

YEAR: 2018

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
MYANMAR
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD
2018**

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 focused on the Integrated Allocation Strategy in response to the floods in 2018 in Myanmar were conducted by OCHA on 3 May 2019. The exercise was held in Yangon with the CERF funded agencies (FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO; IOM was absent) and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) funded organizations (Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, Malteser International, Mercy Corps and NRC). The meeting was also attended by four implementing partners: the Myanmar Heart Development Organization (MHDO), the Network Activities Group (NAG), People in Need (PIN) and Wold Vision International (WVI). From the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)'s side, only the education sector and UN Women, acting and thematic advisor for gender issues, joined the meeting. The results of the AAR exercise were shared to the funded 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 Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members, as well as all cluster/sector coordinators for their comments on 18 June 2019. 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 funded agencies, members of the HCT and cluster/sector coordinators.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

Following heavy monsoon rains since 9 July 2018 resulting in floods in many states and regions in Myanmar, the Humanitarian Country Team agreed on developing an Integrated Allocation Strategy, using reserve funding from the country-based pooled fund (Myanmar Humanitarian Fund - MHF) and requesting emergency funding through the CERF Rapid Response window. While the MHF supported activities in education in emergencies, some food security interventions and shelter and non-food items sectors with US\$1 million; the CERF was requested to support food emergency intervention in four key areas: food security, WASH, health and protection, for US\$2.96 million. Both interventions were coordinated within the integrated strategy. The CERF Grant reached about 123,000 people among the most vulnerable people in the most affected areas in Bago Region, Kayin State, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region, in the South-East part of Myanmar.

The timely allocation of CERF and MHF funding facilitated the recipient agencies and their partners to immediately support the scale-up of the response, focusing on flood-affected areas and lifesaving activities, as follows:

1. Food Security, including multipurpose cash transfer and emergency agriculture support, from WFP and FAO;
2. Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene response, including the provision of emergency water supply, latrines, and hygiene materials, from UNICEF;
3. Primary health services, including support to mobile clinics and health teams, provision of emergency health kits (IEHK) and cholera kits and other operational support, from WHO; and
4. Protection, with life-saving child and women protection services in communities affected by floods, including life-saving information on prevention on gender-based violence and trafficking, from UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM.

1. OVERVIEW

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	18,820,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	2,959,446
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	995,939
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral) ¹	1,039,168
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	4,994,553

¹ This amount includes: a) US\$125,400 allocated by the WHO Regional Emergency Fund to the WHO Country Office; b) US\$25,010 allocated by Australia (DFAT) to UNFPA on pre-positioned supplies; c) CHF297,116 (US\$299,162) allocated by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), which ECHO contributed approximately 50 per cent to; and d) GBP462,600 (US\$589,596) allocated by the Start Fund to Catholic Relief Service (CRS), HelpAge International, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and World Vision International (WVI). Other bilateral or multilateral funding supporting the response to the floods has not been reported to the OCHA Office in Myanmar nor to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) in Geneva.

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 24/08/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	18-RR-FAO-021	Food Security - Agriculture	849,998
IOM	18-RR-IOM-025	Protection - Protection	71,107
UNFPA	18-RR-FPA-029	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	88,150
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-081	Protection - Child Protection	89,570
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-082	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,217
WFP	18-RR-WFP-048	Food Security – Food Aid	1,199,964
WHO	18-RR-WHO-031	Health - Health	261,440
TOTAL			2,959,446

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	1,339,083
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	283,763
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	785,542
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	551,059
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	1,620,363
TOTAL	2,959,446

* See specific information in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

The CERF Rapid Response application was triggered by the serious aggravation of the humanitarian situation in the South-Eastern part of Myanmar, due to the cumulative rains which caused major floods in several states and regions across the country. Heavy monsoon rains since 9 July 2018 resulted in floods in many states and regions in Myanmar. As of 20 August, at least 32 people had died and more than 167,000 people had been displaced by the floods (accumulative data), according to the Government's Department of Disaster Management. While there were still about 15,000 displaced people in 41 evacuation sites, affected people were progressively returning to their houses or were staying with relatives or host families. The Government led the response, in cooperation with state/regional authorities and with the support of national and international humanitarian organizations. However, the scale of the flooding called for a rapid and decisive scale-up response, focusing on flood-affected areas and life-saving activities.

Based on information provided by the Government and rapid assessments conducted by emergency teams organized by partners operating in the affected areas, six sectors were identified as critical: food security, including food assistance (in-kind

or through cash transfers) and emergency agriculture support; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter and non-food items; education in emergencies; health; and protection.

Regarding the **food security** sector, it was estimated that about 150,000 displaced women, men, girls and boys required immediate food or cash assistance, while approximately 50,000 farming families were affected by the current floods in the different states and needed emergency assistance for restoring their agricultural livelihoods. As of 17 August, the Department of Agriculture, Land Management and Statistics (DALMS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI) estimated that, 1.2 million acres had been flooded countrywide, of which 855,095 acres of agricultural land. Bago Region, Mon State and Kayin State were the worst affected areas with 628,000 acres of crops lost or damaged. Monsoon rice, sesame and sorghum crops were the most affected crops with over 617,000 acres lost or damaged only of paddy. Preliminary estimates for the damages and losses reached up to \$190 million.

As reported by partners, flood-affected people, some of them initially displaced to evacuation sites, needed support to cover their basic needs in the first period after returning home. Considering that the markets in some flood-affected areas were functioning, there was a strong case for the prioritization of cash-based activities to support the local communities and to stimulate the local economy, where and when appropriate. Cash-based programming, such as unconditional cash transfers or cash for work, were essential to support basic needs of the affected population, including food. Emergency support in agriculture activities was also required to complement food security interventions and prevent a worsening of the situation of the most vulnerable affected people.

For **water, sanitation and hygiene** (WASH) issues, specific damage estimates for affected facilities were not available and proportional damage estimates were based upon prior experience of flood events in Myanmar and discussions amongst WASH professionals only. One of the most immediate needs following temporary displacement was related to the **hygiene and access to drinking water and proper sanitation**. Clean-up and removal of debris were required in returning areas in a safe manner. Also, common buildings such as schools needed to be cleaned-up removing stagnant water to prevent the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. Water sources needed also to be cleaned and key sanitation facilities such as latrines needed to be immediately repaired.

In relation with the **health** sector, the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) conducted field visits and internal coordination meetings to collect the information from the field and to discuss the response. The MoHS led the national health cluster meeting on 20 August 2018 in which the officials from flood-affected State and Regional Health Directorates, officials from central level and the health partners discussed and coordinated for the flood response. The WHO facilitated health cluster meetings at Yangon to prioritize the targeted population, activities and geographical areas. The poor conditions in evacuation sites and the damage in basic infrastructure increased the risk of health issues and other epidemic outbreaks including high exposure to malaria, dengue, influenza, as well as measles and leptospirosis, which required strengthening disease surveillance, outbreak response and support through mobile clinics, as needed. In summary, 72 health facilities were affected by the floods with various degrees. There were 32 reported deaths according to the Ministry of Health and Sports as of 20 August 2018. The major cause of deaths was drowning. Affected people were at a high risk of diarrhea, malaria, dengue, respiratory and skin diseases. Key health activities were primary health care, including disease surveillance and response, reproductive, maternal and child health care, continuation of HIV-AIDS and tuberculosis treatment and provision of essential medical supplies. The health sector partners provided emergency health services to at least 28,136 affected people. The MoHS led the health response in collaboration with non-government organizations, UN agencies and Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS).

No specific assessments were conducted looking at **protection** issues, but information shared through different channels showed that, as a result of the disaster, women and girls were particularly vulnerable due to lack of access to food, water and sanitation facilities and dignity elements. Lack of access to female sanitary products greatly impacted women and girl's ability to adequately manage menstruation, which in turn imposed restriction on movement and thus access to essential services and livelihoods and negatively impacted their health and dignity. In particular, protection issues became a serious risk for the affected population, particularly those more vulnerable such as girls and boys, elderly people, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities or people living with HIV/AIDS or suffering from a chronic disease. Specific protection activities with

these groups included awareness sessions on gender-based violence and human trafficking prevention in flood-affected communities.

Finally, people affected by floods partially or totally lost all their assets and had their houses damaged in different levels. Priority was placed on the provision of basic non-food items and support for **shelter** rehabilitation (in kind or cash) and reconstruction (shelter household kits). This included support to **education** facilities, in some cases used as evacuation centres and in other cases also affected by the flooding, which had damaged classrooms, children and teacher school material, sanitation facilities, hand-wash stations and latrines.²

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

This CERF Rapid Response Application was based on the Integrated Allocation Strategy (MHF-CERF), developed as per agreement of the Myanmar HCT on 1 August 2018. This strategy was the result of consultations with stakeholders in July and August 2018 including national and international NGOs, the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, UN agencies, donors, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), the Humanitarian Country Team and the MHF Advisory Board (AB).

