and deployment of rapid response teams while also working to support multi-sectoral GBV response services, women and girls centres, and provide continued capacity building on GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights to partners and influence health systems strengthening and policy changes. A mid-term evaluation of the Women and Girls First programme is currently underway and expected to be finalized by September 2018.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.4. Project Report: 17-RR-HCR-020-UNHCR

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and NFIs	4. Project code (CERF):	17-RR-HCR-020
5. Project title:	NFI and shelter support for persons and communities affected by Cyclone Mora in Rakhine State		
6.a Original Start date:	05.06.2017	6.b Original End date	04.12.2017
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	-
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,300,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,300,001
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,300,001
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF grant, UNHCR and its partners provided non-food items (NFI) assistance to 3,014 cyclone-affected families in northern and central Rakhine State. The project assisted a total of 18,084 people. The overall beneficiary target exceeded the original proposal of 3,000 households, with a further 14 families supported through this intervention due to cost advantages gained through local sourcing and procurement of NFI kit items, along with reduced cost per unit based on economies of scale.</p> <p>Furthermore, NFIs critically reached internally displaced, and other affected people including stateless Rohingya population, while also supporting affected communities including Rakhine, Mro, Dynet and Htet, in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw and Sittwe Townships as planned. With the help of CERF funds, the delivery of NFIs during the initial cyclone Mora response from early June, allowed UNHCR to demonstrate effective emergency response capacity to crisis affected communities. Identification and distribution took place in an inclusive manner and targeting those most vulnerable such as female headed households, households headed by persons living with disability, older headed households as well as families with large numbers of children.</p> <p>However, UNHCR was unable to implement second component of the original project, namely cash based assistance for shelter, as the authorization of the Government of Myanmar at Rakhine State level was not granted for this activity.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments

The allocation approved by CERF included two components: (i) distribution of non-food items to cyclone-affected families in northern and central Rakhine and (ii) cash support to cyclone-affected families in northern Rakhine to repair their shelters. While the first component (NFIs) was implemented as planned in the project proposal, and the target was achieved (3,014 households reached against 3,000 targeted), the second component (cash for shelter) could not be implemented as planned.

Despite UNHCR receiving the approval of the central Government for the intended cash for shelter intervention, including by the Minister of Social Welfare to both the High Commissioner, Filippo Grandi, while on mission in country, as well as to UNHCR's Representative to Myanmar, authorisation was not granted at the State level in Rakhine. UNHCR advocacy to commence the project in northern Rakhine townships were continuous, with multiple follow-ups with the District Commissioner at Maungdaw level, the Union Minister for Social Welfare at Nay Pyi Taw level, representatives from the Relief and Resettlement Department and Rakhine State government officials in Sittwe, including the State Secretary. UNHCR also escalated the issue at an early stage of discussions, and engaged the RC/HC, the Deputy HC and the RCO to enable the actualization of the cash for shelter intervention.

The situation in northern Rakhine state dramatically deteriorated on 25 August 2017, when violence erupted in the three townships of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung, resulting in the displacement of more than 700,000 people to neighbouring Bangladesh. Irrespective of the humanitarian situation in northern Rakhine State, UNHCR was forced to temporarily suspend its field activities, owing to the absence of authorization from the Government of Myanmar. In the central part of Rakhine State, both the UN and INGOs also faced access constraints, with new travel authorization procedures put in place by the Government of Myanmar, disrupting the delivery of services in both camp and village settings.

During this time, and following on, the UN continued advocating for the protection of all civilians in Rakhine State and for safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to all people in need. Despite the sustained collective efforts of UNHCR along with the RC/HC and the UN Senior Advisor for Rakhine State to secure state level approvals, due to enduring access restrictions and a lack of authorization from the Government to implement, the cash for shelter component of the CERF-funded project could not be completed.

