

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
NIGER  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DISPLACEMENT  
2018**

<b>RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR</b>	<b>Bintou Djibo</b>
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## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

*The AAR meeting did not take place because the Humanitarian Country Team has consolidated over the years a different methodology for this process. As for past CERF Rapid Response windows, the reporting form was circulated via email across recipient agencies to collect their inputs.*

- 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 report was shared with the recipient agencies and the rest of the members of the Humanitarian Country Team to collect and integrate their feedbacks on the 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

## PART I

### Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

*In a critical moment which saw the appearance and the escalation of a new humanitarian crisis in the region of Tillabéri and Tahoua, the CERF funds have provided the resources necessary to contain its impact on the life of the population affected, and to respond to their most urgent and primary needs. From January to December 2018 the cluster Protection estimated that about 50,000 people were forcibly displaced in the two regions 41,794 people were internally displaced in the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions (source HNO). While a significant drop in humanitarian funding (only 52% of the HRP was funded by December 2018, -30% compared to previous year) was challenging the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan, the CERF was making it possible to respond to severe needs in the sectors of food security, child protection, access to water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), the protection of civilians, gender-based violence, shelter and non-food items (NFIs) and logistics.*

*According to the data reported by the implementing agencies, around 42,910 people including IDPs, host population and affected people were assisted in the priority sectors identified through this CERF allocation.*

### 1. OVERVIEW

18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>24,400,000</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	7,112,721
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (if applicable)	N/A
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	N/A
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>7,112,721</b>

18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 07/08/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	18-RR-FAO-018	Food Security - Livestock	1,365,883
IOM	18-RR-IOM-023	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	1,550,001
UNFPA	18-RR-FPA-027	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	150,040
UNHCR	18-RR-HCR-022	Protection - Protection	809,241
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-074	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	950,056
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-075	Protection - Child Protection	199,997
WFP	18-RR-WFP-043	Food Security - Food Aid	1,000,000
WFP	18-RR-WFP-061	Coordination and Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services	1,087,503

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,112,721</b>
<b>18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)</b>	
<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>5,364,581</b>
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	383,638
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	890,733
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	473,768
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>1,748,139</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,112,720</b>

\* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

Since January 2018, the constant deterioration of the security situation in the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua, on the border with Mali, has triggered significant movements of populations. The crisis is becoming increasingly volatile and complex due to a sharp rise in the number of attacks and threats against the civilian population by non-state armed groups. From January to May, the Protection Cluster reported 146 protection incidents in Tillabery alone. According to UNDSS, ongoing military operations on both sides of the border are causing more displacements as armed groups carry out cross-border movements during major military offensives in Mali to seek refuge in villages in Niger where they threaten the civilian population and commit more acts of violence. The Operation Dongo, launched by the Nigerien Defence and Security Forces (FDS) in 2017 to combat armed groups coming from Mali, lacks the capacity to secure the border area both in terms of manpower and resources. The G5 Sahel regional force has started its deployment but is not fully operational yet.

Since April 2018, the intensification of intercommunity conflicts between Fulani and Tuareg herders over the exploit of cattle, lands and water has further destabilized the area. Between 26 and 29 April, 76 people were killed during intercommunity clashes between Fulani and Tuareg herders in Tillabery (Protection Cluster). During the same period, in Tahoua, 200 people died in community-based violence linked to cattle raiding, which triggered significant population movements towards the department of Tillia. In its sitrep for the period of 19 to 25 May 2018, UNDSS notes these offensive have lead to violent retaliations, while fostering the diffusion of small-size weapons and the formation and/or expansion of armed groups throughout the border area. According to the Protection Cluster, intercommunity violence is now the main driver of population movements, along with threats and attacks by non-state armed groups.

The situation is expected to worsen during the lean season (June to August) when food stocks normally become depleted and members of these communities, particularly the youth, join non-state armed groups for protection and better access to resources, a trend noted by both UNDSS and the Protection Cluster. In an assessment of the security situation in Tahoua and Tillabery presented to the UNCT on 22 May, UNDSS concluded that the crises of non-state armed groups violence and intercommunity conflicts are now "linked", as Fulanis tend to join the ranks of armed groups affiliated with the Mali-based Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), while the Tuaregs join groups aligned with the Groupe autodéfense touareg imghad et alliés (GATIA) and the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad (MSA), also from Mali, part of a coalition that includes Operation Barkhane (France). The Fulanis accuse members of GATIA and the MSA of committing atrocities under the pretext of maintaining security in the areas in which they operate (UNDSS), while the Tuaregs accuse the Fulanis of siding with violent extremists.

As a result of the growing insecurity, the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) in Tillabery jumped from 540 in January 2018 to 17,758 as of 9 July. The department of Ayorou is the most affected with 13,238 IDPs, followed by Abala (2,655), Ouallam (1200) and Banibangou (665). According to the Protection Cluster, over 60% of the IDPs are girls (34%) and boys

(28%), 21% are women and 17% men. As a sign of the escalating crisis, almost 6,700 new displacements were recorded between in April and June, mostly in Inates and Abala.

In Tahoua, at least 2,500 people have been forced to flee their homes since January, mostly to Tillia, although displacement statistics for this region remain scarce. As insecurity is restricting humanitarian access, the IDPs continue to live in poor conditions with almost no assistance for food, protection, WASH and NFI.

In both regions, displaced people need urgent humanitarian assistance in protection, WASH, shelter and NFIs as well as food security

According to the Protection Cluster and assessments conducted by local officials in 2018 (3 joint assessment missions and 5 Multi Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted in Tillabery; one MSA in Tahoua), host communities in 103 highly-vulnerable villages located along the border with Mali, in Tillabery, with a combined population of 97,000, need to be supported in terms of protection, WASH, shelter and NFIs as well as food security. This is in line with the HCT Niger Protection Strategy, which focuses on prioritizing vulnerable groups across all sectors of interventions. Several of these communities have already experienced displacements following attacks and threats by non-state armed groups and intercommunity violence, while continuing to host IDPs and Malian refugees. As the IDPs and host communities live side by side in villages or in open sites in close proximity, to ensure their peaceful coexistence, it is essential that the response benefits both groups.

Compounding the situation are the severe restrictions imposed under the state of emergency in place since March 2017 in five departments of Tillabery and two of Tahoua located along the border. The closure of 16 markets and movement restrictions are disrupting agriculture and access to basic social services, including health and education, making it increasingly difficult for the host populations of these areas to ensure their livelihood while hosting the IDPs. To ensure the pacific cohabitation between the host populations and the IDPs, 20% of the affected host population (19,000 of 97,000) living in priority zones along the border must be supported.

### 3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

Priority sectors and estimations on the population affected are based on needs assessments conducted by the clusters and humanitarian organizations with experience in the affected areas, as well as in consultations with national and local authorities.

According to three joint assessment missions and six Multi Sectoral Assessments (MSA) conducted in Tillabery and Tahoua, there is an urgent need for humanitarian assistance in the following priority sectors:

- Protection: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and partners
- Food security - Food Aid: WFP and partners
- Food Security - Livelihood: FAO and partners
- Shelters and NFI: IOM and partners
- WASH: UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of water and sanitation (Regional Directorate of water and sanitation) and NGOs

Through this CERF Rapid Response application, the HC, HCT and implementing partners aim to respond to the most pressing humanitarian needs of the vulnerable populations affected by insecurity due to attacks by non-state armed groups and intercommunity conflicts. The planned activities will complement each other to provide an integrated, basic response and contribute to preventing the situation from deteriorating further.

The main objectives of the **Protection** strategy will be to ensure the registration of the 20,258 IDPs as well as the voluntary relocations, while ensuring peaceful coexistence with the host populations and the reduction of intercommunity conflicts. To that aim, UNHCR and its partners will design a fast-track IDP registration scheme and establish registration points in key areas along the border with Mali. The Protection Cluster will provide support for the issuance of identification documents to the IDPs and establish a list of the beneficiaries. The data collected, desegregated by age, gender, profile and vulnerabilities, will be shared with humanitarian partners operating in the areas. With the support of government and NGO partners, IDP

representatives and members of civil society organizations, the network of focal points and informants identified alongside the Malian border will be strengthened. UNHCR and its partners will then coordinate the voluntary IDP relocation operations towards villages pre-selected by the Government of Niger in Inates, Tangouchman and Tiloa. To promote peaceful cohabitation, activities will seek to engage host community leaders, IDPs, security forces and community members in a process that includes strengthening capacities, building trust and effective conflict resolution mechanisms.

Complementing these efforts, the **Child Protection** strategy will strengthen community-based child protection mechanisms, (community volunteers, child protection committees, etc.), to identify, refer and provide care for children with protection needs. The strategy will also include scaling up socio-recreational activities and psychosocial support to children. Activities will be implemented through Psychosocial Support Mobile Services (DIAP) in safe places such as health centers staffed with community volunteers, social workers and psychologists. Children identified as being in need of special protection services will be referred to competent services. Finally, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) as well as extremely vulnerable children (ex. orphans) affected by displacements will be identified and documented, and action will be taken for reunification with their families.

The **Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** Protection strategy will ensure that community agents are in place to identify and refer GBV survivors and support essential and multifaceted services (medical, psychological, economic and legal) in the affected areas of Tillabery and Tahoua regions. To ensure the provision of medical care to GBV survivors within 72 hours, ten health centers along the Malian borders, with agents trained on the clinical management of rape, will receive post-rape kit, to avoid IST and HIV infections as well as unwanted pregnancies. Community-based GBV referral systems will be strengthened, and some 40 community actors will be oriented to identify GBV issues, provide information within their communities, ensure primary psychological support and refer GBV survivors to appropriate services, in close collaboration with implementing NGOs and relevant government ministries.

As part of the **Food Security** - Food Aid strategy, the World Food Program and partners will provide unconditional life-saving general food assistance for some 13,760 IDPs, combined with blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of malnutrition for 1,100 children aged 6-23 months in the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions for a period of three months. The cluster will also put in place negative coping mechanisms (RCSI). For the procurement of commodities, prepositioned stocks will be privileged to reduce lead times, through the Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF). The WFP and partners will ensure the transport and general distribution of the food commodities in the displacements sites. Further, protection and gender concerns will be incorporated in the design and implementation of the activities. Through vulnerability assessments, the WFP will collect gender-disaggregated data to ensure that its response is adapted to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

As insecurity and the **fodder deficit** are disrupting transhumance patterns, the Food Security - Livelihood strategy will respond to the critical needs of the 37 800 herders, host community and IDPs with animals in priority areas affected by insecurity and displacement in Tillabery and Tahoua. The FAO and partners animal will distribute animal feeding for two months to supplement the ration of animals confined due to insecurity. With the high concentration of animals in the areas with available fodder, animals' health concerns are critical. Therefore, a vaccination operation for 200,000 heads of cattle and small ruminants will be conducted to minimize the risk of epidemics and animal diseases. As many vulnerable herders have lost all their livelihoods, especially their breeding stock, due to displacement and security concerns, a restocking operation for 600 highly vulnerable herders will be planned, with the contribution of three goats and one buck per household. Given the low availability of drinking water for animals, wells and drilling will be strengthened, in collaboration with the WASH Cluster.

Emergency **Shelter and NFI** partners will provide 2,500 shelters and 3,000 NFI kits to IDPs and affected host populations in Tillabery and Tahoua regions. The beneficiaries will be selected through rapid profiling and the identification of the basic and specific needs of the displaced population. Emergency shelters and NFI such as blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, hygienic kits, mosquito kits, clothes, and other essential items will be distributed to the affected populations. The emergency shelters' standard dimension is 25m<sup>2</sup> (5x5), as per agreed national application of Sphere indicators calculated on the basis of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, with an average of seven persons per household in Niger. Technical assistance will be

provided to ensure the adequate installation and use of the relief items. The needs of the most vulnerable groups such as women, girls, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly will be taken into consideration. Post-distribution monitoring activities are planned at the end of the project.