The integrated approach to allocating combined funding from MHF and CERF in response to floods was based on the premise that, in an extremely natural disaster-prone emergency setting like Myanmar, flooding would further exacerbate the vulnerability of local communities, increase their risks to emerging humanitarian needs. In planning the response, it was thus important to consider the broader range of pre-existing community vulnerabilities together with the cyclical monsoon season and their implication for additional humanitarian needs, as well as ensuring the centrality of protection throughout and other related concerns. The HCT agreed on some core elements, also imbedded in this CERF application, as follows:

- Focus on the flooding situation, including water-borne related diseases such as AWD/cholera and diarrhoea;
- Centrality of protection, in line with the HRP, across all the humanitarian action;
- Life-saving response, not recovery (maximum duration of projects established up to 6 months);
- Rapid response, enabling the most urgent scale up by August-September 2018, with a maximum of 6-month implementation period;
- Cash-based programming, as priority response modality, where and when appropriate;
- Complementarity of funding mechanisms, ensuring higher impact and the best value-for-money. This aspect was very relevant in the food security component with both sources of funding (MHF-CERF). Proposals for both pooled funds were carefully coordinated under the Food Security Sector to ensure complementarity and avoid any possible duplication.

Looking at the CERF application, the key strategic objective of the request was to address critical unmet needs of flood-affected people across Myanmar, particularly those the most vulnerable people. Considering the 2018 Interim HRP, the support already provided by the Government and community-based organizations, the funding already allocated by donors and the real-time analysis of the humanitarian situation, this CERF Rapid Response Application prioritized urgent life-saving activities for 113,000 people in need, with focus on key humanitarian sectors, particularly food security and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and in a second level, critical humanitarian interventions in health and protection. Four urgent interventions were prioritized under the CERF application:

- Food Security, including multipurpose cash transfer and emergency agriculture support, from WFP and FAO;
- Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene response, including the provision of emergency water supply, latrines, and hygiene materials, from UNICEF;

² Some activities related to food security, shelter and non-food items and education in emergencies, including water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in education facilities, were covered through a MHF reserve allocation of US\$1 million.

- Primary health services, including support to mobile clinics and health teams, provision of emergency health kits (IEHK) and cholera kits and other operational support, from WHO; and
- Protection, with life-saving child and women protection services in communities affected by floods, including life-saving information on prevention on gender-based violence and trafficking, from UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM.

During this process, the complementary use of the limited funds channelled through both CERF and MHF funding was cautiously considering, mainly by:

- Ensuring that the most immediate needs were addressed by funding the top priority activities in the most affected areas;
- Taking into consideration other funding sources and reprogrammed activities;
- Ensuring timely response through an integrated and simultaneous strategic prioritization of MHF and CERF, which would shorten the time required to identify priority activities and areas of implementation;
- Ensuring the greatest value-for-money for limited funds available through decreasing overheads and costs of subcontracting; and
- Ensuring the use of accountability measures available to the two funding mechanisms.

The CERF application prioritized projects aligned to CERF Life-saving Criteria, ensuring the application of minimum humanitarian standards (depending on the local context) and preventing a worsening of the situation and increased vulnerability. The allocation followed the overarching goal of the 2018 Interim HRP for Myanmar to ensure that the lives, dignity, well-being and rights of persons affected by conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies were protected.

In general, the prioritization process was a bit more complex than usual, due to the lack of existing humanitarian coordination structures at field level. Even if the cluster system were temporarily extended by the HC to the floods-affected areas, the capacity of clusters and sectors to compile and analyse information was limited. OCHA extended consultation with existing development partners and local NGO networks in the affected areas, which facilitated the prioritization with evidence-based need analysis, mapping of the existing operational capacity and running programmes, acceptance by the local authorities and actual access to affected population. The complementarity between CERF and MHF allowed to focus on delivering life-saving activities through the CERF Rapid Response Grant, leaving other activities focuses on immediate recovery to be implemented through the MHF Reserve Allocation. Partners indicated the importance of the role played by gender advisers, ensured by UN Women, in revising MHF project proposals and the CERF application.

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated US\$2.96 million to Myanmar from its rapid response window to respond to immediate humanitarian needs related the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the South-Eastern part of Myanmar, due the cumulative rains causing floods since 9 July 2018. The CERF Grant reached about 123,000 people among the most vulnerable people in the most affected areas in Bago Region, Kayin State, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region, in the South-East part of Myanmar. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide critical and timely agricultural inputs to 68,581 people; multi-purpose (food and WASH) cash transfers to 31,945 most food-insecure people; cash assistance for work (rehabilitation and creation of assets) to 22,165 food insecure people; emergency hygiene items and water treatment to 66,486 people; support to 121 flood impacted villages with rehabilitation and clean-up activities; protection services to 12,333 people; key messages on the risks and dangers of human trafficking, gender based violence prevention and response, and child protection to 6,785 people (5,675 females and 1,110 males); 134 community-based dialogue on gender based violence, child vulnerability and human trafficking reaching 3,528 community members (2,375 women; 1,031 males; 98 girls; 24 boys); 1,200 kits (110 child-friendly space (kits and 1,090 case management kits) benefiting 6,590 children (3,290 girls, 3,300 boys); 2,536 dignity kits for 2,036 women and girls; and life-saving primary healthcare services to 24,639 people.

Specifically, through this CERF grant, FAO reached 14,424 households (exceeding the planned 14,000) including 35,034 females and 33,547 males for a total of 68,581 people (slightly less than the estimated number of 70,000 individuals due to a

smaller household size probably due to high outmigration rates). Reached people received critical and timely agricultural inputs required to meet their planting requirements in the coming season. Approximately 10,200 beneficiaries (3,278 females and 6,916 male) received training on good agriculture practices (GAP). In January 2019, the FAO monitoring and evaluation team conducted a post distribution monitoring and crop cutting exercise which demonstrated that the beneficiaries who received green gram and black gram produced an average of 13 baskets (425 kg) per acre with an approximate value of MMK450,000 (US\$295) for green gram and MMK280,000 (US\$183) for black gram. In addition, an assortment of vegetable products provided diverse nutritious food and immediate income earning capacity to the families, through the sale of production excess to immediate requirements.

The CERF funding also allowed WFP and its partners to provide multi-purpose (food and WASH) cash transfers to 31,945 most food-insecure people among the flood-affected population to overcome negative coping mechanisms and helped with the recovery of their livelihood activities. The cash assistance for work (rehabilitation and creation of assets) helped meet the immediate food needs of 22,165 food insecure people (11,713 females and 10,452 males), while strengthening their livelihoods, reducing the risks from natural disasters, and making them and their communities more resilient to shocks. In addition, health and nutrition messaging sessions were delivered to participants as part of the nutrition-sensitive asset creation approach in Rakhine State. Throughout the project cycle, WFP ensured that the projects received appropriate participation from stakeholders at the community level by bringing community members together with WFP's partners in project management committees, with participation of women encouraged.

In addition, through the CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners provided emergency hygiene items and water treatment to 66,486 people. This included 24,000 people affected by the Swar Dam Spillway breach in Bago and 6,000 displaced people living in one camp in Kayin State. The grant also supported 121 flood impacted villages with rehabilitation and clean-up activities after the flooding to restore water supplies and build resilience against future flood events. US\$200,000 initially planned for WASH response was liberated by UNICEF in favour of WFP, which included a WASH component within its multi-purpose cash transfer intervention, supporting 31,945 people as mentioned above. UNICEF commissioned a lesson learned exercise which will be used to strengthen further inter UN collaboration for future delivery of cash assistance in emergencies.

On the other hand, the CERF grant provided protection services to 12,333 people. Among them, 6,785 people (5,675 females and 1,110 males) with received key messages on the risks and dangers of human trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, and child protection in the most affected areas by the flood in Bago, Kayin and Mon.

UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF collaborated to conduct four Emergency Life-saving Capacity Building Training of Trainers (ToT). IOM organized the ToT workshops and UNFPA and UNICEF supported by providing technical inputs and facilitating sessions on GBV and relevant aspects of child protection in emergencies (including family separation), respectively. The ToT engaged 111 participants (56 females and 55 males) in a comprehensive, four-day distributive learning process to build the knowledge and skills required to effectively deliver Community-based Dialogue (CBD) in flood affected communities. The participants were staff, interns/volunteers and peer educators from eleven civil society organizations (CSOs). Those trained have since conducted 134 CBDs on GBV, child vulnerability and human trafficking between November to December 2018 to the flood affected communities in Bago, Mon and Kayin states. The CBDs reached a total of 3,528 community participants (2,375 women; 1,031 males; 98 girls; 24 boys). The IEC materials were distributed at the ToT and the CBDs. Procured by UNFPA, 500 dignity kits were also distributed through three CSOs to CBD's participants, including 478 girls and 22 boys in December 2018.

