



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
CHAD
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Stephen Tull

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

No AAR conducted as described in the guideline. However CERF performance has been discussed in several HCT meetings in 2015 on quality of Agencies interventions and the monitoring and reporting of the projects. These consultations revealed the following issues that need to be addressed:

- The monitoring and reporting of the projects are weak (delays in the implementation and several NCE) which need to be improved by agencies. It was agreed that OCHA compile regularly progress in the implementation of projects. Reflexion will be also engaged at HCT level on how to systematize field visits for the CERF funded projects.*
- The quality of the interventions on the ground need to be improved in order to maximize the impact of the fund,*
- The complementarity between CERF and other funding (ECHO, EU, BPM and others initiatives) need to be reflected in CERF discussions and reports.*

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

YES NO

Not yet.

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

YES NO

The draft report was shared with recipient agencies for their validation.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$ 126.8 million		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,960,461
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND	N/A
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	69,858,787
	TOTAL	74,819,248

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 11-Nov-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-162	Education	350,008
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-163	Nutrition	300,000
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-164	Child Protection	100,000
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-165	Health	620,000
WHO	14-RR-WHO-079	Health	700,000
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	850,320
UNHCR	14-RR-HCR-049	Protection	228,787
UNHCR	14-RR-HCR-050	Shelter	149,479
IOM	14-RR-IOM-045	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	100,000
WFP	14-RR-WFP-083	Food Aid	1,561,867
TOTAL			4,960,461

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	3,061,380
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	1,702,007
Funds forwarded to government partners	197,074
TOTAL	4,960,461

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The upsurge of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) in December 2013, after a year of political turmoil, has had a significant impact on neighboring countries, in particular on Chad, which is hosting the largest number of people fleeing violence in CAR. As of November 2014, over half a million people have escaped violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) since beginning of the year, seeking refuge in neighboring countries. In December 2014 it was estimated that some 130,000¹ people have entered Chad. The majority of them are Chadian returnees, who have lived in CAR for two or three generations and have no family ties to depend on. The numbers of people requiring assistance have grown exponentially, as additional people moved across the Chad-CAR border.

According to IOM data as per November 2014, more than 60,000 returnees are still living still living in temporary or transit camps out of which more than 56,000 in the south and about 4,000 in the outskirts of N'Djamena (Gaoui, Zafaye site). In addition, reports from local authorities and humanitarian actors indicated that more than 30,000 people are living in host communities in different villages in the regions of Mandoul and Logone Oriental, along the border with CAR. While the border between Chad and CAR is closed, local authorities and organizations have been reporting sporadic arrival of people from CAR.

As per November 2014, the situation in CAR is far from stabilizing and displacement to Chad continued. The crisis in CAR continued to have a sustained impact in the region. Although new arrivals have decreased sporadic clashes between armed groups on the side of the RCA border have repeatedly led to movements of people on the northern border of the CAR with Chad. The humanitarian community estimates that by December 2014, the number of people returning from CAR and requiring humanitarian assistance is 130,000².

People from CAR arrived in southern Chad in conditions of extreme vulnerability, traumatized and in very poor health conditions due to injury, malnutrition and infectious diseases, after having walked for weeks without any assistance. Many of them have witnesses or have been victims of violence and atrocities, thus requiring immediate life-saving assistance, including shelter, medical care, food and psychosocial support.

On 9 August 2014, the returnees in Doba site were forced to be relocated in Kobiteye a site adjacent to Danamadja, an already congested site when the government decided unilaterally to suddenly closed Doba site. To address the situation all humanitarian actors tried their utmost to provide an ad-hoc rapid response. Even though synergies and capacities of partners that were already working in the south could be used, unmet needs still remain huge in all sectors while shelter remains a top priority.

While humanitarian actors are engaged and providing a multi sector assistance (shelter, health, WASH, nutrition, food security, etc.) to the returnees living in the camps and those living in the host families in support to the government response plan for the returnees, assessments reports still confirmed that there are still urgent needs and gaps to be urgently addressed by humanitarian actors in shelter, health, WASH, nutrition, food security, protection, and education. The reports also showed that the influx of people is destabilizing the already fragile equilibrium in the regions hosting returnees and refugees notably in Dembo (Mandoul region).

The results of the food security assessment undertaken by WFP in July 2014 and complemented with a post distribution monitoring report that 42% of the returnees have highlighting adequate food consumption. Moreover, the adoption of negative coping strategies to meet their needs results in an average coping strategy index (CSI) for the returnees of over 6.2, which is above the national average of 4.3³. The schooling of returnee children needs to be strengthened as the humanitarian community is concerned about the education of returnee children. While the Government is making every effort to recruit additional teachers, school kits and equipment are particularly required.

The crisis in CAR will continue to have a sustained impact in the region even beyond 2014. Return intention survey was conducted by IOM in September-October showing that the 73% the returnees interviewed have expressed their desire to stay in Chad challenging the humanitarian community with provision of durable solutions and assistance to them. In that perspective, the government has developed a global plan for reinsertion of returnees which will be certainly implemented in 2015

Southern Chad hosts a mix of populations, including refugees, returnees, and local host communities. Even though a specific program might target a specific population, like in this case, the Chadian women, geographic proximity and inter-communal engagement will cause spill-over effects. At returnee sites, serious protection concerns for women and children were reported as many amongst them are

¹ HNO 2015, Décembre 2014

² HNO 2015, Décembre 2014

³ ENSA, Nobembre 2014

vulnerable, poor and lack the minimum to fulfill their basic needs. Assessment conducted by the sub cluster SGBV and consultations during protection cluster meetings involving various protection actors in the field, helped to align these activities amongst the top protection cluster priorities

Reports from several missions in 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 revealed that the living conditions of host communities in the areas hosting returnees and refugees from CAR is being deteriorated due to the resulting pressure on resource and access to basic services (water, health, food, etc.). In some areas the number of returnees' population is higher than the host population which has impacted the already fragile situation in these areas.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The CERF funding was requested to urgently provide basic WASH, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and Education services for returnees, refugees and host populations in Mandoul where people have settled alongside host communities and in Maingama, Kobiteye, Danamadja and Gaoui sites. Aid organizations have been reluctant to scale up humanitarian services in the area due to limited funding. The CERF funds supported the expansion of vital assistance beyond the basic food aid and relief items to these persons. The 7 000 people transferred in August 2014 from Doba site to Kobiteye were in need of immediate provision of life-saving shelter/NFI, WASH and health assistance. In total 155,148 persons including returnees, refugees and some host communities were targeted for assistance with the CERF funding. The following need assessments were carried out in 2014 and have provided the base for this request:

- Joint mission UNICEF/OMS in the south in October 2014
- Measles campaign in 38 districts report , October 2014
- Wash need assessment in Moissala district conduct by UNICEF, October 2014
- HC/RC field mission in the south, August 2014
- IOM Intention Survey on returnees - CAR crisis, September-October 2014
- Ministry of Education (MoE) and UNICEF assessment report, February 2014
- Field data collection by Education cluster, August -October 2014
- CAR task force reports, bimonthly reports
- IOM monthly data reports

The presence of returnees and refugees has impacted the vulnerability of host communities and the capacity of existing social infrastructure (schools, health centers, water points, etc.) capacity became limited to cope with this influx of people and the growing humanitarian needs generated. This is the case of Mandoul region hosting more than 30 000 returnees and refugees while having not benefited to adequate resources to address the needs. Furthermore the living conditions of host communities in the areas hosting returnees and refugees from CAR are being deteriorated due to pressure on resource and access to these basic services. Despite of the response efforts to address the urgent need of CAR returnees, some gaps remains in key sectors in the Maingama, Kobiteye, Danamadja and Gaoui site that need to be urgently and adequately addressed.