The **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** cluster will aim to ensure the emergency supply of water to 9,000 people affected by population movement in Tillabery and Tahoua, through the emergency reinforcement of 15 water points, including water supply systems, handpumps and wells. It will supply emergency latrines and promote CLOTS in emergency approach for 10,000 people. WASH partners will provide water and sanitation facilities to two schools and two health centres in the affected areas where services have been reduced by the arrival IDPs. Hygiene-promotion activities will be conducted, mainly related to hand washing, household water storage, sanitation and personal hygiene, including menstrual hygiene management and the distribution of emergency WASH kits, including chlorination, soap, jerrycan and kettles, for 15,000 persons, including 7,600 women and girls.

The humanitarian needs of the IDPs in Tahoua and Tillabery as well as the vulnerable host communities are not provided for under the HRP 2018.

#### **4. CERF RESULTS**

The CERF office allocated about \$ 7 million to Niger from its window for rapid response to assist the displaced in 2018. This envelope allowed to assist:

**IO:** In 2018, CERF allocated US\$ 1,550,001 for the crisis response in the shelter and non-food sector in Tillabery region. This envelope enabled the Shelter and NFI Working Group through the RRM to assist 1,626 households with e-shelters, 2,630 households with NFIs and 1,874 households with both, representing a total of 6,130 households (42,910 individuals). Of the beneficiaries, 10,574 were women and 23,600 were children, 90% were IDPs and 10% host population, and some were as a result of recurring displacement (secondary or tertiary). This assistance allowed displaced populations to protect themselves against bad weather and contributed to the protection of their dignity.

#### **UNICEF:**

**Child protection:** CERF funds assisted a total of 23,355 people (6,987 women; 6,621 men; 5,160 girls; and 4,587 boys) who were reached through awareness-raising activities on child protection issues and 136 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children, exceeding the initial target of 100. In the region of Tillabery, 2,025 children including 959 girls benefitted from psychosocial support in 10 safe spaces established during the implementation of the project. Child protection mechanisms have been reinforced in the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua through the creation of 64 child protection community-based mechanisms. Moreover, 360 transit foster families were identified and trained, and 25 social workers including 5 women were trained on child protection in emergencies.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** CERF funds assisted 29,250 people (6,778 women, 6,217 men, 8,259 girls, and 7,996 boys) in the targeted sites and villages of Tillabery and Tahoua regions. This included providing 20,706 people with access to safe water through the rehabilitation, transformation or reinforcement of existing water points in Tangoushmane, Inates, Tiloa, Agando, Sinedodar Ikarfane, and Saraye, water treatment in Assagueyegueye, and training of 10 water management committees. 8,836 people gained access to sanitation through latrine construction and community-led total sanitation (CLTS) activities. Hygiene promotion activities, including menstrual hygiene management, reached 20,419 people. 3,619 families benefitted from the distribution of emergency WASH kits and 3,262 girls and women from menstrual hygiene kits.

**FAO:** Thanks to this CERF funding, FAO was able to assist a total of 41,612 households of vulnerable agro-pastoralists (out of a forecast of 37,800) through animal feeding, veterinary care (vaccination and deworming) and recapitalizing, seed support and giving additional monetary resources for their necessities (cash for Work).

**UNFPA:** CERF allocated 150,040 USD to UNFPA for preventing and response to Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence. The main objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability and exposure to GBV among vulnerable women and children

and provide holistic support to GBV survivors in Tillabery region. As results 4191 persons received information on SGVB among them 2411 are female and 1780 male. From 4191 2481 are children. For dignity kits 1235 women among them 645 are young girls.

**WFP:** CERF allocated assisted 25,838 beneficiaries with 906 mt of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, super cereal and super cereal plus. This included 2,396 children aged 6-23 months who received nutrition items to prevent malnutrition. Distributions took place on 7 October, 8 September and 9 November (the last distribution covered two months). Assistance was provided to newly displaced people in three sites in Abala (Tillabéry region), in two sites of Tillia and in Tassara, (both in Tahoua region), fleeing violence and insecurity at the Malian border.

**UNHAS:** The project implemented by WFP/UNHAS from October 2018 to April 2019 aimed at facilitating access to humanitarian intervention areas in Northern Tillabéry and Tahoua. The use of a helicopter to transport cargo and people from Niamey to sites where CERF-funded projects are implemented, meant to significantly speed up project implementation.

**HCR:** CERF funds assisted a total of 21,494 displaced people including 10,790 women and 10,704 men in the targeted sites.

## 5. PEOPLE REACHED

**IOM:** Over the project implementation, 6,130 households representing 42,910 people (11,952 girls; 11,648 boys; 10,574 women; 8,736 men) were reached with essential e-shelters and NFI kits distribution. In order to avoid double counting, IOM counted distinctly households who received only an e-shelter under CERF funding (1,626 households), households who received only a NFI kit under CERF funding (2,630 households) and households who received both a e-shelter and NFI kit under CERF funding (1,874 households).

The response in e-shelters and NFIs surpassed the targets set out in the project due to two main points: 1) A competitive bidding process done by IOM allowed for reduced prices and consequently IOM procured 3,500 e-shelters (1,000 more than the project target) and 4,504 NFI kits (1,504 more than the project target). This difference in unit prices is explained by the fact that budget was developed on past purchases and delivery of e-shelters and NFI kits to Diffa region, however for this CERF project, e-shelters and NFI kits were delivered in Niamey, resulting in a decrease of the unit prices; 2) The RRM received another funding from ECHO which allowed for synergies in response in the targeted areas. Hence, synergies were made during the assistance phase with the delivery of e-shelters and NFI kits. This synergy between the CERF funding and the ECHO funding to provide life-saving items allowed to assist a more important number of beneficiaries. Indeed, out of the 6,130 households reached by CERF funding, 1,626 households received an e-shelter under CERF funding and an NFI kit under ECHO funding, and 2,630 households received an NFI kit under CERF funding and an e-shelter under ECHO funding. This synergy was made possible due to the harmonization of the e-shelter kit design and NFI kit composition as well as the coordination taking place within the Shelter and NFI Working Group.

### UNICEF

**Child protection:** Through the project, UNICEF assisted 23,355 people, reaching 99% of the target, between August 2018 and January 2019. UNICEF implementing partners used “monitoring sheets” to record information about the beneficiaries (sex, age, category, etc.). In the DIAP (Dispositif itinérant d’appui psychosocial), the collection of information, including information about the number of beneficiaries was done by the RECOP (Relais communautaire de protection). Some of the planned outreach activities such as the provision of psychosocial support to children affected by armed conflicts through the DIAP in Inates (region of Tillabery) were not implemented due to security issues and restrictions of movements. Therefore, only 10 out of the planned 15 DIAP were established, which explains why some of the beneficiaries were not reached.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** The project permitted to assist a total of 29,250 people (against 15,000 planned) in the targeted sites and villages of Tillabery and Tahoua regions between September 2018 and January 2019. Targeting of beneficiaries was based on the matrix of needs and gaps of the WASH Cluster for Tillabery and Tahoua regions. The number of reached beneficiaries was consolidated from the data provided by implementing partners, based on activities in the field. Disaggregation by sex and status was made based on official statistics.



**FAO:** Out of a forecast of 264,600 people, 291,284 were directly reached by FAO intervention including 146,490 females and 144,794 males.

**WFP:** The project reached more beneficiaries than initially planned as most beneficiaries did not settle on distribution sites for long but continued moving. As a result, a lot of beneficiaries received only one round of distributions (funded by CERF) but more people were reached. The estimations on beneficiaries were made on the grounds of information on tonnages of food dispatched to cooperating partners as well as distribution reports filled out by them. Due to difficult access conditions there was no monitoring of food distributions or of the food baskets distributed. Since no after action review was carried out it, WFP cannot estimate how big the overlap with beneficiaries from other sectors was. There is certainly a high degree of double-counting.

**UNHAS:** The project carried out flights to deliver WASH items needed for the UNICEF project (initial estimate was 15,000, actuals are 29,250 beneficiaries). They should not be counted to avoid double-counting.

**HCR:** Thanks to CERF funds, 21,494 displaced people were directly assisted on a target of 20,258 people. In addition, with the CERF allocation, 33,252 IDPs were profiled, of which 34,001 were enrolled in lists of beneficiaries for assistance, 7,494 were sensitized to peaceful coexistence and 14,000 could cash out a 100 \$US grant through CBIs.

<b>18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup></b>									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Common Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shelter - Non-Food Items	11,952	10,574	<b>22,526</b>	11,648	8,736	<b>20,384</b>	23,600	19,310	<b>42,910</b>
Food Security - Food Aid	7,323	5,671	<b>12,994</b>	7,549	5,295	<b>12,844</b>	14,872	10,966	<b>25,838</b>
Food Security - Livestock	12,808	8,119	<b>20,927</b>	12,660	8,025	<b>20,685</b>	25,468	16,144	<b>41,612</b>
Protection - Child Protection	5,160	6,987	<b>12,147</b>	4,587	6,621	<b>11,208</b>	9,747	13,608	<b>23,355</b>
Protection - Protection	5,686	5,104	<b>10,790</b>	6,133	4,571	<b>10,704</b>	11,819	9,675	<b>21,494</b>
Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	1,495	916	<b>2,411</b>	1,108	672	<b>1,780</b>	2,431	1,760	<b>4,191</b>
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8,259	6,778	<b>15,037</b>	7,996	6,217	<b>14,213</b>	16,255	12,995	<b>29,250</b>

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

<b>18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup></b>									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	24,101	11,140	<b>35,241</b>	19,848	12,421	<b>32,269</b>	43,949	23,561	<b>67,510</b>
<b>Reached</b>	11,952	10,574	<b>22,526</b>	11,648	8,736	<b>20,384</b>	23,600	19,310	<b>42,910</b>

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

<b>18-RR-NER-31416 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>	<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>
<i>Refugees</i>		
<i>IDPs</i>	20,258	38,590
<i>Host population</i>	19,000	4,320
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	28,252	
<b>Total (same as in table 5)</b>	<b>67,510</b>	<b>42,910</b>

## 6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

**IOM:** CERF funds allowed IOM and its partners in the RRM to be prepared with necessary stocks (e-shelters and NFIs) but access to targeted areas has been made difficult or impossible as a result of damaged infrastructure after heavy rains in the areas of concern coupled with security restrictions to those areas. Once the access was restored, the assistance has been delivered promptly. Also, the installation of security corridors hampered some responses due to the unavailability of said corridors on time for interventions to be realized in a timely manner

**UNICEF**

**Child protection:** During the project period, the situation of children in areas affected by insecurity was worrying and characterized by the weakness of the child protection system in the country and the small number of specialized non-government organizations (NGOs) present in the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua. CERF funds allowed to rapidly respond to the protection needs of the UASC by providing immediate assistance to 136 UASC and other vulnerable children. Moreover, CERF funds were used to strengthen the child protection system by setting up community-based child protection mechanisms (village and municipal child protection committees), which are critical to rapidly identify and assist children in need.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** In the WASH sector, CERF funds helped to rapidly respond to identified needs and also take into account and respond to the new needs identified in the target regions during the implementation of the project.

**FAO:** For imperious actions, FAO has to anticipate the purchase of inputs (livestock feed, vaccine and seeds) and the identification of partners. This allowed to intervene rather quickly.

**UNFPA:** After the approval of the amounts allocated, we ensured the establishment of funds to the implementing partners who immediately started the activities. The only delay observed was related to the acquisition of dignity kits

**WFP:** The CERF contribution permitted to assist rapidly the displaced person in most in need

**UNHAS:** Thanks to helicopter, displaced people were quickly assisted

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

**IOM:** CERF funding allowed IOM and its RRM partners to respond with e-shelters and critical NFIs to both displaced populations and host communities affected by the crisis along the Mali-Niger border as soon as possible by prepositioning the necessary e-shelter and NFI kits.

## UNICEF

**Child protection:** With the intercommunity conflicts and violence prevailing in Tahoua and Tillabery regions since the last years, children have faced psychological distress and have been exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation. CERF funds assisted in mitigating the impact of this situation and threats on children through psychosocial and recreational activities. When children affected by conflicts are not provided with immediate and appropriate care and support, it might have a long-term negative impact on their lives and compromise their future.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** CERF funds helped to respond to time-sensitive needs as new population movements, epidemics (cholera and other water-borne diseases linked to poor WASH conditions) and the rainy season resulted in urgent needs for water, hygiene, and sanitation.