Within this joint intervention, UNICEF mobilized 1,200 kits, distributed through the Department of Social Welfare (DSW)³: 110 child-friendly space (CFS) kits and 1,090 case management kits for boys and girls of different ages, reaching 6,590 children (3,290 girls, 3,300 boys). To enhance DSW capacities in emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF conducted a 3.5-day workshop with 14 DSW staff from targeted townships. Additionally, based on participative methodology, key prevention messages were finalized, translated and disseminated during the different trainings. This CERF project enabled UNICEF to

³ 770 kits have been distributed, the remaining number is in the final stage of distribution.

strengthen collaboration with DSW as well as their institutional capacities for addressing child protection in the context of emergency preparedness and response (a follow-up training was planned by end of May 2019, in Kayin and Mon states).

UNFPA reached 2,036 women and girls with dignity kits distributed through CSOs in Hpa-an and Hlaingbwe Townships, Kayin State, in close coordination with DSW. UNFPA mobilized its implementing partners active in the area, Marie Stopes International and Community Partners International, to support the CSOs and accompany distribution and lead community-level sessions on GBV prevention and response. UNFPA conducted two orientation sessions for seven CSOs involved directly in distribution along with others active in the area on GBV prevention and response. A total of 68 CSO's participants (59 female and 9 male) benefitted and as a result, were better prepared to support appropriate GBV prevention and response in the context of the displacement.

Finally, the CERF grant allocated for health interventions allowed WHO and the Ministry of Health and Sport (MoHS) to provide life-saving primary healthcare services to 24,639 people in Kayin State, Mon State, Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region between 16 August 2018 and 15 November 2018. The grant also improved the safety of medical staff engaged in the emergency operation with the procurement of 1,000 life jackets. The provision and reinforcement of emergency medical supplies included 30 basic units of inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK), three supplementary kits of IEHK and three central reference modules of cholera kit (one central reference drug module, one central reference renewable supply module and one central reference equipment module).

5. PEOPLE REACHED

The CERF grant to food security, implemented by FAO and WFP, reached a total of 122,691 people (62,996 female and 59,695 males). This figure includes the people receiving agricultural inputs, those receiving multi-purpose cash grants and those people receiving cash assistance for work with the rehabilitation and creation of assets; with no overlapping among the three groups of beneficiaries. The intervention on livelihoods, implemented by FAO, succeeded in reaching 68,581 people (35,034 females and 33,547 males) who received critical and timely agricultural inputs. However, even if in number of households the target was exceeded up to 14,424 (initially 14,000), the overall beneficiaries did not reach the original target of 70,000 people because of a smaller household size probably due to high outmigration rates. Approximately 10,200 beneficiaries (3,278 females and 6,916 male) received training on good agriculture practices (GAP). On the other hand, 31,945 people were reached by WFP and its partners with multi-purpose cash transfers to overcome negative coping mechanisms and helped with the recovery of their livelihood activities. The rehabilitation and creation of assets, done through cash assistance for work, also helped meet the immediate food needs of 22,165 food insecure people (11,713 females and 10,452 males), while strengthening their livelihoods, reducing the risks from natural disasters, and making them and their communities more resilient to shocks.

Regarding the WASH intervention, it reached significantly more people than originally targeted. This was due to rapidly evolving context of flood events leading to increased number of distributions in early days of flood response. UNICEF and its partners reached 66,486 people (initial target was 50,000) with the provision of emergency hygiene items and water treatment.

The CERF funding for protection activities, implemented by UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF, reached 12,333 people. Among them, 6,785 people (5,675 females and 1,110 males) received key messages on the risks and dangers of human trafficking, gender-based violence prevention and response, and child protection. The intervention did not reach the initial target of 18,344.

Finally, the CERF grant allocated for health interventions to WHO reached 24,639 people through life-saving primary healthcare services. The number of people reached was lower than the planned figure (47,522) because affected people returned to their place of origin after short-term displacement in some areas, and the regular Government health services resumed.

For the final calculation of the total people reached through this CERF Rapid Response Grant, it has been taken from the total of people reached through the food security intervention, which is the highest including disaggregation by gender and age.

Regarding the breakdown by category, it has taken into account the highest number reached by the health project for “displaced people” and the highest number reached by the WASH intervention for “host community members”. Both figures have been deducted from the total reached by the food security project to calculate “other affected people”, assuming that beneficiaries from the food security intervention included the three categories.

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR⁴

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	22,738	40,258	62,996	22,277	37,418	59,695	45,015	77,676	122,691
Health - Health	2,655	10,895	13,550	2,174	8,915	11,089	4,829	19,810	24,639
Protection - Protection	3,934	3,980	7,914	3,324	1,095	4,419	7,258	5,075	12,333
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	13,897	20,491	34,388	13,482	18,616	32,098	27,379	39,107	66,486

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING⁵

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	19,296	39,264	58,560	17,957	36,483	54,440	37,253	75,747	113,000
Reached	22,738	40,258	62,996	22,277	37,418	59,695	45,015	77,676	122,691

18-RR-MMR-31712 - TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	15,412	8,131
Host population	45,000	60,486
Affected people (none of the above)	52,588	54,074
Total (same as in table 5)	113,000	122,691

⁴ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

⁵ Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The CERF-MHF funding allowed a timely response, with a quick allocation of funding which demonstrated the added value of the UN System in effectively mobilizing resources for such complex situation. It had a clear impact in the donor community, which demonstrated their support with additional funding to the MHF, for instance. Particularly, the timely allocation allowed FAO to address urgent needs of farmers for agriculture inputs for the winter season and procure agriculture inputs and distribute before the summer planting season.

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

Overall, the timely allocation of CERF funding was critical, as there was no contingency fund to address floods of such scale. The funding was crucial for complementing initial emergency response by the Government and community-based organizations with life-saving activities and immediate recovery intervention in benefit of the most affected people by floods. For example, Due to the period of water stagnation the affected paddy fields could not be recovered, therefore the FAO distribution of inputs permitted to compensate farmers from the losses during the main cropping season. It also contributed to promote diversification of agriculture production from rice to pulses and vegetables and to boost vegetable consumption, increasing dietary diversification. In addition, the beneficiaries received good agriculture practices awareness training to improve agriculture production practices. The CERF grant helped WFP to conduct a rapid situation monitoring in early August 2018 to monitor the food security and livelihood of affected populations and identify actual needs of the affected population. In coordination with the Government's Department of Disaster Management and General Administration Department, a multi-purpose cash transfer was distributed in a timely fashion to food insecure flood-affected populations to avoid negative coping mechanisms during the transition to recovery of their regular livelihood activities.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The recipient agencies/organizations and OCHA confirmed that the Integrated Allocation Strategy (MHF-CERF) 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, even if was a bit difficult for some recipient agencies due to the lack of previous humanitarian interventions in those areas. Considering the evolving context in the floods-affected areas, successful implementation of CERF and MHF required close coordination among the humanitarian community and the Government. Such coordination took place with respect to the prioritization of needs and subsequent implementation of the projects among recipient agencies. Partners positively engaged in assessments, targeting and monitoring with Government departments at state and township levels, including also community leaders and local authorities. At Yangon level, OCHA facilitated the coordination among recipient agencies with the involvement of the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). At operational level, the coordination among recipient agencies and between them and other implementing partners increased the effectiveness of the joint intervention. For instance, the collaborative approach chosen by FAO and WFP to formulate a joint proposal and a partnership for the implementation

of the project allowed for a common understanding of the broader aspects, facilitating appropriate and complementary interventions. The CERF allocation allowed for synergy and more homogenous approach within the food security sector and facilitated alignment of WFP activities related to food assistance and FAO's emergency agriculture support. In addition, the CERF allocation was combined with MHF allocation allowing UN and NGOs to increase coordination of food security assistance. Finally, the introduction of a joint cash intervention between WFP and UNICEF was the first such initiative in the country. Impacts on cost efficiency and effectiveness were observed not only for the humanitarian agencies themselves but also for the beneficiaries. According to WASH monitoring results, almost 90 percent of respondents showed improved sanitation while almost 70 percent indicated improved drinking water.