III. CERF PROCESS

The HCT led by the HC decided to request a CERF rapid response grant of US\$ 5 million for providing immediate life-saving assistance to returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities in the Mandoul region and Kobiteye, Maingama, Danamadja and Gaoui sites. The HCT held several consultations and prioritized the following sectors: Health, nutrition, protection, WASH, education, shelter and food security. The HCT also decided to considered Mandoul region and Maingama, Kobiteye sites as priority locations for the CERF funded activities.

Furthermore, the HCT also decided that the food security intervention has to include cash transfers and vouchers distribution through cash for work activities.as they contribute to a more efficient and adequate. Consequently, life-saving interventions prioritized for CERF funding were identified through consultations within clusters/sectors and through the Inter Cluster Coordination group (ICC) that has identified specific interventions to assist the affected population (returnees, and host communities) and to ensure that each project will be integrated with the other, maximizing the impact of CERF funding.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 448,175									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Education	9,891	109	10,000	10,449	193	10,642	18,390	302	18,692
Nutrition	1,091		1,091	1,049		1,049	2,140		2,140
Child Protection	2,334	48	2,382	1,851	14	1,865	4,185	62	4,247
Health	44,950	4,230	49,180	50,820		50,820	95,770	4,230	100,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,440	10,560	12,000	960	7,040	8,000	2,400	17,600	20,000
Protection	1,437	992	2,429	1,284	896	2,180	2,721	1,888	4,609
Shelter	1,291	553	1,844	1,168	505	1,673	2,459	1,058	3,517
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	12,603	7,648	20,251	12,503	5,599	18,102	25,106	13,247	38,353
Food Aid	31,855	19,751	51,606	29,680	17,452	47,132	61,535	37,203	98,738

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

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The total number of beneficiaries was calculated by adding up the beneficiary details provided by the concerned UN Agencies in the same cluster/sector. Based on the consultation with the respective cluster leads the risk of double counting has been minimized by considering only the highest number of beneficiaries in the cases of more than one project implemented in the same geographical area within the same cluster/sector.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	44,950	50,820	95,770
Male	19,751	17,452	37,203
Total individuals (Female and male)	64,701	68,272	132,973

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

CERF RESULTS

- Emergency assistance was provided to 132,973 persons including returnees, refugees and host communities affected by the CAR crisis. The CERF funding enabled partners to provide them assistance addressing critical gaps in protection, shelter/NFI, health, nutrition, wash and food security sectors in the returnees sites in Goré, Kobiteye (Logone Oriental), and Maingana (moyen Chari) and host villages in the Mandoul region,

- The health sector provided health care to 100,000 persons including 20,210 children under 5, and 4,230 pregnant women. Partners also supported five health facilities in Goré and Moissala districts providing essential drugs and trainings for medical staff. With this support health centers were able to carry out regular patient consultation and to a full package of interventions. For health centers (Dembo, Bekourou, Kobiteye and Gore hospital) received IEHK kit 2011 for free of charge treatment for patients.
- Malnutrition-supported 2,140 children under five of which 1,532 severe acutely malnourished children who have received adequate treatment and those presenting complications were referred to local health structures. More over provision of Ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) was done and distributed to all nutrition units in Moissala district to adequately treated malnutrition cases.
- In the education sector, 18,692 children (refugees, returnees and host communities) got access to school through rehabilitation of 12 schools in the Mandoul region out of which 10 with sanitation facilities. They also received education kits while 103 teachers got training in pedagogic, psychosocial support and peace education to improve the quality of the education and to make a safe and protective learning environment in host schools. As result of this, the social cohesion between host communities and refugees in the Mandoul region was strengthened as children of both communities are in the village school.
- The protection sector enables partners to reduce the risk of SGBV and provide psycho social assistance and livelihood support to 5,835 (4,609+1,226) GBV survivors in Maingama (Moyen Chari), Gaoui (N'Djamena) and Danamadja (Logone Oriental sites out of which 28 received legal assistance and 8 GBV survivors under ARV put under treatment. 40 solar lights were installed in Kobiteye, Danamadja and Maingama site which benefited to 38,353 persons and has improve the safety and security in the three concerned sites, As results, SGBV incident has been reduce of 28% in Kobiteye and Danamadja and 20 % in Maingama. Regarding children protection, two CFS were installed in Maingama and Gaoui in which 3,678 children attended. Recreational and psycho social activities have been provided to 1,304 children in Gaoui site (N'Djamena). Moreover sensitization events and several communities based protection committees were put in place and trained to address SGB issues.
- 3,517 returnees were accommodated through a provision of 550 emergency shelters including plastic sheet supply on the new sites of Danamadja and Maingama. As a result, families with large family size and returnees relocated from the precarious transit centers of Doba, Doyaba, and Sido have been urgently accommodated.
- Food security sector enabled partners to implement cash transfer and vouchers distribution in returnees sites in Logone Oriental (Danamadja and Kobiteye) and Moyen Chari (Maingama and Sido) for 98,738 persons through cash for work activities notably the construction of 7 km of road to Kobiteye in Logone oriental. As results returnees got access to various and sufficient food through vouchers and all the humanitarian partners and the returnees now have access to the Kobiteye site as well as the local population from the adjoining villages
- Water and Sanitation activities enabled partners to provide adequate and sustained safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to 20,000 people including returnees and host communities in Danamadja, Kobiteye, Maingama and Djako.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

With the CERF approvals, agencies were able to use their existing resources and stocks (Shelter, Nutrition) to start assisting the population prior to CERF disbursement.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁴?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Critical needs identified in shelter have been addressed with the CERF funds timely providing 550 shelter to 3,517 returnees

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Following the CERF allocation, ECHO and EU provided additional funding to strengthen the reinsertion of returnees in host communities in Mandoul and Sido.

⁴ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

This CERF allocation strengthened consultations and coordination amongst to actors to reinforce the focus on returnees and returnees and refugees in the host communities and the newly created site of Kobiteye.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Weak/poor communication/connection with Agency CERF focal point at HQ level with the country team	Request Agency focal points at HQ level to liaise closely with their country team during the all process to provide guidance and additional support when needed	CERF / Agency focal points at HQ level
Weak communication between CERF secretariat and OCHA field staff on some changes on CERF procedure	Regular communication on changes with the country offices	OCHA HQ/CERF secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Consultation between UN agencies and the potential implementing partners prior the development of project (by the UN agency) need to be improved	Strong recommendation on this from the HCT	HCT, ICC
The monitoring of CERF project on the ground is weak which make difficult to link on ongoing CERF project and new proposals for the same crisis	Collectively explore ways to improve the monitoring of CERF implemented project	HC, HCT
High staff turnover within the humanitarian community which lives often the agency with people without sufficient background on CERF process.. This	Provide refreshing sessions with agencies CERF focal point and NGO representatives	OCHA