Subsequently, UNHCR explored various options for re-programming in Rakhine State based on the dramatic change in the operational context, namely the mass exodus to Bangladesh of the very population targeted by the cash for shelter project during the CERF implementation period. The August 2017 events, which led to the fastest-growing refugee emergency in the world today, essentially displaced the intended recipients of the shelter intervention. Considering the scale of needs in Rakhine State, UNHCR efforts to re-programme the funds included a request for a no-cost extension from the CERF Secretariat, to address the most urgent shelter needs of the affected population as soon as the situation and access situation improved. As the request was not supported by the CERF Secretariat due the different character of the targeted population, UNHCR withdrew its re-programming request. The remaining funds, US\$ 631,118 will be returned to CERF.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	3,792	3,948	7,740	3,078	7,182	10,260	6,870	11,130	18,000
Reached	3,810	3,966	7,776	3,092	7,216	10,308	6,902	11,182	18,084

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category		
Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		-
IDPs	4,800	4,883
Host population		-
Affected people (none of the above)	13,200	13,201
Total (same as in 9a)	18,000	18,084
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	UNHCR succeeded in supporting an additional 14 families, or 84 people, with NFI assistance thanks to local procurement and benefits associated with purchasing economies of scale.	

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Provide critical emergency assistance to meet the immediate and life-saving NFI and shelter needs of population affected by Cyclone Mora

Output 1	3,000 affected households receive core relief Non-Food-Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of households receiving relief NFI kits.	3,000 households or 18,000 individuals	3,014 households or 18,084	UNHCR monitoring
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		UNHCR could expand the NFI distribution to a further 14 households in Rakhine State due to savings delivered through local procurement.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Identify affected households who have not received emergency assistance	UNHCR		
Activity 1.2	Purchase, transport, and distribute relief NFI kits	UNHCR		
Activity 1.3	Conduct regular monitoring and the post distribution monitoring of NFI support provided	UNHCR		

Output 2	2,200 affected households receive cash support to repair their destroyed shelters			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of households receiving cash grants for construction materials for shelter	2,200 households or 13,200 individuals	0	UNHCR
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		In the absence of official approval at Rakhine State level, UNHCR was unable to implement the cash-based assistance for shelter. Collective advocacy efforts, by both UNHCR and the RC/HC and RCO, including sustained advocacy with the District Commissioner at Maungdaw level, the Union Minister for Social Welfare at Nay Pyi Taw level, representatives from the Relief and Resettlement Department and Rakhine State government officials in Sittwe, including the State Secretary, were initiated from the onset without positive results.		

		UNHCR also explored various options for re-programming in Rakhine State based on the dramatic change in the operational context, including a request for a no-cost extension submitted to the CERF Secretariat, to address shelter needs of the affected population as soon as the situation and access situation normalised. As the request was eventually rejected due to the different targeted population, UNHCR withdrew its re-programming request.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Communicate with beneficiary and engage with community on objectives, eligibility criteria, conditionality of cash grants, complaints mechanisms, etc.	Not implemented
Activity 2.2	Identify beneficiary, prioritize persons with special needs and other protection considerations and beneficiary selection	Not implemented
Activity 2.3	Distribute the first trench of cash grant (70%)	Not implemented
Activity 2.4	Conduct the verification monitoring of reconstruction of the individual houses	Not implemented
Activity 2.5	Distribute the second trench of cash grant (30%)	Not implemented
Activity 2.6	Conduct the post distribution monitoring	Not implemented

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

UNHCR has extensive experience providing emergency assistance to internally displaced people, stateless persons and affected communities in Myanmar. Notably, UNHCR has been present in Rakhine State since 1994 and the Agency's large operational footprint, including a sub-office in Sittwe, and field offices in Maungdaw and Buthidaung, has enabled regular field missions and assessments to inform its response. During these missions, coupled with protection monitoring, UNHCR learned that a combination of in-kind assistance and cash grants is the most appropriate response to ensure safe and dignified shelter and provision of household essentials. Regular protection monitoring and a rapid assessment following the cyclone Mora, also contributed to UNHCR's identification of vulnerable cases.