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The joint allocation of funding (MHF-CERF) had a clear impact in the donor community, which demonstrated their support with additional funding to the MHF and the Myanmar Red Cross Society in complementarity to the Start Network Fund and UN-agency own emergency funding mechanisms, as WHO, which mobilized funds from its Regional Office, for instance. However, no additional or alternative source funds were available for the recipient UN agencies at the time of implementation or at the date of this report. In any case, the project allowed to increase collaboration with the Departments of Agriculture in three different states (FAO) and with relevant government departments in Mon and Kayin States (WFP).

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

The CERF funding demonstrated good flexibility, allowing reprogramming given the evolving context. One project needed a no-cost extension (WFP). 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. For instance, the CERF supported the humanitarian response of the national health system by supporting the humanitarian response of government health staff in flood-affected areas. As mentioned above, despite extension and the damages caused by the floods the timely allocation of CERF funding facilitated the recipient agencies and their partners to immediately make use of the incipient opening of access by the Government and to deliver critical assistance to the most vulnerable flood affected population.

WFP and its cooperating partners were able to coordinate closely with the Department of Disaster Management, the state governments and local authorities (General Administration Department - GAD), and the community for effective emergency response at every stage of the project cycle from needs assessments, targeting, implementation up to post-distribution monitoring. An after-action review workshop was organised with all stakeholders involved and discussed achievements, lessons learnt and general recommendations on emergency preparedness, coordination, logistics, information management and sharing, and implementation for future emergency responses.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
Distribution of agricultural inputs were appreciated by the beneficiaries and were considered critical for restoring agriculture livelihoods within the seasonal calendar.	Nutrition sensitive agricultural interventions and awareness raising should be promoted and included in the CERF Life-Saving Criteria

Multi-purpose cash transfers needs to be done across sectors and agencies, which require adequate time for agencies to prepare joint proposal.	SOPs for multi-purpose cash response among several agencies.
The actual operational response in a flood context require the possibility of complementary immediate intervention for revitalizing some severely damaged facilities, e.g. health centres.	Revise the CERF life-saving criteria to increase flexibility of the rapid response to specific context.
Joint interventions among agencies in key sectors facilitated complementarity and higher impact of the intervention	Allow the submission of multi-agency proposals in key sectors to increase impact and effectiveness

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Joint interventions in the Food Security Sector facilitated complementary cash assistance with agriculture and livelihood support to increase food availability, access and quality all year round should be prioritized	Consider cash assistance during lean seasons to complement capacity building among communities at risk on quality food production all year round	HCT, Food Security Sector
Inter-agency collaboration for CBI delivery was initiated with the CERF fund. Joint CBI (cash for food by WFP and cash for WASH by UNICEF) was the first time for such collaboration between UN agencies in Myanmar. Despite some challenges, the results were positive (e.g. positive feedback from beneficiaries, cost efficiency and improved coordination).	Given the lessons learned from this initiative, humanitarian agencies should develop cash preparedness plans and short concept notes to scale up such a joint multipurpose cash approach through CERF or other funding.	CWG, HTC and UN agencies
The partnership with MoHS allowed quick health response and good humanitarian access in the flood-affected areas.	Continue the partnership with MoHS in future project as relevant.	HCT, WHO
The timely decision of applying an integrated approach facilitated the rapid provision of critical assistance to most vulnerable people.	Continue to apply an integrated allocation approach (CERF-MHF) in future emergency situations	HCT
The prioritization process was a bit more complex than usual, due to the lack of existing humanitarian coordination structures at field level.	Promote actors mapping and awareness sessions with partners outside of the areas covered by the HRP	ICCG
The involvement of ICCG and thematic advisers (gender, cash) in the development of the integrated allocation strategy and in the revision of project proposals increase the quality of the response	Engage with ICCG and thematic advisers since the beginning of the requests/allocation process	OCHA, UN agencies
Partners requested a consolidated picture of the approved CERF-MHF projects, indicating	Enhance information management to support the integrated response CERF-MHF	OCHA

the key activities and the specific location of coverage		
The CERF interim update helped to pool together key factors and facilitate any reprogramming/modification of the projects.	Enhance the interim update, with mid-term coordination meeting with all the funded partners, sub-implementing partners and ICCG	OCHA, ICCG
Initial challenges on the implementation, mostly related to the selection of locations and beneficiaries, were solved with increased liaison and coordination with authorities. However, hard-to-reach areas affected by conflict were excluded.	Increase advocacy with authorities on humanitarian principles and access to affected population	HCT, OCHA
The provision of unconditional multi-purposed cash grants was, in some cases, not harmonized and achieved affected population very late.	Enhance the coordination role of the Cash Working Group (CWG) during the implementation of CERF response	CWG
Cash-for-work activities were not appropriated in some locations, where emergency community committees had quickly organized themselves to respond.	Enhance the coordination role of the Cash Working Group (CWG) during the implementation of CERF response	CWG
Joint monitoring was welcome by HCT, donors and partners. However, planning and timing need to be improved	Promote a joint monitoring exercise CERF-MHF by mid-term of the implementation cycle, with a realistic itinerary for field visits	OCHA, ICCG
Despite the good coordination with the authorities and cooperating partners, time was required to conduct feasibility assessments and mobilizing the communities for the selection of the projects	Strengthen partners capacity in responding to humanitarian assistance	ICCG, UN Agencies
Multi-purpose cash transfers needs to be done across sectors and agencies, which require adequate time for agencies to prepare joint proposal.	Set up preparedness to facilitate multi-purpose cash response: feasibility and market assessments, standby partners for financial service providers or banking service for quick and safe delivery of cash.	CWG

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 18-RR-FAO-021,18-RR-WFP-048 - FAO, WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	FAO WFP	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Agriculture	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-FAO-021 18-RR-WFP-048
5. Project title:	Emergency Food and WASH Unrestricted Cash Assistance and Immediate Agriculture Livelihood Assistance to Flood Affected People in Bago Region, Kayin State, and Mon State in Myanmar		
6.a Original Start date:	20/08/2018 (FAO) 20/08/2018 (WFP)	6.b Original End date	19/02/2019 (FAO) 19/02/2019 (WFP)
6.c No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	19.04.19 (WFP)
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 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,200,000 FAO: US\$ 3,000,000 WFP: US\$ 3,200,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,049,962 FAO: US\$ 849,998 (CERF) WFP: US\$ 1,199,964 (CERF)
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,049,962
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 1,332,950
	▪ <i>Government Partners</i>		US\$ 9,181
	▪ <i>International NGOs</i>		US\$ 785,542
	▪ <i>National NGOs</i>		US\$ 538,228
	▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i>		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, FAO reached 14,424 households (exceeding the planned 14,000) including 35,034 females and 33,547 males for a total of 68,581 people (slightly less than the estimated number of 70,000 individuals due to a smaller household size probably due to high outmigration rates). Reached people received critical and timely agricultural inputs required to meet their planting requirements in the coming season. More specifically, 9,000 beneficiaries received 17 kg green gram, and 30 kg compound fertilizer (sufficient for 1 acre of land), 1,000 beneficiaries received 17 kg black gram and 30 kg compound fertilizer (sufficient for 1 acre of land)

and 4,424 beneficiaries received 7 types of vegetable seed and 30 kg compound fertilizer (sufficient for 0.25 acre of land). Approximately 10,200 beneficiaries (3,278 females and 6,916 male) received training on good agriculture practices (GAP). The training was organized by the implementing partner PIN with the technical support of the DOA extensionists. Leaflets in local languages were used to share GAPs key messages on vegetable and pulses productions. In January 2019, the FAO monitoring and evaluation team conducted a post distribution monitoring and crop cutting exercise which demonstrated that the beneficiaries who received green gram and black gram produced an average of 13 baskets (425 kg) per acre with an approximate value of MMK450,000 (US\$295) for green gram and MMK280,000 (US\$183) for black gram. In addition, an assortment of vegetable products provided diverse nutritious food and immediate income earning capacity to the families, through the sale of production excess to immediate requirements.

The CERF funding also allowed WFP and its partners to provide multi-purpose (food and WASH) cash transfers to 31,945 most food-insecure people among the flood-affected population to overcome negative coping mechanisms and helped with the recovery of their livelihood activities. The cash assistance for work (rehabilitation and creation of assets) helped meet the immediate food needs of 22,165 food insecure people (11,713 females and 10,452 males), while strengthening their livelihoods, reducing the risks from natural disasters, and making them and their communities more resilient to shocks. The main activities included the rehabilitation, restoration and creation of community and livelihood assets, which were proposed by the affected communities, applying a community-based participatory approach (CBPP), collaborating with cooperating partners and government departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livelihoods and Irrigation (MOALI). The types of projects under this fund include pond renovation/construction, water supply pipeline renovation, irrigation canal construction/renovation, road construction/renovation, and home gardening. In addition, health and nutrition messaging sessions were delivered to participants as part of the nutrition-sensitive asset creation approach. Throughout the project cycle, WFP ensured that the projects received appropriate participation from stakeholders at the community level by bringing community members together with WFP's partners in project management committees, with participation of women encouraged.