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	18.12.14 – 17.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-162		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Access to an equitable and inclusive quality education for returnees, refugees and host communities children in the Mandoul region (southern Chad) and Gaoui (N'Djamena) affected by the crisis in CAR					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,188,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 350,008	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 17,500	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 350,008	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 51,000	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	3,102	3,498	6,600	7,891	10,499	18,390
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	84	91	175	109	193	302
Total	3,186	3,589	6,775	8,000	10,692	18,692
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>	1,055		1,818			
<i>IDPs</i>			N/A			
<i>Host population</i>	5,545		16,874			
<i>Other affected people</i>	175		N/A			
Total (same as in 8a)	6,775		18,692			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The number of people reached is higher than the planned figures due to the new arrivals of children from CAR during that has been considered in the response.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve access to an equitable and inclusive education for 6,600 (3,102 girls) school age children (3-15 year) among refugees, returnees and with host communities in Mandoul and Gaoui		
10. Outcome statement	And teacher training. 6,600 school-age children have an equitable and inclusive access to ECD and educational activities in 20 host schools		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Teaching and learning conditions have been improved in host communities to the benefit of 6,600 children		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of classroom repaired	10 (4 in Maissou, 4 in Maibo, and 2 in Doubadeinin V)	Maissou 4 Maibo 4 Doubadeinin V 4
Indicator 1.2	Number of sanitation facilities installed(boys& girls)	10 (2 in Maissou, 2 in Maibo, 2 in Doubadeinin V, 2 in Bekourou and 2 in Gon)	Maissou 2 Maibo 2 Doubadeinin 2 Gon 4
Indicator 1.3	Number of children benefitting to school and Early Childhood Development kits (Girls /Boys)	6,600 (3,102 girls)	kits distributed to 18 692
Indicator 1.4	Number of teacher benefitting teaching materials	95 in schools in Dembo (20), Bekourou (60), Moissala (9), Gaoui (6)	Teaching materials distributed to 95 scools is Mandoul region and Gaoui site (Ndjamen)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Emergency repair of 10 classrooms: in the host schools, 10 classrooms will be selected and repaired.	UNICEF	Contracted construction companies
Activity 1.2	10 sanitation facilities will be installed (separate latrines)	UNICEF	
Activity 1.3	Distribution of school kits and didactic materials :500 DRC kits 1-2, 200 DRC Kits 3-6 (1 kit for 40 students), 100 DRC didactic Kits , 150recreation kit, 200 ECD kit and 150 teacher kits in the 20 schools	SECADEV	ADES (Gaoui) and SECADEV (Mandoul)
Output 2	85 teachers and 10 ECD educators are trained on relevant modules to ensure quality learnings and teachings up to april 2015		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Numbers of teachers trained in pedagogy	85 in schools in Dembo (20), Bekourou (55), Moissala (09)	Dembo 43 Bekourou 43 Moissala 17 103 teachers trained in pedagogy, innovation in

			didactic.
Indicator 2.2	Number of educators trained on ECD activities	10 in schools in Dembo (5), Bekourou (5),	10 schools
Indicator 2.3	Numbers of teachers and educators trained on psychosocial support and peace education	95 in schools in Dembo (20), Bekourou (60), Moissala (9), Gaoui (6)	Dembo 43 Bekourou 43 Moissala 17
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Training for 85 teachers: community teachers will be trained on pedagogy. They will also benefit to pedagogic days and classroom visit to ensure that children access to quality learnings and teaching.	Ministry of Education under local direction	Ministry of Education under local direction
Activity 2.2	Trainings for 10 educators : 10 preschools educators will be trained on the use of ECD kits and ECD activities	SECADEV	SECADEV
Activity 2.3	Training for teachers and ECD educators for emergency relevant modules: in order to make a safe and protective learning environment in host schools, the teachers and educators will be trained on psychosocial support, peace education and protection of students against violence in schools. These training sessions will end with design of rules and code of conduct for teachers	SECADEV	SECADEV
Output 3	School management committees and mothers association are mobilized and support their children schooling is ensured up to April 2015		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of schools management committee and mothers association trained	20 in schools in Dembo (5), Bekourou (11), Moissala (4)	Dembo 60 Bekourou 25 Moissala 15 A total of 100 schools management committee and mothers association trained
Indicator 3.2	Numbers of schools with school project including emergency response	20 in schools in Dembo (5), Bekourou (11), Moissala (4)	Dembo 18 Bekourou 27 Moissala 22 Total 67 schools
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Training for 20 schools management committee and mother's association	SECADEV	SECADEV
Activity 3.2	Design of school project	SECADEV	SECADEV

Output 4	Education activities are regularly monitored and needs assessed		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of fields visits conducted	6 in schools in Dembo (5), Bekourou (11), Moissala (4)	Two (02) supervision missions conducted in 7 schools in Dembo, 14 in Bekourou and 6 in Moissala.
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Monitoring of education activities in 20 host schools:	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 4.2	Education needs assessments link with CAR crisis in the whole Mandoul region	UNICEF	UNICEF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
RAS	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
Les communautés bénéficiaires du projet sont impliquées dans la mise en d'œuvre des activités à travers l'implication des APE/AME. En ce qui concerne les constructions, les parents participent aux réunions de chantiers et sont sensibilisés pour leur forte implication dans l'entretien des ouvrages.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation was not planned for this project. However several supervision mission were conducted with the Ministry of Education.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	16.12.14 – 15.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-163		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency nutrition and child survival response to the returnees and host communities of Moissala district					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,426,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 580,374	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0,00	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 300,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 111,825	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	1,553	1,125	2,678	1,091	1,049	2,140
Adults (above 18)						
Total	1,553	1,125	2,678	1,091	1,049	2,140
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	122			193		
IDPs						
Host population	2,556			1,947		
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	2,678			2,140		
<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 target beneficiaries were not reached due to the delay on the program implementation.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To reduce malnutrition-related mortality and morbidity in children under five years of age through improved access to quality service delivery via community-based management of severe acute malnutrition among returnees and host communities in Moissala district, Mandoul region, Southern Chad.		
10. Outcome statement	Case coverage for severe acute malnutrition is at least 70%, mortality rate among treated SAM cases <10%, thus meeting the national recommendations and international Sphere standards.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,678 children with SAM benefit from appropriate malnutrition management in established inpatient and outpatient therapeutic feeding units in Moissala district.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of health workers trained in malnutrition management	9	20
Indicator 1.2	Number of anthropometric equipment and monitoring tools package per feeding unit.	1	1
Indicator 1.3	Duration of RUTF and drug outage (number of weeks) in the nutrition units (no outage ideally).	< 2	<2
Indicator 1.4	Number of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition have benefited appropriate treatment (70% of the target)	At least 1,875	1,532
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Selection and training of health workers	CNNTA, UNICEF, NGO Partner (IRC)	Health workers have been selected and trained.
Activity 1.2	Provision of the standard set of anthropometric equipment and monitoring tools	UNICEF	UNICEF has procured and distributed the needed equipments and monitoring tools in all supported health facilities
Activity 1.3	Bi-monthly provision of RUTF and drugs	UNICEF	RUTF is distributed to target health facilities
Output 2	6 monthly active case finding campaigns are conducted through community outreach		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of community volunteers trained and equipped for screening	45	Training on going
Indicator 2.2	% of villages covered by screening	80%	45%
Indicator 2.3	% of children screened for malnutrition among returnees and host communities	80%	45%

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Training of community volunteers from returnees sites and host villages for screening of under-5 children for malnutrition, and case referral	CNNTA, UNICEF, NGO Partner (IRC)	CNNTA, UNICEF, DSR Mandou/District Moissala
Activity 2.2	Provision of community volunteers with transport means, anthropometric equipment and incentives	UNICEF, NGO Partner (IRC)	UNICEF,
Activity 2.3	Conducting monthly mass screenings among returnees and host communities	NGO Partner (IRC)	IRC
Output 3	Bi-monthly supportive monitoring and monthly data collection are conducted for monitoring and evaluation purposes		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Joint supervision of nutrition units by District head doctor and UNICEF staff	2	2
Indicator 3.2	Monthly reports on screenings, admissions and treatment performance indicators (cure rate and mortality rate)	6	6
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	District head doctor and UNICEF staff jointly conduct a supportive monitoring of the nutrition unit to ensure appropriateness of the nutrition activities and their integration into the health centre minimum package	UNICEF, Moissala District	CNNTA, UNICEF, Moissala district
Activity 3.2	Monthly reports including number of villages screened number of children screened, number of cases found and referred, number of admissions, death rate and RUTF and drugs status are elaborated and disseminated towards the nutrition cluster leaders for analysis and decision making.	UNICEF, Moissala district, Nutrition Cluster	Nutrition cluster, Moissala district, UNICEF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
The activity was delayed due the challenges of establishing a partnership with the International NGOs that were identified for the program implementation. While, working on the agreement, it was found that the partner was not ready to start the program as expected. However UNICEF managed to speed up the process and ensure the population in need have access to quality nutrition services.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
UNICEF has been working with local authorities to ensure that target population have access to information on availability of services. Besides, community outreach workers were instructed to disseminate the information within the target community.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>