B) Project implementation phase:

Monitoring by UNHCR staff at Yangon and Rakhine State level took place consistently throughout the project from a programmatic perspective, but also through feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of UNHCR's CERF project. The extensive protection monitoring system in Rakhine State also delivered constant feedback on UNHCR's performance. Communities were informed of assistance, such as allocation, time, and venue, through the well-established community-based protection network which includes village elders, key informants or village administrators, whom also alerted recipients to complaint mechanisms in place.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNHCR, through its existing monitoring and reporting framework, ensured systematic and consistent data collection. UNHCR teams ensured continuous site visits, meetings with community representatives and beneficiaries, review of progress against indicators and work plans. This ensured that resources were well utilized with challenges identified and addressed or mitigated during implementation. To measure progress of NFI distribution activities, UNHCR's indicator tracking table and monitoring checklists were updated on a monthly basis. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) however was impacted by the severe access restrictions put in place in August 2017. Therefore, no PDM exercise was carried out on the specific CERF grant. Nonetheless, through formal and informal project monitoring, the NFI distribution funded by CERF

addressed cross-cutting protection and in-kind needs of those at heightened risk.

7. Cash-Based Programming

1. Did this project include cash-based programming (all programmes where cash or vouchers are provided)?	Yes, the CERF project has a cash-based component
2. Please indicate the estimated total value of cash that was transferred to beneficiaries (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated implementation costs)	US\$ 0
3. Please provide an indicative estimate of the percentage of the total budget in support to the implementation of cash-based component (if cash-based programming was the sole intervention in the CERF project, this will be 100%)	0 %
<p>4. Please specify below the modality of cash transfer to beneficiaries. (if this project contains two modalities of cash-based programming please copy paste questions a, b and c below):</p> <p>j) Objective (<i>was the transfer designed to achieve (i) sector specific objectives, or (ii) to support overall basic needs?</i>) Choose an item.</p> <p>k) Conditionality (<i>were cash recipients required to undertake certain activities to receive assistance, e.g. emergency employment?</i>) Choose an item.</p> <p>l) Restrictions (<i>was the transfer restricted to specific vendors or to access pre-determined goods/services like agricultural inputs?</i>) Choose an item.</p>	

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

<p>UNHCR conducted regular monitoring visits during and after the implementation of the NFI distribution. This aimed to ensure that activities in progress were meeting the objectives as outlined in the CERF submission, and helped adjust the implementation when needed, to maximize the outcome of the project. In terms of evaluation, UNHCR follows the overall policy framework set by its Evaluation Service based in HQ. Centralised or de-centralised evaluations are organized as and when required to assess systematically and impartially the level of achievement and impact of a programme, strategy or policy. No stand-alone evaluation was conducted for this project.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-CEF-070	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$75,000
17-RR-CEF-070	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$12,867

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

17-RR-CEF-069-UNICEF

Safe learning classrooms in cyclone-affected school in Auk Lar village

After cyclone Mora hit the Rakhine State in May 2017, many government schools in central and northern Rakhine were affected.

Basic education school in Auk Lar village, in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State, was one of the schools affected by the cyclone. Students found it difficult to sit in their classrooms because of the rain and heat resulting from the damages in school roofing sheets. Students suffered from insecure learning classrooms and insufficient teaching learning materials.

With the support of CERF funding, UNICEF provided 193 corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, 130 essential learning package (ELP) kits, 2 school-in-a-cartoon kits and 1 recreation kit to Auk Lar School. The school is located in a Mro ethnic village, 90 minutes away from Kyauktaw (one hour by car and 30 minutes by boat), and there are 16 teachers (14 female). School building were renovated with CGI sheets, with participation and contribution of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and community members. All 130 primary children (62 girls) received ELP. There are 140 households and most are farmers, upland grower and casual labours in Auk Lar village.

Students are now attending their classes in safe learning classrooms with adequate teaching learning materials in 2018-19 academic



Children at the basic education school in Auk Lar village, Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar

year.