3. Changes and Amendments

DoA Kayin requested FAO to provide more vegetable crops to flood affected farmers in Hpa-an township, Kayin State. FAO procured and distributed additional 424 kits of vegetable and increasing the total beneficiary household to 14,424. In addition of the activities foreseen by the project proposal, during the implementation, DOA Kayin requested to conduct school garden and nutrition training activities in selected schools in the project areas.

Within the WFP component, a two-month no-cost extension was processed for the rehabilitation and creation of assets due to the village targeting, which coincided with the harvest season. In order to allow adequate time for cooperating partners to conduct feasibility assessments and to mobilize the communities for the selection of the projects, project implementation was delayed.

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	19,296	39,264	58,560	17,957	36,483	54,440	37,253	75,747	113,000
Reached	22,738	40,258	62,996	22,277	37,418	59,695	45,015	77,676	122,691

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		N/A
IDPs		N/A

Host population	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	113,000	122,691
Total (same as in 4a)	113,000	122,691
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>The CERF funded intervention on livelihoods, implemented by FAO, succeeded in reaching 68,581 people (35,034 females and 33,547 males) who received critical and timely agricultural inputs. However, even if in number of households the target was exceeded up to 14,424 (initially 14,000), the overall beneficiaries did not reach the original target of 70,000 people because of a smaller household size probably due to high outmigration rates.</p> <p>WFP and its cooperating partners reached slightly more beneficiaries than planned due to exchange rate gains between the time of the proposal preparation and implementation.</p>	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provide life-saving food assistance and WASH, immediate livelihoods support and restoration of agricultural production through the provision of agriculture inputs to flood-affected women, men, girls and boys in Bago Region, Mon State and Kayin State.
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Output 1	Livelihoods restored through emergency agriculture inputs support.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of households receiving agricultural inputs disaggregated by boys, girls, women and men.	14,000 households	14,424 households 68,581 individuals	Distribution list data
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The project reached additional 424 households than the targeted beneficiaries.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Identification and selection of villages and beneficiaries	FAO supported by People in Need (PIN)		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of agricultural inputs	FAO		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of agricultural inputs	PIN		
Activity 1.4	Awareness raising on good agricultural practices	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI), Departments of Agriculture (DOA) supported by PIN		
Activity 1.5	Post-distribution monitoring, evaluation and reporting	FAO		

Output 2	14,000 people received immediate livelihoods support through asset creation activities			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of people received cash assistance disaggregated by girls, boys, women and men	14,000	22,165 (11,713 females; 10,452 males)	Cooperating Partners' Monthly Distribution Report
Indicator 2.2	Number of households who reported improved livelihood and WASH conditions	2,240	6,353	Cooperating Partners' Monthly Distribution Report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		WFP and its cooperating partners reached slightly more than planned due to		

		exchange rate gained between proposal and implementation time.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Selection of most vulnerable people affected by flood in need of livelihood support	WFP, GAD, MOALI and WVI, MHDO, NRC
Activity 2.2	Conducting feasibility assessment through community participatory approach	WFP and WVI, MHDO, NRC
Activity 2.3	Implementation of projects by selected vulnerable households	WFP and WVI, MHDO, NRC
Activity 2.4	Distribution of cash based on work output	WVI, MHDO and NRC
Activity 2.5	Post distribution monitoring	WFP, WV, MHDO, NRC, UNICEF

Output 3	Multi-purpose cash transfers (US\$425,080) distributed to selected 5,800 households / 29,000 people for one-month meant for food and WASH assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people received cash assistance for food disaggregated by girls, boys, women and men	29,000	31,945 people	Cooperating Partners' Monthly Distribution Report
Indicator 3.2	Number of households received cash assistance for WASH disaggregated by girls, boys, women and men	5,800	6,353 households	Cooperating Partners' Monthly Distribution Report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		WFP and its cooperating partners reached slightly more beneficiaries than planned due to exchange rate gains between the time of proposal preparation and implementation.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Selection of most affected townships and villages	WFP, WVI and MHDO		
Activity 3.2	Selection of most vulnerable households affected by flood	WFP, WVI and MHDO		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of cash assistance to selected households	WFP, WVI and MHDO		
Activity 3.4	Post distribution monitoring with UNICEF consultant (included in UNICEF proposal)	WFP, WVI MHDO and UNICEF		

6. Accountability to Affected People
<p><u>A) Project design and planning phase:</u> Based on the findings of FAO's Rapid Flood Assessment conducted together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) and Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSRR) across the 8 most flood-affected townships in Bago Region, Mon State and Kayin State, the village identification for the project was conducted in consultation with state/region and township level Departments of Agriculture (DOA). It was then followed by the beneficiary selection with the support of implementing partner People in Need (PIN) together with township level DOAs and the village committees to directly benefit the most vulnerable beneficiaries (14,424 households) in the project areas. The selection criteria were developed by FAO and PIN in consultation with village communities / representatives was applied in participatory and transparent manner throughout the beneficiary selection process and also the inputs distribution time.</p> <p><u>B) Project implementation phase:</u> Before and during the project implementation stage, the AAP framework was shared with all the implementing partners (PIN and township DOAs) to ensure that AAP mechanisms/channels are adopted by all staff involved in the project implementation. The dedicated hotline with telephone numbers, and electronic mail were established as clearly shown on the leaflet distributed with the input package. WFP has an enhanced consultation mechanism which comprises of a management information system that captures</p>

community- based feedback and complaints, letter boxes and other channels such as hotlines and face to face interactions. Affected populations receive information regularly as part of protection communications work through multiple channels, multiple languages and formats with the face to face channel being the priority. Feedback from communities was collated by focal points through multiple channels and a centralized database is available to track it, analyse it integrating gender and age, and an enhanced consultation mechanism has an individual case management system which further understands the needs of vulnerable and marginalized populations. Improvements were considered to systematically share information. Community views guided the response, through information requests, complaints and concerns received through an enhanced consultation mechanism. These were shared in management meetings and positively impact behaviours promoting operational learning. Information dissemination was conducted in a timely manner as well as to ensure it is accessible to all and to have a multiplier effect. However, there is always room for improvement to strengthen information provision. Preparedness communications was done regularly to also eliminate rumours and strengthen staff capacity and build peaceful co-existence through informing communities about prioritization and timeliness of responses.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

A dedicated AAP feedback mailbox is also set up in an easily accessible and visible locations for the communities in the project areas. The instructions for the effective use of the feedback channels was explained to the communities during the awareness raising sessions. All the feedback channels are being monitored by FAO Yangon and field staff in the project areas for the timely information from beneficiaries on selection of beneficiaries, appropriateness and quality of the inputs distributed. FAO has so far received some queries related to technical aspects of distributed items from the beneficiaries and provided necessary responses by the FAO technical staffs to improve the effective use of inputs. Female participation in the project activities (inputs distribution, awareness raising) has been ensured through the beneficiary criteria targeting female headed households. The beneficiary data are gender desegregated including pregnant or lactating women. Men and women were involved in a participative way and had equally access to the inputs, technical support and AAP framework. From WFP side, adjustments have been necessary to mainstream community perspectives on prioritization of aid, their opinion on programming and improvement on our operations involving their participation. Adjustments have been critical in further strengthening data protection policies and trust building with communities who feared issuing complaints or providing feedback. Analysis of privacy impact assessments have further supported us in consent-based sensitive information management.

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?				
Planned		Actual		
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Unconditional cash transfer	US\$ 425,031	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Cash for work (for asset creation/rehabilitation)	US\$ 311,500	Sector-specific	Conditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional)

The CBI modality was selected based on the results of a post-flood situation monitoring report produced by WFP with the support of its cooperating partners and the Government's Department of Disaster Management (DDM). The report showed that market accessibility was good in all the villages monitored. Overall, market infrastructure was reported damaged in 13 percent of the villages. Despite market functionality being reduced during the floods, all the staple foods usually consumed by the villagers (rice, oil, chickpeas and other pulses, and salt) remained available throughout the floods in all three states. The Yangon Cash Working Group (CWG), chaired by WFP, organized an ad hoc meeting in August 2018 and discussed the feasibility of CBI, the minimum expenditure basket and coverage areas.