**FAO:** To carry out critical actions such as animal feed and collective prophylaxis measures in time, FAO relied on the technical public services having a well-distributed geographical device, appropriate equipment, good experience in conducting similar activities and enjoying the trust of the communities.

**UNFPA:** In view of the small amount allocated for prevention and response to GBV, the most important interventions in terms of life saving were carried out essentially it is the psychosocial and medical care and the information of the communities.

**WFP:** CERF funds helped to saving lives and preserve the livelihoods.

### c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

**IOM:** This project allowed IOM to better ensure its co-lead role in the national Shelter and NFI Working Group. This allowed IOM to participate and continue the functioning of the Shelter and NFI Working Group in order to coordinate the activities of shelter and NFI's partners together with the Government through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management, allowing for a more harmonized coordinated response in shelter and NFI.

For the implementation of this CERF funded-project, there has been a near total acceptance all-around of joint evaluations. There has also been an improvement in information sharing; Given the impossibility for all actors to be permanently on the ground, the monitoring carried out by the Protection Cluster served as a bridge between the various partners for information. The discipline around the respect of the humanitarian corridor is also proof of coordination improvement.

## UNICEF

**Child protection:** CERF funds contributed to reinforcing coordination amongst child protection actors in planning and implementing interventions. The start of the CERF child protection project contributed to the revitalization of the activities of the Technical Working Group on Child Protection (TWGCP), which was set up in Tillabery in July 2018. During the monthly meetings of the working group, UNICEF shared regular updates on the implementation of the CERF project, as well as lessons learned and recommendations on how to improve child protection activities. The TWGCP also contributed to more effective collaboration and coordination between government services (Direction regional de la protection de L'Enfant - DRPE) and NGOs in the region by providing them with a discussion platform. Moreover, in September 2018 the Child Protection Sub-Cluster undertook a mission to support the TWGCP in terms of coordination strengthening and reporting.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** For the WASH sector, humanitarian coordination and information management are done through the national WASH Cluster led by UNICEF and the Population Movement Working Group in Niamey, as well as the regional working groups in Tillabery and Tahoua regions. During WASH cluster meetings and working groups, regular update on the utilization of the CERF funds was made. The funds have contributed to strengthen the link and coordination with humanitarian actors, in particular the actors of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for better coordination and complementarity of interventions. The call for tender and bidding process was conducted in close collaboration with the WASH Cluster, contributing to reinforce coordination amongst humanitarian actors.

**FAO:** Regional or national meetings through clusters or working groups allowed improving of coordination but more needs to be done to better integrate and articulate actions, projects, programs and policies.

**UNFPA:** Through meetings of the technical protection group under the leadership of the Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection

**WFP:** CERF funds have enabled actors involved in the food security sector to mobilize to provide a common response to the needs of these displaced people.

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

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

**UNICEF**

**Child protection:** CERF funds allowed to respond in a timely fashion to the urgent needs of vulnerable children identified while showing the need to further strengthen the response for UASC and other vulnerable children in the two targeted regions. Funds from Italy and more recently from the Government of Japan have been mobilized within this framework

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** The CERF funds enabled UNICEF to respond rapidly to the emergency, with positive results. This enabled UNICEF to dedicate time and resources to securing additional funds. UNICEF has mobilized additional funds from the Government of Italy for the WASH emergency response.

**FAO:** CERF funds have been used to fund gaps in response to needs assessments conducted by food security actors. On the basis of this allocation, advocacy has been made for the mobilization of additional resources by FAO.

**UNFPA:** The complement of resources was obtained with the emergency funds of UNFPA (EF funds)

**WFP:** In this zone, resource mobilization has changed little for the sector due to insecurity and the constant increase in the number of displaced people. Indeed, few actors implanted projects due to the problem of access to certain areas

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

**IOM:** CERF funding came at the right time to provide very much needed assistance to affected population in a rapidly evolving crisis that is suffering from gaps in funding to cope with the ever-growing humanitarian needs of the affected population.

**UNICEF**

**Child protection:** CERF funds strongly contributed to the reinforcement of the capacity of the Government to plan, implement and monitor child protection interventions during a humanitarian response. This was especially visible in the region of Tahoua where the management of child protection in emergencies (CPIE) is quite new. The humanitarian response in the child protection sector started in 2018 with the CERF funding. In addition, the reinforcement of the community-based work in the two regions was key in providing temporary accommodation for children in need through the identification of temporary foster families.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** The situation in Tahoua and Tillabery is quickly changing, and UNICEF's emergency response in these regions is relatively new, therefore this project was important for understanding the WASH context.

**FAO:** CERF funds made it possible to fill the gaps in the responses. Areas with no food security actors present were thus able to benefit from humanitarian responses. In the context of food security, these funds have made it possible to strengthen the overall response to the pastoral crisis.

**UNFPA:** The added value is the integration with Sexual and Reproductive health

**WFP:** CERF funds have provided indispensable assistance to displaced populations in a context where humanitarian needs are steadily increasing

**UNHAS:** Thanks to CERF funds, UNHAS organized the first helicopter operation in Niger. The helicopter has enabled some urgent activities to take place in this area confronted to growing insecurity

## 7. LESSONS LEARNED

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

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Improved coordination led to efficiency in assistance and wider reach of available resources.	Better coordination through the Inter Cluster Coordination (ICC) of funding for emergencies, for example the helicopter requested in the end did not give any additional advantage to the response.	OCHA/ICC
Better implementation of the humanitarian corridor that did not allow for efficient response to affected population. The corridor was too short.	Improve coordination with security forces to improve on duration and frequency of humanitarian corridor to allow for a more efficient and rapid response to affected population. This could also be extended to include local authorities or regional as they were at time not aware of humanitarian activities going on in their areas.	OCHA/Civil-Military Coordination (CiMCord)
Child protection The involvement of government partners has clearly been an asset for the project in terms of access to conflict areas, community mobilization, sustainability, and accountability. However, the capacity of the government partner in regard to monitoring and reporting is yet to improve.	Increase capacity building of government partners to promote localization of implementing partners and ensure a close follow-up of activities.	Child Protection Sub-Cluster
Child protection To respond to the challenge in accessing some areas due to insecurity, a humanitarian corridor was created and used by humanitarian actors. Meeting points were established, but for child protection purposes this approach proved to limit the participation of children in the activities because their parents do not necessarily bring them to the meeting points and UASC and other vulnerable children do not always have access to this information.	To reach more children, it would be recommended to involve other humanitarian actors on the mainstreaming of child protection activities in future emergency response.	Protection Cluster
WASH Because of the high mobility of people in nomadic areas, some people benefit from assistance several times (especially during the distribution of WASH kits), depriving other people of a much-needed intervention.	Need to carry out activities of targeting of beneficiaries and distribution of WASH kits simultaneously in all the intervention sites in nomadic areas to avoid providing assistance to the same people several times.	WASH Cluster
WASH Due to lack of communication, the distribution of hygiene kits and other related items to affected	Need to establish communication between the Country Humanitarian Team and governors of	Country Humanitarian Team

people in Assagueyegueye was disrupted for approximately two weeks by order of the governor of Tahoua.

affected regions prior to the start of interventions to ensure that all key stakeholders are informed.

## PART II

### 8. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 8.1. Project Report 18-RR-FAO-018 - FAO

1. Project information			
<b>1. Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>2. Country:</b>	Niger
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Food Security - Livestock	<b>4. Project code (CERF):</b>	18-RR-FAO-018
<b>5. Project title:</b>	Securing the main livelihood of livestock farmers in the regions of Tahoua and Tillabéry		
<b>6.a Original Start date:</b>	01/07/2018	<b>6.b Original End date</b>	31/12/2018
<b>6.c No-cost Extension</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
<b>6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date</b> (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
<b>7. Funding</b>	<b>a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 7,200,000
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 4,805,155
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>		US\$ 1,365,883
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b> of which to:		<b>US\$ 130,667</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i></li> </ul>		US\$ 22,153 US\$ 9,913 US\$ 98,601 US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project has achieved with great satisfaction the objectives set. The activities related to the distribution of animal feed, vaccines, goats and veterinary kits distribution with making of firewalls as well are fully completed. 2,260 tons of livestock food have been distributed to 17,500 vulnerable households of Tahoua and Tillabéri regions; including 2,100 households headed by women (12%). An additional 1,000 tonnes of food compared to the original forecast was acquired due to a competitive purchase price. 600,000 doses of vaccine and 400,000 deworming bolus have been acquired from the projects and were in use in the vaccination campaign (200,000 goats vaccinated and 20,000 pastoralists reached). 400 km of firewalls have been set up to protect the livelihoods of beneficiary households. This activity was achieved through the cash for work, which mobilized a total of 4,000 vulnerable households. 2,324 goats (1 male and 3 females per households) and 581 veterinary kits have been distributed to 581 vulnerable households. Finally, as part of supporting host communities to strengthen social cohesion, 20 tonnes of irrigated crops were provided to 17,031 vulnerable households and a water tower has been rehabilitated on the project to improve the safety of water and reduce water waste. A total of 41,612 households of vulnerable agro-

pastoralists (out of a forecast of 37,800) were assisted. The project has substantially improved food security status and the living conditions of vulnerable pastoralists beneficiaries of the project. Without the intervention of the CERF, targeted households would not be able to feed, take care, recapitalize their herd and have additional monetary resources for their necessities.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

No change and amendment

### 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
<b>Planned</b>	11,634	7,376	<b>19,010</b>	11,500	7,290	<b>18,790</b>	23,134	14,666	<b>37,800</b>
<b>Reached</b>	12 808	8 119	<b>20 927</b>	12 660	8 025	<b>20 685</b>	25 468	16 144	<b>41 612</b>

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		0
IDPs	3,815	4,200
Host population	5,733	6,311
Affected people (none of the above)	28,252	31,101
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>41,612</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	An additional 1,000 tonnes of food compared to the original forecast was acquired due to a competitive purchase price.	

### 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To preserve and restore the livelihoods of 37,800 male and female pastoralists in Tahoua and Tillabéry regions
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<b>Output 1</b>	63,000 animals of herders, IDPs and host population households have overpassed the lean period with no more mortality caused by undernourishment			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Quantity of animal feed acquired and distributed (in tons)	1,260	2,260	Partners reports
Indicator 1.2	Number of beneficiaries/herders reached	37,800	41,612	Partners reports



Indicator 1.3	Number of animals supplemented with animal feed	63,000	113,000	Partners reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		An additional 1,000 tonnes of food compared to the original forecast was acquired due to a competitive purchase price.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Identification of Beneficiaries	NGO partners		
Activity 1.2	Acquisition and distribution of 1,260 tons	FAO, Government and NGO		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of the acquired feed to 5,400 males and women-headed herders' households	Government and NGO		
Activity 1.4	Conduct project impact assessment	FAO, Government and NGO		

<b>Output 2</b>	200,000 animals belonging to male and female herders are protected against animal diseases			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of men and women households 'animal flock treated against animal disease (vaccines and deworming)	200,000	200,000	Partners reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of animals supplemented by vitamins	97,860	97,860	Partners reports
Indicator 2.3	% drop in animal disease cases reported	Minimum 10 %	10%	Partners reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Vaccination of herders' animal against the most prevalent animal disease in each project intervention zone belonging to IDPs and host population households	Government (Technical services)		
Activity 2.2	Deworming of animals in two rounds of 200,000 heads of animals of IDPs and hosts households (males and women)	Government (Technical services)		
Activity 2.3	Acquisition of 97,860 vitamins for animals	Government (Technical services)		
Activity 2.4	Distribution of 97,860 vitamins complex to both men and women animals	Government (Technical services)		

<b>Output 3</b>	Livelihood of vulnerable herders restored			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of goats distributed to IDPs and host female households	2,400	2,324	Partners reports
Indicator 3.2	Number of calving's recorded by HHS	Minimum one per HH	1	Partners reports
Indicator 3.3	Numbers of animal water points restored	4	1	Partners reports

Indicator 3.4	Number of km of fire break built	400	400	Partners reports
Indicator 3.5	Number of recipients of cash for work (men and women)	2,000	4,000	Partners reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Acquisition of 2,800 goats	FAO		
Activity 3.2	Quarantine observation and selection of animals	Government		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of goats	NGO		
Activity 3.4	Monitoring of distributed animals	NGO		
Activity 3.5	Emergency rehabilitation of animal water points	FAO		
Activity 3.6	Realization of 400 km of fire break through Cash for Work	NGO		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Community planning meetings was held in each region for the choice of the intervention sites to define the responsibilities of each and the other in the implementation of the project.

