

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO
RAPID RESPONSE
REFUGEES FROM CAR
2021**

21-RR-COD-47552

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

February 2022

The AAR meeting was no longer conducted in its traditional format given the current context. For these reasons, this meeting was replaced by a request for contributions that UNHCR had provided directly by email. A consultation of the UNHCR by email was therefore carried out in February 2022, which made it possible to collect the elements of answers to the questions usually discussed during formal AAR meetings, in particular the main results achieved, the targets and people reached, the CERF's Added Value and lessons learned. This is how the UNHCR agency, sole stakeholder in this process, had shared its contributions to the relevant sections of this final narrative report.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

This funding enabled UNHCR and partners to address the most pressing needs identified through a rapid needs assessment and fully reflected in an Interagency Refugee Response Plan for the 90,000 Refugees from the Central African Republic. It focused on ensuring the registration of 40,011 newly arrived refugees in the DRC's South Ubangi, North Ubangi, and Bas-Uele provinces, and supporting the relocation of 4,581 refugees from areas in around Yakoma to Modale with a multisectoral lifesaving intervention including provision of emergency shelters, access to hygiene and sanitation facilities, prevention, and response to GBV, child protection, and protection monitoring. Thanks to this subvention of CERF, the UNHCR and its government partner, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), biometrically registered 15,703 more newly arrived CAR refugees. This CERF allocation enhanced protection for refugees by providing a sense of decency, preventing wash and shelter related incidents of SGBV. Furthermore, CERF funding has been helping to strengthen protection monitoring in terms of monitoring and minimizing human rights violations and other protection risks faced by refugees, particularly in border areas, with an impact that went beyond direct assistance to the refugee population through support for peaceful coexistence with host communities. It also contributed to the prevention of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and the coronavirus, a global pandemic with a high number of cases in the country of origin of the refugees.

CERF funds have enabled the following achievements:

- 15,703 newly arrived CAR refugees were registered biometrically.
- 40,011 persons benefited from distribution of refugee identity cards and individual protection documents in North Ubangi South Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces.
- 1,798 separated and unaccompanied children benefited from identification and multi-sectoral assistance.
- 1,725 refugees were identified with special needs, including 100 persons with disabilities who received multi-sectoral assistance.
- 430 survivors of SGBV benefited from documentation and support through psycho-social assistance, cash for reintegration and core relief items.
- Awareness was carried out raising on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Modale, Yakoma and other location.
- The Yakoma/ Modale road was rehabilitated and permitted transport for the relocation of 4,581 persons (1,315 households) to Modale.
- 1,315 households benefited from access to secure shelter, decent hygiene and sanitation facilities by building 1,424 emergency shelters 302 shared community and 250 family latrines, 9 refuse pits.
- 2,121 handwashing stations were set up, and awareness were carried out raising on good hygiene practices to prevent the spread of covid-19 and other diseases.
- About 98 per cent of the project was completed reaching an estimated 44,592 direct and 30,000 indirect beneficiaries, thus exceeding the targets for relocations and contributing to the creation of a favourable protection environment for new CAR refugees and asylum-seekers.

CERF's Added Value:

This Rapid Response subvention of CERF helped to galvanize a robust response to the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers from the Central African Republic (CAR) within the first 6 months of the emergency and created room for other humanitarian actors to provide additional assistance to new arrivals. The subvention created a window for UNHCR to fully launch its “alternative to camps” policy in northern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), by investing in and operationalizing the Modale development hub, the first of four identified such hubs to which UNHCR has relocated large numbers of CAR refugees from border locations. The achievements in Modale have highlighted the strengths of and potential for local integration and development of this policy for both refugees and host communities, as suggested in the Global Compact on Refugees.

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

Yes

Partially

No

Thanks to this subvention of CERF, the UNHCR and its government partner, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), biometrically registered 15,703 more newly arrived CAR refugees, completing the emergency registration process within two months of receiving the CERF Rapid Response grant and setting up mechanisms to register smaller groups of asylum-seekers in North Ubangi, South Ubangi and bas Uele provinces. UNHCR and CNR also provided refugee identity cards and individual protection documents for 40,011 persons and set up local protection committees, to monitor, document and carryout awareness raising on protections incidents such as sexual exploitation and abuse(SGBV) in a majority of the estimated 40 locations hosting new arrivals in the three provinces. Timely multi-sectoral assistance was also provided to children at risk and persons with disabilities in Modale and other locations.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Indeed, this subvention enabled UNHCR to face an emergency UNHCR would otherwise not have been able to effectively respond to, given severe funding deficits and the fact that the new arrivals far exceeded the figures in the 2021 planning budget that essentially covered an old caseload of about 173,000 refugees in North Ubangi, South Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces. So, these CERF funds facilitated UNHCR’s response to time-critical needs by providing access to secured shelters, hygiene and sanitation facilities for about 4,581 individual (1,315 households) CAR refugees relocated from Yakoma to the Modale development hub, North Ubangi province between May and October 2021. AIRD (a partner of UNHCR) built 1,424 emergency shelters, 1,315 of which have been occupied by persons in Modale. This enhanced protection for refugees by providing a sense of decency, preventing wash and shelter related incidents of SGBV. It also contributed to the prevention of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and the coronavirus, a global pandemic with a high number of cases in the country of origin of the refugees. The project therefore enabled UNHCR to provide a timely response to critical needs between May 2021 and January 2022.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Yes, through the CERF Rapid Response project, UNHCR was able to reiterate its lead role in coordinating a response to the CAR refugees emergency. UNHCR carried out trainings for local protection monitors, local authorities and implementing partners on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and held about 20 meetings with sister agencies, national and international NGOs to ensure a coherent response to the emergency, while avoiding duplication of assistance. These included a protection working group all of which allowed the humanitarian actors to strengthen protection and assistance to the newly registered refugees, while identifying challenges, gaps, and common areas for advocacy.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The coordination mechanisms allowed other agencies and UNHCR partners to identify critical needs and to tailor advocacy messages for donors. Donor missions were subsequently organized to Modale providing an onsite appraisal of unmet needs and areas for urgent assistance. UNHCR also produced visibility boards, several videos and photos on the emergency assistance and relocations at the Modale development hub, which were used for donor briefings, fundraising events, and the social media platforms at country, regional and headquarter levels.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

Given that UNHCR provided multi-sectoral support, see the other sections of the report on how these areas were addressed.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	69,038,102
CERF	1,500,000
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	1,500,000

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
UNHCR	21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	1,500,000
Total			1,500,000

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	757,803
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	100,000
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	492,197
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	150,000
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	742,197
Total	1,500,000

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Since December 2020, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has had an inflow of refugees fleeing the violence that erupted in the aftermath of the elections in the Central African Republic (CAR). Although local authorities had initially estimated the number of new arrivals at 92,000 persons, with another 21,000 persons arriving in an around late March and early April, as of 20 March 2021, UNHCR had biometrically registered some 52,000 refugees. The registration was however still ongoing. Many of the refugees resided in some of the most underserved areas in the region and had little to no access to services. The new arrivals were settled along the border with CAR in spontaneous sites across 40 remote localities close to the border. This exposed them to security risks, including physical attacks and retaliation in the event of incursions by Non-State Armed Groups from CAR. Other refugees resided with host families many of whom lived in abject poverty and had to share their already scarce resources with the new arrivals. Their areas of residence were also hard to access given the poor road conditions and general lack of access. Some of these new arrivals still carry the scars of traumatic events experienced before and during their flight to the DRC, including physical aftereffects, as highlighted during the participatory assessments conducted with refugee men, women, and children. Although the newly arrived refugees had mostly part been well received by the host community, the presence of large numbers of refugees in some host sites could be a trigger for conflict, particularly given the fact that in some areas, new arrivals now outnumbered the local population and lacked access to quality shelter and sanitation. To avoid a deteriorating situation, the RRP's partners had agreed to implement the out of camp policy and relocate on a voluntary basis the refugees in the development poles chosen by the DRC government. The most urgent needs included food, water, shelter, health care, livelihoods, and protection, as well as core relief items and sanitation to prevent a potential spread of epidemic diseases such as COVID-19.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, the ERC allocated \$1.5 million from CERF's Rapid Response window for the immediate commencement of life-saving activities. This funding enabled UNHCR and partners to address the most pressing needs identified through a rapid needs assessment and fully reflected in an Interagency Refugee Response Plan for the 90,000 Refugees from the Central African Republic. It also focused on ensuring the registration of 40,011 newly arrived refugees in the South Ubangi, North Ubangi, and Bas-Uele provinces, and supporting the relocation of 4,581 refugees from areas in around Yakoma to Modale, within the first six months of the response. A multisectoral lifesaving intervention was designed. It included Logistics, Protection, Shelter and WASH activities. In more details, it included the registration, provision of documentation to refugees, relocating the refugees away from less than secure border areas to areas where they could receive much needed humanitarian assistance, providing emergency shelters, facilitating access to hygiene and sanitation facilities, preventing, and responding to gender-based violence, providing child protection assistance and conducting protection monitoring. In the specific sector of GBV prevention and response, UNHCR and its partners worked on prevention activities such as awareness session with a focus on support and training to local protection committees, and the host communities and local authorities in host localities, including the PSEA. Psychosocial, medical, and legal support to GBV survivors and host community members was also provided. While in the specific sector of Child protection, more separated and unaccompanied children needed and subsequently benefitted from best interest assessments in line with best interest determination procedures. This multi-sectoral life-saving assistance targeted 44,000 people, including 10,300 women, 5,700 men, and 28,000 children.

People Directly Reached:

This CERF Rapid Response allocation allowed UNHCR and partners to provide protection and multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to about 44,592 CAR refugees in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, and Bas Uele provinces. Accordingly, some 40,011 persons (including 15,703 new refugees biometrically registered between May and June 2021), received refugee identity cards and individual protection documents. Some 4,581 persons or 1,315 households, were relocated from Yakoma to the Modale settlement between May and October, surpassing the target of 4,000 persons initially established. The success of the relocation operation was due in part to the enthusiasm amongst the refugee population in Yakoma and the fact that UNHCR and partners were able to provide commensurate emergency shelters, sanitary and hygiene facilities. In addition, some 1,725 persons with special needs including 840 at the Modale development hub, received multi-sectoral life-saving assistance in several hosting locations. Several internal control mechanisms were put in place to increase accountability such as registering the figure in UNHCR’s database (proGres v4), use of biometrics and the use of a Global Distribution Tool (GDT). This ensured consistency, coherence, and credibility of data/statistics.

People Indirectly Reached:

This CERF subvention enabled UNHCR to push forward its “alternative to camps” strategy by providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to CAR refugees, where they had settled. A number of host community villages such as Modale were identified as development hubs that would help to rally refugees from border localities which were fraught with protection risks and a dearth of social protections. The Alternative to Camps policy hinged on establishing or improving of existing social infrastructure and fostering the sharing of social economic resources between refugees and their host. It was a precursor to UNHCR’s push for social – economic inclusion of displaced persons. To maintain high health standards, UNHCR and partners carried out awareness raising campaigns on best hygiene practices. Awareness raising campaigns were also conducted on the prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). UNHCR and Partners also conducted several protection monitoring missions benefitting an estimated **30,000 persons** between May 2021 and January 2022 (the target population benefitted from the No Cost Extension between November 2021 and January 2022, granted by the CERF secretariat), in the locality of Modale, Yakoma and other hosting locations in North Ubangi, South Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces.

Table 4

Sector/Cluster	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance (PLANNED)	10,293	5,708	14,044	13,955	44,000
Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance (REACHED)	10,452	5,923	14,003	14,214	44,592

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	44,000	44,592
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	0	0
Total	44,000	44,592

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding***Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total**

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	10,293	10,452	75	18
Men	5,708	5,923	49	27
Girls	14,044	14,003	122	25
Boys	13,955	14,214	121	30
Total	44,000	44,592	367	100

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-HCR-010

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	CERF project code:	21-RR-HCR-010
Project title:	Response to the Influx of Central African Refugees (RICAR)		
Start date:	01/05/2021	End date:	31/10/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 43,683,983	
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 3,500,000	
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,500,000	
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 742,197	
	Government Partners	US\$ 100,000	
	International NGOs	US\$ 492,197	
	National NGOs	US\$ 150,000	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF Rapid Response project, UNHCR and CNR provided protection for newly arrived CAR refugees by biometrically registering 15,703 persons, distributing refugee identity cards and individual protection documents to 40,011 refugees in North Ubangi South Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces; identifying and providing multi-sectoral assistance to 1,798 separated and unaccompanied children including 150 best interest assessments in conformity with best interest determination procedures; identifying 1,725 refugees with special needs, including 100 persons with disabilities who received multi-sectoral assistance; documenting and supporting 430 survivors of SGBV through psycho-social assistance, cash for reintegration and core relief items; carrying out awareness raising on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse(PSEA) in Modale, Yakoma and other locations. Local protection, conflict management, youth and women's committees comprising both refugees and their hosts were created to strengthen community participation. UNHCR and AIRD rehabilitated the Yakoma/ Modale road and provided transport for the relocation of 4,581 persons(1,315 households) to Modale; ensured access to secure shelter, decent hygiene and sanitation facilities for 1,315 households by building 1,424 emergency shelters 302 shared community and 250 family latrines, nine refuse pits and setting up 2,121 handwashing stations, carrying out awareness raising on good hygiene practices to prevent the spread of covid-19 and other diseases. By the end of the implementation period, UNHCR had completed about 98 per cent of the project reaching an estimated 44,592 direct and 30,000 indirect beneficiaries, thus exceeding the targets for relocations and contributing to the creation of a favourable protection environment for new CAR refugees and asylum-seekers. This was achieved in the wake of influxes earlier during the year, an emergency UNHCR would otherwise not have been able to effectively respond to, given severe funding deficits and the fact that the new arrivals far exceeded the figures in the 2021 planning budget that essentially covered an old caseload of about 173,000 refugees in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, and Bas Uele provinces. The project therefore enabled UNHCR to provide a timely response to critical needs between May 2021 and January 2022, including the three-months period covered by the no cost extension.

3. Changes and Amendments:

Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers registered during the 2020/21 influxes from CAR stayed in remote and hard-to-reach localities with limited access to basic goods and services, a weak local supply capacity and restrictions linked to the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of unforeseen challenges such as heavy rains, combined with a poor, and in some cases inexistent road network, hampered UNHCR's ability to implement all planned activities within the initial timeframe from 01 May to 31 October, though over 70 per cent of the activities had been completed within that time.

A no cost extension granted by CERF, led to further gains in the distribution of protection documents, multi-sectoral assistance to more survivors of SGBV, the provision of more hygiene and wash facilities such as family latrines, and handwashing stations to refugees at the Modale development hub and other hosting locations.

By 31 January 2022, UNHCR had exceeded the targets for relocations, documentation, communal latrines with a total number of direct beneficiaries estimated at 44,592. Moreover, from a target of 4,000 refugees to benefit from shelters at the beginning of the project, 4,581 refugees benefited from interventions in emergency shelter, as the construction of the fence at the transit centre and the distribution of some hygiene kits lost priority over the provision of emergency shelters.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	10,293	5,708	14,044	13,955	44,000	10,452	5,923	14,003	14,214	44,592
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,293	5,708	14,044	13,955	44,000	10,452	5,923	14,003	14,214	44,592
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	75	49	122	121	367	18	27	25	30	100

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project:

The CERF Rapid Response project enabled UNHCR to push forward its “alternative to camps” strategy to providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to CAR refugees, notably by identifying host community villages such as Modale, to serve as development hubs, rallying refugees from border localities in which there are several protection risks and no social services. Because this strategy is hinged in part on the development of existing social infrastructure and the encouragement of local integration of refugees, host communities by extension, became beneficiaries of the project.

Concretely, UNHCR and partners carried out awareness raising on good hygiene practices to prevent diseases, SGBV, PSEA and held protection monitoring missions benefitting an estimated **30,000** persons between the months of May 2021 and January 2022 (including the additional three months obtained from the No Cost Extension), in the locality of Modale, Yakoma and other hosting locations in North Ubangi, South Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces. By monitoring protection and the establishment of referral system in different villages, the project has considerably contributed to the improvement of the favourable environment of protection for refugee and host communities, in coordination with local authorities and civil society actors.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Newly arrived refugees relocated to Modale have access to adequate and secure shelter, as well as sanitation facilities, and all refugees enjoy a favourable protection environment.				
Output 1	Protection and assistance provided to refugees and asylum seekers from the Central African Republic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of affected people provided with individual documentation (protection or civil)	40,000	40,011	proGRES Database	
Indicator 1.2	CC.1 Number of frontline aid workers (e.g. partner personnel) who received short refresher training to support programme implementation	200	200	HCR, AIDES and ADSSE	
Indicator 1.3	PS.2 Number of people benefitting from core GBV services (e.g. case management, psycho-social support, clinical management of rape, PEP, etc.)	500	430	AIDES	
Indicator 1.4	Number of UASC for which Best Interest Procedures were conducted	100	150	ADSSE	
Indicator 1.5	Number of people with disabilities receiving specific support	100	100	ADSSE	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		All 73,645 newly registered refugees need protection documents, and the CERF funds allowed such distributions to 40,011 persons in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, and Bas Uele provinces. Fewer than the targeted 500 cases of SGBV were identified, while more separated and unaccompanied children needed and subsequently benefitted from best interest assessments in line with best interest determination procedures.			
Activities	Description			Implemented by	

Activity 1.1	Registration and documentation for all refugees	UNHCR/CNR
Activity 1.2	Recruitment, training and deployment of protection agents	UNHCR/PARTNERS
Activity 1.3	Identification, documentation et référencement des cas de SGBV	AIDES
Activity 1.4	Conduction of Best Interest procedures for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)	ADSSE

Output 2 Central Africans refugees are relocated to Modale site

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of people relocated	4,000	4,581	ProGres Database and Relocation dashboard
Indicator 2.2	# of roads repaired and maintained for the relocation	1	1	UNHCR onsite assessment
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		During the implementation period, UNHCR and partners relocated 4,581 persons (more than the 4,000 targeted refugees) from Yakoma to Modale, because more refugees living in precarious shelters around the borders showed interest in moving to Modale that offers safety and decency. UNHCR was also able to provide necessary emergency infrastructure to accommodate the additional refugees interested in moving to Modale.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Transportation of refugees	AIRD		
Activity 2.2	Maintenance of the road from Yakoma to Modale	AIRD		

Output 3 Central Africans refugees receive shelter assistance in Modale site

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	SN.1a Number of people benefitting from in-kind shelter assistance	4,000	4,581	AIRD report/Relocation dashboard
Indicator 3.2	SN.4 Number of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that are accessible to persons with disabilities (at the transit centre)	1	1	UNHCR onsite assessment
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As relocations proceeded, more people showed interest in leaving precarious shelters by the riverside in Yakoma, in favour of the Modale development hub where there are decent shelters, sanitary facilities and core relief items distributed to relocated persons. As a result, UNHCR and partners built more shelters to accommodate 581 more persons moved to the hub between May and October.		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Construction of emergency shelters	AIRD
Activity 3.2	Construction of the fence at the transit centre	AIRD

Output 4 Relocated Central Africans refugees have access to adequate sanitation facilities in Modale

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of people provided with access to sanitation facilities	4,000	4,581	ACTED report/UNHCR monitoring report
Indicator 4.2	Number of communal latrines constructed	200	302	ACTED report/UNHCR monitoring report
Indicator 4.3	Number of community refuse pit constructed	9	9	ACTED report/UNHCR monitoring report
Indicator 4.4	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed	1040	260	ACTED report
Indicator 4.5	Number of laundry area constructed	4	4	ACTED report/UNHCR monitoring report
Indicator 4.6	Number of people with access to handwashing facilities	4,000	4,581	ACTED report/UNHCR monitoring report
Indicator 4.7	Number of special needs hygiene kit distribution to special needs refugees	1,040	340	ACTED report
Indicator 4.8	Number of people mobilized and sensitized in hygiene/latrine maintenance/cleaning (WASH activities)	4,000	5,465	ACTED report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: With a higher number of persons expressing interest in relocating to Modale during the implementation period, UNHCR and ACTED found the need to increase the number of communal latrines and providing access to handwashing facilities for more persons. Furthermore, because of the growing number of persons relocated, more investments were needed in the construction of emergency shelters, and related activities took priority over the distribution of hygiene kits, especially given the fact that ACTED experienced delays in the procurement of related items.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Construction of 250 latrines	ACTED
Activity 4.2	Construction of 200 communal latrines	ACTED
Activity 4.3	Construction of community refuse pits	ACTED
Activity 4.4	Urgent distribution of intimate hygiene kits to women and girls of childbearing age	ACTED
Activity 4.5	Construction of a laundry area	ACTED
Activity 4.6	2,000 Handwashing stations provided to households/communal latrines	ACTED

Activity 4.7	Distribution of hygiene kits to special needs refugees	ACTED
Activity 4.8	Community mobilization and sensitization throughout Modale Site	ACTED

7. Effective Programming:

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ²:

To involve refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities in all project phases, UNHCR and implementing partners conducted assessments with the affected communities at the beginning of the crisis by using an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach in different hosting villages. In addition to a global assessment, the humanitarian team also organized focus groups with persons with specific needs and minority groups, to identify their specific needs and adopt solutions based on their capacities. The findings were all taken into account during the planning and implementation phases of the CERF Rapid Response project. During the implementation, monitoring and closure phases of the project, the humanitarian team further organized follow-up and assessment meetings with beneficiaries in different locations. People affected were also involved in hygiene sensitizations and campaigns, to ensure a better appropriation of the project by concerned communities.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Complaint boxes were set up in villages hosting large numbers of refugees. These boxes were made of metal, padlocks, and keys, while complaints were submitted through piers created in the boxes. This mechanism allowed UNHCR and partners to get credible feedback on the implementation of the project and areas that needed improvement.

They were subsequently labelled and set up in visible places under the supervision of local protection committees and humanitarian protection teams to ensure confidentiality. Protection teams further raised awareness amongst refugees on the uses of the mechanism, a monitoring committee was set up and bi-monthly meetings were held to provide feedback to the communities. A few focal points selected from the beneficiary communities, notably among the members of local protection committees were identified and trained to relay information on the use of the complaint boxes. This mechanism allowed UNHCR to get credible feedback on the project evolution and to make necessary improvements.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

To document and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, the protection teams and implementing partners set up complaint boxes to receive complaints and refer them to the follow-up committees for processing. These boxes with slots to introduce complaints carry padlocks and access keys to maintain confidentiality. The complaint boxes were labelled and installed in visible places under the supervision of local protection committees and humanitarian protection teams to ensure their accessibility to all members of the community. To provide feedback to the community, a follow-up committee was set up with a bi-monthly meeting held on operational procedures and monitoring standards. All proven cases involving humanitarian workers are referred to the competent and technical bodies for follow-up actions and appropriate disciplinary measures.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

To ensure the focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities including gender-based violence, focus groups were held with women and girls at the beginning of the crisis by using the AGD approach in different hosting villages. Based on these results, the humanitarian team formulated specific response actions in the project, which relate to the promotion of gender equality, the participation of women and girls and the fight against gender-based violence. To implement this response, the UNHCR protection team and partners organized more than 50 awareness raising sessions on gender equality and the participation of women, identified, referred, and provided multi-sectoral assistance (psychological, medical, legal, and socioeconomic response) to 430 survivors of SGBV. The team also reviewed internal regulations to incorporate women in various management committees and raised awareness amongst the beneficiary communities on the importance of appointing women leaders within the refugee committees and host villages.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

² AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

To ensure the involvement and participation of people with special needs, focus groups were conducted with some refugees to identify their specific concerns and to propose solutions based on their capacities. The results of these consultations were used to define specific response actions adapted to the needs of people with special needs. UNHCR partner ADSSE identified and provided multi-sectoral assistance including mobility equipment to 100 refugees with disabilities at Modale and at different hosting locations in North Ubangi and Bas Uele provinces. To strengthen protection and security for persons with disabilities, the UNHCR protection teams and partners supported refugee communities to set up self-help committees tasked with community monitoring and helping people with disabilities to build shelters adapted to their needs. The emergency response team further built turnkey shelters for the most vulnerable amongst this category of refugees in some host community villages.

f. Protection:

The project addressed areas such as child protection, support to people with special needs, protection of women and girls against gender-based violence, relocations, and biometric registration of new refugees. UNHCR and partners identified and conducted best interest determination assessments and procedures for 150 children, assisted 100 people with disabilities and 430 survivors of SGBV. UNHCR also finalized emergency biometric registration and distributed protection documents to 40,011 refugees in North and South Ubangi provinces. Training and support were provided to local committees tasked with protection monitoring, while local authorities, protection monitors and humanitarian staff were trained to identify and refer protection incidents to competent services. Thanks to these, more than 400 protection incidents were documented during the implementation period. Relocations to Modale served as a strategy to strengthen protection for refugees and assistance to the most vulnerable. Over 15 mass awareness sessions for refugee communities and two training sessions for humanitarian staff and local authorities benefitting a total of 106 persons were held on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and 44 complaint boxes set up in Modale, host communities and spontaneous settlements.

g. Education:

Not Applicable

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

CVA was not considered because modality not applicable for this type of project.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities.

Title	Weblink
Ad Hoc Update #12 New influx of refugees from the Central African Republic to the Democratic republic of Congo	https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/ad-hoc-update-12-new-influx-refugees-central-african-republic
Central African refugees receiving new identity cards thanks to CERF	https://twitter.com/UNHCR_DRC/status/1430464784647049219?s=20&t=lbdUTnmQOb-DLK21-qLVmg
UNHCR is building shelter and social infrastructure in Modale	https://t.co/90ld8cg02i https://twitter.com/UNHCR_DRC/status/1456239782649122820?s=20&t=lbdUTnmQOb-DLK21-qLVmg

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name		Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Implementing Partner*
			Extended Name	Acronym					
21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	African Initiatives for Relief for Relief	AIRD	Yes	INGO	\$298,760	17-Jun-21	1-May-21
21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés	CNR	Yes	GOV	\$100,000	23-Jul-21	1-May-21
21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	Actions et Interventions pour le Développement et l'encadrement social	AIDES	Yes	NNGO	\$100,000	5-Aug-21	1-May-21
21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	Association pour le Développement Social et la sauvegarde de l'environnement	ADSSE	Yes	NNGO	\$50,000	4-Aug-21	1-May-21
21-RR-HCR-010	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération technique et au Développement	ACTED	Yes	INGO	\$193,437	17-Jun-21	1-May-21