Community taps wash away women's water burdens in Rakhine's Kyein Ni Pyin camp

In 2012 inter-communal and inter-religious conflict between majority Buddhist and minority Muslim communities forced some 129,000 people from Muslim communities to flee their homes in Rakhine State, Myanmar. In some cases, entire villages were relocated to congested camps for internally displaced people (IDPs). Su Li Pha Ran, located in Pauktaw Township, is one of them.

Five years on, its more than 5,936 inhabitants are still sheltering in Kyein Ni Pyin camp. Isolated from other camps and villages in Rakhine, Kyein Ni Pyin is particularly hard to reach and far from markets. Health and education services are scarce and only provided by international aid agencies.

Every May, when the dry season descended, hardship for women in the camp peaked dramatically. With most ponds surrounding the camp drying up, the women were forced to walk for over 30 minutes to reach the nearest pond where water could still be found. Even at these watering holes, levels were low. So, when they filled their zinc gorra jugs, the water was often mixed with mud and sand. As they could only carry enough water for one person per trip, collecting enough water for their family meant several trips per day in the oppressive heat.

"During my last visit in Kyein Ni Pyin Camp in May, I found nearly all water ponds were dry," said Rakhine's UNICEF WASH Specialist, Basilius Kris Cahyanto. To save water, time and energy, many of the women and children stopped bathing. "Their skin became red and itchy, and without enough water, they were unable use the soap they received as part of the monthly hygiene kit distributions."



©UNICEF Myanmar 2017 / Kris Cahyanto
Women and children fetch water at one of the tap stands in Kyein Ni Pyin IDP camp in Rakhine, Myanmar

In February 2017—prior to cyclone Mora—UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council constructed two water tap stands at the heart of the camp. These simple yet life-changing taps now provide clean water for the camp's population. Following the cyclone and the resumption of access to the IDP camp in central Rakhine after August 2017, UNICEF and DRC rehabilitated over hundreds of latrines, and desludging facility. Hygiene Kits consist of bathing soap and laundry soaps, as well as menstrual hygiene kits are distributed in regular basis. The CERF Rapid Response funding allowed UNICEF to provide a full complement of WASH services in the camp.

Four times a day a team of camp-based water supply workers pump water out from an enlarged, rehabilitated pond into chlorination tanks. They treat the water before pumping it down to the tap stands. Now, even though the pond depletes in May, the water supply team refills it by pumping in water from ponds that are further away.



©UNICEF Myanmar 2017 / Myo Thama
Women and children carry their gorra jugs filled with water back to their makeshift shelters in Kyein Ni pyin IDP camp, Rakhine, Myanmar

Women from Su Li Pha Ran village are now able to fetch water easily from the tap stands only a few minutes-walk from their makeshift shelters. “They no longer have to sacrifice their personal hygiene and safety nor waste hours trudging through sunburnt fields to fetch water in the scorching heat,” explains Cahyanto. “They empty the water from their gorra jugs into large plastic buckets inside their shelters, slap the lids back on the buckets, and head back to the tap stand to collect more.”

Two members from the water supply team monitor each tap stand to ensure that water isn’t wasted. They help women lift their brimming gorra jugs and turn off taps for young children after they have finished filling their buckets. In the early morning, the tap stands are bustling with activity as people fetch water before the mid-morning heat descends.

UNICEF and its government partner Department of Rural Development (DRD) is building three water ponds to harvest more water during the rainy season period and continue to improve water safety in the camp. Across Rakhine’s IDP camps, UNICEF aims to build more water collection, storage, and distribution systems and continue improving the access to clean water for the children and their families.

Published on: <http://unicefmyanmar.blogspot.com/2018/01/wash-in-rakhine-idp-camps.html>

UNFPA dignity kits reach women in Rakhine ahead of 2018 monsoon season

A catching smile spreads across her face as she opens the dignity kit in her simple home. She begins to laugh as she tries out the comb and mirror. Her daughter leans over to touch the bright yellow t-shirt, and to smell its clean newness.