### B) Project implementation phase:

A complaint joint committee composed of men and women was set up on each site of intervention to know about both potential deficiencies in the selection and implementation of activities. The committee had the responsibility to record all the complaints and to transfer them to the FAO for action. The participation of the beneficiaries in terms of workforce was sought to ensure the sustainability of the project activities.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Project monitoring was ensured by FAO antennas in Tahoua and the livestock expert in the FAO local headquarter in Niamey. It was carried out with the full participation of the local community including men and women leaders. Evaluations was conducted under the responsibility of the M/E expert with the support of the technical officers in Accra and Rome, and in consultation with local leaders.

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

CBI modality	N/A
<b>7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?</b>	
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project
<b>7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.</b> If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> 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
Cash for Work:	US\$ 35,000	Sector-specific	Conditional	Unrestricted
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

*Supplementary information (optional)*

400 km of firewalls have been put in place to protect the livelihoods of beneficiary households. This activity was carried out thanks to cash for work, which mobilized 4,000 vulnerable households. A total of XOF 20,000,000 (USD 35,000) has been distributed to vulnerable households.

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

There was no specific evaluation. M&E exercises (field missions) were conducted during the implementation of the project through FAO sub-offices, technical services of Government and NGO partners. Partner reports are the main source of information.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**8.2. Project Report 18-RR-IOM-023 – IOM**

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-IOM-023
5. Project title:	Humanitarian Assistance to Newly Displaced Population in Niger along Malian-Niger Border communities		
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:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,550,001
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,550,001

	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b>	<b>US\$ 183,310</b>
	of which to:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US\$ 48,310</li> <li>US\$ 135,000</li> <li>US\$ 0</li> <li>US\$ 0</li> </ul>

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, IOM and its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners and the Government of Niger through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management provided 3,500 emergency shelters (e-shelters) and 4,504 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to 38,590 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 4,320 persons from host communities affected by the conflict along the Niger - Malian border. The project assisted affected populations with 4,504 NFIs and 3,500 e-shelters in which 2,500 e-shelters were distributed by RRM and 1,000 e-shelters by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management; 3,004 NFI distributed by RRM and 1,500 NFIs distributed by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management. In Tahoua region 1,028 households (7,194 individuals) were assisted, representing 17% of the total assistance provided with CERF funding. In Tillabery region 5,102 households (35,716 individuals) were assisted, representing 83% of total assistance provided with CERF funding.

Despite the lack of access due to poor infrastructure and security, the project managed to assist the affected populations along the Malian – Niger border with critical e-shelters and NFI kits within the project duration. Hence, through the provision of life-saving items, the project allowed to improve the living conditions of the project beneficiaries and their human security by reducing their protection needs.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The humanitarian crisis in the region of Tillabéry has deteriorated with new displacements being noted in areas along the border with Burkina Faso. Initially displacement was limited to villages along the border with Mali but it extended to the south of the region due to attacks by Non-State Armed Groups along Niger's border with Burkina Faso (4 schools were burnt in October 2018; 2 gendarmes were killed and another wounded during the attack of a gendarmerie station in Makalondi in mid-November 2018; A customs officer was killed in an attack of the Téra police post in end-November 2018; An Italian priest was kidnapped in September 2018). Facing the worrying and increasing insecurity in Tillabery region, the Government of Niger declared on November 2018 a state of emergency in an additional 3 departments (i.e. Say, Téra and Torodi), which has been renewed since then. This situation led to a joint inter-sector assessment along the 5 departments along the Burkina Faso border (i.e. Téra, Bankilaré, Gothèye, Say and Torodi) which was not initially foreseen by the project as the project focused on the areas along the Malian border.

As a result of competitive bidding process in the purchase of e-shelters and NFIs, IOM was able to procure the materials necessary to constitute the e-shelter kits and NFI kits at a price lower than what was proposed hence procuring more e-shelters and NFI kits contrary to what was submitted in the proposal. IOM procured an additional 1,000 e-shelters and 1,500 NFI kits. Hence, a new target for CERF funded response was 3,500 affected households receiving both e-shelters and NFI kits and 1,000 households receiving NFI kits only. In addition to lower prices, the RRM through ECHO funding was able to procure additional e-shelters and NFI kits that allowed for synergies to be made in life-saving assistance under CERF funding. Indeed, out of a total of 6,130 households reached under CERF funding, 1,626 households received an e-shelter under CERF funding and a NFI kit under ECHO funding, and 2,630 households received a NFI kit under CERF funding and an e-shelter under ECHO funding. The remaining 1,874 households received both an e-shelter and NFI kit under CERF funding).

## 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
<b>Planned</b>	7,284	4,093	<b>11,377</b>	6,189	3,434	<b>9,623</b>	13,473	7,527	<b>21,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	11,952	10,574	<b>22,526</b>	11,648	8,736	<b>20,384</b>	23600	19,310	<b>42,910</b>

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		0
IDPs	17,850	38,590
Host population	3,150	4,320
Affected people (none of the above)		0
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>42,910</b>

*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 was expected to reach 21,000 individual beneficiaries, representing 3,000 households in which 2,500 IDP households were to receive both shelters and NFI assistance and 500 host community households were to receive NFI kits only, according to their specific and most urgent needs. However, a total of 6,130 households (5,513 households assisted with both e-shelter and NFI kits, and 617 households assisted with only NFI kits procured with CERF funding) actually benefited from this project in shelters and NFIs assistance as opposed to the 3,000 households as initially planned. This brings the total number of individual beneficiaries to 42,910 instead of 21,000 individual beneficiaries. This difference is justified by two major factors: 1) A competitive bidding carried out by IOM that lead to individual prices of items that make up the NFI and e-shelter kits being lower than anticipated hence allowing for the constitution of more kits than planned; and 2) A synergy of life-saving funds between ECHO fund received by the RRM and CERF funding which allowed to reach more households in need thanks to a complementarity assistance (a beneficiary would receive an e-shelter from CERF funding and a NFI kit from ECHO funding, and vice-versa). It should be noted that this synergy was possible thanks to the harmonization of the e-shelter kit design and NFI kit composition as well as by the coordination taking place within the Shelter and NFI Working Group in Niger.

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provide life-saving assistance to 21,000 of the most vulnerable newly displaced population in Tillabéry region (i.e. IDPs and host population) through access to emergency shelters and NFI kits
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<b>Output 1</b>	The newly displaced population in Tillabéry region has improved living conditions			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of emergency shelter kits distributed	2,500 (average of 7 persons by kit, representing 17,500 individuals)	3,500	Multi-Sector Assessments and Distribution reports
Indicator 1.2	# of emergency NFI kits distributed	3,000 (average of 7 persons by kits,	4,504	Multi-Sector Assessments and Distribution reports

		representing 21,000 individuals)	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The project was expected to reach 21,00 individual beneficiaries, representing 3,000 households in which 2,500 IDP households were to receive both shelter and NFI assistance and 500 host community households were to receive NFI kits only, according to their specific and most urgent needs. However, a total of 42,910 individuals representing 6,130 households actually benefited from this CERF funded-project of 3,500 e-shelters and 4,504 NFI kits. This difference is justified by two factors: 1) A competitive bidding carried out by IOM that lead to individual prices of items that make up the NFI kits being lower than anticipated hence allowing for the composition of more kits than planned; and 2) A synergy of life-saving funds between ECHO fund received by the RRM and CERF funding which allowed to reach more households in need thanks to a complementarity assistance (1,626 households received an e-shelter under CERF funding and a NFI kit under ECHO funding, and 2,630 households received a NFI kit under CERF funding and an e-shelter under ECHO funding. The remaining 1,874 households received both an e-shelter and NFI kit under CERF funding).	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>	
Activity 1.1	Selection of beneficiaries through rapid field assessment/profiling and identification of basic and specific needs of the displaced population (this activity will take place over the four months since at any time, population movement could happen so we cannot limit this to the first month)	RRM partners (DRC, ACTED)	
Activity 1.2	Purchase of material (in-country) for shelter and NFI kits as well as storage in warehouse	IOM	
Activity 1.3	Transportation to identified locations and distribution of shelter and NFI kits to selected beneficiaries from the shop to the targeted areas/sites	RRM partners (DRC, ACTED)	
Activity 1.4	Transportation to identified locations and distribution of shelter and NFI kits to selected beneficiaries from the targeted city to the IDPs site	RRM partners (DRC, ACTED)	
Activity 1.5	Technical assistance to beneficiaries for the construction of e-shelters	RRM partners (DRC, ACTED)	
Activity 1.6	Field visits/monitoring visits organized in order to assess the realized progress of the activities in relation to the project indicators	Government (Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management), IOM, Protection Cluster	

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

Due to the nature of the emergency, it was difficult to involve the beneficiaries during the project design phase. Nevertheless, the affected communities were consulted on their needs through rapid and multi-sectorial assessments both before and during the project implementation. This phase allowed the project team to collect the views of the populations and the reports were shared with the broader humanitarian community to enable synergy of the actions in the field and to ensure that the needs identified were met. The information collected from the populations during the assessments served as guidance during the project implementation phase.

Also, given the nature of the emergency and the security context, some decisions were made from previous experiences of humanitarian emergency in Niger (Diffa region) especially regarding the e-shelter design (as per agreed national application of SPHERE indicators).

**B) Project implementation phase:**

During the assessments (conducting during the project implementation), the needs of the populations were collected to better design the response. For the beneficiary selection process, beneficiary selection committees were set up composed of community members designated by the targeted population to support the project team.

With the active involvement of the targeted communities, the distribution sites were identified, and the date of the distribution were disseminated through local leaders and the beneficiary selection committees. Beneficiaries were involved in the construction of shelters and securing of kits during distribution. For persons with special needs such as elders, some community members were identified to help them to transport their kit to their households. In addition, a complaint and feedbacks mechanism was systematically set up to collect any feedbacks or complaints. These exchanges led to the discovery of shelter preferences by ethnic group that prompted the Red Cross (member of the Shelter and NFI Working Group) to search for an adequate solution. The results of this evaluation led to a change in the e-shelter kit for future distributions in Tahoua and Tillabery by all Working Group members.

**C) Project monitoring and evaluation:**

A follow-up of the activities in the field was carried out by the Shelter and NFI Working Group coordinators (IOM and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management) to assess assistance carried out by the Working Group together with local authorities. Certain gaps were identified and feedback given by assisted population (regarding the design of the e-shelter) that allowed for IOM together with the Ministry and local authorities to take action and respond adequately to the affected population (new e-shelter design proposed for future distributions).

<b>7. Cash-Based Interventions</b>				
<b>CBI modality</b>		N/A		
<b>7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?</b>				
<b>Planned</b>		<b>Actual</b>		
No		No		
<b>7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used.</b> If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> 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.				
<b>CBI modality</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>a. Objective</b>	<b>b. Conditionality</b>	<b>c. Restriction</b>
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
<i>Supplementary information (optional)</i>				

<b>8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	
	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>Since the project involved active participation of the beneficiaries, through the beneficiary selection committees, IOM had constant feedback from the beneficiaries either through the protection monitoring mechanism put in place by the Protection Cluster or through the joint assessment mission conducted by IOM and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management that allowed for IOM to adapt the methodology and approach used to assist the beneficiaries. Through this constant interaction, IOM managed to get feedback on satisfaction of assistance delivered since it was tailored to the needs and propositions from the beneficiaries themselves.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 8.3. Project Report 18-RR-FPA-027 - UNFPA

1. Project information			
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNFPA	<b>2. Country:</b>	Niger
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	<b>4. Project code (CERF):</b>	18-RR-FPA-027
<b>5. Project title:</b>	Prevention and response to GBV in IDPs and host communities in the conflict-affected region of Tillabery		
<b>6.a Original Start date:</b>	07/08/2018	<b>6.b Original End date</b>	06/02/2019
<b>6.c No-cost Extension</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
<b>6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
<b>7. Funding</b>	<b>a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 600,000
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		US\$ 150,040
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>		US\$ 150,040
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b> of which to:		<b>US\$ 81,860</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i> US\$ 49,860</li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i> US\$ 0</li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i> US\$ 32,000</li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> US\$ 0</li> </ul>		
2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance			
<p>The CERF funds will enable UNFPA, Government and NGOs partners to support the survivors of gender based violence within the Tillabéri region by improving GBV interventions for a period of four months. A total of 3,676 persons will benefit directly (184 GBV</p>			



survivors, 40 community psychosocial support agents to be oriented on GBV issues and additional 3,452 persons from information activities) from CERF activities. All these activities are implemented in the most affected departments that are Ayorou, Abala, Banibangou Bankilaré and Ouallam.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The only minor change was the timid start of activities that was linked to the inaccessibility of certain areas like Inatès in winter. This was subsequently corrected by multiplying the number of field trips to raise awareness, identify GBV cases and guide them and to distribute the dignity kits. At the end of the project UNFPA reached all the expected targets.

