

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

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

Due to lack of capacities the formal AAR of the agencies concerned for these particular projects was not held, however the agencies concerned exchange on a regular basis during and after the implementation of the projects, as they have been working and continue to work together in the area of concerned for many months.

- 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

The Report was shared with the Food Security Cluster.

- 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

Other than the agencies concerned, the Report was shared with the leadership of the Food Security Cluster, as all projects concerned the sector of Agriculture.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	5,000,917
	FONDS HUMANITAIRE RDC (<i>if applicable</i>)	319,068
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	17,000,000
	TOTAL	22,319,985

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 3 November 2014			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
WFP	14-RR-WFP-079	Agriculture	3,000,924
UNHCR	14-RR-HCR-044	Agriculture	1,000,012
FAO	14-RR-FAO-036	Agriculture	999 981
TOTAL			5,000,917

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,000,687
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	3,000,230
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	5,000,917

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As of 7 August 2015 there were 99,359 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in DRC according to UNHCR. Most of these are residing in the South and North Ubangi Provinces (part of former Equateur Province), as well as a smaller number in Bas-Uele (part of the former Orientale Province). According to UNHCR a total of 62,097 refugees were registered in the camps as of 31 July 2015, as well as 24,732 outside camps.

Furthermore, the data of the joint food security assessment conducted by UNHCR-FAO at the end of 2013 in the host territories (Mobayi Mbongo Libenge and Zongo in Equateur province and Ango in Eastern province) reveal an alarming food situation in the settlements and in host communities (low availability and lack of food stocks, unbalanced food rations, extreme poverty as a result of soaring market prices). This has led to the IPC acute food and livelihoods crisis phase classification of that area (10th cycle of IPC, December 2013).

A Food Security Assessment carried out by WFP and the National Institute of Statistics in March and April 2013 revealed that 60 per cent of the rural households in the former Equateur province faced severe (16%) to moderate (44%) levels of food insecurity. From May

to July 2014 a JAM (Joint Assessment Mission) was carried out in the camps of Mole, Boyabu and Inke by the Ministry of Health's through the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), in collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP. Data collection on food security, nutrition, health, protection, water, sanitation and livelihoods was undertaken. The results revealed that although not alarming the overall nutritional and mortality situation remained precarious in the regions where the refugees were settled. It estimated that 42 per cent of all households were food insecure, with about 56 per cent with an inadequate food consumption score (poor and/or borderline). In addition, the share of food expenditure was found to be above 60% of total monthly household expenditures for 72 per cent of surveyed households, which is a typical characteristic of food-insecure households. These figures were collected after one year of assistance meaning that food insecurity levels would rapidly increase without assistance. They therefore reflect a stable level of global acute malnutrition and mortality rates, which are attributed to the provision of assistance.

WFP has been providing assistance to refugees from CAR since 2013 following political unrest and a coup d'état in the country, that led thousands of people to flee into DRC. WFP is assisting refugees in and outside of these camps as well as host community members. In the camps of Mole (Zongo), Boyabu (Libenge) as well as in Ango assistance is provided through cash transfers, while in Inke (Gbadolite) the transfer modality is vouchers. In the new camp of Bili (Bosobolo) assistance is provided through in-kind food distributions. The various modalities were based on thorough feasibility assessments in each context. In the cases where cash and vouchers are the preferred option of assistance it is based on the existence of local markets with an abundance of food but where the population are unable to purchase it because of a lack of resources. Cash and voucher transfers also reduce tension between refugees and the host population as the refugees are seen as viable economic actors by the locals in the host communities. In addition, the food initially distributed by WFP was unfamiliar to the refugees from CAR who would therefore sell it at a low price in order to obtain their preferred commodities. This proved that the refugees were familiar with and capable of handling cash, another argument in favour of this transfer modality.