The mother and daughter in Sin Pite village are two of both Muslim and Buddhist women in Myanmar's restive Rakhine State who have received a UNFPA dignity kit in March 2018. As the monsoon season approaches, a humanitarian crisis continues to unfold on both sides of the Bangladesh-Myanmar border, and the needs are great across all communities in central and northern Rakhine State.

The kits distributed were among the last batch of a stock of 6,000 kits procured by UNFPA with funds from the CERF Rapid Response Window following the landfall of Cyclone Mora in June 2017. While UNFPA and partners were able to distribute 700 kits in the weeks following the Cyclone, security and access concerns following the outbreak of violence in August 2017 delayed the rate at which other stocks could be transported and distributed in central and Rakhine State.



A comb and a mirror go a long way towards a sense of dignity for this woman in Sin Pite village in Rakhine State, Myanmar

Alleviating life in some of the worst camp conditions in Rakhine

The world's attention is on the 700,000 people who have fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh. At the same time, several hundred thousand people who identify as Rohingya remain in Myanmar's Rakhine State, where they continue to face restrictions to their movement that severely compromise their rights and obstruct their access to health, livelihoods, protection, education, and other essential services. 130,000 of these people are confined to camps, and among the hardest hit people are those detained in the Pauktaw camps, which have some of the worst conditions of in Rakhine

To alleviate the situation for women and girls in the Muslim Pauktaw camps, and also in the nearby ethnic Rakhine villages, UNFPA together with Lutheran World Federation and International Organization Migration delivered the final 1,254 dignity kits in March ahead of the monsoon rains. A priority was made for female-headed households and for women of reproductive age. In the Kan Site village, the government midwife who joined the UNFPA/IOM mission also gave an education session on sexual and reproductive health and antenatal care.



UNFPA information session about hygiene and health at the Nget Chaung 2 camp, Rakhine State, Myanmar

“We have been brushing our teeth with salt”

Many of the women who received a kit are severely deprived, especially those who live in camps. To help them make the most of the kit contents, UNFPA staff conducted information sessions about hygiene and health, and about how to best use the items in the kits, including sanitary pads, underwear, tooth brushes and tooth paste. There were also discussions about menstruation, its cultural and social aspects, and about ways to avoid feelings of impurity and shame during the menstrual period.

“The sanitary pads and the underwear are essential for me and my two daughters”, said a 46-year-old woman in the Nget Chaung camp 2.”

In the nearby Kan Site village, a 35-year-old mother of three explained that the most important items for her family’s hygiene were the tooth brush and paste: “We have been cleaning our teeth with salt because we cannot afford to buy tooth brushes and tooth paste.”

In the Kan Site village, a 42-year-old woman is looking forward to wearing her new long sleeve t-shirt when she goes fishing with her husband at sea during long days under the scorching sun: “It will help protect my skin against sunburn.”

UNFPA and other aid organizations are operating in Rakhine in a very challenging context, and with severe restrictions to humanitarian access. The Pauktaw dignity kit distribution is one of many UNFPA activities and projects that support the health and security of women and girls from all communities in central and northern Rakhine.

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After-Action Review
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ANY	Ah Nauk Ywe (displacement site)
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BES	Basic Education Schools
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund
CDN	Consortium Of Dutch NGOs
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HARP	Humanitarian and Resilience Programme
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KDK	Kar Donka (displacement site)
KNP	Kyein Ni Pyin (displacement site)
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NFI	Non-Food Items
MHF	Myanmar Humanitarian Fund
MIAG	Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group
MMR	Myanmar
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières
NC	Nget Chaung (displacement site)
NCE	No-cost extension
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RR	Rapid Response
RRD	Relief and Resettlement Department
SDC	Swiss Technical Cooperation Agency
SED	State Education Department
SHD	State Health Department
SI	Solidarities International
TEO	Township Education Officer

TLS	Temporary Learning Spaces
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, hygiene and sanitation