### 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
<b>Planned</b>	1,250	772	<b>2,022</b>	1,029	625	<b>1,654</b>	2,279	1,397	<b>3,676</b>
<b>Reached</b>	1,495	916	<b>2,411</b>	1,108	672	<b>1,780</b>	2,603	1,588	<b>4,191</b>

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		421
IDPs	1,776	1,895
Host population	1,900	1,875
Affected people (none of the above)		0
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>4,191</b>

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

Initially, the project did not target the refugee populations and only appeared the IDPs in Inatès and Banibangou. The project was much quieted on new displacements related to the attacks of the non-State armed groups and also related to the inter-communal conflicts. But in the implementation with the establishment of midwives in refugee camp health centers, this category has benefited from services mainly assisted deliveries and antenatal consultations.

### 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Reduce vulnerability and exposure to GBV among 3,676 women and children and provide holistic support to 184 GBV survivors in Tillabery region
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<b>Output 1</b>	Medical and psychosocial supports provided to 184 GBV survivors
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of GBV survivors who receive psychosocial support	184	196	Tillabéri 2018 Protection Technical Work Group Report
Indicator 1.2	Number of GBV survivors who receive medical support	100	123	Tillabéri 2018 Protection Technical Work Group Report
Indicator 1.3	Number of people targeted with rape treatment kits	600	658	DRSP Tillaberi evaluation report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The implementation of community actors explains the effectiveness of the project.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Support for medical care of GBV survivors	Direction of public health in Tillaberi		
Activity 1.2	Legal support to GBV survivors	Direction of Women Promotion in collaboration with the collaboration of the court of justice of Tillabéri		
Activity 1.3	Psychosocial support	Direction of women promotion Direction of helath ONG Agir+		
Activity 1.4	Acquisition of rape treatment kit	UNFPA		
Activity 1.5	Distribution of rape treatment kit	Health facilities		

Output 2	3,676 vulnerable women and children are protected from gender based violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of community actors oriented on GBV issues	40	80	UNFPA database 2018 Tillabéri 2018 Protection Technical Work Group Report
Indicator 2.2	Number of persons who received information on GBV service	3,676	4,191	Tillabéri 2018 Protection Technical Work Group Report
Indicator 2.3	Number of people targeted with dignity kits	1000	1,235	ONG Agir+ CERF 2018 Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		This performance was made possible by the multiplication of community actors who have doubled to make up for the two-month start-up delay. Another advantage is the diversity of implementation partners (NGOs and government actors) with a good distribution of tasks in a complementary way. It must also be stressed that the perfect coordination and leadership of the government party through the monthly meetings bringing together all the players contributed to this performance.		

		For the dignity kits instead of 1000, the UNFPA Representative kindly made available to these vulnerable populations 235 complementary kits mainly distributed to the newly displaced people of Ayorou and Inatès.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Rapid orientation of community actors on GBV issues	the training is under the responsibility of Tillaberi's Regional Direction for Women Promotion with the technical support of the UNFPA staff
Activity 2.2	Acquisition of 1000 dignity kits	Dignity kits have been paid and transported by UNFPA
Activity 2.3	Distribution of dignity kits	Distribution was provided by the NGO Agir +
Activity 2.4	Identification and referral of GBV survivors to appropriate services following GBV information to affected population	This activity was under the responsibility of Regional Direction for Women Promotion and led by the NGO Agir + through the social and community actors. But also through the Regional Direction of Public Health of Tillaberi where certain cases are identified and supported (psychosocial and medical) in health centers.

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

It is participatory and grassroots planning. For the success of this project it was decided that the main actors will be from the community and will have for mission, identification of cases and their orientation to care centers. So, the Direction of Promotion of Women initiated missions in the most affected communities to hold village general assemblies to identify community actors.

### B) Project implementation phase:

The project started with the orientation of the community actors identified, then the training of health workers in the clinical management of rapes. UNFPA then proceeded to purchase SR kits and dignity kits and transport them to these vulnerable areas. The Direction of Promotion of Women assured the leadership of the project. This direction recruited the NGO Agir + and set up a coordination mechanism with monthly technical meetings bringing together all the stakeholders.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNFPA has supported the training of both community and health actors. They carried out field missions to verify the effectiveness of the distribution of the dignity kits and also at the level of the health centers to ensure the installation of the SR kits. On the other hand, there have been joint missions with the other humanitarian actors to provide an answer to the common problems in the implementation which generally remains the access to bring an answer

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

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

Planned	Actual
No	Choose an item.

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

	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>UNFPA has planned an evaluation of all activities through the main implementing partner which is the Tillaberi Direction of the promotion of women. This evaluation has shown that the community-based approach has been seen as a successful element in implementation.</p> <p>The main difficulty is the problem of access given the security context and measures of the state of emergency. This finding was highlighted by several actors and had been taken into account by the Humanitarian Country Team and solutions were provided including the strengthening of the civil-military coordination and even the provision of a helicopter to ensure field missions.</p>	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>
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#### 8.4. Project Report 18-RR-HCR-022 – UNHCR

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection - Protection	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-HCR-022
5. Project title:	Prevention and response to protection needs for IDPs in Tillabery and Tahoua areas		
6.a Original Start date:	02/08/2018	6.b Original End date	01/02/2019
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 809,241
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 809,241
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 809,241
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 455,967</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 156,000</span></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 200,000</span></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 99,967</span></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> </ul>		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>The CERF allocation timely arrived in Niger, as the context in Tillabery-Tahoua districts was rapidly deteriorating. 20,258 as of 9 July 2018, they were 53,510 people in a forcibly displacement situation in December. Over the CERF period, the IDP population increased by 33,252 individuals. In this context, the UNHCR project was firstly intended to conduct a profiling of the concerned people and provide humanitarian actors with lists of beneficiaries selected according to their vulnerabilities by local authorities, community leaders and UNHCR Protection Monitoring staff. In this respect the CERF funding was used to enhance the presence of Protection focal points in 210 places alongside the Malian border and to profile 33,252 people – both outcomes exceeded the initial targets (48 focal points and 20,258 IDPs profiled). Furthermore, to prevent conflicts between hosting and displaced communities, promotion to peaceful coexistence was</p>

disseminated at an early stage of the crisis and expanded with the CERF, eventually benefitting to 7,494 individuals. Finally, as the relocation plan designed to assist displaced people to resettle in IDP villages could not take place due to lack of volunteers in a worsening security environment, a grant of 100\$US was distributed to 2,500 households through one-time cash-based intervention.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Relocation of IDPs from their places of settlement to existing hosting villages did not take place due to lack of volunteers compounded with a very volatile security context. Therefore, UNHCR proposed to re-allocate the funds initially dedicated to relocation to multi-purpose cash-based interventions to very vulnerable IDPs identified in Abala and the Tahoua region - areas not yet covered by any form of assistance to IDPs. Approved by the CERF Secretariat in March 2019, the Reprogramming request was intended to address basic needs of victims of violence, whether sexual or gender-based or not, women and children in at-risk situations (separated, unaccompanied, single parent head of household, split families ...), the elderly, the disabled and people with serious medical conditions for whom in kind emergency assistance (NFI kits) has proven not to be appropriate. Drawing from a first successful experience carried out with encamped Malian refugees living in the same area, UNHCR, in partnership with Airtel and ANTD, distributed 2,500 mobile phones and SIM cards to beneficiaries identified by local authorities, community leaders and UNHCR staff conducting Protection monitoring. Through this one-time intervention, 2,500 heads of household were given the possibility to cash-out a grant of 56,000 XOF (100 \$US) to provide for themselves and invest in their priority needs in a dignified way. Not only did this intervention maximized the impact on beneficiaries' welfare, but it also cut short logistical costs, lengthy procurement procedures and security constraints normally associated with other types of assistance.

### 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
<b>Planned</b>	5,672	2,836	<b>8,508</b>	7,698	4,052	<b>11,750</b>	13,370	6,888	<b>20,258</b>
<b>Reached</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>6,133</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>21,494</b>

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

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	20,258	21,494
Host population		
Affected people (none of the above)		
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>20,258</b>	<b>21,494</b>

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

Although UNHCR's project was not designed to deliver direct assistance to IDPs, but rather to extend its protection monitoring to places affected by internal displacements and provide the international community with lists of beneficiaries, parts of the project benefited directly to IDPs. In that way, the protection monitoring reached out to 53,510 people in 2018, of which 20,258 from January to July and 33,252 over the reporting period (August-December). Of the 33,252 IDPs profiled in the last 5 months of the year, 34,001 were enrolled in lists of beneficiaries according to their vulnerabilities. In addition to extending the protection monitoring, UNHCR's proposal was also intended to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion within hosting and displaced communities. In this respect, Search for Common Ground developed a programme similar to their project implemented in the Diffa region and managed to reach out to 7,494 IDPs in Tillabery and Tahoua districts. Finally, as the relocation was replaced by CBIs, another 14,000 individuals were

	directly assisted with CERF funding. In conclusion, with the CERF allocation, 33,252 IDPs were profiled, of which 34,001 were enrolled in lists of beneficiaries for assistance, 7,494 were sensitized to peaceful coexistence and 14,000 could cash out a 100 \$US grant through CBIs.
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## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Establish a fast-track locally-based registration mechanism in order to get accurate data on people forcefully displaced in Tillabery and Tahoua area and assist in relocating those willing to move to pre-selected IDP hosting villages.
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<b>Output 1</b>	Internal displacements are tracked, registration of IDPs is facilitated and data shared to Humanitarian actors			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of focal persons and registration points established	48	210	UNHCR
Indicator 1.2	# of IDPs registered on an individual basis	20,258	34,001	UNHCR
Indicator 1.3	# of IDPs profiled	20,258	33,252	UNHCR
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		By July 2018, 20,258 IDPs were scattered over a huge area alongside the Malian border, and 48 villages were flagged as places critically affected by internal displacements. It was thus contemplated, through the CERF funding, to enhance the network of Protection focal points in these locations so as to closely monitor further movements of population. However, with the quick deterioration of the situation all over the Tillabery-Tahoua region, it has been deemed necessary to extend the Protection monitoring to more places. Therefore, reshuffling slightly the initial plan which consisted in reinforcing the presence of Protection staff in the above mentioned 48 places only, it has been decided to deploy further additional workforce allowed by the CERF allocation to new villages (162), broadening thus the protection presence over a larger area (presence in 210 villages in total: 48 initial target + 162 extension). As a result of the revisited deployment scheme, the Protection monitoring reached out to and profiled up to 53,510 IDPs by the end of the year (20,258 from January to July and 33,252 from August to December-CERF period), of which 34001 were enrolled in distribution lists shared with humanitarian actors for further assistance.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Identification of local registration focal persons	ANTD		
Activity 1.2	Registration of IDPs	ANTD		
Activity 1.3	Profiling of IDPs	ANTD		

<b>Output 2</b>	Support for IDPs to obtain identification documents is provided and lists of beneficiaries issued			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	% of IDPs provided with identification document	100% (depending on outcome of profiling)	0%	UNHCR
Indicator 2.2	# of advocacy campaign made	24	39	UNHCR
Indicator 2.3	# of lists of beneficiaries shared with humanitarian community	24	21	UNHCR