If evaluation has been carried out, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL. If evaluation is pending, please inform when evaluation is expected finalized and make sure to submit the report or URL once ready. If no evaluation is carried out or pending, please describe reason for not evaluating project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	10.12.14– 09.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-164		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Child Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Child Protection in Emergency for returnees in Moyen Chari region in Maingama site and Gaoui Site in Tchad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,516,400	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 699,179	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 86,782	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 100,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 6,676	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,750	3,250	6,000	2,334	1,851	4,185
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>				48	14	62
Total	2,750	3,250	6,000	2,382	1,865	4,247
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	5,000		3,382			
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>	1,000		865			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	6,000		4,247			
<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>						

CERF Result Framework

9. Project objective	Address the psychosocial needs of 6000 boys and girls displaced from Central Africa Republic and living in the returnee camps of Maigama and Gaoui.		
10. Outcome statement	Improving the Protective environment of vulnerable children in 2 returnees sites in Chad (Maigama and Gaoui)		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Children in Maigama and Gaoui have access to psychosocial services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of Children Friendly Spaces (CFS) created and covering the needs of children in the camp	2 CFS	2 CFS 1 CFS was created in Maigama in Gaoui
Indicator 1.2	Number of children attending daily the CFS	1,500 children (800M 700F)	1,304 children have benefited from recreational and psychosocial activities in Gaoui. 3,678 children attended the CFS in Gaoui and Maingama. In Gaoui, 60 (30 M, 30F) children attending daily CFS In Maingama,, 100 (40 M, 60F) attending daily CFS activities
Indicator 1.3	Number of vulnerable children identified and supported in each site	700 children (400M 300F)	72 vulnerable children have received clothing
Indicator 1.4	Number of children showing a decrease in symptoms associated with psychosocial distress.	1,500 children (800M 700F)	169 children (91 M, 78 F)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Set up two (2) new Child Friendly Spaces	International NGO (ACF and INTERSOS) and UNICEF	ACF, INTERSOS, UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Provide psychosocial activities, play therapy to 7000 children in the sites of Maigama and Gaoui	International NGO (ACF and INTERSOS) and UNICEF	ACF, INTERSOS, UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Provide care and support to 700 vulnerable boys and girls (UAM, SC, young mothers and survivors of VBG and other forms of violence) in Gaoui and	International NGO (ACF and INTERSOS) and	In Gaoui, children have received support 680(442

	Maigama	UNICEF	girls, 238 boys)
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12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
Partnership with the 2 organisations was created and activities implemented. However due to pending financial report, ACF could not receive the fund during the time frame. Prefunded their activities and UNICEF has proceed to reimbursement.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The two organisations have ensured that affected populations were involved in the setting up of the CFSs and in daily activities.</p> <p>In Gaoui, 4 volunteers from the community have been included in the management team and involved in the design and settings of the space.</p> <p>In Maingama, INTERSOS have included 30n returnees (20 male and 10 females) in the CFS setting up together with Chadian Red Cross members.</p> <p>A child friendly space committee was created with 6 elders (3M, 3 F). The main role of the committee was to link the community to the Centre, facilitation in identification of vulnerable children. It was also a platform to convey their message about the wellbeing of the children.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation was planned but regular supervision mission were carried out in the filed with the Ministry of Social affairs and CNARR	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	12.12.14 – 11.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-166		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency water and sanitation service provisions for returnees in the Mandoul region and at Kobiteye site in southern Tchad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 4,104,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,960,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 609,619	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 850,320	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 19,164	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 5)	1,440	960	2,400	1,440	960	2,400
Adults (above 5)	10,560	7,040	17,600	10,560	7,040	17,600
Total	12,000	8,000	20,000	12,000	8,000	20,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Returnees	12,000			12,000		
Host population	8,000			8,000		
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	20,000			20,000		
<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>	N/A					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Addressing the urgent WASH needs of returnees and host communities.		
10. Outcome statement	Improving access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation conditions of CAR returnees and host communities in Kobiteye and Moissala district (Mandoul)		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	20,000 persons in returnee and host communities gained access to and use of safe drinking water facilities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of coverage of water access in Kobiteye site	100%	100%
Indicator 1.2	Percentage of coverage of water access among returnees and host communities in Moissala district (Mandoul region)	100%	100%
Indicator 1.3	Number of people having access to safe drink water	20,000	20,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Construction of 5 new boreholes fitted with hand pumps in Kobiteye	UNICEF through a contractor	8 news boreholes in Moissala
Activity 1.2	Construction of 35 new boreholes in host communities in Moissala district Mandoul hosting returnees	NGO SIF through partnership with UNICEF	35 news boreholes, 6 existing boreholes rehabilitated
Activity 1.3	Water quality testing and training of 35 water management committees in Mandoul	NGO SIF through partnership with UNICEF	41 Water management committees trained, water quality testing monitored in 41 water point
Output 2	20,000 persons in returnee and host communities improve hygiene practices ,access and use of sanitation facilities		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage coverage of sanitation facilities in Kobiteye	100%	59%
Indicator 2.2	coverage of sanitation facilities among returnees and host communities in Mandoul	100%	100%
Indicator 2.3	Number of people having access to sanitation facilities	20,000	20,000
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Construction of 200 latrines in Kobiteye site	UNICEF through a contractor	212 latrines in Kobitey, 250 latrines in Maigama, 30 schools latrines in

			Moissala, 80 latrines rehabilitated and emptied in Zafaye
Activity 2.2	Construction of 200 bathrooms in Kobiteye site	UNICEF through a contractor	212 bathrooms in Kobiteye, 250 bathrooms in Maigama
Activity 2.3	Procurement, distribution and installation of 50 sanitation kits in Kobiteye site (wheelbarrow, rake, shovel, garbage bins)	NGO SECADEV in partnership with UNICEF	50 sanitation kit distributed
Activity 2.4	Procurement and distribution of soap in Kobiteye site and in Mandoul	NGO SECADEV in partnership with UNICEF	4859 families received soap in Mandoul and Kobiteye
Activity 2.5	Hygiene sensitization in Kobiteye site	NGO SECADEV in partnership with UNICEF	More than 6,796 persons reached by hygiene sensitization in Kobiteye, and 4,200 persons in Zafaye
Activity 2.6	Implementation of Community led total sanitation in 35 villages in Mandoul	NGO SIF in partnership with UNICEF	63 villages triggering for CLTS, More than 2,500 family latrines constructed to date
Activity 2.7	Hygiene sensitization in Mandoul	NGO SIF in partnership with UNICEF	More than 17 500 persons reached by hygiene sensitization in Mandoul

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The coverage of sanitation in Kobiteye was 59% because the reason bellow:

- Some latrine are filling
- Some latrine are collapsing and vandalized

Another portion of the funding was used to financing the construction of 250 latrines and bathrooms in Maigama Site, the rehabilitation of 80 latrines in Zafaye and the construction of 30 schools latrines in Moissala.

43 news boreholes have been constructed and 6 existing boreholes have been rehabilitated by this funding

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

CLTS have allowed greater community involvement and community ownership but also an awareness of sanitation problems while creating demand. During the process, natural leaders and community volunteers were trained in sensitization, monitoring and support for the construction of household latrines. The results showed that more than 63 villages were triggered and 50 % of them have reached on ODF (open defecation free). More than 2,500 families have latrines with their own initiatives and resources.

Following awareness sessions on good practice of hygiene and household water treatment, communities have passed in planning of behavior change expected and determination of the role and responsibility of each of its members. They were supported for the

establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan to measure progress, identify failure causes and bring new corrective actions required. To take account specific needs of men, women and children, awareness sessions were also made through focus group discussion.

Home visits have allowed to accompany women in the implementation of good hygiene practices. Arrangements have been made for women to integrate on WASH committees in villages for their involvement in decisions related to water, hygiene and sanitation in villages.

The operations and maintenance are provided by the water management committees. 41 Committees managements of water points (one committee per village) were set up and trained. In the interests of fairness and gender parity, these committees are composed equally of men and women. The committees are the lever to ensure ownership and management of projects to sustain them. They are responsible for the management, operation of facilities, cost recovery. The revenues are used to maintain and service continuity. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the role of women in the committee such as treasurers, hygiene and sanitation responsible.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Most of partnership Cooperation agreement will take end around mid of August 2015, therefore, the evaluation will be conducted at the end of these project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF WHO		5. CERF grant period:	18.12.14– 17.06.15 (UNICEF and WHO)		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-165 14-RR-WHO-079		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Child Protection in Emergency for returnees in Moyen Chari region in Maingama site and Gaoui Site in Tchad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ \$4,299,681	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,318,997	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 350,000 (WHO)	US\$ 68,459 (UNICEF)
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,320,000 (UNICEF: 620,000; WHO: 700,000)	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 8,409 (UNICEF)	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	44,950	50,820	95,770	44,950	50,820	95,770
Adults (above 18)	4,230		4,230	4,230		4,230
Total	49,180	50,820	100,000	49,180	50,820	100,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	41,002			41,002		
IDPs						
Host population	58,998			58,998		
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	100,000			100,000		
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	N/A					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	The main objective is to contribute to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among the affected population and host communities, in particular children and women in Goré, Moissala and Kobitey.		
10. Outcome statement	Improved health services and emergency vaccination coverage for returnees/refugees (mothers and children) and the host community		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	100,000 returnees/refugees and members of the host community (mothers and children) have access to quality and integrated health services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of returnees/refugees and members of the host community (mothers and children) provided with access to medical services (curative consultation, antenatal services including PMTCT, secondary care, delivery, referral of complicated cases)	-20,210 children U5 (including 15,160 returnees and 5,050 refugees) -4,230 pregnant women (including 3,173 returnees and 1,057 refugees) -75,560 host community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,210 children U5 (including 15,160 returnees and 5,050 refugees) • 4,230 pregnant women (including 3,173 returnees and 1,057 refugees) • 75,560 host community • 12,479 consultations (including 2,526 host populations) • 4,545 children <5 of which 3,371 returnees and 1,174 host
Indicator 1.2	Number of functional health facilities providing a full package of health interventions including PMTCT (Improved health services and emergency immunization coverage for children and women among returnees / host community.)	5 health facilities: -Goré district hospital, -Kobiteye site health centre -District Mandoul (Moissala District Hospital, Dembo and Bekourou health centres)	<p>5 health facilities: -Goré district hospital, -Kobiteye site health centre -District Mandoul (Moissala District Hospital, Dembo and Bekourou health centres) provide a full package of health interventions including PMTCT (Improved health services and emergency immunization coverage for children and women among returnees / host community.)</p> <p>4 health facilities and sites supported by UNICEF to provide a full package of health interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of Kobiteye Health centers of Moissala, Dembo, Bekourou

Indicator 1.3	<p>Health indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Malaria proportional Morbidity •Diarrhoea proportional Morbidity is < 5% •Assisted delivery > 95% • 100% of the references are supported 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Malaria : <10% Diarrhoea: < 5% -Assisted delivery > 95% -Referral supported: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the references are supported •Malaria proportional Morbidity is 8% •Diarrhoea proportional Morbidity is 3% •Assisted delivery is 90% Because a few pregnant women still give birth in the camps • Malaria: 13% • Diarrhoea: 8% • Assisted delivery: 60%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure complete Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits 2011, medical and surgical kits and supplies(from WHO Supply Division)	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Procurement of IEHK kit 2011 (4) for health facilities: Moissala district hospital and health centers, Dembo, Bekourou, Kobiteye (Logone Oriental),Gore hospital (Logone Oriental) •Procurement of surgical kits supply minor and major (2) in health facilities : Gore hospital (Logone Oriental)
Activity 1.2	Distribute complete Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits 2011 and surgical kits and supplies to health facilities in Moissala, Kobiteye and Goréhospital for 100,000 IDP mothers and children(by WHO to IMC & IRC and NGOs to the sites)	WHO, IMC and IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Distribution of IEHK kit 2011 (4) for free of charge treatment in health facilities: Moissala district hospital and health centers, Dembo, Bekourou, Kobiteye (Logone Oriental),Gore hospital (Logone Oriental) •Distribution surgical kits supply minor and major (2) in health facilities : Gore hospital (Logone Oriental)
Activity 1.3	Procure essential drugs, malaria and HIV diagnosis tests, ARV and medical equipment(from UNICEF SD)	UNICEF	Completed
Activity 1.4	Provide the health centres in Moissala District with 20 additional medical staff and 10 community health workers(by UNICEF to MoH & IRC and MoH/IRC to the sites)	UNICEF, MoH, IRC	Training of 20 responsible of health centres in the district of Moissala and 4 hospital staff on IMCI

Activity 1.5	Provide medical services to 100,000returnees/refugees and members of the host community, including referral services(in the health centres of Kobiteye	Ministry of Health, IMC, other NGOs/Associations	Medical services to 100,000returnees/refugees and members of the host community, including referral services(in the health centres of Kobiteye was provided
Output 2	Regular supervision and monitoring of activities ensured in the targeted areas		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of monthly supervision visits conducted by regional health Director, Medical District officer, Supervisor of NGO partners) in the supported health centres and hospitals	6 supervision visits	6 supervisions were carried out
Indicator 2.2	Number of monitoring visits conducted by WHO and UNICEF in randomized selected health centres and hospitals.	2	2 Monitoring were carried out
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Conduct monthly supervision of health facilities	MoH, NGOs IMC, IRC	the monthly supervision of health centers were conducted
Activity 2.2	Monitoring of the project	- WHO and UNICEF	Monitoring of the project was carried