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

Post distribution monitoring of all inputs has been undertaken. Post-distribution monitoring in Bago, Mon and Kayin conducted in March 2019 showed that about 75 percent of cash allowance was used to purchase food and hygiene items as well as to repair water and sanitation facilities. The remainder was used to cover health (10.8 per cent), housing (4.3 per cent) and education (3.3 per cent) costs, and debt repayments (2.0 per cent). A lesson learned exercise was conducted to look at WASH as part of a multipurpose cash grant during flood response under the WFP CERF grant (see below). No evaluation is planned for this project due to the limited time frame for implementation, the emergency nature of the situation and the comprehensiveness of the post distribution monitoring activities.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

8.2. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-082 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-082
5. Project title:	Emergency WASH for 2018 flood-affected population in Myanmar		
6.a Original Start date:	01/08/2018	6.b Original End date	31/01/2019
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 399,217 (CERF)
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 399,217
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 91,720
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 91,720

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through the CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners provided emergency hygiene items and water treatment to 66,486 people. This included 24,000 people affected by the Swar Dam Spillway breach in Bago and 6,000 displaced people living in one camp in Kayin State. The grant also supported 121 flood impacted villages with rehabilitation and clean-up activities after the flooding to restore water supplies and build resilience against future flood events. US\$200,000 initially planned for WASH response was liberated by UNICEF in favour of WFP, which included a WASH component within its multi-purpose cash transfer intervention, supporting 31,945 people as mentioned above. UNICEF commissioned a lesson learned exercise which will be used to strengthen further inter UN collaboration for future delivery of cash assistance in emergencies.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
<p>The project had no major changes or amendments. Target indicator 2.1 for villages sanitation interventions was 200 not 5,200 as indicated in the originally approved submission. This typo error, was flagged and shared with CERF on 11 September 2018 and approved.</p> <p>Greater focus under outputs 1 and 2 was put into rehabilitation of community water facilities with CERF funding rather than sanitation as reported in the interim report. This was associated with end of Government fiscal year leading to reallocation of government funds to cover some emergency activities and a delay before UNICEF funds could be transferred to the Department of Rural Development (DRD). Most activities at the household level were linked closely to emergency distributions at the outset of the response with subsequent hygiene promotion being incorporated with the joint WFP multi-purposed cash transfer initiative.</p> <p>The multipurpose cash grant lessons learned consultancy was delayed as a result of delays in distribution and post-distribution</p>

monitoring to ensure learning could be gathered effectively. Final contract was closed in May 2019.

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	10,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	20,000	30,000	50,000
Reached	13,897	20,491	34,388	13,482	18,616	32,098	27,379	39,107	66,486

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	N/A	N/A
IDPs	5,000	6,000
Host population	45,000	60,486
Affected people (none of the above)	N/A	N/A
Total (same as in 4a)	50,000	66,486

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 project reached significantly more people than originally targeted. This was due to rapidly evolving context of flood events leading to increased number of distributions in early days of flood response

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provision of emergency water supply, latrines, and hygiene materials to 50,000 flood victims within 4 months
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Output 1	People have equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic use	50,000 people (female: 25,000; male: 25,000)	66,486 (female: 34,388; male: 32,098)	DRD report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The project reached significantly more people than originally targeted. This was due to rapidly evolving context of flood events leading to increased number of distributions in early days of flood response		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provision of water purification tablets and storage facilities	Department for Rural Development (DRD) in close coordination with other departments within township response committees, notably Department of Public Health (DPH)		
Activity 1.2	Water source cleaning and rehabilitation for communities	DRD in close coordination with other departments within township response committees, notably DPH		

Output 2	People have equitable access to safe sanitation and live in a non-contaminated environment			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of communities supported to implement clean-up programmes	200 villages	121 villages	DRD report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Other villages were covered with internal government funding. Priority was placed on water supply as per explanation above and within interim CERF report. Sanitation support reached primarily through MPG allocations through separate WFP grant.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Community based environment clean up support	DRD		
Activity 2.2	MPG Post Distribution Monitoring Consultancy	UNICEF		

Output 3	People receive essential hygiene items and flood relevant hygiene promotion messages			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people who receive hygiene kits	50,000	54,486	DRD report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Based upon estimated population reached according to distribution report		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Emergency Hygiene Message dissemination through multiple channels	WFP, UNICEF, Government partners		
Activity 3.2	Distribution of hygiene kits to flood affected communities	Township emergency committees		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

Project was designed in consultation with the WASH Cluster/Sector, UNICEF partners, local WASH actors and government counterparts based upon available information at time of flooding coming through displacement sites and multiple assessment reports. WASH Cluster provided additional support in consolidation of disparate data sources to highlight critical needs and affected populations including assessments, 3W mapping, development of contact lists, joint meetings and technical guidance and support to stakeholders responding to WASH needs. Limited access to markets during floods meant that UNICEF chose a supply focused first stage of intervention leaving scope for more consultation during later stages of implementation. It was agreed that UNICEF would liberate \$200,000 for the planned CERF funding envelope for WASH to WFP, to give more choice and flexibility to populations to deal with WASH impacts of floods and for an integrated response. Only technical support and post distribution monitoring was covered under this proposal submitted by UNICEF.

B) Project implementation phase:

During implementation field visits were conducted by UNICEF including WASH Cluster/Sector staff and DRD staff to monitor distributions and discuss with communities about cleaning and upgrading of community managed WASH infrastructures (mostly reservoirs and boreholes). Most feedback was qualitative with some quantitative datasets provided during implementation. Govt monitoring systems require strengthening to provide better evidence on disaggregation of vulnerable and marginalized communities. WASH infrastructure undertaken through DRD used community managed approaches that involved affected communities in determining the type of works done.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Post distribution monitoring for the supply component of UNICEF's work was undertaken by UNICEF staff and DRD and found that overall emergency WASH supplies were appreciated. WFP undertook post distribution monitoring which gave additional information to shape future wash and cash related responses. The lessons learned exercise commissioned by UNICEF included in depth interviews and focus group discussions with affected communities and results will be used to strengthen future collaborations.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

No multi-purpose cash grant (MPG) was implemented under this grant. After discussion between UNICEF, WFP and OCHA, in order to increase effectiveness and coherence in this activity, it was agreed that UNICEF would liberate \$200,000 for the planned CERF funding envelope for WASH to WFP, in order to WFP integrate this portion within a MPG, which included support for food security and WASH. Only technical support and post distribution monitoring was covered under this proposal submitted by UNICEF.

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

A lesson learned exercise was conducted to look at WASH as part of a multipurpose cash grant during flood response under the WFP CERF grant. This joint approach targeted 29,000 people receiving a one-off grant. The transfer value was calculated to cover both food and WASH needs (for a maximum of 30% of the grant amount) but no restriction was imposed on how to spend the grant. UNICEF commissioned this lesson learned exercise to take stock of the project achievements and inform future programming. The methodology used was qualitative. The consultants met evaluation objectives by taking a participatory and utilisation-focused approach, engaging with 20 key stakeholders and 70 beneficiaries from four villages in Kayin region. The alignment of delivery mechanisms was a cost-efficient choice. Going for only one single delivery mechanism reduced the operational costs and saved time. Despite some technical shortcomings, this partnership was a positive step in line with the UN commitment to develop one single cash delivery platform for UN agencies.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

8.3. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-081,18-RR-FPA-029,18-RR-IOM-025 - UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF UNFPA IOM	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	IOM- Protection UNICEF- Child Protection UNFPA- Sexual and/or Gender Based Violence	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-081 18-RR-FPA-029 18-RR-IOM-025
5. Project title:	Ensuring women and children protection needs in support to 2018 Floods		
6.a Original Start date:	11/09/2018 (UNICEF) 10/09/2018 (UNFPA) 12/09/2018 (IOM)	6.b Original End date	10/03/2019 (UNICEF) 09/03/2019 (UNFPA) 11/03/2019 (IOM)
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
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 3)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 550,000.00 <i>UNFPA US\$ 200,000</i> <i>IOM US\$ 100,000</i> <i>UNICEF US\$ 250,000</i>
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 273,837 <i>UNFPA: US\$ 113,160</i> <i>IOM: US\$ 71,107.00</i> <i>UNICEF: US\$ 89,570</i>
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 248,827
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 12,831 US\$ 12,831
▪ <i>Government Partners</i>			
▪ <i>International NGOs</i>			
▪ <i>National NGOs</i>			
▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i>			
2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance			
The CERF funding for protection activities, implemented by UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF, reached 12,333 people. Among them, 6,785 people (5,675 females and 1,110 males) received key messages on the risks and dangers of human trafficking, gender-based violence prevention and response, and child protection.			

UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF collaborated to conduct four Emergency Life-saving Capacity Building Training of Trainers (ToT). IOM organized the ToT workshops and UNFPA and UNICEF supported by providing technical inputs and facilitating sessions on GBV and relevant aspects of child protection in emergencies (including family separation), respectively. The ToT engaged 111 (56 females and 55 males) participants in a comprehensive, four-day distributive learning process to build the knowledge and skills required to effectively deliver Community-based Dialogue (CBD) in flood affected communities. The participants were staff, interns/volunteers and peer educators from eleven civil society organizations (CSOs). Those trained have since conducted 134 CBDs on GBV, child vulnerability and human trafficking between November to December 2018 to the flood affected communities in Bago, Mon and Kayin states. The CBDs reached a total of 3,528 community participants (2,375 women; 1,031 males; 98 girls; 24 boys). The IEC materials were distributed at the ToT and the CBDs. Procured by UNFPA, 500 dignity kits were also distributed through three CSOs to CBD's participants, including 478 girls and 22 boys in December 2018.

Within this joint intervention, UNICEF mobilized 1,200 kits, which were distributed through DSW⁶: 110 child-friendly space (CFS) kits and 1,090 case management kits for boys and girls of different ages, reaching 6,590 children (3,290 girls, 3,300 boys). To enhance DSW capacities in emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF conducted a 3.5-day workshop with 14 DSW staff from targeted townships. Additionally, based on participative methodology, key prevention messages were finalized, translated and disseminated during the different trainings. This CERF project enabled UNICEF to strengthen collaboration with DSW as well as their institutional capacities for addressing child protection in the context of emergency preparedness and response (a follow-up training was planned by end of May 2019, in Kayin and Mon states). A follow-up meeting was done with DSW Director in Kayin in June, to discuss on the way forwards for 2019-2020.

UNFPA reached 2,036 women and girls with dignity kits distributed through CSOs in Hpa-an and Hlaingbwe Townships, Kayin State, in close coordination with DSW. UNFPA mobilized its implementing partners active in the area, Marie Stopes International and Community Partners International, to support the CSOs and accompany distribution and lead community-level sessions on GBV prevention and response. UNFPA conducted two orientation sessions for seven CSOs involved directly in distribution along with others active in the area on GBV prevention and response. A total of 68 CSO's participants (59 female and 9 male) benefitted and as a result, were better prepared to support appropriate GBV prevention and response in the context of the displacement.

3. Changes and Amendments

Upon completion of the four ToT, the trained CSOs committed to conduct 24 more CBD than the originally planned 110 CBD for 2,750 community participants. This was due to CSOs who worked closely in their respective target areas indicating a high need for protection, GBV and CP messages to be shared to the flood affected communities. The CERF fund allocated for CBD was able to support the extra CBD requested to reach the additional 778 community participants.

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	2,432	8,257	10,689	1,400	6,255	7,655	3,832	14,512	18,344
Reached (Child)	3,290	0	3,290	3300	0	3,300	6,590	0	6,590
Reached (Protection)	98	2,431	2,529	24	1086	1,110	122	3,517	3,639
Reached (Sexual and/or Gender Based Violence)	546	1,549	2,095	0	9	9	546	1,558	2,104
Reached (Project total)	3,934	3,980	7,914	3,324	1,095	4,419	7,258	5,075	12,333

⁶ 770 kits have been distributed, the remaining number is in the final stage of distribution.

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category					
Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached) Child Protection	Number of people (Reached) Protection	Number of people (Reached) Sexual and/or Gender Based Violence	Number of people (Reached total)
Refugees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDPs	2,036	N/A	N/A	1,490	1,490
Host population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	16,308	6,590	3,639	614	10,843
Total (same as in 4a)	18,344	6,590	3,639	2,104	12,333
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	For GBV interventions, some of the displaced were no longer displaced at the time of the delivery.				

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Ensuring women and girls safety and wellbeing through the provision of dignity kits

Output 1	Women and Girls have access to basic hygiene materials to support their health, dignity and wellbeing			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of dignity kits distributed to women and girls in the affected communities	2,536	2,536 <i>500 (IOM) 2,036 (UNFPA)</i>	Dignity kits distribution form
Indicator 1.2	Number of CP kits distributed to social and child protection actors	750	1,200 <i>CP Kits: 110 Case Management Kits: 1,090</i>	CP / Case Management kits distribution form, UNICEF supply documents
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		DSW identified further needs to which UNICEF was able to respond by providing additional CP/Case Management kits (1,200 in total).		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Procurement and transport of dignity kits and child protection kits	UNICEF and UNFPA		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls in affected communities	UNFPA (DSW- WON-Kayin and Free and Justice) and IOM (YMCA, YKBWA and MBC)		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of CP kits distributed to social and child protection actors	UNICEF		
Activity 1.4	Post Distribution Monitoring	UNFPA, UNICEF		

Output 2	Vulnerable women, men, boys and girls in the most affected areas by the flood in Bago, Kayin and Mon and have access
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	to key and life-saving information on the risks of gender-based violence, family separation, child protection concerns, human trafficking, exploitation, irregular migration, safe migration, and basic rights of migrants and their vulnerabilities.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of trained community leaders, CSOs, CBOs, NGOs, INGOs, community-based watch groups members on protection and response to Gender Based Violence, Child Protection mechanisms and the risks of trafficking in persons, and on safe migration	110 female and male community leaders, members of CSOs, CBOs, NGO, INGO, CBWGs (50% female and 50% m	179 (115 female and 64 male) from 11 CSOs; including 68 (59 females and 9 males) from 8 CSOs were oriented on GBV by UNFPA	Stats / record / reports review – data collected through ToT
Indicator 2.2	Number of people receiving key messages on the risks and dangers of human trafficking, Gender Based Violence prevention and response and Child Protection	5,000 females and 5,000 males	6,785 (5,675 females, 1110 males)	Stats / record / reports review – data collected through ToT and CBD
Indicator 2.3	Number of people participating in community dialogue sessions and awareness raising sessions organized and facilitated by the trained facilitators	6,555 females and 6,555 males	3,528 (2,473 females, 1,055 males)	Stats / record / reports review – data collected through CBD
Indicator 2.4	Number of services providers who are part of the referral mechanism in the affected areas	15	9 (GSMF, YMCA, YKBWA, KMSS, MSI, CPI a DSW, WON Kayin, Freedom and Justice)	GBV Referral Pathway Hpa-An
Indicator 2.5	Existing pool of social actors trained and able to run psychosocial activities with CP Kits and manage cases of children in the most affected areas in Kayin, Bago and Mon States;	1 per State	15 DSW staff in total in three States/Regions	Training report; follow-up monitoring
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Fewer than planned adult males were reached by awareness raising and community dialogue sessions. This may be due to that more men were working when the awareness-raising and community dialogue sessions were conducted. The male households may have sought work in other locations when their usual livelihood in their villages was affect by the flooding. GBV orientation sessions conducted by UNFPA for CSOs were not included in the original target, but is now indicated under indicator 2.1. Additionally, CSOs such as Mee Eain Shin and Freedom and Justice were focusing on women and girls' groups.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Identification of trainers among the flood recovery stakeholders (local government counterparts including Community Based Watch Groups, UN, NGOs, INGOs, CSOs, CBOs, community leaders) in the most affected areas in Kayin, Bago and Mon States;	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Adapt and translate information, education and communication materials on Gender Based Violence prevention and response, Child Protection concerns and the risks and danger of human trafficking;	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF		
Activity 2.3	Conduct awareness raising sessions and/or community-based dialogues in respective geographic areas of intervention;	CSOs identified from activity 2.1: WON-Kayin and Free and Justice		

Activity 2.4	Coordination with stakeholders on the referral mechanism for child survivors, GBV survivors and vulnerable migrants and identified Victims of Trafficking.	UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA
Activity 2.5	Identification and training of a pool of social worker on Child protection in emergency (including on psychosocial and case management support)	UNICEF, DSW

6. Accountability to Affected People
<p><u>A) Project design and planning phase:</u> The flood affected communities were identified by using reports from the Department of Disaster Management and UN agencies made onsite visits in the immediate aftermath, particularly in Kayin State. Government authorities, CSOs, local community leaders and camp management members were also consulted to identify the needs of population. The content of the ToT was adapted to the risk and danger of GBV, child vulnerabilities and human trafficking in the aftermath of flooding in Bago, Kayin and Mon states. The content of the dignity kits for women and girls has been adapted following successive rounds of post-distribution monitoring from previous emergencies.</p> <p><u>B) Project implementation phase:</u> The CSOs were trained in ToT to carry out a quick assessment through the village authorities/leaders. This enabled the trained CSOs to adapt the right messages for the targeted community groups during the CBD. The training with DSW targeted frontline responders from affected areas who are in direct contact with affected population and thus highly sensitive to needs, inclusion, and taking their feedback seriously. UNFPA also ensured that CSOs were well equipped when it came to GBV prevention and response to strengthen their capacity to respond to cases and support survivors, in close collaboration with service delivery partners included on the local GBV referral pathways.</p> <p><u>C) Project monitoring and evaluation:</u> The CBD feedback log (a form) was developed for the CSOs to collect data while they were conducting the CBD. Observation and feedbacks from both community participants and CSOs were recorded for further evaluation. It was also used as a means for CSOs to reflect and to improve their CBD. IOM project staff was also present at CBD to support, monitor and evaluate the CBD. UNFPA staff were physically present during distribution and conducted post distribution monitoring visits. DSW, Local administration and youth volunteers were also involved during distribution of dignity kits.</p>