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	Providing IDPs with ID cards was initially planned as a side activity of the National Registration Board which was supposed to be created in the last 3 months of the year. However, while groundwork preparations were on good tracks to have this board established within the time limit, the Government of Niger enacted its national law on Protection and assistance to IDPs on 3 December 2018 and solicited the registration board to be set up according to the legal framework newly passed (article 26). As a result, IDPs, in practical terms, were profiled, registered and grouped in categories reflecting their vulnerabilities, but agreement to deliver tokens was lagged and not yet finalized by the end of the year. In the meantime, however, advocacy campaigns to sensitize IDPs on the importance of being documented (ID card, birth certificate ...) were conducted with a twofold objective: separate IDPs from local communities and contribute to prevent statelessness. 39 campaigns were thus organized in 39 sites (Tillabery: 3; Ayorou: 14; Banibangou: 3; Abala: 7; Ouallam: 2; Tillia: 6; Tassara: 4), and 21 computerized lists of beneficiaries were made available for humanitarian actors in order to facilitate distribution of assistance in the two districts most affected by forcibly displacements (Ayorou: 14; Abala: 7); while 18 others are still to be typed out (Tillabery: 3; Banibangou: 3; Oualla: 2; Tillia: 6; Tassara: 4).
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Coordinate issuance of identification documents	Not applicable. Agreement between UNHCR and The DGECMR (Direction Generale de l'Etat Civil, de la Migration et des Refugies) to issue tokens not yet finalized.
Activity 2.2	Conduct sensitization campaigns on protection risks faced by undocumented individuals	ANTD
Activity 2.3	Compile list of beneficiaries to be shared to humanitarian actors	ANTD

<b>Output 3</b>	Voluntary relocation to IDP hosting villages is provided and peaceful coexistence promoted			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of focus group discussions and intention surveys conducted	72	39	UNHCR
Indicator 3.2	# of municipalities where peaceful coexistence activities are implemented	24	4 districts (29 sites)	UNHCR
Indicator 3.3	% IDPs relocated on a voluntary basis	100% (depending on requests for voluntary relocation expressed during profiling)	0%	UNHCR

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	The three villages (Inates, Abonkor and Tillia) identified by the Government of Niger for the purpose of assembling and assisting dispersed IDPs are all located in a high-risk zone afflicted by severe movement restrictions. As a result, not only are humanitarian agencies barely permitted to operate in these places, but IDPs themselves do not consider being moved yonder as a safe option. It then early became evident that relocation would not take place. Therefore, this activity was replaced by CBIs. However, as IDPs were continuously spreading over barren areas where they would have to compete with natives for scarce resources, promotion of peaceful coexistence and social cohesion remained of pivotal importance. Massively affected by internal displacements, the four districts of Abala, Ouallam, Ayorou and Tillia were selected to host 95 projects (including but not limited to Sensitization campaigns, Participatory theatre performance, Community solidarity activities, "Town hall" style meeting, radio programs and messages broadcasted) which
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		eventually reached out to 7,494 individuals scattered over 29 sites (14 in Ayorou district, 7 in Abala district, 2 in Ouallam district and 6 in Tillia district).
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Conduct Focus Group Discussions and intention survey with multi-sector groups	ANTD
Activity 3.2	Reinforcement of a comprehensive peaceful coexistence strategy	Search for Common Ground
Activity 3.3	Coordinate relocation operations to pre-selected IDP villages	Not applicable. Relocation was replaced by cash-based intervention implemented by UNHCR, Airtel and ANTD.

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

The primary objective pursued by the project was to collect basic information about people in forcibly displacement. A secondary objective sought through the implementation of peaceful coexistence projects was to improve relationship and social cohesion between displaced and hosting communities. The last objective was related to relocation of IDPs interested in being voluntarily moved from their places of settlement to villages with enhanced absorption capacities and dedicated to IDP assistance. All over these objectives, the persons in the move were at the centre of UNHCR concerns. Consultations with IDP leaders were planned to establish lists of beneficiaries, Focus Group Discussions and participatory assessments were of essence in the implementation of programs promoting peaceful coexistence, and surveys were conducted to identify people potentially motivated to move to IDP villages.

### B) Project implementation phase:

All over the different phases of the project, people in displacement were consulted. Community leaders were part of selection panels set up to detect vulnerabilities amongst the displaced people and to draw eligibility criteria to in-kind assistance. This was particularly the case for the distribution of mobile phones and SIM cards for cash transfer which could only benefit to 2,500 households. Likewise, the 7,494 people who participated in activities promoting peaceful coexistence were selected through identification processes which made room for IDPS to directly express their views. Finally, the decision to shift from relocation to CBI was made according to outcomes of the 39 Focus Group Discussions held in IDP sites which brought out complete lack of interest for relocation on the one hand and desperate calls for cash on the other.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Collection of intentions, interests and opinions was made possible by the deployment of a network of 210 Protection Focal Points alongside the Malian border and permanent presence of NGOs in partnership with UNHCR to carry out Protection monitoring.

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

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

Planned	Actual
No	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
One-off cash transfer by Mobile phones through partnership with AIRTEL (commercial partner)	US\$ 250,000	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted



### Changes and Amendments

Relocation of IDPs from their places of settlement to existing hosting villages did not take place due to lack of volunteers compounded with a very volatile security context. Therefore, UNHCR proposed to re-allocate the funds initially dedicated to relocation to multi-purpose cash-based interventions to very vulnerable IDPs identified in Abala and the Tahoua region - areas not yet covered by any form of assistance to IDPs. Approved by the CERF Secretariat in March 2019, the Reprogramming request was intended to address basic needs of victims of violence, whether sexual or gender-based or not, women and children in at-risk situations (separated, unaccompanied, single parent head of household, split families ...), the elderly, the disabled and people with serious medical conditions for whom in kind emergency assistance (NFI kits) has proven not to be appropriate. Drawing from a first successful experience carried out with encamped Malian refugees living in the same area, UNHCR, in partnership with Airtel and ANTD, distributed 2,500 mobile phones and SIM cards to beneficiaries identified by local authorities, community leaders and UNHCR staff conducting Protection monitoring. Through this one-time intervention, 2,500 heads of household were given the possibility to cash-out a grant of 56,000 XOF (100 \$US) to provide for themselves and invest in their priority needs in a dignified way. Not only did this intervention maximized the impact on beneficiaries' welfare, but it also cut short logistical costs, lengthy procurement procedures and security constraints normally associated with other types of assistance.

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

	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 8.5. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-074 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-074
5. Project title:	Emergency WASH response to displaced populations and host communities in Tillabery and Tahoua regions		
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:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,120,876
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 950,056

	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b>	<b>US\$ 648,762</b>
	of which to:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US\$ 0</li> <li>US\$ 483,330</li> <li>US\$ 165,432</li> <li>US\$ 0</li> </ul>

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF and its partners assisted 29,250 displaced people and people from host communities (8,259 girls, 6,778 women, 7,996 boys, and 6,217 men) with improved WASH services in line with SPHERE standards in the targeted sites and villages of Tillabery and Tahoua regions. This included 20,706 people who gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation, transformation or reinforcement of the production capacities of the existing water points in Tangoushmane, Inates, Tiloa, Agando, Sinedodar Ikarfane, Saraye, three months' water treatment in Assagueueye and the training of the members of 10 water management committees. In addition, two schools (Ikarfane and Tiloa) and a health centre benefitted in Tiloa benefitted from a water supply, thanks to its connection to an autonomous water station.

A total of 68 emergency latrines were constructed, benefitting 3,362 people. 4,974 additional people now live in open defecation-free communities thanks to the implementation of the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.

Hygiene promotion activities, including handwashing, household water storage, personal hygiene, and menstrual hygiene management reached 20,419 people. 3,619 families were covered by the distribution of emergency WASH kits (chlorination, soap, jerrycan, kettle) and 3,262 girls and women were covered with menstrual hygiene kits.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The rapid development of the security context in the Tahoua and Tillabery regions required a continuous re-evaluation of the situation on the ground to better adapt the response. Thus, critical needs in terms of access to water were identified and interventions in terms of access to water have been prioritized at the expense of sanitation in the nomadic context of the region of Tahoua. Part of the resources allocated to sanitation were redirected to water supply based on a needs re-assessment prior the implementation of the activities, which showed a greater need for water. The high productivity of some rehabilitated water points led to increased access to water supply for the targeted populations.

In the nomadic areas of the Tahoua region, provision of water has been prioritized. Because of the great mobility of populations, the risk of diarrheic diseases and contamination was found to be low. Nevertheless, 83% of the sanitation target was still reached (8,336 people benefitted from sanitation on 10,000 planned).

Regarding health centres, only one health centre out of the two planned has been covered because only two sites had a health centre (Tiloa and Inates) and the needs were covered by other funding sources in Inates. Field assessments also showed important needs for hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits. To respond to this need on the ground, UNICEF used other funding sources to cover part of the staff costs and reallocated the funds to increase the hygiene promotion activities, mainly for the procurement of additional hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits.

## 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

<b>Planned</b>	4,200	3,400	<b>7,600</b>	4,050	3,350	<b>7,400</b>	8,250	6,750	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	8,259	6,778	<b>15,037</b>	7,996	6,217	<b>14,213</b>	16,255	12,995	<b>29,250</b>

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

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>	<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>
Refugees		0
IDPs	9,100	15,773
Host population	5,900	13,477
Affected people (none of the above)		0
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>29,250</b>

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

Based on field needs re-assessment prior the implementation of the activities, as well as the nomadic nature of the targeted areas and urgent water access needs, part of the resources initially planned for the sanitation component to address water supply. Moreover, because of the high productivity of some of the rehabilitated water points, more distribution points than planned were installed, including many slight reparations (for example, 8 standpipes with 25 taps replaced in Inates), increasing the number of beneficiaries (a total of 20,706 people gained access to safe drinking water against a target of 9,000). In addition, to provide an adapted response to the needs of affected populations, UNICEF utilized other funding sources to cover staff costs and reallocated these funds for the purchase and distribution of additional hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits (2,019 hygiene kits and 2,019 menstrual hygiene management kits) made available to the NGOs Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Action Against Hunger (ACF) for the response.

#### 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Contribute to meet the specific safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation needs of men, women, boys and girls in spontaneous and temporary sites (hosting new displaced populations) and in host communities
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<b>Output 1</b>	9,000 people affected by population movement gain access to safe drinking water, in accordance with international standards			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of men, women, boys and girls with access to safe drinking water	9,000 (2,200 women, 2,550 Girls, 1,850 men and 2,400 boys)	20,706	Reports from implementing partners
Indicator 1.2	Number of water management committees trained on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the maintenance of infrastructures.	15	10	Reports from implementing partners
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	Part of the resources allocated to sanitation were redirected to water supply based on a needs re-assessment prior to the implementation of the activities which showed a greater need for water. Moreover, the high productivity of some rehabilitated water points led to increased access to water supply for the targeted populations. These actions contributed to a higher number of beneficiaries reached with access to safe drinking water. Since some of the water points are autonomous water stations under delegated management			

		(e.g., Tangoushmane, Tiloa, Ikarfane), there were fewer water management committees trained than anticipated.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Signing of MoUs with selected implementing partners	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Emergency reinforcement of 15 water point (coupling of two existing boreholes, extension and installation of a distribution ramp with 10 taps, transformation of one of the two existing boreholes into a solar autonomous water station with a ramp of 4 taps, perform a surface development around 1 existing well and the rehabilitation of the autonomous water station of Tiloa; Rehabilitation of 7 existing fountains with 2 taps each in Sinegodar (04) and Agando (03). Operation pumping station and water treatment for the emergency phase of 3 months in Assagueyegueye, Repainting of pumps and Flow tests on the existing borehole, pump replacement, strengthening of the energy source with solar, installation of a lid + tank repair in Ikarfane) for 9,000 people	ACF, AKARASS, IAS, ACTED, DEDI
Activity 1.3	Awareness raising of hygiene and sanitation through local committees (water points management committees, hygiene committees, etc – a continuous activity around the water points through the water management committees)	ACF, AKARASS, IAS, ACTED, DEDI, CISP
Activity 1.4	Provision of water facilities in 2 schools and 2 health centres of the affected areas (connection of the health centre and school of Tiloa to the autonomous water station that will be rehabilitated in Tiloa)	IAS