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
Special attention was given to the quality of maternal health interventions provided to affected populations	
14. 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"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	24.12.14 – 24.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-HCR-049		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Addressing protection needs of vulnerable persons at returnee sites: Maingama, Danamadja et Gaoui					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,157,731	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 499,937	NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 213,320	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 228,787	Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	1,224	1,176	2,400	1,437	1,284	2,721
Adults (above 18)	816	784	1,600	992	896	1,888
Total	2,040	1,960	4,000	2,429	2,180	4,609
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people (Returnees)	4,000			4,609		
Total (same as in 8a)	4,000			4,609		
<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>	Increase of beneficiaries reached due to the increase of the total number of returnees.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Addressing protection needs of most vulnerable groups in returnee sites		
10. Outcome statement	Improve the well-being of vulnerable groups in returnee sites: Gaoui, Danamadja and Maingama		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved activities (IGA as a means of Psycho-social support)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of vulnerable groups trained for IGA under psychosocial support, who were identified through community outreach, leaders and the site management partner.	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 86 members of women trained on IGAs and GBV activities - 728 SGBV survivors enrolled in IGA activities,
Indicator 1.2	Number of SGBV survivors and women at risk receiving training and support	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,609 SGBV survivors and women at risk have been trained on SGBV prevention and support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 received legal assistance. - 8 GBV survivors under ARV put under treatment - 485 women were trained and sensitized on early marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 418 have been trained on Female Genital Mutilation and its consequences - 20 members of women groups have been trained on GBV and survivors support
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Training of IGA groups– 6 sessions to 250 groups of 4,000 persons	LWF(Danamadja, Maingama) and	<p style="text-align: right;">LWF</p> <p>1,000 women and girls members of 100 groups of Maingama have been trained on IGA micro projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 709 women and girls members of 75 groups of Danamadja have been trained on IGA micro projects; - 886 women and girls members of 75 groups of Kobitoye have been trained on IGA micro projects
		Interos (Gaoui)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INTERSOS - - 1 training for a committee of 10 women on IGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 training for 6 girls on GBV - 1 training for a group of 10 women on hair dressing - 1 training for a group of 10 women on sewing - 1 training for a group of 10 women in restaurant

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 training for a group of 10 women on shop business - 3 training for 3 group of 10 women on soap making
Activity 1.2	Provision of inputs for 30 IGA groups – production tools related to micro project of each group	LWF (Danamadja, Maingama) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 women and girls members of 100 groups of Maingama have received production tools of IGA micro projects; - 709 women and girls members of 75 groups of Danamadja have received production tools of IGA micro projects; - 886 women and girls members of 75 groups of Kobitoye have received production tools of IGA micro projects
		Intersos (Gaoui)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sewing machines and others equipments have been installed in women centers.
Output 2	The risk of SGBV is reduced and the response to SGBV survivors improved (women center)		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of SGBV survivors and women at risk assisted (attending women centers in Danamadja and Maingama.)	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,463 people under 18 years (1,287 girls and 1,176 boys) - 1,634 people from 18 years and above (836 women and 798 men)
Indicator 2.2	Number of survivors enrolled in income generating and occupational activities	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 women were identified and trained (100 in Danamadja and 150 in Maingama)
Indicator 2.3	# of awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted	6 (Danamadja, Maingama, Gaoui) Baseline: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted (4 in Danamadja and 4 in Maingama)
Indicator 2.4	# of community-based groups working on SGBV prevention and response	3 (two in Danamadja, two in Maingama, one in Gaoui) Baseline: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 SGBV Committee of 30 people have been set-up : Danamadja 14 people (9 women and 5 men) and Maingama 16 people (8 women and 8 men) - 1 SGBV Group of 50 men have been identified : Danamadja 35 men and Maingama 15 men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 women committees have been set-up (Danamadja 34 women and Maingama 25 women;1 early-warning center has been set-up at Maingama : 40 women and 25 men); - 4 women groups(100 members - 25 members per center) microcredit centers: 2 in Danamadja and 2 in Maingama (made up of female household headed, child-mother, etc...) are operational.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 2.1	Construction/rehabilitation of women center and procurement of tools to equip the women center	Care (Maingama and Danamadja)	- 2 women centers have been constructed and equipped for building capacity in sewing and cooking.
Activity 2.2	Training of women center's managers and conduction of IGA	Care (Maingama and Danamadja)	- 150 women benefitted from trainings on IGAs management.
Output 3	Community mobilisation strengthened and expanded (Community-based protection)		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of training sessions organized	6	- 3 sensitization campaign for men BV and its consequences on the community well-being - 2 trainings of 2 days workshops on GBV for men : 1 in Danamadja and 1 in Maingama - 2 training workshop on group set-up and organization;
Indicator 3.2	Number of community self-management structures strengthened	5	15 community help groups (13 for women and 2 for men)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Training sessions on human right, statelessness, SGBV, etc. for the following communities: community leaders, local authorities, in Maingama and Danamadja (Not in Gaoui).	APLFT (Maingama and Danamadja)	- APLFT - 18 trainings have been organised for community leaders, local authorities (9 in Danamadja for 106 participants and 9 in Maingama for 117 participants)
Activity 3.2	Identification and training of community based protection focal points in Maingama and Danamadja (not in Gaoui).	APLFT (Maingama and Danamadja)	- APLFT - 6 community based protection points have been set-up in Danamadja, Maingama, Kobitoeye, Gore and Maro. - 78 focal points of the community based protection from host community and returnees' sites have been identified and trained.

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

- No discrepancy.

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

UNHCR's team in the sub and Field offices monitored the implementation of CERF-Funded project activities in close coordination with partners who reported on the progress of the project on a monthly/quarterly basis. Weekly/monthly coordination meetings took place with partners at field level (Maro and Gore) to identify weakness/challenges and took measures to ensure real impact on beneficiaries' lives. Participation of persons of concern has been ensured during the project design, implementation and monitoring

processes.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation planned but supervision mission carried out in the field,	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	28.11.14– 29.05.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-HCR-050		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of life-saving shelter for Chadian returnees in southern Chad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 9,244,259	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,205,569	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 139,700	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 149,479	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	958	884	1842	1,291	1,168	2,459
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	472	436	908	553	505	1,058
Total	1,430	1,320	2,750	1,844	1,673	3,517
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
<i>Refugees/RETURNEES</i>	2,750			3,517		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	2,750			3,517		
<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 provision of 550 emergency shelters planned for 2,750 persons, finally, 550 shelters provided, including plastic sheet supply on the new sites of Danamadja and Maingama, to accommodate 3,517 Chadians returnees and other people, including the family with high family size, returnees relocated from the precarious transit centers of Doba, Doyaba, and Sido.					
CERF Result Framework						

9. Project objective	Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained		
10. Outcome statement	Chadian returnees live in adequate shelters and in a secure and hygienic environment		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Emergency shelters provided		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of emergency shelter provided	550	550
Indicator 1.2	# of PoC receiving emergency shelter	2,750 persons	3,517
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Construction of emergency shelter (construction of foundation / provision of plastic sheeting)	Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES).	Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES).

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
n/a	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The Chadian returnees have been consulted during the project design, implementation and monitoring to receive the feedback of their contribution, explain all the project information's (family plots, shelter design, construction time, etc).</p> <p>AGDM (age, gender and diversity mainstreaming) assessments are also used on a regular basis to address needs using a participatory, rights and community-based approach, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNHCR's programmes, and activities.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
TT initial proposal did not plan a specific evaluation for this project. Hover UNHCR annual regular evolution exercise including annual audit will most likely provided detailed information on the impact of this project on the life of the beneficiaries.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	15.12.14– 14.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-IOM-045		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Mitigation of and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in displacement sites in Southern Chad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 100,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 100,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	13,821	13,762	27,583	12,603	12,503	25,106
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	12,456	10,411	22,927	7,648	5,599	13,247
Total	26,277	24,173	50,450	20,251	18,102	38,353
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	50,450			38,353		
Total (same as in 8a)	50,450			38,353		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The number of beneficiaries decreased as the planned relocation of returnees from Sido to Maigama did not reach the estimated number.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To contribute to the timely mitigation of and response to SGBV, with a focus on women and girls at risk in displacement sites in Southern Chad		
10. Outcome statement	Improved lighting and direct assistance for displaced and conflict-affected women and girls at risk		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Levels of safety and security in 3 sites are increased through the installation of solar lights in key public areas such as entrances, WASH facilities, and community spaces.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of consultative meetings, including women	Kobiteye: 1 Danamadja: 1 Maigama: 1	8 Kobiteye: 2 Danamadja: 2 Maigama: 4
Indicator 1.2	# of solar light posts installed	40 Kobiteye: 5 Danamadja: 12 Maigama: 23	40 Kobiteye: 5 Danamadja: 12 Maigama: 23
Indicator 1.3	# of beneficiaries (men, women, girls and boys) benefiting from improved lighting at night	50,450	38,353
Indicator 1.4	% increase in women indicating feeling safer and more secure at night time after solar lights are set up	60%	98%
Indicator 1.5	% decrease in SGBV incidents	20%	28% in Kobiteye and Danamadja 20 % in Maigama
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Consultative meeting with women representatives, male representatives and site managers	IOM in coordination with SECADEV	8 meetings organized by IOM in coordination with SECADEV
Activity 1.2	Installation of solar light posts	Site beneficiaries with the supervision of IOM and Solar Light company	15 site beneficiaries with the supervision of IOM
Activity 1.3	Conduct a security/safety perception survey of site beneficiaries prior and after lights installation	IOM	IOM
Output 2	Livelihoods of vulnerable beneficiaries, including women, is supported through skills training and cash-for work to prevent them from prostitution, survival sex, and domestic violence at the temporary sites		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of beneficiaries trained in installing/maintaining/repairing solar lights	Kobiteye: 5, (at least 2 should be women)	5 (2 women and 3 man)/ site or 15 in total
Indicator 2.2	# of beneficiaries generating short-term income	Danamadja: 5, (at	5 (2 women and 3

		least 2 should be women)	man)/ site or 15 in total
Indicator 2.3	# of women that are self-reliant by benefitting from access to alternative livelihoods	Maingama: 5, (at least 2 should be women)	2 women/ site or 6 in total
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Beneficiary selection for cash for work to set up light posts	IOM in coordination with SECADEV, UNHCR	IOM in coordination with partners Identified 15 beneficiaries
Activity 2.2	Training in installing/maintaining/repairing solar panel lights	Solar Light Experts	Solar Light Experts (Solar-net) trained 6 returnees for TOT)
Activity 2.3	Cash-for-Work for installing/maintaining/repairing lights	IOM	IOM
Output 3	Risk of SGBV is reduced and SGBV survivors at three temporary sites seek and receive individual psychosocial support		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	# of women's centres reinforced	Danamadja: 1	1
Indicator 3.2	# of SGBV survivors who seek and receive individual psychosocial support (out of population of 26,277 women)	Danamadja: 120	1,226 from all 3 sites
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Provision of individual psychosocial support	IOM	IOM (351 individuals)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The number of targeted beneficiaries has been decreased as many returnees wished to remain in Sido (not being transported to Maingama). However, the project succeeded in reaching out to 38,353 individuals by installing solar generated street lights.

Outcomes

- (1) Levels of safety and security in 3 sites are increased through the installation of solar lights in key public areas such as entrances, WASH facilities, and community spaces.
 - All 40 key public areas were decided based on the results of the discussion at the site level. 98% of women responded to IOM that they feel safer with the street lights.
- (2) Livelihoods of vulnerable beneficiaries, including women, is supported through skills training and cash-for work to prevent them from prostitution, survival sex, and domestic violence at the temporary sites
 - Six returnees were trained by Japanese experts in solar panels on the installation and basic maintenance of high quality solar generated street lights. Upon their return, they were provided with basic tools which they used to install the solar lights. These six returnees have trained other 9 returnees in 3 sites to assist the installation activity. The total of 15 returnees have gained very specific skills and earned 40,000 francs (approximately USD 67) per one street lights. This

project allowed 15 returnees to generate 1,600,000 francs (approximately USD2, 667) in total. Furthermore, 6 women were selected based on the highest vulnerability, such as female headed households and survivors of SGBV.

- (3) Risk of SGBV is reduced and SGBV survivors at three temporary sites seek and receive individual psychosocial support
- At the beginning of the project implementation, IOM's psychosocial assistants used to provide counselling to the average of 5-10 SGBV victims per week. However, the average number decreased to 1-2 victims per week after the installation of the street lights as well as awareness campaign on the SGBV which was conducted by another IOM project in all the 3 sites.

The project did not only succeed in obtaining 98% satisfaction from women but also 98% satisfaction from men as well. Men have also expressed that they could do some activities at night and they are more motivated in their life. However, IOM has also received feedback that the number of street lights is not enough to cover the site sufficiently and they would like to request more lights to be installed.

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

IOM deployed supervisors and psychosocial assistants in Maro and Gore which covered the project implementation in Maigama, Danamadja and Kobitoye and conducted daily monitoring and follow up of this project.

IOM has selected 6 returnees who are literate and have a basic background in engineering, preferably in electronic engineering.

Six returnees from these sites have attended skills training on how to install solar lights in Tissi in February 2015 which was conducted by the solar panel expert, Solar-net. Upon their return to their respective sites, trained beneficiaries have trained 9 other returnees, including six women on the same topic. These 9 returnees were selected as (1) they are the representatives of male returnees (youth) and there is an intention to stay in Chad (not to return to CAR), (2) they are literate, (3) female returnees are head of families, and (4) they are motivated to continue working as technicians to repair the installed street solar lights. IOM has accompanied all the process and selection of participating beneficiaries in coordination with partners. In selecting the installation points, IOM has consulted Solar-net and examined the quality of the soil to verify that the selected points are suitable for such installation.

IOM ensured that the above selection criteria and the result of the selection were shared with the other returnees by the representatives of returnees in the sites.

The specific points of installation were decided based on the result of community discussions where men and women identified strategic points to reduce SGBV.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

At the beginning of the project implementation, IOM has assisted an average of 5-10 SGBV cases per week in all 3 sites but following the installation of the solar lamps, the number of reported cases decreed to 1-2 per week.

EVALUATION PENDING

Furthermore, IOM has conducted a survey (group discussion which was separated by sex) to assess the effect of this project in the sites. Questionnaire was conducted for both men and women who reside in the sites and 98% of women answered that they feel safer with the lights while one woman did not answer. 98 % of male respondents also provided IOM with positive feedback not only on the increased safety but also on the fact that children can review their homework and men and women can do house work in the evening. Another popular feedback was that the quantity of the lights is not sufficient to cover the needs of all the returnees who reside in the sites and they wish to have more lights installed. Total of 8 group discussion (44 men and 43 women) were organised to obtain feedback from beneficiaries (2 in Danamadja, 2 in Kobitoye and 4 in Maigama).

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	23.12.2014 – 22.06.2015		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WFP-083		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	FOOD SECURITY			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	pre-pop					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 12,420,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,740,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 216,627	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,561,867	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	25,121	26,179	51,300	31,855	29,680	61,535
Adults (above 18)	20,511	18,189	38,700	19,751	17,452	37,203
Total	45,632	44,368	90,000	51,606	47,132	98,738
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs (Returnees)	75,000			95,358		
Host population	15,000			3,380		
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	90,000			98,738		
<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 discrepancy between the planning numbers and the actual number of people reached is due to a stronger and more favourable exchange rate between the US\$ (currency of the grant) and CFA (currency of transfer). In December when this grant was approved the rate was about US\$1 for 500CFA while in March the rate had gone up to US\$1 for 600 CFA. With more CFA, WFP was able to reach more people. The funds available for the voucher for assets project could only rehabilitate 7 km given the actual state of the road and the engineering works, as the promised inputs from partners did not materialize (thus the less number of beneficiaries			

	particularly under the host population group).		
CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Enhanced Food security and Community integration through asset creation/rehabilitation activities		
10. Outcome statement	Emergency food needs are met, while supporting the recovery of community assets through livelihood activities identified by the affected communities.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Cash transfers or vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries in returnee locations in Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari (Danamadja and Kobiteye in Logone Oriental, and Doyaba, Maingama and Sido in Moyen Chari)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Total value of vouchers or cash distributed to targeted beneficiaries, as a percentage of the planned	100% of the transfer value of the cash or voucher component	Fully achieved – more than 100% of the planned voucher value has been transferred to beneficiaries.
Indicator 1.2	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned	100% of the targeted beneficiaries	Fully achieved – more than 100 % of total planned beneficiaries received vouchers. Actual numbers are in 8A
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Participant selection	100 percent of participants identified and selected under transfer scheme	More than 100% of the planned participants were selected to participate due to the favourable exchange rate.
Activity 1.2	Distribution of the cash or vouchers to the beneficiaries	100 percent selected beneficiaries receiving cash or vouchers	For reasons explained above, WFP reached more than 100% of the planned beneficiaries
Output 2	Improved accessibility (road access) to the Kobiteye and Maingama returnee sites		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Km of access roads including drainage canals constructed.	30 km in Maingama, 4km in Kobiteye (total of 34 km)	7 km in total were rehabilitated (please see explanation in section 12)
Indicator 2.2	Number of returnees and humanitarian partners having secure to different points within the returnee site	100% access	Due to the rehabilitation, 100% of all the humanitarian partners and the returnees now have access to the Kobiteye site as well as the local population from the adjoining villages and the town of Gore. Access to Gore hospital has also significantly

			improved thanks to the rehabilitation of the road.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Clearance, clearing of the space as a basis for road construction.	IHDL	100% achieved by IHDL
Activity 2.2	Process of levelling of the roads and Process of digging the drainage canals next to the roads	IHDL	100% achieved
Output 3	Emergency community or livelihood assets, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure	25 activities implemented, with the same number of community assets being created or restored	All activities were implemented and at the request of local authorities and the community, 1,400 additional trees were planted along the rehabilitated road
Indicator 3.2	Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head	Target: >80% with an acceptable coping strategy index	The CSI is calculated over a longer period of time using the baseline data. The CSI will be available in the next few weeks.
Indicator 3.3	Percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Target: 100% of communities in which activities are implemented	100% of communities where the FFA activities have taken place have an increased Asset Score
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Development of swampy land to be used for growing vegetables and other crops near returnee locations in Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.	LWF, Oxfam, IHDL, Technical partners	The funds available were insufficient to complete any other activities other than the road.
Activity 3.2	Conservation and restoration of soil (Biofertilization) near returnee locations in Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.	LWF, Oxfam, IHDL, Technical partners	The funds available were insufficient to complete any other activities other than the road
Activity 3.3	Other activities identified by and implemented in association with international and national NGOs, and/or community organizations in Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari	NGO partners, host communities and returnees	The funds available were insufficient to complete any other activities other than the road

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Due to the over realistic planning figures that were provided to WFP by the partner and the failure of the partner to provide the promised engineering support, only one road 7KM long could be rehabilitated in one site and not two, with the funds allocated for this portion of the project. WFP chose the Kobitey road and not Maingama because the rehabilitated road in Kobitey would serve both the returnees and host populations, while the latter would only serve the returnees.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
Complaint committees were established in the returnee sites. After the establishment of two longer- term transition sites by the government, elections were held in all of them and returnee committees, including women's committees, were created. WFP is in constant dialogue with these committees. Additionally, preparatory meetings were held in every village and the two sites, project management committees were created in the host villages and already existing management boards in the returnees' sites were utilized.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
In the scheme of its yearly evaluation for food/voucher for assets program, WFP will evaluate this project at the end of the year.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: 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 First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-CEF-163	Nutrition	UNICEF	Delegation Sanitaire Regional de Mandoul/District de Moissala	Yes	GOV	\$111,825	9-Jun-15	15-Jun-15	
14-RR-CEF-165	Health	UNICEF	Agence de Developpement Economique et Social (ADES)	Yes	NNGO	\$68,459	16-Apr-15	20-Apr-15	
14-RR-CEF-165	Health	UNICEF	DISTRICT SANITAIRE de MOISSALA	Yes	GOV	\$8,409	9-Jun-15	25-Jun-15	
14-RR-CEF-164	Child Protection	UNICEF	INTERSOS	Yes	INGO	\$52,165	1-Feb-15	10-Feb-15	Psychosocial support in CFS
14-RR-CEF-164	Child Protection	UNICEF	Action Contre la FAIM	No	INGO	\$34,617	1-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	
14-RR-CEF-164	Child Protection	UNICEF	Ministere de la Femme, Action Sociale et Solidarite	Yes	GOV	\$6,676	17-Apr-15		Activities to support vulnrebale children- Road map for mechnism to monitor child rights violations in conflict
14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	SIF (secours Islamique France)		INGO	\$329,106	5-Mar-15	5-Mar-15	
14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	SECADEV		INGO	\$88,959	14-Apr-15	14-Apr-15	
14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	OXFAM		INGO	\$61,704	8-May-15	8-May-15	
14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	SID (secours Islamique pour le Develeppement)		INGO	\$17,233	29-Apr-15	29-Apr-15	

14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	CRT (Crpoix rouge du Tchad)		RedC	\$112,616	19-Feb-15	19-Feb-15	
14-RR-CEF-166	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	DREH Sarh (Delegation Regional de l'Hydraulique Sarh)		GOV	\$19,164	3-Jun-15	3-Jun-15	
14-RR-WFP-083	Food Assistance	WFP	IHDL	Yes	NNGO	\$158,856	23-Mar-15	23-Mar-15	
14-RR-WFP-083	Food Assistance	WFP	FLM	Yes	NNGO	\$57,771	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	
14-RR-HCR-049	Housing, Land & Property Rights	UNHCR	CARE	Yes	INGO	\$30,520	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	GBV prevention and response support
14-RR-HCR-049	Protection	UNHCR	LWF	Yes	INGO	\$144,200	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	GBV prevention and response support
14-RR-HCR-049	Protection	UNHCR	INTERSOS	Yes	INGO	\$19,800	20-Apr-15	20-Apr-15	GBV prevention and response support
14-RR-HCR-049	Protection	UNHCR	APLFT	Yes	NNGO	\$18,800	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	GBV prevention and response support
14-RR-HCR-050	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	ADES (Agence Tchadienne pour le Developpement Economique et Social)	Yes	NNGO	\$139,700	1-Jan-15	1-Jan-15	
14-RR-WHO-079	Health	WHO	IRC	No	INGO	\$350,000	20-Feb-15	20-Feb-15	Delayed because IMC withdraen and replaced by IRC
14-RR-CEF-162	Education	UNICEF	SECADEV	Yes	NNGO	\$17,500	5-Mar-15	23-Apr-15	
14-RR-CEF-162	Education	UNICEF	Ministère de l'Education	Yes	GOV	\$51,000	5-Mar-15	20-Apr-15	

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACORD	Association de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement)
ADES	Association pour le Développement Economique, Social et Humanitaire
AFDI	Agriculteurs Français et Développement International
AGD	Age Gender Diversity
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
APLFT	Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad
ARV	Anti-Retro Viraux
BASE	BUREAU D'APPUI EN SANTE ET ENVIRONNEMENT
CAR	Central African Republic
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CHW	Community Health Workers
CNARR	Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des réfugiés
CNT	Nutrition therapeutic centres
CNLS	Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida
CRT	Croix Rouge Tchadienne
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CSSI	Centre de Support en Santé Internationale
DSR	Direction Sanitaire Regionale
EMOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ENSA	Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire
GoC	Government of Chad
GVB	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	internally displaced person
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
LWF	Fédération Luthérienne Mondiale Tchad
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
NFSA	National Food Security Assessment
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PoC	People of Concern
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food