Gender analysis reveals that food insecurity affects more severely households headed by women in Boyabu and Inke refugee camps, whereas as to the refugee camp of Mole households headed by men are more severely affected because of their unfamiliarity with the running of a household. In agreement with refugee committees, cash and voucher transfers are delivered to women beneficiary ensure that cash is mostly used for the purchase of food. The post-distribution monitoring exercise was carried out between December 2014 and January 2015. The results of the PDM exercise showed that the Food Consumption Score improved significantly at the end of the intervention, with the proportion of households with poor consumption score falling from 22.1 per cent to 2.1 per cent (90.5% reduction). Another important indicator, the Coping Strategy index, showed a significant improvement within the targeted population, passing from 7.8 to 4.6 at the end of the intervention, indicating a net improvement in the access to food of the beneficiaries covered by the project.

These findings indicate clearly that refugees do not possess reliable livelihoods or coping mechanisms that would allow them to meet basic nutritional needs. As such, this proposed intervention was critical for avoiding human loss and the life altering consequences of hunger for vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Based on the various findings described in detail above it was decided that food assistance should be provided through cash and vouchers to all refugees in Inke, Boyabu and Mole camp, in addition to the smaller camp of Ango. The modalities were chosen on the background of data collected from assessments and analysis which then were used for deciding which modality was more suitable in each context.

However, without assistance refugees would fall into patterns of negative coping mechanisms, and the level of food insecurity would increase. The CERF funding targeted refugees in the camps of Inke, Boyabu, Mole and Ango with cash and voucher transfers over a three-month period. The value of each monthly transfer is based on the cost of a WFP food basket on the local market.

The beneficiaries have been identified as all in-camps refugees as per the criteria and assessments summarized above. The rationale is that if in-camp refugees are not provided assistance, and because they depend on external assistance for food (as found through the assessments as per explained above), on the one hand their health will deteriorate very quickly and, on the other hand, many will have to resort to crime or negative coping mechanisms, such as prostitution, to survive.

WFP delivers its assistance in partnership with local NGO Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (ADSSE) who has been involved in refugee assistance with WFP since May 2014 when cash and voucher assistance was rolled out and has been ongoing since then. More specifically, ADSSE has the responsibility to carry out the actual physical distribution of the assistance in the camps based on the selected modality – cash or vouchers.

Nearly half of the targeted population among the refugees live in settlements. The other half found refuge with relatives and host families in DRC. FAO response focuses on emergency agricultural and nutrition response to provide for basic food needs to beneficiary

population (refugees and host families) outside of the targeted camps as it is well known that host families are facing high demand food pressure when sharing their resources and production with refugees. In this regard, urgent humanitarian support to food production avoids tension and measure of reprisals/stigmatisation against refugee's population. In the meantime, support to refugees and host communities within areas of the project contribute to maintain harmony between the communities and facilitate access to garden plots for refugees.

In line with the agricultural growing season, FAO focuses its assistance on subsistence production. Moreover, the assistance also aims to increase the fish catch to enable recipients to respond quickly to their food needs, and to generate income through the sale of surplus. This enhances food diversity and contributed to food stability. The selection of beneficiary households has been done according to the guidelines of the food security cluster.

III. CERF PROCESS

In May 2014, WFP changed its assistance from in-kind distribution to cash transfers in Mole and Boyabu refugee camps and rolled out commodity voucher transfers through food fairs in the Inke settlement in September 2014 after intensive sensitization of the refugees in August. The need for this modality transition was decided after careful assessments and analysis of markets, service providers, risks, and beneficiary preferences.

The implementation of a cash and voucher based intervention has had a series of significant collateral benefits for both refugees and the host community. Instead of bringing large food stocks procured through massive international procurements, WFP provides resources directly to beneficiaries who then become important economic actors in their host communities. The farmers and traders in host communities have been incentivized to increase their agricultural production for this new and dynamic market and the local economy was given a serious boost. Moreover, host communities and refugees have created profitable relationships that benefit all parties and contribute to a peaceful and stable environment. Empowered benefitting refugees, especially women, are developing positive coping mechanisms that bear potential of making them less dependent on aid and translate in more robust and durable returns to CAR when conditions become favourable.