Output 2	10,000 men, women, girls and boys affected by population movement have access to safe sanitation facilities accessible to children and people with special needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of men, women, girls and boys with access to safe sanitation facilities accessible to children and people with special needs	10,000 (2,450 women, 2,800 Girls, 2,050 men and 2,700 boys)	8,336 (2,036 women, 2,338 girls, 1,715 men and 2,247 boys)	Reports from implementing partners
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Given the crucial needs for water supply, part of the resources initially planned for sanitation was reoriented to increase access to safe drinking water. A total of 8,336 people benefitted from sanitation thanks to the construction of 68 emergency latrines (3,362 people) and the implementation of CLTS in emergencies (4,974 people).		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Construction of 100 block of two emergency latrines for 5,000 people and promotion of CLTS in emergency approach for 5,000 other people	IAS, CISP		
Activity 2.2	Provision of sanitation facilities in 2 schools and 2 health centres of the affected areas (emergency rehabilitation of two existing blocks of four latrines and the installation of five new blocks of emergency latrines with two cabins)	IAS		

<b>Output 3</b>	15,000 people affected by population movement receive hygiene and emergency wash kits (including soap and water treatment products) and are covered by sensitization messages / hygiene promotion activities			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of men, women, boys and girls receiving hygiene kits and covered by sensitization messages / hygiene promotion activities	15,000 (3,700 women, 4,200 Girls, 3,100 men and 4,000 boys)	20,419	Reports from implementing partners
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		In order to adapt to the situation of needs on the ground, UNICEF used other sources of funding to cover staffs cost and reallocated the dedicated funds to increase hygiene promotion activities, mainly for the procurement of additional hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits (2,019 hygiene kits and 2,019 menstrual hygiene management kits) made available to the NGOs ACTED and ACF upon their request for the response.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Implementation of hygiene promotion activities (hand washing, household water storage, sanitation and personal hygiene including menstrual hygiene management) in temporary or spontaneous sites, host communities and schools for 15,000 persons among whom 7,600 women and girls.	ACF, AKARASS, IAS, ACTED, DEDI, CISP		
Activity 3.2	Procurement of 2,500 emergency wash kit (chlorination, soap, jerrycan, kettle) and 2,500 menstrual hygiene kits for girls in vulnerable households, in synergy with the shelter / NFI group	ACF, AKARASS, ACTED		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of 2,500 emergency wash kit (chlorination, soap, jerrycan, kettle) and 2,500 menstrual hygiene kits for girls in vulnerable households, in synergy with the shelter / NFI group	ACF, AKARASS, ACTED, DEDI		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

This CERF project sought feedback through separated focus groups by gender and age category with people in the affected regions as part of the MSA and WASH evaluations. Results of assessments carried out in the field served to better respond to the differentiated needs of men, women, girls and boys, and the specific needs of people with special needs.

### B) Project implementation phase:

During implementation, the project took into consideration the social and material vulnerability of beneficiaries when targeting the distribution of hygiene kits (e.g., female head of household; persons with disabilities without support, living alone or head of household; over seven people per household). Similarly, for menstrual hygiene management kits, targeting focused on young girls and women of childbearing age, 13 to 45 years, in order to satisfy their need for intimate hygiene equipment. UNICEF's implementing partners surveyed households to identify young girls and women requiring kits and distribute the kits to individuals rather than households to reach beneficiaries directly.

After the rehabilitation of water points, parity within management committees was a key consideration in terms of gender, ethnic groups and ratio between host communities and displaced people to ensure representation and mitigate the risks of potential conflicts in the targeted sites. The recruitment of the community facilitators respected gender parity. Awareness campaigns for displaced persons on the equitable access of water points were conducted with support from water management committees. The same criteria have been used to set up hygiene committees in charge of community-level awareness and hygiene promotion activities.

The provision of household latrines was completed at the request of beneficiaries during the planning stage, as it would support reducing the distance need to travel places and therefore limit security risks, particularly for children, girls and women. Prior the realization/rehabilitation of fountains and distribution ramps, separate consultations were conducted with women, girls, boys, men and

people living with disabilities to seek their feedback on the design and location prior to construction. A complaint management mechanism was put in place by UNICEF's implementing partner during the distributions to accompany the actions carried out on the sites.

**C) Project monitoring and evaluation:**

Monitoring of WASH Cluster partners' compliance with the five minimum commitments for the protection and dignity of those affected during humanitarian crises was ensured during the supervision of the activities in the field. Partners reported on the respect of these commitments in their implementing reporting. UNICEF conducted programmatic field visits to monitor the quality and completion of the implementation of the activities by the partners.

**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.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.
		Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.
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		Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.
		Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.	Choose an item.Choose an item.Choose an item.

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

There was no external evaluation of the project, however UNICEF staff undertook field visits to monitor project implementation. Regular meetings were also organized with implementing partners to receive feedback on the progress of interventions and resolve any issues in a timely manner.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 8.6. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-075 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection - Child Protection	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-075
5. Project title:	Protective environment for children affected by armed conflict		
6.a Original Start date:	02/08/2018	6.b Original End date	01/02/2019
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 600,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$259,258.5
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 199,997
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 169,805.53</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 107,315.16</span></li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 62,490.37</span></li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> <span style="float: right;">US\$ 0</span></li> </ul>		

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF and its partners assisted 9,747 children (5,160 girls and 4,587 boys) in the most affected areas of the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua; set up 64 community protection mechanisms in 6 departments; strengthened the community-based child protection approach for preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse including the recruitment of children by armed groups; organized 90 sensitization sessions and 2 caravans benefitting 11,229 people (2,757 girls, 3,028 boys, 2,980 men and 2,454 women) to create awareness on child protection issues, especially on the risks associated to the situation of insecurity and conflict; trained and provided orientation for 985 community leaders and 360 heads of families from the host and displaced populations on community care for vulnerable children. The 360 heads of families (200 in the region of Tillabery and 160 in Tahoua) agreed to become foster families and provide temporary accommodation for UASC and other vulnerable children. Moreover, 2,025 children, including 959 girls, benefitted from recreational activities and psychosocial support through 10 DIAP and 30 RECOP, including 19 women, identified among the communities benefitted from a training on child protection in emergencies and management of psychosocial activities and 136 children (54 UASC/IDPs and 82 vulnerable children) benefitted from care through a documentation, identification, tracing and reintegration (IDTR) process.

The project assisted a total of **23,355** people who benefitted from various activities related to child protection between August 2018 and January 2019.

Finally, the project provided assistance to the transit and orientation centre (TOC) managed by the regional directorate in charge of child protection (DRPE) in Niamey. In the TOC, 8 children associated with armed groups received alternative care.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The situation of conflict in the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua has a strong impact on children. Civil society and local authorities reported the recruitment of children by unidentified armed groups in the Tillabery region in 2018. While prevention activities were implemented with the regional directorate in charge of child protection (DRPE) in Tillabery through community-based mechanisms, the response had to also include children associated with armed groups in custody in the anti-terrorist unit in Niamey. According to a protocol signed by the Government of Niger in 2017, children arrested/detained or in custody by the national security forces for association with armed groups are to be transferred to the social services. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the DRPE in Niamey is managing a transit and orientation centre (TOC) where children associated with armed groups receive alternative care. During the implementation of the project, 8 boys aged 14 to 17 years from Tillabery in Niger (6) and Mali (2) received alternative care in the TOC. Because of the urgent need to provide appropriate care to those children and because the DRPE in Niamey is the only entity currently able to take care of children associated with armed groups, CERF funds, amounting to USD 5,018.18, were used to support the work of the DRPE in Niamey, especially for cases where the situation did not allow rapid reunification of the child with his family.

### 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
<b>Planned</b>	10,360	2,590	<b>12,950</b>	8,478	2,119	<b>10,597</b>	18,838	4,709	<b>23,547</b>
<b>Reached</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>11,208</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>23,355</b>

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

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>	<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>
Refugees		
IDPs		15,699
Host population		7,848
Affected people (none of the above)		]
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>	<b>23,547</b>	<b>23,355</b>

*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 99% of the target beneficiaries, including 41,43% of children (out of a target of 80.66%) and 58.27% of adults (out of a target of 19.34%). This can be explained by the fact that due to security reasons, only 10 out of the 15 planned DIAP have been established, impacting the number of children reached with the project. In addition, the strategy adopted by the humanitarian actors to establish meeting points for their activities proved to limit the participation of children in the activities because their parents do not necessarily bring them to the meeting points and UASC and other vulnerable children do not always have access to this information.

### 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provide a protective environment for children affected by displacement as a result of armed conflict
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<b>Output 1</b>	Child protection needs are addressed through community-based child protection mechanisms and dissemination of radio messages.			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of community mechanisms strengthened	68	64	Reports from partners
Indicator 1.2	Number of children and adults benefitting from outreach activities	23,547	23,355	Reports from partners
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		NTR		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Strengthening community-based mechanisms to child protection needs due to the crisis	COOPI, DRPE Tahoua, DRPE Tillabery		
Activity 1.2	Outreach activities with communities on child protection needs related to the crisis (including through the dissemination of child protection/GBV/SAFE messages)	COOPI, DRPE Tahoua, DRPE Tillabery		

<b>Output 2</b>	Children (displaced and from host communities) have access to socio-recreational activities and psychosocial support if needed, in safe places (ex. Health center) and those with special protection needs are referred to competent services.			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of Psychosocial Support Mobile Services in or around Health centers (DIAP)	15	10	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI
Indicator 2.2	Number of children benefiting from socio recreational activities and psychosocial support	3,514 (1,933 girls)	2,025 (959 girls)	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Only 10 out of the planned 15 DIAP were established to provide psychosocial support mobile services in safe places. The target has not been reached due to insecurity and inaccessibility of some of the areas, mainly the communes of Inates and Ayorou.</p> <p>This situation directly impacted the number of children benefitting from socio-recreational activities and psychosocial support, only 2,025 children were reached out of a target of 3,514 children (57,6 % of the target).</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Coordination of DIAP	COOPI		
Activity 2.2	Psychosocial support for children in safe places, staffed with educators, social workers, psychologists and trained community volunteers	COOPI		

<b>Output 3</b>	Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), as well as extremely vulnerable children, are identified, documented, provided with temporary care and individualized support in line with interagency standards			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of UASC (disaggregated by unaccompanied/separated, girls and boys) and	100	136 (54 UASC and 82 vulnerable children; 67 girls and 69 boys)	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI, the DRPE of

	extremely vulnerable children identified and documented			Tahoua, and the DRPE of Tillabery
Indicator 3.2	Number of UASC benefiting from alternative care and/or individualized support	100	54	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI, the DRPE of Tahoua, and the DRPE of Tillabery
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>The target number of UASC has not been reached because some of the movements of the population were planned ahead of time by the communities (following information on potential attacks), consequently limiting the number of separations of children with their families.</p> <p>In addition, the total number of DIAP was not reached (10 out of 15 planned), therefore reducing the opportunity of identification of UASC.</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Identification, documentation and referral of UASC and vulnerable children	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI, the DRPE of Tahoua, and the DRPE of Tillabery		
Activity 3.2	Alternative care and/or individualized follow up support to UASC and vulnerable children	Reports from UNICEF implementing partner COOPI, the DRPE of Tahoua, and the DRPE of Tillabery		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

The project proposal was selected by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. The planned interventions and targets were based on multiple protection monitoring reports and multi-sectoral assessments done by humanitarian actors as well as on the protection assessment of ANTD (a local NGO) undertaken from April 2018 to June 2018. The reports were based on field visits, focus groups, meetings with local authorities and the population. The reports documented an increase of insecurity and inter-community conflicts, which usually resulted in massive population displacements with the risk of violence, abuse, and exploitation of children and their recruitment by armed groups. Discussions were held with the child protection authorities of the two regions on the strengthening of the community mechanisms and care to ensure the sustainability of the interventions planned.

The international NGO COOPI, which has proven experience in child protection in emergencies, was selected as an implementing partner to work with the government actors in planning the activities that require relevant expertise such as the setting up of the DIAP, Training of Social Workers, RECOP ...).