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?				
Planned		Actual		
No		No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
<i>Supplementary information (optional)</i>				

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

IOM did not envisage conducting an evaluation. It is not possible to quantify the exact extent that activities made any significant contribution to perceptions or knowledge, it is difficult in capturing impacts in such short emergency response project. UNICEF did not plan for a final evaluation of the project. However, an internal training report of the CPIE training for DSW staff has been developed. It serves as the basis for further preparedness programming in cooperation with DSW. The main recommendations focused on including DDM in emergency response, strengthening in particular the capacity of frontline responders, and increasing efforts in disaster preparedness. UNFPA only carried out post-distribution monitoring activities.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

8.4. Project Report 18-RR-WHO-031 - WHO

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	WHO	2. Country:	Myanmar
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health - Health	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WHO-031
5. Project title:	Emergency health assistance to flood-affected population in Myanmar		
6.a Original Start date:	16/08/2018	6.b Original End date	15/02/2019
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
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 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 386,840
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 386,840
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 261,440
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 182,862
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 182,862

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
CERF grant allocated for health interventions allowed WHO and the Ministry of Health and Sport (MoHS) to provide life-saving primary healthcare services to 24,639 people in Kayin State, Mon State, Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region between 16 August 2018 and 15 November 2018. The grant also improved the safety of medical staff engaged in the emergency operation with the procurement of 1,000 life jackets. The provision and reinforcement of emergency medical supplies included 30 basic units of inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK), 3 supplementary kits of IEHK, 3 central reference modules of cholera kit (one central reference drug module, one central reference renewable supply module and one central reference equipment module).

3. Changes and Amendments
The project was implemented as mentioned in the original proposal. There were no changes and no amendments.

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	5,227	20,910	26,137	4,277	17,108	21,385	9,504	38,018	47,522
Reached	2,655	10,895	13,550	2,174	8,915	11,089	4,829	19,810	24,639

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	N/A	N/A
IDPs	15,412	8,131
Host population	N/A	N/A
Affected people (none of the above)	32,110	16,508
Total (same as in 4a)	47,522	24,639
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The number of people reached was lower than the planned figure because affected people returned to their place of origin after short-term displacement in some areas, and the regular government health services resumed.	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality in flood affected areas
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Output 1	Flood affected population have access to emergency primary health care services			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of flood-affected people who received primary health care services	47,522 (Male: 21,385; Female: 26,137; <18 yo: 9,504; >=18 yo.: 38,018)	24,639 (Female: 13,550; Male: 11,089) (<18: 4,829; >18: 19,810) (52% of target)	The report from MoHS
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The number of reported people who received health care was lower than the planned figure because affected people returned to their place of origin after short-term displacement in some areas, and the regular government health services resumed. Consultation figures from the affected but returned population would be reflected in the regular government, health-facility based reporting mechanisms and not through the mobile clinic reports.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provision of operational cost to MoHS mobile clinics	WHO		
Activity 1.2	Provision of primary health care to flood affected population	MoHS		
Activity 1.3	Coordination with health sector partners and other sectors	WHO		

Output 2	Health staff have safe access to flood affected population with sufficient medical supplies			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of life jackets supported to MoHS health staff	1,000	1,000	WHO record

Indicator 2.2	Number of interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) and cholera kits provided and replenished	IEHK: 30 basic units; 3 supplementary kits Cholera kit: 1 central reference drug module; 1 central reference renewable supply module; 1 central reference equipment module	IEHK: 30 basic units;3 supplementary kits Cholera kit: 1 central reference drug module; 1 central reference renewable supply module; 1 central reference equipment module	WHO record
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Support life jackets to MoHS health staff deployed in flood affected areas	WHO		
Activity 2.2	Provision and reinforcement of emergency medical supplies which are used in flood response of health teams of MoHS	MoHS, WHO		

6. Accountability to Affected People
<p><u>A) Project design and planning phase:</u> The feedback of beneficiaries collected through the implementing partner was used in project design and planning phase. The project was designed to ensure effective health care provision by consultations among the implementing partner and the WHO. Available field-level information from the affected State and Regional Health Departments as well as information collected through OCHA were taken into account in the project design and planning phase.</p> <p><u>B) Project implementation phase:</u> Village leaders and MoHS mobile clinic teams informed the date and time of mobile clinics to the beneficiaries. In collaboration with affected people and local authority, the mobile clinics referred seriously ill patients to nearest secondary hospital for further management. Furthermore, discussions with patients are conducted throughout the mobile clinic deployment such that recommendations from beneficiaries and community leaders are taken into consideration to improve the next visit be it with regards to the schedule and timing, community mobilization and announcements, specific services or commodities within the primary health care context.</p> <p><u>C) Project monitoring and evaluation:</u> During the joint field visit of WHO and MoHS, feedbacks from the affected population were collected through interviews with the beneficiaries, analysis was made and incorporated in the monitoring report. According to the feedbacks from beneficiaries, the project was on track and properly implemented. In addition, a joint CERF-MHF monitoring mission team visited Hpa-an township health department on 11 February 2019 and the completed project activities were evaluated through interviews with the government health staff at township level.</p>

7. Cash-Based Interventions	
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?	
Planned	Actual
No	No
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.	

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
<i>Supplementary information (optional)</i>				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
No evaluation was conducted.	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\$
18-RR-FAO-021	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$9,181
18-RR-FAO-021	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$150,000
18-RR-WFP-048	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$376,618
18-RR-WFP-048	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$401,402
18-RR-WFP-048	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$84,243
18-RR-WFP-048	Livelihoods	WFP	NNGO	\$161,610
18-RR-WFP-048	Livelihoods	WFP	INGO	\$87,945
18-RR-WFP-048	Livelihoods	WFP	INGO	\$61,952
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$202
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$380
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$3,595
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$213
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$1,440
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$2,062
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$245
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$519
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$573
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$3,357
18-RR-IOM-025	Protection	IOM	NNGO	\$245
18-RR-CEF-082	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$91,720
18-RR-WHO-031	Health	WHO	GOV	\$182,862

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

Please check some success stories here:

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1103269925060145152

<https://twitter.com/ochamyanmar/status/1103267629693722624>

https://twitter.com/people_in_need/status/1100753709481558017

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1096596577240604672

https://twitter.com/people_in_need/status/1100753709481558017

<https://twitter.com/ochamyanmar/status/1095882326486085634>

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1095879410131947521

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1095182355772321793

<https://twitter.com/ochamyanmar/status/1095181298195357696>

<https://bit.ly/2BwK7um>

<https://www.clovekvtisni.cz/en/people-in-need-rebuilds-schools-and-livelihoods-after-monsoon-floods-in-myanmar-5619gp>

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1095172308723875841

<https://twitter.com/tglynnnnn/status/1094901908739829760>

https://twitter.com/MHF_Myanmar/status/1095166032593936384

<https://twitter.com/tglynnnnn/status/1082215226924093440>

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
AAR	After-Action Review
AB	Advisory Board
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKNL	A Kyin Nar Lat
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
BYC	Bago youth Centre
CBD	Community-based Dialogue
CBI	Cash-based Intervention
CBPP	Community-based Participatory Approach
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CP	Child Protection
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CWG	Cash Working Group
DALMS	Department of Agriculture, Land Management and Statistics
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DKs	Dignity Kits
DOA	Departement of Agriculture
DPH	Department of Public Health
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FJWN	Free and Justice Women Network
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAD	General Administration Department
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GSMF	Good Shepherd Myanmar Foundation
HARP	Humanitarian and Resilience Programme
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEHK	Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross / Red Crescent
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
KMSS	Karuna Mission Social Solidarity

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBC	Myanmar Baptist Convention
MES	Mee Eain Shin
MHDO	Myanmar's Heart Development Organisation
MHF	Myanmar Humanitarian Fund
MHYN	Min Hla Youth Network
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
MMR	Myanmar
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MPG	Multi-Purpose Grant
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
NAG	Network Activities Group
NCE	No-cost extension
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
PIN	People in Need
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
RR	Rapid Response
SGBV	Sexual Gender-based violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TA	Travel Authorization
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WVI	World Vision International
YIHR	Youth Initiative Human Network
YKBWA	Yangon Kayin Baptist Women's Association
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association