WFP requested a CERF funding to allow for adequate assistance to continue beyond November 2014 and cover a total period of three months. By leveraging livelihoods development project with partners and the stimulation of the local economy with a cash and voucher based assistance, it was expected that the current levels of dependency on external assistance will subside.

It was assumed that a successful submission would address nutrition related problems, contribute to the peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, as well as empowering refugees to develop positive coping mechanisms while more durable solutions are being developed. Stakeholders made it clear that a halt in food assistance would likely result in riots, communal tensions, a rapid increase in food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as serious protection concerns for women and children.

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: 94,514									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Agriculture	20,906	36,036	56,942	11,561	26,011	37,572	32,467	62,047	94,514

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

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	20,906	36,036	56,942
Male	11,561	26,011	37,572
Total individuals (Female and male)	32,467	62,047	94,514

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

Over the season A, a total of 4,075 people have benefited from activities that received CERF funding in the Northern and Southern Ubangi. From this there were 1,950 women and 2,125 men.

The agricultural calendar in DRC has two main seasons, the season here referred as “A” start from March 15th to April 15th, and the second or season “B” start from August 15th to September 15th. The main activities in these Provinces are food crop farming, market gardening, fishing, livestock and fish farming. For most food crop agriculture, such as cassava, maize, peanuts, or cowpea these two seasons are the most appropriate periods.

244 groups/associations (3,540 people) received 2,475 hoes, and 1,256 machetes for vegetable gardening on 180 hectares for income generation. A total of 201kg of vegetable seeds (cabbage, carrot, onion, and zucchini) and 9,860kg staple crops’ seeds (maize, peanuts and others) and 1,500 cassava tubercle were distributed to 537 households composed of 2,088 people. Fishing gear such as hooks and accessories were distributed to 46 groups/associations composed of 1,353 people, while 15 other groups/associations composed of 147 people have received equipment to exploited 20 ponds. Concerning season B, which started in August 2015, 720 kg of vegetable seeds have been distributed during and by the end of the project to other beneficiaries for completing and achieving the initial planned targets.

The food assistance component of this project was successful and exceeded most targets. This is notably due to the fact that the cash based transfers proved very effective and efficient in a region that is notorious for its remoteness, logistical challenges and difficulty to access. At the time of the design of this project, WFP estimated that it would be able to reach 39,055 refugees but managed to assist 51,136. This is almost 130 per cent of the original target. With regards to impact, on the one hand the target of reducing poor Food Consumption Scores by 80 per cent was achieved at 90 per cent and, on the other hand, the target of stabilizing or reducing the Coping Strategy Index was achieved with a substantial reduction from 7.8 to 4.6. These successes were also made possible by the excellent coordination among UN agencies and implementing partners which made monitoring and evaluation very robust. For example in December 2014 WFP was able to launch a comprehensive Post Distribution Monitoring survey that revealed that the project was on track and did not need major adjustments.

At the time of writing the report,

- 8,675 households benefited from activities (including 17,785 men, 16,484 women, 4,555 girls and 4,554 boys). 7,452 of the households are located in Equateur and 1,223 in province Orientale. The breakdown per type of assistance is given below:
 - 4,121 households of refugees supported with vegetable gardening kits (207kg of vegetable seeds, 20,605 agricultural hand tools, 191,700 kg of crops seeds)
 - 4,120 households of host families supported with field crop kits
 - 434 households of refugees supported with fishing kits (10,748 fishing tools).

In addition, 4 associated implementing partners supported the distributions of kits and conducted the M&E and Post-distribution monitoring on regular basis.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF2 funding led to the fast delivery of assistance to the households beneficiaries meanwhile other fundings were received for other components. CERF funds contributed to beneficiaries' empowerment and self-management for sustainable and effective community's development. For example, UNHCR partners in charge of providing hot meals to patients and new refugees' arrivals stimulated local and camps markets by buying farming products of CERF2 Project recipients. This contributed to scale up agencies capacities to respond holistically to the influx of refugees.

Through the agriculture, livestock, fishing and fish farming promotion, CERF2 funding provided a positive impact on the food situation in the refugees' camps. In fact, the malnutrition rate has decreased by 1-2 per cent compared with the results of the nutrition survey 2014.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF grant was vital for more than 40,000 refugees who have no livelihoods or alternative sources of income in the camps. It helped avoiding assistance breaks to refugees by maintaining adequate food consumption and food security levels for refugees living in camps. The grant contributed to decrease the critical rate of anaemia among children under 5 years and the rate of acute and chronic malnutrition among men and women in the camps.

CERF2 Funding allowed groups of beneficiaries to initiate a self-sufficiency process. The refugees stayed calm and confident even WFP proceeded to the reduction of the ratio of food aid.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

While this is difficult to accurately assess, it can be said that following the CERF allocation, USAID's Food for Peace granted WFP \$5.5 million to continue assisting CAR refugees living in the targeted camps in 2015.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The synergies created between WFP, FAO and UNHCR have helped carrying out better assessments and identify needs in a more comprehensive manner. Furthermore, the fact that with FAO activities agricultural output increased around the targeted areas, WFP's cash based assistance provided refugees with a purchasing power that stimulated the local economy. As a result, peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities was maintained.

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

In the context where the political situation in CAR is not showing signs of improvements, refugee arrivals have continued and as a result increased the pressure on UN agencies' resources involved in the response. By allowing a rapid allocation of funds to multiple agencies, the crisis and its response profile were raised and attracted the attention to other donors who provided additional contributions to maintain the response.

¹ 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.).

The coaching staff made available to refugees and host families (outside the camps) strengthening capacities, the satisfaction of this community in the acquisition of livelihood activities, empowerment, improvement in health and nutrition through better access to quality food are values added to the programs.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

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

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow- up/improvement	Responsible entity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment and self management for sustainable and effective development of the community. The best illustration of this is the satisfaction expressed by the beneficiaries at each visit. The beneficiaries have also improved their knowledge in production with the training received on cultivation techniques; • Growing demand for assistance in all livelihood sectors following the excitement generated by these activities; • Misuse of certain materials and implements distributed by some group members before reproduction; • Difficulty to purchase the food market gardening and improved seeds and selected locally; • Theft of agricultural products by some host population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocate a substantial budget to support all applicants and increase capacity building and awareness; • Integrate a large part of host populations in assisting livelihood activities to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence; • Make available to the refugees items such as empty bags, buckets for harvested and fishing. 	<p>UNHCR, FAO and WFP</p>

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	12.12.14 – 11.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WFP-079		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	General Food Assistance to CAR refugees in the DRC					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 36,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 20,300,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 1,950,660	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,000,924	▪ <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 (< 18)</i>	11,073	11,722	22,795	16,351	7,007	23,358
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	9,059	8,146	17,205	19,552	8,226	27,778
Total	20,132	19,868	40,000	35,903	15,233	51,136
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>	40,000		51,136			
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	40,000		51,136			
<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	Maintain acceptable food consumption levels for refugees in-camps and provide lifesaving food assistance to 39,055 in-camps refugees through general food distributions (with a cash and voucher based modality) for three months.		
10. Outcome statement	Food of sufficient quantity and quality distributed to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions through cash assistance/commodity vouchers		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Stabilized food consumption over assistance period for targeted refugee households in refugee camps		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Food Consumption Score disaggregated by sex of household head	Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80%	90.5%
Indicator 1.2	Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head.	Average CSI of targeted beneficiaries is reduced or stabilized	From 7.8 to 4.6
Indicator 1.3	Number of refugee women, men, girls and boys receiving cash or voucher transfers as % of planned	100% or 39,055 targeted beneficiaries	128%
Indicator 1.4	Total value of cash or vouchers (expressed in US\$ value) transferred to beneficiaries under secure conditions and in a timely manner as percentage of planned	100% or 39,055 targeted beneficiaries	128%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Signature of tripartite agreements with UNHCR and its cooperating partners for distribution of cash and voucher transfers. This specific project will be implemented only by WFP and ADSSE.	UNHCR/WFP/ADSSE	UNHCR/WFP/ADSSE
Activity 1.2	WFP fund transfers to cooperating partners' accounts on the basis of monthly requests and verified beneficiary lists	WFP/ADSSE	WFP/ADSSE
Activity 1.3	Cooperating partner fund transfers to decentralized locations in Equateur via a financial service provider	WFP/ADSSE	WFP/ADSSE
Activity 1.4	Distribution of vouchers for 11,113 beneficiaries by the cooperating partner (Inke)	ADSSE	ADSSE
Activity 1.5	Organization of 3 food fairs (once per month) by the cooperating partner and WFP in Inke.	WFP/ADSSE	WFP/ADSSE
Activity 1.6	Payment of traders against redemption of vouchers (cooperating partner)	ADSSE	ADSSE
Activity 1.7	Conduct Food Price monitoring	UNHCR/WFP/ADSSE	UNHCR/WFP/ADSSE
Activity 1.8	Conduct distribution and post-distribution monitoring	UNHCR/WFP	UNHCR/WFP

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:	
As per explained under section 5, targets were exceeded. The choice of cash based transfer as a food assistance methodology proved very efficient (more beneficiaries reached) and effective (the impact on food security targets). No negative deviations were noted. Not unforeseen negative impacts were recorded. Do no-harm principles were fully adhered to.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The project was implemented through a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, their cooperating partner and WFP. Therefore information sharing was systematic, frequent and shared widely among stakeholders.</p> <p>WFP staff visited the camps regularly to monitor activities; this was made possible because of WFP's field offices in Libenge, Zongo and Gbadolite which are towns very near the camps. UNHCR has a similar field presence and observations following a camp visit was frequent between the agencies involved in the response.</p> <p>A comprehensive Post Distribution Monitoring survey was launched in December 2014, or roughly mid-way in the project's implementation, to ensure that the activities were on course to meet targets.</p> <p>The implementing partner cooperated extremely well and accepted to carry out weekly surveys of food prices in nearby markets. This fairly simple activity was carried out to ensure that inflation was not taking place as a result of the cash based transfers.</p> <p>Each camp had a Refugee Committee. Its leaders were in very close contact with the agencies involved in response. This ensured adequate sensitization of beneficiaries and prevented protection and gender related issues to develop.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A post-distribution monitoring exercise was carried out between December 2014 and January 2015. The results of the PDM exercise showed that the Food Consumption Score improved significantly at the end of the intervention, with the proportion of households with poor consumption score falling from 22.1 per cent to 2.1 per cent (90.5% reduction). Another important indicator, the Coping Strategy index, showed a significant improvement within the targeted population, passing from 7.8 to 4.6 at the end of the intervention, indicating a net improvement in the access to food of the beneficiaries covered by the project. The evaluation document is shared in a separate document that should be included with this reports package.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	20.11.14 – 19.05.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-HCR-044		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Livelihoods Assistance to CAR refugees living in settlements in the DRC					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,468,272	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,000,012	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 934,591	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,012	▪ 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)	6,149	6,510	12,659	74	47	121
Adults (above 18)	5,031	4,524	9,555	1,876	2,078	3,954
Total	11,180	11,034	22,214	1,950	2,125	4,075
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	22,214			4,076		
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	22,214			4,076		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			<p>The reasons for gap between planned and actual figures with beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recipients listed in this report are the direct beneficiaries; there is a very high number of indirect beneficiaries that have not been recorded. - This report considers only the results of the activities of the season A; Note that the data will grow with the B agricultural season which has already begun in August. <p>Activities concerning the distribution of seeds distribution in preparation of season B were held in June 2015. Activities such Agricultural and fishing activities continued throughout the</p>			

	<p>season B including the distribution of seeds in stock, coaching beneficiaries. The beneficiaries continues their farming activities and the number will increase significantly as soon as the results of season B will be consolidated;</p> <p>- It should be added that some refugees who received materials and seeds do not remain in the camps, this is also a factor in the reduction of numbers of beneficiaries.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Food security is improved for 7,746 households of newly arrived CAR refugees living within settlements in Equateur and Orientale Province through livelihoods assistance		
10. Outcome statement	The persons of concern (PoCs) assisted with production kits and inputs become less dependent from food assistance after 6 months.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Access to agricultural and fisheries production enabled for 19,366 refugees within settlements (Boyabu, Mole, Inke, Ango) through seeds , tools distribution and fishing kits		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of PoC receiving seeds and tools for agriculture activities	16,588 refugees	3,514 refugees
Indicator 1.2	# of PoC receiving production kits fisheries activities	2,778 refugees	561
Indicator 1.3	% of PoC suffering from acute malnutrition remains at moderate range (Baseline: moderate to severe)	>5-9% (moderate)	6.0-6.5 %
Indicator 1.4	% rate of anaemia at moderate range (Baseline: moderate to critical)	20-39% (moderate)	Nutritional survey which permits to determine this rate did not take place this year.
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 133,032 kg of seeds, and 39,810 tools and 1,111 fishery production kits from Kinshasa to warehouses in Equateur	ADES	ADES
Activity 1.2	Transport of inputs from warehouse to the refugee settlements	ADES	ADES
Activity 1.3	Distribution of inputs to beneficiaries	ADES	ADES

<p>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:</p> <p>This report considers only the results of the activities of the season A; Note that the data will grow with the B agricultural season which has already begun in August. Agricultural and fishing activities continued throughout the season B including the distribution of seeds in stock, coaching beneficiaries. Thus the number of beneficiaries will increase significantly.</p>
<p>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</p> <p>Affected populations have been involved in this project from conception through the exercise of AGDM (Age, Gender, Diversity and Mainstreaming) in Equateur. During the period of identifying the beneficiaries, sector IGAs committees in the camps essentially comprising refugees, were actively involved. The chosen strategy was the implementation through associations and groups. These</p>

groups have assumed their responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the project under the supervision of technical partner and UNHCR technicians’.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The main objective of the assistance is to make the refugees self-sufficient. The Equateur office has plans to organize a socio economic survey of the budget will allow to assess the impact of all activities on the livelihood of households since the beginning of the operation to guide assistance	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	05.12.14 – 04.06.15		
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-FAO-036		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Rapid response to food security needs of Central African refugees and host families					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,800,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,074,981	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 114,979	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 999,981	▪ 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 (< 18)	4,555	4,554	9,109	4,555	4,554	9,109
Adults (≥ 18)	16,484	17,785	34,269	16,484	17,785	34,269
Total	21,039	22,339	43,378	21,039	22,339	43,378
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	22,778			22,778		
IDPs						
Host population	20,600			20,600		
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	43,378			43,378		
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	Improve the availability of and access to food for 8,675 households, of which 7,452 refugee households in the territories of Mobayi Mbongo, Zongo and Libenge of North Ubangi District in Equateur Province, and 1,223 households in Ango Territory in Province Orientale		
10. Outcome statement	The availability of and access to nutritious food for 8,675 beneficiary households have improved after four months after the start of the project.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Increase in quantity of food produced by beneficiary households		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	4,121 of refugees households received agricultural inputs	4,121 vegetable gardening kits, 4,120 field crop kits and 434 fishing kits	100%
Indicator 1.2	8,675 of Beneficiary households produce an increased quantity of food	Horticulture: target 300 kg/household/season, total 1,236 tons per season; Cereals: target 395 kg/household/season, total 1,626 tons per season; Fish: target 220 kg/household/month, total 95.5 tons per month or 477.5 tons during the project cycle (5 months).	Horticulture: 285 kg obtained production per household 1174,85 tons per season Cereals: 210 kg obtained production per household 869 tons obtained production per season Fish: 307 kg obtained production per household 212,3 tons obtained production per month
Indicator 1.3	Dietary Diversity Score increases within the timeframe of 3 to 4 months after the start of project activities. Baseline: 26.8% of children 6-23 months outside of the camp who receive food from 4 more food groups	Food consumption score >6 (more than 50 per cent of households enjoy food diversity laid out in footnote ten)	75% of the households have enjoyed food diversity
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of input	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Delivery of agricultural and fishery inputs to partners for distribution	IP	SAD AFRICA, Les Aiglons, Caritas/Molegbe, AJDP
Activity 1.3	Distribution of inputs to beneficiaries	IP	SAD AFRICA, Les Aiglons, Caritas/Molegbe, AJDP
Activity 1.4	Planting, maintenance and harvest cycle	IP	IPAPEL, SAD AFRICA, Les Aiglons, Caritas/Molegbe, AJDP
Activity 1.5	Support and monitoring of project	FAO/IP	FAO, IPAPEL

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 scarcity of rainfall, the food component, in the territory of North Ubangi (Ecuador) was difficult to provide in time, and the beneficiaries had to postpone their sowing period to between 2 to 3 months compared to planned schedule. This delayed food production.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
This project was developed following an evaluation mission conducted by UNHCR, WFP and FAO. A baseline was developed based on consultations with the host population and refugees. These evaluations were conducted jointly with specialized and decentralized units of the Congolese Government, in particular the provincial authority IPAPEL.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>In June 2015, an evaluation was carried out by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the project in cooperation with the IPAPEL as well as with WFP and UNHCR.</p> <p>The main results were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In total, the project has covered 8675 households' (out of 7452 in the province of Equateur and 1223 in the province of Province Orientale). Gardening and fishing were the activities having a quick impact. - The issue of scarcity of rainfall was reported as the main constraint, and did also contribute to the adjustment of the agricultural calendar, thereby delaying food production. 	EVALUATION PENDING <input 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-FAO-036	Agriculture	FAO	SAD AFRICA	Non	ONGN	\$31,052	27-Feb-15	3-Mar-15	No Comment
14-RR-WFP-079	Agriculture	FAO	CARITAS MOLEGBE	Non	ONGN	\$39,845	27-Feb-15	3-Mar-15	No Comment
14-RR-WFP-079	Agriculture	FAO	Les Aiglons	Non	ONGN	\$30,770	27-Feb-15	3-Mar-15	No Comment
14-RR-FAO-036	Agriculture	FAO	AJDP, asbl	Non	ONGN	\$13,312	27-Feb-15	3-Mar-15	No Comment
14-RR-HCR-044	Agriculture	UNHCR	ADES	Oui	ONGI	\$934,591	25-Nov-14	1-Dec-14	Le financement CERF a été intégré dans l'accord du partenaire après une révision en novembre 2014
14-RR-WFP-079	Agriculture	PAM	ADSSE		ONGN	\$1,950,660	8-Mar-15	8-Mar-15	Il n'y a pas eu de sous-subvention. La date du premier versement envers le partenaire est basée sur la date de création du premier Purchase Order. Les activités d'assistance étaient déjà entamées au moment de l'annonce de la contribution du CERF dont les ressources ont été utilisées rapidement. Le paiement complet envers le partenaire est à titre indicatif et une marge d'environ USD 200 000 supplémentaires est possible pour le dernier paiement qui sera fait lorsque le nombre de bénéficiaires assistés sera vérifié et confirmé, ceci étant une pratique courante entre le PAM et ses partenaires.

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
ADES	Association pour le Développement Economique et Social
ADSSE	Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement
AGDM	Age, Gender, Diversity and Mainstreaming
CAR	Central African Republic
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PoCs	Persons of Concern
PRONANUT	the National Nutrition Programme
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children' Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development