### B) Project implementation phase:

To ensure the participation and ownership of the project activities, the beneficiaries have been involved in the different phases of the project implementation. Consultations (general assemblies, meetings) with all actors (host and displaced communities, men and women, girls and boys) were organized prior to the organization of the activities planned. Women and children were particularly encouraged to express themselves. This allowed the redefinition of the composition of the members of the village child protection committees and the profile of the host families.

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

A monitoring visit was conducted during the opening of a humanitarian corridor. However, due to security restrictions some of the other monitoring field missions were cancelled. Nevertheless, continuous exchanges were done with the government partners (DRPE) and the implementing partner throughout the implementation of the project.

## 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.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.
		Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.
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		Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.
		Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.

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

This project was not the object of a specific evaluation. A monitoring visit was conducted, and the Child Protection emergency response will be part of the evaluation of the overall UNICEF Child Protection programme planned 2021 in the framework of the Country Programme.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

### 8.7. Project Report 18-RR-WFP-043 - WFP

#### 1. Project information

1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Aid	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WFP-043

<b>5. Project title:</b>	Providing food assistance to IDPs affected by the insecurity in the Tillabéry and Tahoua regions		
<b>6.a Original Start date:</b>	10/08/2018	<b>6.b Original End date</b>	09/02/2019
<b>6.c. No-cost Extension</b>	X No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
<b>6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date</b> (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
<b>7. Funding</b>	<b>a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	US\$ 3,200,000	
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	US\$ 1,000,000	
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>	US\$ 1,000,000	
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b> of which to:	<b>US\$ 77,768</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners</i> US\$ 0</li> <li>▪ <i>International NGOs</i> US\$ 0</li> <li>▪ <i>National NGOs (Karkara, APBE)</i> US\$ 77,768</li> <li>▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> US\$ 0</li> </ul>		

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

This CERF rapid response project (August 2018 – February 2019), permitted WFP to assist 25,838 beneficiaries with 906 mt of cereals, pulses, oil, salt, super cereal and super cereal plus. This included 2,396 children aged 6-23 months who received nutrition items to prevent malnutrition. Distributions took place on 7 October, 8 September and 9 November (the last distribution covered two months).

Assistance was provided to newly displaced people in three sites in Abala (Tillabéry region), in two sites of Tillia and in Tassara, (both in Tahoua region), fleeing violence and insecurity at the Malian border. Population displacements in the Northern departments of Tillabéry and Tahoua regions in the second semester of 2018 exceeded estimations from mid-2018.

Insecurity did not allow for outcome monitoring and reaching a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected. Most beneficiaries did not settle on distribution sites for long but continued moving. As a result, a lot of beneficiaries received only one round of distributions (funded by CERF).

## 3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

## 4. People Reached

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

	Female	Male	Total
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	Girls ( $< 18$ )	Women ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Boys ( $< 18$ )	Men ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Children ( $< 18$ )	Adults ( $\geq 18$ )	Total
<b>Planned</b>	3,900	3,020	<b>6,920</b>	4,020	2,820	<b>6,840</b>	7,920	5,840	<b>13,760</b>
<b>Reached</b>	7,323	5,671	<b>12,994</b>	7549	5,295	<b>12,844</b>	14,872	10,966	<b>25,838</b>
<b>4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category</b>									
<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>					<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>			
Refugees						0			
IDPs						13,760			
Host population						0			
Affected people (none of the above)						0			
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>						<b>13,760</b>			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Most beneficiaries did not settle on distribution sites for long but continued moving. As a result, a lot of beneficiaries received only one round of distributions (funded by CERF).								

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to 13,760 IDPs affected by insecurity in the Tahoua and Tillabery regions
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<b>Output 1</b>	Provide food assistance to save lives and protect livelihoods through general food distributions to 13,760 affected people			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Food consumption score: % of households with a borderline and acceptable food consumption score	$>80\%$	N/A	Insecurity in the area did not allow for monitoring by WFP. Signing of a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected.
Indicator 1.2	Negative coping mechanisms (RCSI)	$<5$	N/A	Insecurity in the area did not allow for monitoring by WFP. Signing of a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected.
Indicator 1.3	Number of women receiving General Food Distribution	(100%) 7,018	(187%) 13,177	Distribution Reports of Cooperating Partner
Indicator 1.4	Number of men receiving General Food Distribution	(100%) 6,742	(188%) 12,661	Distribution Reports of Cooperating Partner

Indicator 1.5	Total tonnage of food commodities distributed	(100%) 694 mt	(130%) 906 mt	Food Dispatching Reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Most beneficiaries did not settle on distribution sites for long but continued moving. As a result, a lot of beneficiaries received only one round of distributions (funded by CERF). Also, favourable market conditions allowed to procure and dispatch more food items than what was expected at the time of proposal submission.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of food commodities	WFP		
Activity 1.2	Transport of food commodities	WFP		
Activity 1.3	General distribution of food commodities	WFP and partners (Action et Programme d'Impact au Sahel – APIS, Association pour la Promotion de Bien Etre – APBE, Karkara)		
Activity 1.4	Monitoring	Insecurity in the area did not allow for monitoring by WFP. Signing of a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected.		

<b>Output 2</b>	Stabilize and reduce malnutrition among 1,100 affected children 6-23 months			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66% (This is a standard indicator and refers to the percentage of distributions to which the same b	N/A	Insecurity in the area did not allow for monitoring by WFP. Signing of a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected.
Indicator 2.2	Number of girls (disaggregated by activity) receiving food assistance/supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition	100% (561)	(216%) 1,213	Distribution Reports of Cooperating Partner
Indicator 2.3	Number of boys (disaggregated by activity) receiving food assistance/supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition	100% (539)	(219%) 1,183	Distribution Reports of Cooperating Partner
Indicator 2.4	Total tonnage of food commodities distributed	100% (20 mt)	195% (39 mt)	Dispatching reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Most beneficiaries did not settle on distribution sites for long but continued moving. As a result, a lot of beneficiaries received only one round of distributions (funded by CERF). Also, favourable market conditions allowed to procure and dispatch more food items than what was expected at the time of proposal submission.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of food commodities	WFP		
Activity 2.2	Transport of food commodities	WFP		

Activity 2.3	General distribution of food commodities	WFP and partners (Action et Programme d'Impact au Sahel – APIS, Association pour la Promotion de Bien Etre – APBE, Karkara)
Activity 2.4	Monitoring	Insecurity in the area did not allow for monitoring by WFP. Signing of a third-party monitoring agreement took longer than expected.

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### A) Project design and planning phase:

It was planned to conduct multi-sectorial assessments following each alert about significant new arrivals (more than 50 households). The delay was fixed to one day after receipt of the alert.

### B) Project implementation phase:

The multi-sectorial assessments took

### C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

A third-party monitoring agreement has been concluded and WFP is planning to conduct distribution monitoring, food basket monitoring and post-distribution monitoring in the affected area in 2019.

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

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

Planned	Actual
No	Choose an item.

**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.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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

N/A	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED X

## 8.8. Project Report 18-RR-WFP-061 – WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Niger
3. Cluster/Sector:	Coordination and Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WFP-061
5. Project title:	"Airlift of CERF-funded relief items to inaccessible areas in Tillabery and Tahoua"		
6.a Original Start date:	16/10/2018	6.b Original End date	15/04/2019
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 32,400,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 25,900,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,087,503
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government Partners</li> <li>▪ International NGOs</li> <li>▪ National NGOs</li> <li>▪ Red Cross/Crescent</li> </ul>		

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project implemented by WFP/UNHAS from October 2018 to April 2019 aimed at facilitating access to humanitarian intervention areas in Northern Tillabéry and Tahoua. The use of a helicopter to transport cargo and people from Niamey to sites where CERF-funded projects are implemented, meant to significantly speed up project implementation.

The helicopter arrived on 7 December 2018 and carried out reconnaissance flights on 10 and 11 December to Inatès, Ikarfan, Saraye and Tangoushman (all in Tillabéry region). All but the latter landing zones were validated by UNDSS. The Tahoua administration did not grant permission to carry out flights. On request of UNICEF the helicopter was used to carry 9.8 mt of WASH equipment to Ikarfan and Saray between 11-16 January 2019. Due to a lack of demand by implementing agencies, the contract with the helicopter crew was ended after two months.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The Tahoua regional administration did not grant permission to carry out flights. Thus, only landing zones in Tillabéry region were validated.



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									
Reached									
4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)					
Refugees									
IDPs									
Host population									
Affected people (none of the above)									
<b>Total (same as in 4a)</b>							<b>N/A</b>		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>				The project aimed to facilitate access of agencies (people, cargo) to the affected areas. No people received direct assistance by this CERF funding.					

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project objective</b>	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Niger

Output 1	Helicopter available and operational for 2 months to provide life-saving assistance in Tillabery and Tahoua			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of flying hours	140	19	UNHAS Statistics
Indicator 1.2	Number of beneficiaries assisted through humanitarian assistance provided by IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP	84,600	15,000	UNICEF requested flights to support the WASH project (15,000 beneficiaries).
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The helicopter arrived on 7 December and all preparatory activities were carried out by 11 December. The UNHAS user group received the flight schedule on 12 December. Despite this, UNHAS received only one request by UNICEF to carry out rotations.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Positioning of the helicopter and crew in Niamey	UNHAS		
Activity 1.2	Reconnaissance missions to identify helicopter landing zones	UNDSS		

Activity 1.3	Preparation and maintenance of helicopter landing zones	UNHAS/Local Authorities
Activity 1.4	National security and defense forces ensure the security at landing zone	Military/Local Authorities
Activity 1.5	Helicopter rotations to four destinations close to distributions points in Tillabery and Tahoua	UNHAS
Activity 1.6	De-positioning of the helicopter and crew	UNHAS

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

N/A

A) Project design and planning phase:

[Fill in]

B) Project implementation phase:

[Fill in]

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

[Fill in]

## 7. Cash-Based Interventions

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

**Planned**

**Actual**

No

Choose an item.

**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.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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

	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED X

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Code	Project	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-IOM-023		Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$135,000
18-RR-IOM-023		Shelter & NFI	IOM	GOV	\$48,310
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	GOV	\$22,153
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$3,599
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$2,639
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$2,346
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$1,847
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$2,095
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	INGO	\$4,387
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	INGO	\$3,412
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	INGO	\$2,114
18-RR-FAO-018		Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$86,075
18-RR-FPA-027		Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	GOV	\$42,360
18-RR-FPA-027		Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	GOV	\$7,500
18-RR-FPA-027		Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$32,000
18-RR-CEF-075		Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$62,490
18-RR-CEF-075		Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$34,030
18-RR-CEF-075		Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$68,267
18-RR-CEF-075		Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$5,018
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$80,019
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$139,471
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$75,512
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$130,996
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$165,432
18-RR-CEF-074		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$57,332
18-RR-HCR-022		Protection	UNHCR	NNGO	\$99,967
18-RR-HCR-022		Protection	UNHCR	INGO	\$200,000
18-RR-HCR-022		Protection	UNHCR	GOV	\$156,000
18-RR-WFP-043		Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$42,226
18-RR-WFP-043		Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$35,542

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>AAR</b>	After Action Review
<b>ACF</b>	Action Against Hunger
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
<b>CBI</b>	Cash Based Interventions
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CiMCord</b>	Civil-Military Coordination
<b>CLTS</b>	Community-led Total Sanitation
<b>DGECMR</b>	Direction Generale de l'Etat Civil, de la Migration et des Refugies
<b>DIAP</b>	Dispositif itinérant d'appui psychosocial
<b>DRPE</b>	Direction regional de la protection de L'Enfant
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>GATIA</b>	Groupe autodéfense touareg imghad et alliés
<b>GCMF</b>	Global Commodity Management Facilities
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>ICC</b>	Inter Cluster Coordination
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IDTR</b>	Identification, Tracing and Reintegration
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>IPs</b>	Implementing partners
<b>MSA</b>	Multi Sectoral Assessments
<b>MUJAO</b>	Mali-based Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa
<b>NFIs</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>RC/HC</b>	Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>RECOF</b>	Relais communautaire de protection
<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence
<b>TOC</b>	Transit and Orientation Centre
<b>TWGCP</b>	Technical Working Group on Child Protection
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and separated children
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHAS</b>	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme