

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
CHAD
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT 2015**

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 review conducted but the progress and key achievements were presented and discussed with the HCT and the draft report was shared with the agencies focal points: WFP, UNICEF, OIM, UNHCR, WHO, UNDSS

- 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 as such was not discussed in the HCT while the key achievements were discussed with the HCT and the ICC as well as with the Agency focal point during the compilation and the review of the report.

- 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 final draft was shared with recipient agencies and their focal points for their validation and shared with the HC for his endorsement.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$ 46,559,446		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,517,882
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	21,696,701
	TOTAL	25,214,583

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 27-Mar-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-046	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	400,000
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-045	Child Protection	119,754
IOM	15-RR-IOM-015	Protection	209,399
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-019	Protection	100,580
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-044	Nutrition	175,005
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	474,947
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-043	Health	125,000
WHO	15-RR-WHO-013	Health	100,000
WFP	15-RR-WFP-030	Food Aid	1,244,447
UNDP	15-RR-UDP-005	Common Safety and Security	167,134
IOM	15-RR-IOM-014	Shelter	401,616
TOTAL			3,517,882

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)

Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,546,844
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	703,118
Funds forwarded to government partners	267,920
TOTAL	3,517,882

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The violence perpetrated by Boko Haram in northern Nigeria had direct impact on Chad which has provoked several wave of population movements with the arrival in the lack of refugees, Chadian returnees as well as internal displaced people within the region. This has impacted the livelihood of these people and the local communities and has created a pressure on the basic social services as health and education. Additionally the insecurity in the region and the closure of the border has contributed to increase the vulnerability of the population living in the Lake region.

In May 2015 the humanitarian community has estimated that 15,000 refugees, 8,500 Chadians returnees, 14,500 IDPs and 200 TCN, were hosted in the localities of Bol, Baga Sola, Liwa and Daboua in Lake Region. Moreover 1,080 refugees and 232 Chadian returned were estimated in the Mayo Kebbi regions. Host communities have been also strongly affected by this influx, as they are sharing their limited resources and infrastructures.

Displaced people were in conditions of extreme vulnerability, some traumatized by violence and atrocities and were in very poor health conditions. Many of them had witnessed or had been victims of, thus requiring immediate life-saving assistance, including shelter, medical care, food and psychosocial support.

The socio-economic impact concerned all the prefectures of Lac region, even areas that are not directly affected by the movement of people. The border closure has had a negative impact on the livelihoods and food security of local communities. In particular, the travel ban on the lake is preventing fishing and commercial activities, leading to a shortage and significant inflation in the price of foodstuffs on the markets (an average increase of 50 per cent for chicken, koro, corn and sorghum). In addition, agricultural activities are limited by the security situation in some localities on the islands, and pastors are struggling to find new markets for their cattle as they use to sell their stocks to the Nigerian market. Moreover, many households installed in Nigeria regularly sent money to the families remaining in Chad. With the crisis those remittances have stopped, threatening all the more the livelihoods of local population.

The Food Security survey, "Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire" (ENSA, October 2014), revealed a high prevalence of food insecurity with a prevalence of food insecurity of 24% and 40% respectively in the departments of Mamdi and Wayi. The SMART study on nutrition and mortality (UNICEF, September 2014) revealed a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children of 6 to 59 months of 14.7%, and a prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 2.1%, above the emergency threshold. These indicators show a very poor food situation and thus a need for food assistance for vulnerable local households.

Regarding the nutrition sector, despite GAM prevalence in almost all the current sites is currently above the emergency thresholds of 15%, the nutritional situation is still critical and even lethal for children when combined with poor quality water intake, inadequate sanitation and hygiene practice.

The already overstretched public health infrastructures, insufficient health personnel and limited financial resources have been negatively affected by the influx of population in Baga Sola and Bol. There was a need to provide emergency and life-saving health care, increase the availability of essential drugs, conduct medical screenings, refer the most critical cases to hospitals and provide vaccination to children, access to treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition has to be granted.

In the Lake Region the rainy season is made of heavy downpour, the risk of WASH related diseases and cholera outbreak is considered very high as the region is reported to have Cholera over years due to his neighbouring with Nigeria and Cameroon. This required accelerating the implementation of activities ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Protection concerns were reported by authorities and humanitarian actors in the region. Authorities and locals alike express quite freely their concerns that Boko Haram infiltrators are to be found amongst the refugees and returnees: denunciation of suspicious behaviour is actively encouraged with the consequent risk of arbitrary arrest and detention. Moreover, as families fled, 134 registered children were separated from their parents and unaccompanied, placing them in a highly vulnerable situation. They psychosocial and education support. The on-going profiling exercise in Baga Sola already showed that most of the displaced people (returnees and refugees) are women and children as men were being targeted by Boko Haram during the attack of their villages.

The volatile security conditions in and around the islands scattered in Lake Chad and difficult access to these areas prompted the Government of Chad to allocate the site of Dar Es Salam, located some 12 km from Bagasola, for the accommodation of Nigerian refugees. The implementation of the security measures by the government and the volatility of the situation which limit the access to the affected population, there was a need for security support to enable safe environment for the humanitarian community to access to the targeted population and to provide the required assistance.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

In January 2015, the Prime Minister of the Government of Chad has appealed to the international community for support in addressing the urgent needs of the people arriving from Nigeria following the attack of Baga town in Nigeria. He also alerted the international communities that Chad is expecting to have more people crossing the Lake and seeking refuge in Chad as the security situation will certainly deteriorated in Nigeria.

A rapid multi sector assessments was carried out in the Lake Region in February (21-26 February) and Mayo Kebi region

(25-27 February) which revealed influx of population and confirmed that this has also major consequences for the local population who already live in a precarious situation. Additionally the following assessments were carried to guide the response activities.

Joint assessment WFP/Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) : cash and voucher (27 January – 2 February 2015)

- OCHA report on impact of the crisis on Chad based on local authorities interviews (18 February 2015)

Joint mission Direction de la prévention et de la Sécurité Alimentaire (DPSA), Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce (SISAAP), FAO, PAM, Fwnet, Comité Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS) food security and markets assessments (03 – 17 February 2015)

These assessments highlighted the need the need to respond as a matter of urgency to the humanitarian urgent needs provoked by the influx of people into Chad's Lake region, fleeing attacks by Boko Haram in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno state. This includes nearly 5,000 refugees in Dare-Es-Salam camps, some 14,500 IDPs, 8,500 returnees and 43,200 host population. The CERF request was triggered to respond to the most urgent needs of these people are related to food, shelter, NFIs, health, WASH, Protection, and Nutrition.

The CERF funds was used to provide lifesaving assistance to targeted beneficiaries which included refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in the priority sectors mentioned above.

- **Food security** activities focused on food assistance to IDPs, refugees and host communities to meet their growing food need due to a poor crop season in 2014 that is further compounded by spill-over effects due to the violence in northern Nigeria and arrival of displaced people.
- **Health and nutrition sectors** focused in enhancing the capacity of health centers in the targeted areas to provide the minimum package of health and nutrition services, including improved health services and emergency immunization Prévention de la Transmission Mère – Enfant (PTME) for pregnant women. The assistance included access to free medical

care for vulnerable populations. The influx of returnees/refugees with very fragile health situation has required urgent medical assistance provided by partners in support to the health system already weak in the region of Lac.

- Regarding **protection**, reports also revealed that many of the displaced people have fled under very hazardous conditions and have witnessed or have been the victims of violence and atrocities boko haram. They have had to deal with the loss of loved ones, family separation, the extraordinary levels of violence displayed, and the complete breakdown of community support systems. In terms of assistance, there were an urgent need to transfer to inland, the people scattered on islands, the identification and registration of refugees, IDPs and returnees through profiling exercises, family reunification, psycho-social support to children and SGBV survivors.
- **Wash** needs are high and remained largely uncovered and the water coverage were low (30%) before the influx displaced people. The new arrival created a pressure on the few water and sanitation facilities in the regions. Wash interventions aimed to increase water provision and sanitation facilities for displaced persons (refugees, returnees) and host populations in mainly in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom Bagasola Town, and villages near Dar Es Salam.
- Regarding multi sector assistance to refugees, CERF interventions focused on provision of emergency shelters to refugees to improve their accommodation in the new established refugees camp in Dar es salam. More over CERF aimed to support the registration exercise in the refugees' camp to ensure that they are adequately registered in order to receive lifesaving assistance and protection.
- With the security constraints which limited humanitarian access to the affected population, CERF aimed to support UNDSS enabling them to provide regular security analysis to support humanitarian actors to access to the population through a security analysis based on accurate information and to interact with local authorities and military officials for safe access and movement in the region.

III. CERF PROCESS

The HCT under the leadership of the HC, decided to focus this allocation through 2 strategic objectives which were extensively discussed ahead with the regional office in preparation of the regional CERF request. The strategic objectives were based on the results of the multi-sector assessment in the Lake and Mayo Kebbi regions and the other assessments carried out between January and March (see part II), consultations between the HC and key partners in the region, and the conclusion of discussions held at the ICC and the Nigeria task force meetings.

The two strategic objective under which the CERF envelope was allocated are :

Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to people in areas affected by the movement of population

Strategic Objective 2 : Address the protection issues resulting from the impact of the Nigeria crisis

Furthermore the HCT decided to concentrate CERF intervention in the areas of Bagasola, Bol (including Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia), Liwa and Daboua where caseloads with urgent needs were reported.

The ICC held an extraordinary meeting to discuss and to define the key interventions/actions to be undertaken, the population to be targeted and the repartition of the envelope per sector based on the strategic objectives decided by the HCT. This meeting was extended to UN agency focal points for the CERF and all partners intervening in the region and those who expect to operate there in the future. This enabled the ICC to consider the on-going interventions in the targeted sectors and areas and the implementation capacity of partners for each selected intervention. It was also agreed that each cluster has to rapidly consult with its members to identify Agencies and possible implementing partners to develop and submit proposals.

An action plan to respond to the impact of the Nigeria crisis has been developed by the HCT in February to response to the impact of the crisis. This was revised in March based on the results of the multi-sector assessment and other sectorial assessments carried out by individual organizations and have served to guide the discussion at HCT and ICC level.

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: 84,331									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Protection	20,804	14,661	35,465	23,350	10,887	34,237	44,154	25,548	69,702
Nutrition	1,996		1,996	1,678		1,678	3,674		3,674
Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,961	1,391	3,352	2,084	2,432	4,516	4,045	3,823	7,868
Health	1,315	5,514	6,829	1,240	4,711	5,951	2,555	10,225	12,780
WASH	7,000	14,500	21,500	3,600	7,400	11,000	10,600	21,900	32,500
Food Aid	4,400	3,550	7,950	4,263	3,492	7,755	8,663	7,042	15,705
Common Safety and Security									
Shelter	3,738	2,707	6,445	4,382	2,062	6,444	8,120	4,769	12,889

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 of 69,702 people 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.

The total affected individuals are estimated 84,331 people of which 18,131 refugees from Nigeria that arrived since 2014, of which 8,358 registered since 2015 among them 3,949 hosted on the refugee site of Dar es Salam (HCR), 8,500 Chadian returnees (estimation from local authorities), 14,500 IDPs (estimation from local authorities), 43,200 people from host community (10% of the population of the sub-prefectures hosting newcomers).

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Female	20,804	14,661	35,465
Male	23,350	10,887	34,237
Total individuals (Female and male)	44,154	25,548	69,702

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 69,702 persons including refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities. This represented 83% of the affected. The CERF funding enabled partners to provide assistance to targeted beneficiaries (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities) to address their urgent needs in Shelter, Health, Nutrition, protection and Wash.
- Food were distributed to 15,705 vulnerable persons including 5,205 refugees and 10,500 host communities in the areas of Bol and Bagasola. This enabled improvement of the food consumption score from 80% to 89% and improvement of the situation of host communities as the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) decreased from 8.7 to 7.4.
- Health care was provided to 12,780 persons (including 2,555 children and 511 pregnant women) through support to 36 health centres (initially 24 planned) in Bol, Baga Sola, Liwa and with drugs, medical material as well as training for 72 health workers. This enabled these centres to properly address 100% of patient cases and to assist women for delivery. CERF enabled pre-positioning of 12 emergency health kits (9 basic kits and 3 malaria kits) in Bol, Bagasola and Liwa health districts to strengthen response capacity of health centres and mobile clinics.
- 3,674 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases (including 1,324 additional cases) were treated in Baga Sola, Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Tchoukoudoum, Nguelea, Kalia, Tchingam, Melea, Bol, Sawa, Dar Salaam camp, Daboua, Kinasseron, Kiskra, Kiskawa, Matafo, Maya, Fitine, Ngarangou and Berlet. Ready to use therapeutic feeding (RUTF) and essential drugs were purchased and distributed on monthly basis to all therapeutic feeding units in Baga Soala, Bol and Liwa and 5.5 MT of RUTF was pre-positioned in Bagasola as a contingency stock to immediately address any unexpected shortage. As result, the duration of RUTF and drugs shortage in the therapeutic feeding units has been reduced from two weeks to 3 days. Along this assistance, the screening activities were undertaken during the project period in the targeted areas to determine the malnutrition status of the children under five.
- In the WASH sector, safe drinking water was provided to 32,000 persons in the IDPs site and host villages in the area of Bol and Bagasola through the construction of 20 news borehole and the rehabilitation of 10. The coverage of sanitation facilities reached only 35% of the target (Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom, and villages around Dar es Salam sites) due to the insecurity around the sites, and due to an influx of IDPs, who newly arrived at the sites following the July 2015 attacks. However partners were able to construct 241 latrines in six sites hosting IDPs and 12 latrines in the Dar es Salam refugee site and to provide WASH kits (soap, jerry cans, aquatab tablets, buckets, tarpaulin sheets, mats, mosquito nets) to 6,594 families in six sites hosting IDPs. Further, more than 38,466 persons were reached by hygiene sensitization in displaced sites.
- Profiling exercises were conducted which enabled partner organisations and the humanitarian community to get better estimation of the displaced population to guide the assistance planning. A total of 69,702 (initial target was 23,000) persons displaced by the Nigeria crisis were profiled which included 36,157 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 771 Third Country Nationals (TCNs), 15,071 Chadian returnees and 17,703 from vulnerable host communities . Furthermore 940 persons were identified amongst the Chadian returnees who are from another region of Chad and 282 of them were supported with transportation to return to their region of origin on voluntary basis. Also 21 Malian nationals are supported to their villages of origin in Mali.
- 412 families have been provided with shelter kits out of which 188 female headed households that enabled them to improve their living condition in the sites. These include 148 returnees' families, 258 IDPs families, and 6 Third Country National families. Furthermore 2,591 families out of which 1,451 female headed households have received NFI kits including kitchen items. These include 386 returnees' families, 2,190 IDPs families, and 15 Third Country National families.
- As part of the protection assistance, 69,702 persons in Bol, Bagasola, Liwa and Daboua were provided with psychosocial support including direct counselling, community services, recreational activities, medical referral service. Regarding child protection, 1,162 children have received a psycho social support through activities organised in a child friendly space (CFS) set in Dar Es Salam. 221 unaccompanied and separate children and 9 children protection and GBV cases were identified and addressed through psychosocial activities and adequate care. In order to enhance community base protection and safe space for girls, 8 child protection committees have been established with 250 members that have been trained on identification,

sensitization and referral of children protection cases. 2,370 girl adolescents and young women have benefited from special measures to address gender related dignity and protection.

- In term of multi sector assistance to refugees, 7,868 refugees were registered in the camp of Dar Es Salam through the profiling and registration exercise out of which 950 households and 50 persons with specific need were provided with emergency shelter.
- Through UNDSS, security support was provided to over 15 humanitarian actors operating in the Lake region to enable effective delivery of the assistance. This was done through a deployment of a local security adviser (LSA) and a Field Security Coordination Officer FSCO (in surge) in the lac region, security assessments (4), security meeting and briefing with local authorities, military forces and humanitarian actors. Furthermore, over 60 military escorts were arranged to facilitate access to target population to deliver the assistance.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF process took before projects got approved while some interventions started prior to disbursement (eg profiling).

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Critical needs identified in shelter, food and WASH have been addressed with the CERF funds providing assistance to newly displaced people and venerable host communities

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

With the CERF funds, additional funds were mobilized in wash sector which enabled the construction of 10 additional boreholes. More over ECHO increase its support to the health sectors.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Through the CERF allocation, the ICC agreed to revise the initial action plan for the Lac region based on the results of the multi sector rapid assessment carried out in February which has served for the prioritization of CERF interventions. The revision process enabled extensive discussions within the ICC and operational partners in the lake region on the priority action and the coordination structures in the Lake region.

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

As donors are part of the HCT where strategic use of the CERF and the prioritization is discussed, this guided their support and funding decision in complementarity with the CERF.

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.).

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 between agency focal points in country and focal points at HQ level	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

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
NGOs implementing partners engagement need to be improved	Review the allocation process to strengthen clusters roles and NGOs engagement in the allocation process	HCT/OCHA
Agency focal point and some head of agencies are not familiar with CERF guidelines which make difficult the decision making process	Provide training to all relevant stakeholders on the CERF guideline and the lifesaving criteria.	HCT/OCHA

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	15/05/15 – 14/1115		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-46		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency water and sanitation service provisions for displaced and returnees in the Bagasola district in the Lake (Lac) region, western Chad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 6,575,150	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,889,011	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 122,004	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 400,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
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 5)</i>	7,000	3,600	10,600	7,000	3,600	10,600
<i>Adults (above 5)</i>	14,500	7,400	21,900	14,500	7,400	21,900
Total	21,500	11,500	32,500	21,500	11,000	32,500
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	4,500		4,500			
<i>Returnees</i>	8,000		8,000			
<i>Host population</i>	20,000		20,000			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	32,500		32,500			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category</i>	Activities were carried out as planned.					

distribution, please describe reasons:			
CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Addressing the urgent WASH needs of the displaced, returnees and host communities		
10. Outcome statement	Improving access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation of the displaced, returnees and host communities in the Bagasola district in the Lake (Lac) region of Chad		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	32,500 persons including IDPs, returnees and host communities gained access to and use of safe drinking water facilities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with access to safe drinking water that is sufficient both in terms of quality and quantity (20L/pers/day and 0 ecoli/100ml) in 4 sites hosting IDPs and returnees, as well as host villages in Baga Sola district	32,500	32,500 (100%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Construction of 10 new boreholes fitted with hand pumps in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua and villages around the Dar es Salam site	UNICEF through a contractor	UNICEF through contractors (Hydrofort, Mankimandji, Etoile de Ville and Almy-Safy). 20 news boreholes were constructed in the sites hosting the displaced populations and villages in Bagasola and Bol
Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation of 10 boreholes in communities in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site	UNICEF through a contractor	UNICEF through contractors(Hydrofort, Mankimandji, Etoile de Ville and Almy-Safy). . 6 boreholes were rehabilitated rather than 10, and the rest of the budget was used to complement other resources that were all put together to construct 10 more boreholes in the Lake region (activity 1.1)
Activity 1.3	Rehabilitation of 1 water supply system in Bagasola town	UNICEF through a contractor	UNICEF through a contractor. A feasibility study demonstrated that the budget would not be sufficient for the rehabilitation of the water supply system. Given the funding constraints, and the difficulty to use other funding sources for this activity, with the planned amount, UNICEF and partners decided to construct 10 additional boreholes, rather than rehabilitate the water

			supply system (activity 1.1).
Output 2	32,500 persons including displaced, returnees and host communities improve hygiene practices, and gain access to and use sanitation facilities		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage coverage of sanitation facilities in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom, and villages around Dar es Salam sites	100%	35% The coverage of sanitation in displaced sites was lower than planned due to the instability caused by insecurity around the sites, and due to an influx of IDPs, who newly arrived at the sites following the July 2015 attacks.
Indicator 2.2	Number of host community members that have access to emergency sanitation facilities in Bagasola district	20,000	20,000
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Construction of 75 latrines for IDPs and returnees in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua and villages around Dar es Salam site	NGO ADERBA) and ADESOL (Association pour le développement économique et social du lac) in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. 241 latrines in six sites hosting IDPs and 12 latrines in the Dar es Salam refugee site were constructed. UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, was able to construct 166 additional latrines with part of the amount that had originally been budgeted for construction of lavatories. This change was deemed necessary given the increased need, due to the increased number of the vulnerable population in the region.
Activity 2.2	Construction of 75 bathrooms for displaced and returnees in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. Only 3 lavatories were constructed. The population were able construct by themselves the lavatories with their own means. The funds allocated to this activity were used for the construction of 72 additional latrines in the six sites hosting IDPs (activity 2.1)
Activity 2.3	Procurement, distribution and installation of 40 sanitation kits for IDPs and returnees in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. 40 sanitation kits distributed

Activity 2.4	Procurement and distribution of soap for IDPs and returnees in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. 6,594 families received WASH kits (soap, jerry cans, aquatab tablets, buckets, tarpaulin sheets, mats, mosquito nets) in six sites hosting IDPs
Activity 2.5	Hygiene sensitization and community capacity building for WASH management among host communities, IDPs and returnees in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. More than 38,466 persons were reached by hygiene sensitization in displaced sites
Activity 2.6	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation in 40 villages in Baga Sola district	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF	NGO ADERBA and ADESOL in partnership with UNICEF. 40 villages were triggered for CLTS, and more than 3,000 family latrines have been constructed to date

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 displaced sites was 35% due to the instability caused by insecurity around the sites, and due to an influx of IDPs, who newly arrived at the sites following the July 2015 attacks. 40,000 additional IDPs were reported to have arrived in the region.

UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, was able to construct 241 temporary emergency latrines. This is more than what had been planned (166 additional latrines), as the latrine unit price proposed by NGO partners was lower than what had been planned. Also, the increase in the number of latrines constructed was due to the budget that had originally been planned for construction of lavatories had been diverted.

Given the increase in the number of IDPs, UNICEF deemed it necessary to construct 20 new boreholes to meet the needs of increased population in the sites, rather than focus on the rehabilitation of boreholes and the town water supply system in Bagasola as planned.

Parts of the funding were therefore diverted:

- Rather than the 10 new boreholes planned, UNICEF constructed 20 new ones
- The rehabilitation of 10 boreholes in communities in Tchoukoutalia, Ngouboua, Fourkoulom and villages around Dar es Salam site, and the rehabilitation of one water supply system in the Bagasola town were revised. Consequently, 6 boreholes were rehabilitated and the rehabilitation of the water supply system was put on hold until new funds are mobilized.

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

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) allows greater community involvement, ownership and 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 40 villages were triggered and 30% of them were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). As a result, more than 3,000 families took the initiative to build latrines using their own resources.

Following awareness sessions on good practices of hygiene and household water treatment, communities have moved forward to the planning of expected behavior change and determination of the role and responsibility of each of its members. They received support for the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan to measure progress, identify causes of failure and determine new corrective actions required. Special awareness sessions were organized to discuss the specific needs of men, women and children

Home visits have allowed women to be involved in the implementation of good hygiene practices. Arrangements were made to include women in WASH committees in villages so they are involved in decision-making related to water, hygiene and sanitation.

<p>Insecurity in this area and population movements complicated the planning and implementation of program activities. More activities were suspended because of different attacks and the presence of kamikazes in the region. In addition, the unavailability of a database for IDPs and returnees in the different sites made it difficult to assess the exact needs.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Evaluation was not planned for this project; however, continuous monitoring visits have been carried out throughout the implementation period to ensure quality of the intervention as well as coherence with the initial proposal. In addition several inter-agency situation evaluation at which UNICEF WASH staff in Lake region take parts, have been undertaken and, as well cluster monitoring on monthly basis that highlight overall achievements within the WASH sector, needs and gaps that emerge with the extremely dynamic situation in the lake. One of the main highlight of these monitoring is that, despite the extension of water and sanitation coverage, in many IDPs sites, still a lot remain to be done as people keep on moving from island to shore. In fact this CERF funding is mainly the sole funding receive in 2015 to address the emergency in Lake region in the water and sanitation sector.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	20/05/2015– 19/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-045		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Child Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Ensuring protection and dignity for boys, girls, and young women affected by the conflict in Northern Nigeria					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 182,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 111,920	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 25,533	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 119,754	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 43,375	
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>	2,600	600	3,200	1,272	1,087	2,359
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	1,000		1,000	1,000	200	1,200
Total	3,600	600	4,200	2,272	1,287	3,559
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	4,200		2,200			
<i>IDPs</i>			1,100			
<i>Host population</i>			203			
<i>Other affected people</i>			56			
Total (same as in 8a)	4,200		3,559			
<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>			Due to the number of the displaced people, it became necessary for the programme to realign some of the activities with the Regional Delegation for Social Action (DRAS) and the implementing partners, so that adequate support could be provided to the displaced, particularly children. This involved organising sensitisation sessions among the host communities so that the displaced and the host population can live in a peaceful environment.			

	<p>Through this project, UNICEF also provided support to those affected by the suicide attacks and those who had been taken hostage by terrorists and were released thanks to the Chadian Armed forces.</p> <p>Due to the further deteriorating security situation it was not possible to access to all of the planned beneficiaries.</p>		
CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To enhance the protective environment for preventing and responding to exploitation, neglect, and violence against refugee children		
10. Outcome statement	By supporting existing local government social work agents and building community-level child protection capacity, including that of children and adolescents themselves, UNICEF will reduce the risks of exploitation, neglect, and violence, provide appropriate care and support to those in need of protection services, and ensure that psychosocial needs of children and adolescents are met		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Children benefit from psycho-social support in child-friendly spaces		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of child-friendly spaces operating per month	4 CFS	1 CFS
Indicator 1.2	Number of children regularly attending the CFS per month	1,200 children (700 M, 500 F)	1,162 children (593 M, 569 F) This information refers to the number of registered children who have attended activities per month at the CFS
Indicator 1.3	Number of unaccompanied and separated children cared for per month	250 children (125 M, 125 F)	221 children (113 M, 108 F)
Indicator 1.4	Number of child protection and GBV cases identified/referred per month	50 children (15 M, 35 F)	9 children (2 M, 7 F)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Set up/strengthen four child-friendly spaces	Ministère de la Femme, de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale (MFASSN) and UNICEF	Regional Delegation for Social Action in the Lake region (DRAS Lac), UNICEF and Initiative Humanitaire pour le Développement Local (IHDL)
Activity 1.2	Provide daily psychosocial activities, including recreational, cultural, musical activities and sports	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
Activity 1.3	Identify and provide care and support to unaccompanied and separated children	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
Activity 1.4	Identification/referral of complicated child protection and GBV cases	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL

Output 2	Community-based protection enhanced through child protection committees and safe spaces for girls		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of child protection committees established	4	8
Indicator 2.2	Number of child protection committee members active in sensitization and identification/referral of child protection cases per month	30 (3/month)	250 (3/month)
Indicator 2.3	Number of adolescent girls routinely involved in safe spaces for girls	80	95
Indicator 2.4	Number of adolescent girls and young women directly benefitting from special measures to address gender-related dignity and protection	3,000	2,370
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identification of child protection committee members and adult female mentors for safe spaces for girls	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
Activity 2.2	Training of CP committee members and safe space for girls mentors	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
Activity 2.3	Mentoring and supervision of community workers	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
Activity 2.4	Special measures to ensure the protection and dignity of adolescent girls (i.e. distribution of fire wood and menstrual hygiene materials)	MFASSN and UNICEF	DRAS Lac, UNICEF and IHDL
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>The project was implemented as planned and reached the refugees, but was extended to also reach other affected populations (IDPs, host population and others) in the Lake (Lac) Region. This was in response to the displacement of populations due to the military operations and suicide attacks which affected children.</p> <p>Based on the past performance in a similar project in the South of Chad, where protection services had been provided to the returnees from the Central African Republic, UNICEF partnered with IHDL (Initiative Humanitaire pour le Developpement Local), a National NGO, to carry out the planned and extended activities. UNICEF and IHDL also worked in close collaboration with the DRAS in supporting affected children and reinforcing community mechanisms.</p> <p>Despite most targets having been met, the government decision to relocate refugee camps and some IDPs sites, meant that it was not possible to create all 4 child friendly spaces as planned. UNICEF ensured that children were able to benefit from recreational activities and psychosocial support. Due to the deteriorating security situation in most affected areas it has been impossible to establish the CFS in all the target areas.</p>			
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:			
During the design and implementation of the project, local leaders and representatives were actively involved and were			

encouraged to provide their insights. An assessment was conducted and the needs of populations was identified.

As a result, 8 community mechanisms were created with the support of community volunteers, to systematically coordinate and monitor the well-being of children. Adult men and women in the community has been mobilized to form local child protection committees to monitor and respond to emerging and individual child protection needs as they arise and sensitize other community members of child protection issues. This increased trust and confidence amongst the community and everyone feel involved and concerned by the protections issues affecting the community members.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
It was not possible to perform an evaluation for this specific project because it is part of different other emergency funding and there will be a global evaluation of all of the interventions regarding Child Protection in Emergencies in the lac region in congruence with the Minimum Standards	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM - UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	1 May – 31 December 2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-IOM-015 15-RR-HCR-019		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Profiling, registration and psychosocial support for displaced persons and returnees in the Lac region in Chad (Baga Sola, Bol, Liwa, Daboua)					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 4,710,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
			IOM: US\$ 4,210,000			
			UNHCR: US\$ 500,000			
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 309,979			
c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 309,979	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			US\$ 10,713
		IOM: US\$ 209,399	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			US\$ 72,441
		UNHCR: US\$ 100,580				
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 18)				20,804	23,350	44,154
Adults (above 18)				14,661	10,887	25,548
Total	11,643	11,357	23,000	35,465	34,237	69,702
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs				8,500	36,157	
Host population				17,703		
Other affected people				14,500	15,842 (15,071 Returnees and 771 TCNs)	
Total (same as in 8a)				23,000	69,702	
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either</i>	The project has achieved 303% of the target due to the continuous displacement as a result of violent attacks in the region. Initially target was 23,000 based on the					

<i>the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	available figures in May. However due to several attacks in June, July and the military operations engaged by the government in the Lac region following the bombing in N' Ndjamena (June), several displacements were reported in the Lac region and more than 45,000 people have to be considered additionally for the registration. TCNs which were not planned were also registered
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Inform the government and the humanitarian community on the profile of IDPs and returnees, and on humanitarian vital actions and provide emergency psychosocial support to the vulnerable displaced persons, returnees and others affected in the Lac Region.		
10. Outcome statement	Displaced persons and returnees in the area are profiled and receive emergency psychosocial support.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	23,000 displaced persons and returnees are profiled, their living conditions and humanitarian needs were identified and were transmitted to humanitarian actors.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of subs prefectures where data was collected	4	5 (Bagasola, Bol, Liwa Daboua and Kangalom)
Indicator 1.2	Number of IDPs and returnees registered (Profiling)	23,000	69,702
Indicator 1.3	Number of profiling reports shared	4	1 narrative, 19 figure updates, 8 Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM maps and 1 map of displacement locations 4 (CNARR, UNHCR, IOM & CRT) reports have been shared
Indicator 1.4	Number of Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil des Refugies et Rapatries (CNARR) staff who received technical training	4	4 (CNARR staff & registration supervisors)
Indicator 1.5	Number of agents who received material data management support	1	1 (CNARR)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Collect database in 4 subs prefectures	Lead IOM accompanied by UNHCR and CNARR	IOM, CNARR, Action pour la Protection de la Sante de l'environnement et de lutte contre la

			pénurie (APSELPA)
Activity 1.2	Creation of a database of displaced persons and returnees	Lead IOM accompanied by UNHCR and CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Activity 1.3	Sharing information with government and humanitarian partners	Lead IOM accompanied by UNHCR and CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Activity 1.4	Technically support CNARR during the profiling exercise and recording continuing education	Lead IOM accompanied by UNHCR and CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Activity 1.5	Technically support in terms of data management	Lead IOM accompanied by UNHCR and CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Output 2	2,300 individuals (returnees, IDPs and host communities) among the most vulnerable have received appropriate psychosocial support in the community.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of person who received direct psychosocial support	2,300	12,000
Indicator 2.2	Number of person who benefited from the socialization activity	500	12,000
Indicator 2.3	Number of volunteers who are involved to support psychosocial activity based in the community	32	19
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Implementation of Community support networks	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Training for Croix Rouge Tchadienne (CRT) volunteers	IOM	IOM, CRT
Activity 2.3	Organization of awareness sessions about available services	IOM, CRT	IOM
Output 3	23,000 displaced persons and returnees are individually registered (second level of registration)		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of person registered individually	23,000	26,479
Indicator 3.2	Percentage of persons who need specific support	2.17% (500 persons)	13% (3,442 persons)
Indicator 3.3	Number of persons identified who are in need for ID cards	23,000	8.29% (2,195 persons)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 3.1	Identification and training of registration agents	Lead UNHCR, accompanied by IOM and et CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Activity 3.2	The electronic form design and deployment	Lead UNHCR, accompanied by IOM and et CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR
Activity 3.2	Collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of collected data	Lead UNHCR, accompanied by IOM and et CNARR	IOM, UNHCR and CNARR

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:

IOM achieved 226% of the initial targeted profiling plan by profiling 36,157 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 771 Third Country Nationals (TCNs), and 15,071 returnees who were displaced by the Nigeria crisis (total of 51,999 individuals compared to the initial target of 23,000 individuals). Profiling team members were trained in IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodologies and data collection by a qualified DTM trainer from IOM's Regional Office for West and Central Africa based in Dakar and profiled 51,999 individuals using IT equipment (tablets). The profiling was conducted at the household level rather than the individual level, however, IOM physically verified each claimed family member, thereby successfully registering all the profiled individuals. The DTM team visited each emergency shelter to verify if people actually live in a specific emergency shelter and have worked with the local authorities (traditional leaders, community leaders and religious leaders) to verify if the person in question is truly displaced by using local languages and face recognition. Profiled heads of households received serial numbers issued by IOM for further assistance. These measurements such as visiting each shelter and involving local authorities during the DTM process are key methods of DTM to collect the data as accurately as possible. In several sites, the teams witnessed several make-shift shelters built by host community members who tried to be profiled in order to receive humanitarian aid. IOM ensured that claimed owners of such shelters were not included in the profiling/registration exercise. By 31 December, 86 localities or sites have been profiled across 5 sub prefectures as follows:

#	Name of sub prefecture	# of localities/ sites profiled
1	Bagasola	31
2	Bol	25
3	Liwa	16
4	Daboua	8
5	Kangalom	6
		86

IOM regularly shared DTM figures with partners and stakeholders, including the Government of Chad and the humanitarian community, as well as presented the initial results of the profiling/ registration at the coordination meetings. The detailed figures and reports can be available upon request. DTM maps also captured concentrated areas of displacement which gave the partners, stakeholders an overview of the displacement trend. Furthermore, several site analyses also provided basic multi-sectorial insights for the partners, especially for cluster coordinators.

The first analysis of the collected information was also conducted in October and has been validated by CNARR. It will be shared with humanitarian partners as soon as it is validated by the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

The project also witnessed difficulties in obtaining security escorts to visit certain localities across all the sub prefectures. In order to ensure timely implementation of project activities, IOM used a flexible and adaptive approach, employing daily workers, and renting cars and drivers to ensure the continuation of the DTM activity. If IOM would have been granted security escorts, the DTM could have reached more localities.

The results also showed the following protection related findings;

- 94% of the profiled/ registered individuals do not have any identification documents,
- 41 individuals claimed suffering from mental health issues,
- 98 individuals claimed having physical handicap.

In addition, IOM also reached 69,702 beneficiaries who were in need for psychosocial support which included host community members in 4 sub prefectures except Kagalom. The sub prefecture of Kagalom was not covered by the project due to the inaccessibility during the rainy season. Awareness campaigns on how to cope with stress, child protection, and SGBV were conducted by CRT volunteers and reached 12,000 individuals. Psychosocial support including direct counseling, community services, recreational activities, medical referral services, etc. were provided to 69,702 individuals. The project managed to reach 69,702 individuals as CRT volunteers did not have to have a security escort.

19 Chadian Red Cross (CRT) volunteers were trained by IOM in the field of psychosocial support. This component did not reach the target as CRT could not identify 32 qualified volunteers in limited time. Identifying female volunteers was very challenging and only 5 out of 19 are women but IOM witnessed the need for recruiting more female volunteers for the psychosocial support to provide suitable services to vulnerable persons. However, trained volunteers provided direct counseling for 2,300 beneficiaries , and mobilized community leaders and community members who participated in the support network to reach out the circa 70,000 beneficiaries through recreational activities, support services and awareness campaigns.

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

As explained above, IOM ensured that the collected data is as accurate as possible by visiting each shelter, physically counting family members, working with local leaders to avoid profiling/ registering of non-displaced persons (non IDPs, non-returnees or non TCNs). The collected data was recorded on site in order to provide reliable figures/ information for the Government of Chad and humanitarian community.

The psychosocial support, on the other hand, positively included non-displaced persons (host community members) as they are also psychologically affected by the violent attacks by Boko Haram and in need for same assistance as for IDPs, returnees and TCNs.

During the registration carried out by UNHCR (took place in the last 2 months), IOM ensured that both exercises did not take place in the same localities and at the same time in order to manage registration fatigue, expectation of further assistance and confusion. UNHCR did not use the list of individuals who were profiled by IOM through DTM and only registered individuals in sub prefectures of Bol and Bagasola. Therefore, IOM recommends that the figures collected by DTM should be considered as the result of this project.

After a careful analysis of the DTM, it is recommended to remove the profiling/ registration by DTM from the protection cluster and place it under the CCCM cluster as the methodologies and the purpose of the DTM collects basic multi-sectorial information and data, better responding to CCCM information needs (DTM is also usually under the CCCM cluster in other locations) whereas the protection cluster concentrates heavily on protection related information and does not collect information concerning other sectors.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No official evaluation was conducted but the CCCM cluster mission was conducted in December 2015. The mission identified needs in continuous DTM activity so as the psychosocial support, especially in the sub prefectures outside Bol and Bagasola. IOM monitored the project implementation through regular field visit, reports and debrief with the implementing partner (CRT).

EVALUATION PENDING

Taking into consideration the period of financing and implementation of the project and the security situation affecting the targeted region at the time, it was judged for UNHCR that carrying out an evaluation would not be possible.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	20/05/2015 – 20/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-044		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 refugees, returnees and internally displaced population in the Lake region of Chad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,615,085	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 524,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 175,005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 13,119 			
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 5)	1,292	1,058	2,350	1,996	1,678	3,674
Adults (above 5)						
Total	1,292	1,058	2,350	1,996	1,678	3,674
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	924			867		
IDPs	832			2,228		
Returnees	594			579		
Host population						
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	2,350			3,674		
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:			UNICEF was able to reach more beneficiaries than originally planned due to the new arrival of refugees, returnees and IDPs because of the Government's decision to relocate the population living in the Lake (Lac) Chad islands to more			

	secure areas on firm land. The increase in the population did not entail increased budget as the change in the USD-Euro was favourable and allowed us to purchase more Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) than planned with the same amount of money.		
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 (SAM) among refugees, returnees and IDPs in Bagasola and Bol districts, in the Lake Region of Chad		
10. Outcome statement	Case coverage for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is at least 70% (far above the programme coverage rate of 22% in the Lake (Lac) region, and the 50% Sphere standard for rural areas). The main barriers to access, such as poor awareness of malnutrition and long distances to nutrition units will be addressed through information and sensitization, as well as community outreach for active case finding, and transport of SAM children from remote areas to nutrition units. Mortality rate among treated SAM cases will be <10%, thus meeting the national recommendations and international Sphere standards.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,350 children with SAM among refugees, returnees and IDPs benefit from high quality treatment in established in-patient and out-patient therapeutic feeding units in the Lake (Lac) region.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Duration of RUTF and drugs outage (number of weeks) in the therapeutic feeding units (ideally no outage)	< 2 weeks	< 3 days
Indicator 1.2	Number of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition who have benefited of appropriate treatment (70% of the target)	At least 1,645	2,350 (100%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Purchase of RUTF and drugs	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Monthly provision of therapeutic feeding units with RUTF and drugs	UNICEF	UNICEF
Output 2	Monitoring and monthly data collection are conducted for monitoring and evaluation purposes		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Joint supervision of nutrition units by the Ministry of Health (MoH)/Chad National Nutrition and Food Technology Centre (CNNTA) and UNICEF	2	2
Indicator 2.2	Monthly reports on admissions and treatment performance indicators (cure rate, defaulter rate, and mortality rate)	4	6
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	District head doctor and UNICEF staff jointly	UNICEF, Bagasola	UNICEF, Lake region

	conduct a supportive monitoring of the nutrition units to ensure appropriateness of the nutrition activities	and Bol Districts	Healthcare Delegation (Délégation Sanitaire Régionale-Lac, DSR-Lac)
Activity 2.2	MoH/CNNTA and UNICEF staff from central level conduct supportive supervisions at district and treatment units levels	UNICEF, MoH / CNNTA	UNICEF, MoH
Activity 2.3	Monthly reports including number of admissions, cure, defaulter and death rates and RUTF and drugs status are elaborated and disseminated towards the nutrition cluster for analysis and decision-making.	UNICEF, Bagasola and Bol districts, Nutrition cluster	UNICEF, Bagasola and Bol health districts, Lake region health and nutrition sub-cluster and nutrition cluster

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:

- **Indicator 1.1** – UNICEF purchased and distributed RUTF and essential drugs to all therapeutic feeding units on a monthly basis as planned.
5.5 MT of RUTF was pre-positioned in Bagasola as a contingency stock, and any unexpected shortage reported was addressed immediately, within 3 days.
- **Indicator 1.2** – At the time of the development of the activities, there had been approximately 14,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region. Due to worsening security situation however, the third and fourth quarter of 2015 saw a new influx of IDPs around Bol and Bagasola, estimated at 53,000 people.
In response to this sharp increase in the number of vulnerable population in need of humanitarian assistance, four spontaneous IDP sites were set up in Toumoun, Kafila, Dar Naim and Kousseri, in the Bagasola region. The increased number of the IDPs placed a heavy burden on the host communities.
Through the CERF funding, UNICEF provided the supplies to treat SAM cases, covering the planned needs of 2,350 cases covering Baga Sola, Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Tchoukoudoum, Nguelea, Kalia, Tchingham, Melea, Bol, Sawa, Dar Salaam camp, Daboua, Kinasseron, Kiskra, Kiskawa, Matafo, Maya, Fitine, Ngarangou and Berlet health zones. The additional 1,324 cases detected were covered through UNICEF regular programme budget.
- **Indicator 2.2** – A regular reporting took place every month during project implementation. Six reports containing main monitoring indicators (admissions and treatment performance indicators, cure rate, defaulter rate, death rate, and supply management) were compiled, shared and discussed within the nutrition cluster.

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

- Through this CERF funding, UNICEF aimed at improving quality services of community-based management of acute malnutrition through provision of nutrition supplies and supportive monitoring.
 - In each site, the community played an important role, providing key support in active case finding and for follow-up of SAM cases at household level.
 - Health care providers ensured good access to quality services.
 - Community volunteers were the cornerstone of the intervention and participated in the mass screening for malnutrition and for case management. Such participation ensured the availability of nutrition supplies by timely addressing any shortage experienced.
 - Local authorities and health centre committees, comprising representatives of affected population, were also involved in the discussions about the project from the beginning.
- Through the regional committee for managing nutrition supplies, which met every month under the leadership of the regional health delegate of the Lake region, details on supplies delivered to health nutrition units, quantity, orders and any other issues related were examined. Moreover, the committee monitored the application of actions and key recommendations decided during the meeting.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two missions were carried out to evaluate the project. First, a programmatic mission involving UNICEF Mao sub-office and DSR-Lac looked at the effectiveness of project implementation and financial management. Secondly, a joint sectoral evaluation with the participation of different agencies and sub-cluster partners (WHO, UNFPA, IMC, DSR-Lac and health districts of Bol and Bagasola) was conducted in November 2015 and examined the needs covered and the existing gaps for nutrition response. - During the sub-cluster meeting held in October 2015, the committee reported an uninterrupted supply pipeline for RUTF and essential medicines to all the nutrition units and a full coverage for the old sites (settled before June 2015). Performance indicators were also good, meeting the standards required in emergencies. However, a gap in terms of coverage for the new sites was identified, which triggered a joint evaluation mission. - The results of the joint evaluation showed that all IDP sites in Bol and Bagasola were screening children for acute malnutrition and all of the old sites (Bagasola, Dar es Salam, Ngouboua, Tchoukoutalia, Liwa, Forkouloum and Daboua) had functional Community Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (CIMAM) in place. However, only half of the new sites (with settlement from July 2015) had admitted and managed SAM, referring children to nearby nutrition units. Mobile clinics also provided services. It was recommended that mobile clinics be equipped to provide integrate package of services in these sites. 	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WHO, UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	15/05/2015 – 21/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WHO-013 15-RR-CEF-043		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency Health Care to refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population affected by the Nigerian crisis on the Lac Region in Chad					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget	US\$ 6,992,459	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 725 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 225,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ \$ 98,062 			
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>	1,315	1,240	2,555	1,315	1,240	2,555
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	5,514	4,711	10,225	5,514	4,711	10,225
Total	6,829	5,951	12,780	6,829	5,951	12,780
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	2,850		2,850			
<i>IDPs</i>	2,175		2,175			
<i>Host population</i>	1,275		1,275			
<i>Other affected people</i>	6,480		6,480			
Total (same as in 8a)	12,780		12,780			

<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>	Disaggregated data by sex in terms of the number of beneficiaries reached through malaria and diarrhoea interventions could not be collected during the implementation of activities.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide life-saving health interventions to an estimated 13,000 people (refugees, returnees, IDPs and their host communities) to contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates among these populations, in particular children and women.		
10. Outcome statement	2,556 children under 5, 511 pregnant women and 9,713 adults (among refugees, returnees, IDPs and their host communities), have access to quality and integrated health services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,556 children under 5, 511 pregnant women and 9,713 adults (among refugees, returnees, IDPs and their host communities), have access to quality and integrated health services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of pregnant women and children under five among refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities in the districts of Bagassola and Bol provided with access to integrated package of medical services.	2,556 children under 5 511 pregnant women	2,556 children under 5 511 pregnant women
Indicator 1.2	Health indicators: Malaria proportional Morbidity Diarrhoea proportional Morbidity	Malaria : <10% Diarrhoea: < 5%	Malaria : <10%* Diarrhoea: < 5%* <i>*These represent an estimation as no survey was carried out</i>
Indicator 1.3	Number of functional health facilities provided with staff and medical equipment for delivering a full package of health interventions	24 health centres: Bagassola: 11 Bol: 10 Liwa: 3	36 health centres: - Bagasola: 15 (4 additional health posts: Daresalam, Koultimé, Bibi, Tagal) - Bol: 10 Liwa: 11
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure complete Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits 2011, medical kits and supplies (from WHO Supply Division)	WHO	WHO Emergency Health Kits 2011, medical kits and supplies were been purchased. UNICEF procured

			emergency health kits (9 basic kits and 3 malaria kits) for the same regions
Activity 1.2	Distribute complete Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits 2011, Diarrhoeal Kit 2009, medical kits and supplies to health facilities for 85,200 refugees/returnees , IDPs and host communities (by WHO to IMC and NGOs to the sites)	WHO, IMC	WHO and IMC Emergency Health Kits 2011, medical kits and supplies were been distributed to Bol Baga Sola and Liwa Health centers. UNICEF pre-positioned 12 emergency health kits (9 basic kits and 3 malaria kits) in Bol, Bagasola and Liwa health districts to strengthen response capacity of health centres and mobile clinics
Activity 1.3	Provide refresher training and incentives to 72 additional medical staff for the health centres in Bagassola, Liwa and Bol Districts	MoH, UNICEF	72 additional medical staff from health centres in Bagasola, Liwa and Bol Districts received refresher training and incentives
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 monthly supervision visits were been conducted by regional health Director, Medical District Officer, IMC and WHO staff
Indicator 2.2	Number of monitoring visits conducted by WHO and UNICEF in randomized selected health centres and hospitals	2	2 monitoring visits were been conducted by WHO and UNICEF in randomized selected health centres and

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Conduct monthly supervision of health facilities	MoH, NGOs International Medical Corps (IMC)	UNICEF, IMC, MoH Monthly supervision of health facilities were been conducted by IMC
Activity 2.2	Monitoring of the project	MoH, WHO and UNICEF	WHO and UNICEF Monitoring of the project has been done
			hospitals

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:

36 health centres were covered (against 24 planned) as the needs at the time of the implementation were re-evaluated by the Ministry of Health and other funding sources were used to cover the total needs. With regard to the monitoring visits, 12 were achieved (against 2 planned)

Moreover Agencies managed to have drug available and delivered to all targeted health centre enabling effective provision of health services to the targeted population.

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

Project design, implementation as well as monitoring were carried out with all stakeholders comprising UN Agencies, International and National NGOs, and the Ministry of Health represented by regional and district managers.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

The project was evaluated through supervision mission (2) by an Epidemiologist from the WHO country office. Health centers of Baga Sola (6) bol (5) and Liwa(1) and Baga Sola Hospital were visited by the mission.

- All health centers identified of Baga Sola (11), liwa (3) and bol (10) were equipped with medicines and medical materials and functioning.
- Baga Sola hospital is equipped and functioning with the assistance of IMC
- 100 per cent of patient in receiving centres for medical cases were properly supported
- There have been a few out of stock in some health centers due to the new arrivals of displaced
- Women were properly assisted for delivery

Epidemiological data were collected on a daily basis in health facilities and transmitted on a weekly basis to health district and to national level.

In Addition, a sub-cluster evaluation of the Health and Nutrition interventions in the Lac Region took place from between 3-11 November 2015 and demonstrated coverage of 90% of the existing IDP sites. No additional evaluation is planned, given the cost (\$125,000) and the duration of the project.

8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	22/05/2015– 21/11/2015			
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-030	6. TABLE Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Life-Saving Emergency Food Assistance for people affected by the crisis in Northern Nigeria					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,274,954	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 9,636,524	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 165,844	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,244,447	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
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>	4,200	4,350	8,550	4,400	4,263	8,663
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	3,450	3,000	6,450	3,550	3,492	7,042
Total	7,650	7,350	15,000	7,950	7,755	15,705
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	5,000		5,205			
<i>Host population</i>	10,000		10,500			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	15,000		15,705			
<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>	WFP was able to mobilize complementary resources at the same time that the CERF allocation was confirmed. Strategic purchase of specific commodities whose shortfall was immediate was undertaken with the CERF contribution instead of purchasing the full commodity basket, as initially planned in the proposal. Other commodities were made available to complete the food basket through the other funds mobilized. These synergies in procurement of commodities and planning of operations allowed increasing amount of beneficiaries reached during the period of reporting.					

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
10. Outcome statement	Emergency food needs are met for refugees and local populations		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of targeted households who have acceptable food consumption score.	>80%	89%
Indicator 1.2	Coping strategy index (CSI), disaggregated by sex of household head	Target: >reduce the coping strategy index by 80% for each population group against the baseline CSI before the project began	Host communities Base line : 8.7 Follow-Up :7.4 85%
Indicator 1.3	Number of people assisted	15,000	15,705
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	General food distributions	Croix Rouge Tchadienne and ACTED	Croix Rouge Tchadienne and Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)

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:

All outputs were achieved.

The food consumption score of as much as 89% of the households was acceptable (which is higher than the target) and the CSI for host communities shows an improvement of the situation. Due to several waves of arrival of refugees in the camp, a rigorous monitoring of the CSI was challenging and conclusive results not available.

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

Monitoring activities associated with this activity included Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), which focuses on indicators associated with food security and vulnerability, and Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), which involves collecting beneficiary feedback on the impact of the activity and the degree of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the activity. To date, PDMs have been carried out in 6 sites, while BCM exercises have been carried out in 7 locations. As results the food basket is being improved to meet the wish of the beneficiaries and the cash transfer modality is being implemented in the Lake region. More over WFP started the biometric registration for its distribution which will improve the targeting of the most vulnerable people.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The activities implemented specifically under this grant will not be the object of a separate evaluation. However an evaluation of the overall WFP regional operation – which includes activities in Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria in addition to Chad – will be carried out in the coming months. The report from this evaluation is expected to be available in August 2016.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNDSS		5. CERF grant period:	27/05/2015– 26/11/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-UDP-005		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Common Safety and Security			<input type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Reinforcing security for humanitarian staff in the Lake Chad region					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 501,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:		▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 167,134	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
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 18)						
Adults (above 18)						
Organizations			15			15
Total			15			15
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people						
Organisations			15			15

Total (same as in 8a)	15	15
<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	To provide dedicated security support for the expanded lifesaving humanitarian operations in the Lake Chad region of Chad for four (4) months		
10. Outcome statement	Security support provided to UN humanitarian workers and their implementing partners to fulfil their mandates in a safer and secure fashion.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Security operational support to humanitarian organizations operating in the Lake Chad area. UNDSS undertook several security assessment missions to the inaccessible areas within the lake Chad to enable the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFP) to reach the Refugees and Displaced person in need of Humanitarian Assistance. Joint missions were also undertaken with the Agencies and advisories and security alert messages were issued on the security situation.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Enable effective delivery of humanitarian aid through provision of quality security risk assessments (SRA), information sharing and advisories.	4 SRAs to be conducted, weekly coordination meetings to be held and advisories issued	Target was fully achieved. An average of 4 SRA's was conducted every week, with 2 coordination meetings a week and more than 30 advisories issued.
Indicator 1.2	Increase security information sharing and cooperation on security issues through regular security briefings at UN Area Security Management Team (ASMT) and INGOs meetings	20 briefings provided at weekly ASMT, security cell meetings and INGO meetings. Additional security briefings which were not initially projected were also done whenever it became necessary.	Target was fully achieved. An estimated 30 briefing sections were provided at weekly ASMT, Security Cell and INGO meetings. Additionally, more than 50 security briefing for new staff, delegation and missions were undertaken during the period.
Indicator 1.3	Ensure situational awareness and effective operational planning through provisions of security reports (daily, weekly, alerts)	Daily radio check; 120 Daily Situation reports + alerts in a timely manner when required	Target was fully achieved. 120 Daily Situation Reports were issued during the period

Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Establish UNDSS office in Baga Sola.	UNDSS, UNDP,	Currently, the office has been established with an LSA deployed to provide security cover for the UN AFPs. The office is currently being shared with UNFPA and additional external security reinforcement is required.
Activity 1.2	Establish and hold regular security briefings at UN and INGO meetings – build effective security cooperation and security information collection and reporting mechanisms. Compile Daily Sitreps, Weekly reports and alerts.	UNDSS FSCO/LSA	Target was fully achieved and still continuing. Two FSCOs were deployed on Surge to the Lake Region on Two occasions and they worked together with the LSAs who are sent on rotational basis. Regular Security briefings and meetings were conducted with UN and INGO personnel to update them on the general security situation.
Activity 1.3	Conduct Security Risk Assessments and security analysis - compile and distribute respective documents	UNDSS FSCO	The FSCOs conducted full SRAs on the situation and sent reports that were shared with stakeholders.
Output 2	Security coordination between humanitarian organisations and local authorities		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Formal coordination mechanism with local security authorities established	Local authorities, Police and military focal points and cooperation established	Weekly Security meetings were conducted with local security officials and UN AFPs Reps. Other unscheduled meetings are also

			conducted as and when needed.
Indicator 2.2	Security information sharing with local authorities	16 meetings & Weekly sharing of reports/information	Target was exceeded and objectives achieved and still continuing. In all about 26 security coordination meetings with the local authorities took place.
Indicator 2.3	Provision of security escorts for humanitarian movements when required	60 escorts arranged (on the average)	More than 60 Military escorts were arranged by UNDSS to support the operations of the UN AFPs
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Cooperate with UN agencies, NGOs and government officials to enhance security coordination mechanisms	FSCO/LSA	Target was fully achieved. FSCO provided Security support to UN Agencies and INGOs. The FSCO on surge and the LSA implemented this project.
Activity 2.2	Weekly security meetings with local authorities and military forces	FSCO/LSA	Target was fully achieved. It was implemented by the FSCO and LSA
Activity 2.3	Plan and organise convoy escort (when necessary)	FSCO/LSA	Target was fully achieved and Continuing. The FSCO on surge and the LSA implemented this project.

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:

All the projects planned for the period were implemented. There were no serious discrepancies, apart from other unplanned escorts, Coordination and meetings that were also undertaken by the UNDSS. Additional 10 briefings, 5 escorts and 6 meetings and coordination were undertaken by the UNDSS

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

<p>Security advices and analysis is provided to humanitarian organisation and not to the vulnerable communities. However security service support enabled humanitarian actors to provide assistance to those communities in a secured environment.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Evaluation of the project is still on course, as the operations in the Lake region is still continuing. The outcome so far showed a massive improvement in Security Awareness of UN Staff. Security measures recommended by the UNDSS and in place are still in force and that helped to reduce appreciably, security related incidents, involving the UN and other Humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	1 May – 31 December 2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-IOM-014		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	CCCM, Shelter/NFI			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency shelter and NFI assistance for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected population in the region of Lake 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>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 401,616	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
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)	1,706	1,313	3,019	3,738	4,382	8,120
Adults (above 18)	2,987	1,994	4,981	2,707	2,062	4,769
Total	4,693	3,307	8,000	6,445	6,444	12,889
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	0			0		
IDPs	3,350			10,953		
Host population	0			0		
Other affected people (Returnees and TCNs)	4,650			1,936		
Total (same as in 8a)	8,000			12,889		
<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>			According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 70% of the displaced persons are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and therefore, IOM prioritized IDPs than Chadian returnees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) to affected host community families. Furthermore, IOM has added its own stock (NFIs) to the NFI kits purchased under this project. Therefore, higher numbers of beneficiary were assisted.			

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Contribute to reducing mortality among IDPs and returnees in the Lake region by providing access to shelter and basic items		
10. Outcome statement	The most vulnerable households among the IDPs, returnees and affected persons have access to shelter and basic items to protect them from the weather and guarantee them decent living conditions		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	500 households have access to temporary shelter which protects them from weather and climate conditions		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of returnee families who have received shelter kits (tarpaulins, ropes, tools)	200	148
Indicator 1.2	Number of IDP families who have received shelter kits (tarpaulins, ropes, tools)	200	258
Indicator 1.3	Number of affected families, including TCNs who have received shelter kits (tarpaulins, ropes, tools)	200	6 TCNs
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to returnee families	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to IDP families	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to affected families, including TCNs	IOM	IOM
Output 2	1000 households have access to basic needs for shelter and kitchen items		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of returnee families who received NFI kit (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry can, soap, cooking utensils)	450	386
Indicator 2.2	Number of IDP families who received NFI kit (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry can, soap, cooking utensils)	450	2,190
Indicator 2.3	Number of affected families, including TCNs who received NFI kit (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry can, soap, cooking utensils)	1,000	15 TCNs
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to	IOM	IOM

	returnee families		
Activity 2.2	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to IDP families	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	NFI kits distribution (mats, mosquito nets, blankets, bucket, jerry cans, soap, kitchen utensils) to affected families, including TCNs	IOM	IOM
Output 3	500 people from another Chad region are identified and informed by IOM and 300 people were transported to their home regions within Chad		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of persons from another Chad region identified through profiling	500	940
Indicator 3.2	Number of people who are informed of available options	500	940
Indicator 3.3	Number of persons transported to the region of Mayo Kebbi	300	303 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93 to Mayo Kebbi • 70 to Tandjile • 42 to Kanem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 to N'Djamena • 22 to Moyen Chari • 10 to Chari Baguirmi • 8 to Mandul • 3 to Logone Occidental • 3 to Logone Oriental • 21 to Mali
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Identification of Chadians who originate in another region of Chad through the profiling exercise conducted by IOM	IOM	IOM
Activity 3.2	Provision of information to beneficiaries on the various options available	IOM	IOM
Activity 3.2	Transportation of persons with rented buses/ hardtops to the region of Mayo Kebbi	IOM	IOM

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:

Distribution of emergency shelter

Based on the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM identified most vulnerable displaced persons, such as female

headed households, large sized families, families with aged persons and small children. As a result of the initial field assessment, IOM identified a need to construct emergency shelters not distributing emergency shelter materials to selected beneficiaries. The selected beneficiaries were vulnerable (physically or economically) and not capable of constructing the entire shelter by themselves.

IOM constructed 412 emergency shelters and 188 of them were provided to female headed households. All beneficiaries except the ones in the sites of Dar Nahim 3 and Dar Nahim 4 are the same beneficiaries as the ones for the distribution of NFIs. Furthermore, IOM has rehabilitated a building which belongs to SODELAC (*Société de Développement du Lac*) which has been hosting 7 families of displaced persons since January 2015 so that they could be protected from the harsh weather conditions (floods and cold weather).

Please refer to the table 1 (Results of the distribution of emergency shelters and NFIs) below for further details.

Distribution of NFIs

This activity was also conducted based on the results of the DTM. Since 77% of the displaced persons are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), IOM together with the Shelter/CCCM cluster, the distribution focused on IDPs rather than the affected host community members.

The composition of the NFI kits were decided by the members of the Shelter/ CCCM cluster, which consists of mats, mosquito nets, buckets, soaps, jerry cans, kitchen sets, and blankets.

During the distribution, IOM worked with the volunteers among the beneficiaries, local actors and local government to ensure smooth operation. Security standards were also taken into account and there was no incident during the distribution.

IOM distributed the NFI kits to 2,591 families and 1,451 are female headed households.

Table 1: Results of the distribution of emergency shelters and NFIs

Site/ Locality	RET				IDP				TCN				TOTAL			
	NFI		Shelter		NFI		Shelter		NFI		Shelter		NFI		Shelter	
	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual
CANTON N'GUELEA	23	95	0	0	8	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	148	0	0
SITE DAR NAHIM 1	292	1442	100	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	1442	100	790
SITE DAR NAHIM 3	0	0	48	272	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	280
SITE DAR NAHIM 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	809
SITE KAFIA	0	0	0	0	115	699	50	396	0	0	0	0	115	699	50	396
SITE KOULKIME 1	2	12	0	0	258	1234	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1246	0	0
SITE KOUSSERIE 1	0	0	0	0	162	881	70	504	0	0	0	0	162	881	70	504
QUARTIER FARCHA	2	24	0	0	9	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	76	0	0
QUARTIER SODELAC	2	5	0	0	21	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	76	0	0
SITE TAAL	0	0	0	0	122	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	658	0	0
SITE KOUSSERIE 2	0	0	0	0	107	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	420	0	0
SITE KAYA	0	0	0	0	530	2209	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	2209	0	0
SITE KOUDOUBOUL	0	0	0	0	119	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	544	0	0
SITE TAGAL	0	0	0	0	91	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	441	0	0
SITE DE TRANSIT SODELAC	15	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	71	13	53	30	142	13	53
VILLAGE N'GOUBOUA	50	216	0	0	19	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	295	0	0
SITE YAKOUA	0	0	0	0	268	1182	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	1182	0	0
ECOLE SODELAC	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
SITE MELIA KALIDAR 1	0	0	0	0	103	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	531	0	0
SITE MELIA KALIDAR 2	0	0	0	0	204	817	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	817	0	0
VILLAGE MELIA KALIDAR	0	0	0	0	54	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	253	0	0
TOTAL	386	1865	148	1062	2190	10136	258	1717	15	71	13	53	2591	12072	419	2832

Voluntary relocation of displaced persons

All displaced persons who were profiled and registered by DTM and are originally from outside the region of Lac were informed of their options; stay in the profiled/ registered place or return to the places of origin.

282 Chadian returnees showed interest to return to their places of origin and IOM assisted the voluntary return to 9 regions within Chad. Prior to the departure, they received medical screening by MSF Swiss, NFI kits by IOM and food assistance by WFP. IOM also shared the list of 93 returnees with FAO as FAO committed that they will provide agricultural tools to support their smooth return (as a part of durable solutions). 58% of the total numbers of the assisted returnees are under 18 years old and 42% are women.

As reported in the no-cost extension request in September 2015, IOM supported the voluntary return of 21 Malian nationals (Third Country Nationals) or 2 families who arrived from Nigeria to the region of Lac, Chad to their villages of origin in Mali in coordination

with IOM Mali.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The purpose of the project and targeted beneficiaries were explained to the local authorities at the beginning. IOM team also explained that vulnerable households will be prioritised such as female headed households, large sized families and families with aged persons, children or persons with physical/ mental challenges. The involvement of local authorities ensured that local communities were not included as the distribution targeted returnees, IDPs and TCN. As they know their communities, it is easier for them to identify any intrusion from local communities. Moreover, they also supported distribution teams to pass key messages and to ensure that each target beneficiary has received assistance.</p> <p>Furthermore, IOM, as the co-lead of the Shelter/CCCM cluster, coordinated with the members of the cluster and other humanitarian partners who have distributed either emergency shelters or NFIs so that the humanitarian community minimised overlap in its responses to cover as many beneficiaries as possible. IOM has been in charge of tracking these distributions by humanitarian partners and shared regular updates with the Shelter/CCCM cluster lead which was disseminated to our partners.</p> <p>As for the voluntary return of returnees and TCNs, IOM team provided options to all the returnees from outside the Lac region or TCNs either to stay in the profiled/ registered places or to return to their preferred destinations.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No official evaluation was conducted but the CCCM cluster mission was conducted in December 2015. The mission identified gaps in shelter and NFI and recommend for additional support.</p> <p>IOM has conducted regular field visits to the areas of assistance to monitor the constructed emergency shelters. IOM as the co-facilitator of the Shelter/ NFI/ CCCM cluster took a lead in compiling distribution matrix with humanitarian partners in the region of Lac and share the matrix regularly with the partners to avoid duplication.</p>	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:	15/04/2015 – 31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-HCR-018		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of life-saving assistance to Nigerian refugees at Dar Es Salam camp through registration and through the provision of emergency shelter					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 15,674,294	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 5,619,503	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 379,024	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 474,947	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 40,923	
Persons of Concern						
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 Persons of Concern	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	1,421	948	2,369	1,961	2,084	4,045
Adults (above 18)	948	632	1,580	1,391	2,432	3,823
Total	2,369	1,580	3,949	3,352	4,516	7,868
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	3,949			7,868		
IDPs	-			-		
Host population	-			-		
Other affected people	-			-		
Total (same as in 8a)	3949			7,868		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached Persons of Concern, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	In our original proposal we planned to reach 3,949 people, but the total reached was actually 7,868. This was due to two factors: 1.) In August there were several attacks carried out by Boko Haram in Nigeria which led to a large influx of people into Chad, which had not been envisioned at the time of planning; 2.) Due to security concerns, the Government of Chad decided to empty the villages in the concerned area, which					

also led to additional arrivals (people fleeing) to the camp. At the time, as it was an emergency situation, assistance was allocated to all who arrived.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of life-saving assistance to Nigerian refugees at Dar Es Salam camp through registration and the provision of emergency shelter		
10. Outcome statement	All Persons of Concern are being registered and provided with emergency shelter		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Emergency Shelter Provided		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of households provided with emergency shelter	3,600	950
Indicator 1.2	# of Persons with specific needs identified and provided with emergency shelter	350	50
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Identification of persons with specific needs	UNHCR Community Services; Red Cross Chad	UNHCR Community Services; Red Cross Chad
Activity 1.2	Purchase and transport of emergency shelter	UNHCR	UNHCR; Red Cross Chad
Activity 1.3	Construction of emergency shelter/infrastructure	Red Cross Chad	Red Cross Chad
Output 2	Level of individual documentation improved		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	% of Persons of Concern registered on an individual basis	100% (currently 3,949 refugees located at Baga Sola)	7,868 (registered in Dar Es Salam camp)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Registration of all new arrivals	CNARR	CNARR
Activity 2.2	Capacity building and technical support to CNARR	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 2.3	Technical support in terms of data management	UNHCR	UNHCR

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>The number of households provided with emergency shelter and that of persons with special needs identified was lower in actuality than that which was planned. Regarding the number of households planned (3,600) and those implemented (950), the discrepancy is partly due to a mistake in the original proposal. The figure of 3,600 is closer to that planned for individuals, but housing is provided for families, which results in a much smaller number (housing is calculated for 5 people per shelter). In reality 1,200 shelters were provided, but only 950 were done so through CERF funding. In terms of persons with special needs, one hundred percent were reached, which was a total of 50 persons, less than expected. With regards to the number of people registered, the actual number reached was higher than that planned due to the increased influx of persons fleeing attacks in Nigeria in August and the relocation by the Government of Chad of persons living in the villages near the concerned area due to security concerns.</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>Everyone who was in need of emergency shelter received it. During the registration, steps were also taken to ensure the identification of vulnerable persons. Once identified, these persons were provided with semi-durable housing constructed with clay instead of the emergency housing provided to others.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No evaluation was planned for this project due to the fact that the bulk of the actual implementation was done by our partners, which conduct their own monitoring and evaluation and include the results in their year-end reports. As we receive these reports, we have access to all relevant results and evaluations and thus did not see the need to conduct our own evaluation exercise.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-RR-CEF-046	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$54,262
15-RR-CEF-046	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$67,742
15-RR-CEF-044	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$13,119
15-RR-CEF-045	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$43,375
15-RR-CEF-045	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,533
15-RR-CEF-043	Health	UNICEF	GOV	\$98,062
15-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	RedC	\$379,024
15-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	GOV	\$40,923
15-RR-HCR-019	Protection	UNHCR	GOV	\$72,441
15-RR-HCR-019	Protection	UNHCR	RedC	\$10,713
15-RR-WFP-030	Food Assistance	WFP	RedC	\$103,897
15-RR-WFP-030	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$61,947

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFP	UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes
APSELPA	Action pour la Protection de la Sante de l'environnement et de lutte contre la pénurie
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CILSS	Comité Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel
CIMAM	Community Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNARR	Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil des Réfugiés et Rapatriés
CNNTA	Centre National de Nutrition et Technologie Alimentaire (National Center for Nutrition and Food Technology)
CP	Child Protection
CRT	Croix Rouge Tchadienne
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DPSA	Direction de la prévention et de la Sécurité Alimentaire
DRAS	Délégation Régionale de l'Action Sociale
DSR	Delegue Sanitaire Regional
DTM	Data Tracking Matrix
ENSA	Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer
GBV	Gender Based Violences
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICC	Inter Cluster Coordination Group
IHDL	Initiative Humanitaire pour le Developpement Local
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMC	International Medical Corps
LSA	local security adviser
MAS	Malnutrition Aigue Sévère
MFASSN	Ministère de la Femme de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PTME	Prévention de la Transmission Mère – Enfant
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SISAAP	Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce
SRA	Security Risk Assessments
UN AFP	United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP	United Nations Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization