



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

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

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Ms. Jacqueline Carol Badcock**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The AAR was conducted on September-October 2014, with the participation of Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs (ICODHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commission for the Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 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

- 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 version was shared with IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNDP  
As per normal practice the Clusters share their feedback with their respective counterparts.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 302,403,069		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	9,999,143
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	59,519,367
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,518,510</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 06-Sep-13			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-120	Water and sanitation	1,501,371
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-121	Education	349,034
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-122	Health	820,000
UNFPA	13-RR-FPA-044	Health	480,000
UNFPA	13-RR-FPA-045	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	449,935
UNHCR	13-RR-HCR-057	Multi-sector	1,883,840
IOM	13-RR-IOM-032	Multi-sector	615,774
WFP	13-RR-WFP-058	Food	1,899,996
WHO	13-RR-WHO-063	Health	1,200,000
UNDP	13-RR-UDP-013	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	449,197
UNESCO	13-RR-ESC-002	Education	349,996
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9,999,143</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN Agencies and IOM implementation	7,385,825
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	2,509,143
Funds forwarded to government partners	104,175
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,999,143</b>

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

The Syrian crisis originated during the Arab Spring, when the country's population rose against their government claiming for expanded freedom and democracy. The protests and demonstrations evolved into a full-fledged civil war resulting in widespread internal displacement and refugee flows. Over 2 million people were displaced.

In 2013, Iraq established two refugee camps to accommodate the influx of refugees: (1) Al-Obaidy Camp in Al Qaim, Anbar governorate, hosting approximately 2,900 individuals, and (2) Domiz Camp, in Dahuk governorate, with over 50,000 individuals (against an initial capacity to host 20,000 people). The reopening of the border with Iraq by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) on August 15, 2013, resulted in an influx of a further 47,000 Syrians in less than a month. The KRG, the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and partner NGOs established five new camps and temporary transit facilities in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates, further working to augment life-saving interventions. By the end of August 2013, there were 170,000 Syrian refugees in the North of Iraq.

This CERF allocation specifically targets the two new permanent camps in Erbil governorate: (1) Kawergosk Camp and (2) Darashakran Camp, in order to ensure that the refugee population receives adequate and timely protection, food and non-food assistance, and access to shelter and services. The beneficiary population consisted mostly of ethnic Kurd families, with a total of 20,320 females and 23,320 males, out of which 7,000 are children under 5.

Health needs in the camps were dire, with basic health services and life-saving interventions rudimentary at best; infrastructures were severely strained by the sheer number of refugees, and available resources were rapidly being depleted. The HCT response capacity was severely hampered by the chronic underfunding of the emergency programme: the Iraqi portion of the Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) #5 remained underfunded and stood at 53 per cent. Thus, the CERF funding provided the needed immediate financial assistance. It also indicated to the KR-I that the UN could be relied upon to work with the Government to support any additional influx of refugees (which were anticipated at the time of the submission for CERF funding).

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

The needs assessments undertaken revealed the following priorities:

### **PROTECTION**

Various assessments were carried out in Kawaragoesk and Darashakran camps throughout September – October 2013, via focus group discussions with women, men, boys and girls on knowledge, attitude and practice on SGBV, in cooperation with UNFPA and Al-Massela. Safety Audits were also conducted in Basirma, Kawaragoesk, Darashakran to determine the potential SGBV risks to women and girls, in partnership with UNFPA, Al-Massela and NRC.

1. Establishment of emergency registration facilities in public buildings required until such time the camps are completed.
2. Coordination with the Government of Iraq (GoI) to establish and manage camps at a safe distance from the border to provide protection, registration, shelter, non-food assistance and access to basic services.
3. Provision of transportation to 5,000 individuals from the borders to the reception facilities and between camps, and supply of 1,000 Non-Food Items (NFIs).
4. Monitoring of the situation of vulnerable segments of women and girls, and mainstream Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) awareness strategies for 18,000 women and girls.

### **FOOD**

5. Procurement of 90,000 food parcels for distribution over 2 months, providing a monthly individual dry food ration of 16.2 kg of mixed commodities (i.e. 2,100 kcal/person/day).

### **SHELTER**

Two important Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) were completed during April and May 2014. The first was carried out in April by UNHCR partner REACH, and covered the non-camp population. The second, a Joint Assessment Mission was carried out by UNHCR and WFP in May, and covered the camp population. The indicators for both MSNAs were designed by a working group with representation from all Sectors. In addition, various needs assessments covering 10 sectors for the Syrian response in Iraq were conducted by various UN agencies and NGOs (please see the complete list on the UNHCR portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Country%5B%5D=103>).

6. Design and equipping of camps with 200 tents and provision of NFIs.

## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

For Syrian refugees, UNICEF worked with implementing partners including ACTED to conduct on-the-ground needs assessments in real time. In addition, multi-sector joint needs assessment missions were conducted across agencies with UNICEF participation.

7. Access to at least 15 litres of water/person/day.
8. Provision of sanitation in toilets and shower areas, garbage collection points, cleaning and spraying services.
9. Supply of water tanks, jerry cans, buckets, soap, toilet jars, hygiene kits, sanitary napkins, garbage bags and dustbins,
10. Supply and installation of mobile toilets and showers, septic tanks and washing basins.
11. Expansion of the sewage disposal systems.

## HEALTH

The Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN), commissioned by WHO, conducted a “Cholera Risk Assessment” among Syria Refugees in northern Iraq from 28 July to 7 August. WHO, in collaboration with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), conducted a “Cross Sectional and Retrospective Analysis of Access to Medical Services of Post-Emergency Syrian Refugees” in Dahuk Governorate between 23-30 August 2013. During October 2013, UNICEF conducted a “Rapid Nutrition Assessment” for all children 6 months – 5 years in all camps of Dahuk (except Domiz), Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

12. Establishment of an early warning system to avert the risk of cholera epidemics.
13. Improvement of water contamination levels, which had led to acute watery diarrhoea cases.
14. Addressing the reproductive health needs of women and young females, since obstetric, antenatal and postnatal care was completely absent from the camp settings.
15. Provision of psychosocial support to alleviate posttraumatic stress disorder.

## EDUCATION

16. Access to, and provision of education, setting up temporary learning spaces in the newly established camps, teacher training, and arranging catch-up classes for informal education in host communities.
17. Emergency literacy and life skills education for Syrian Refugees with special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women-headed households.

According to UNHCR initial estimates, the population breakdown of newly arrived refugees was composed of 15.4 per cent of children up to 5 years; 33.6 per cent of children aged 5-17; 49.4 per cent aged 18-59; and 1.6 per cent above 60. Assessments illustrated the vast majority were arriving with only the basic necessities. 13.5 per cent of the newly arrived refugees had specific needs: serious medical conditions, single parents, people with legal protection constraints, women at risk, pregnant women and unaccompanied children. Up to 86 per cent had limited and/or insufficient household income and were struggling to find sustainable livelihood opportunities. According to the “One in Ten in School” report, produced by UNICEF and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), only 10 per cent of refugee children and youth in urban areas in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) were attending school, 48 per cent of whom were girls. Over 97 per cent of the refugees in Iraq were hosted in the KR-I alone, with 56 per cent living in urban areas within the host communities.

The CERF funded activities had a geographical coverage focussed on the KR-I, as this was the area that absorbed the massive influx.

## III. CERF PROCESS

On August 27, 2013, the HCT for Iraq held a special meeting to discuss the prioritization of the CERF funded activities, timelines and which sectors to include in the CERF submission. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) Jacqueline Badcock, and attended by the HCT and NGO partners, such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and NRC amongst others.

The HCT benefitted from the feedback of its' partners, who were addressing critical lifesaving activities in the KR-I. The DSRSG/RC/HC Badcock suggested a limited number of substantive themes, framed around key life-saving activities which are time bound, and focused on ensuring access to the affected population. 6 sectors were agreed upon as priorities for the CERF submission: (1) health, (2) WASH, (3) protection (including SGBV, Rule of Law and Youth), (4) food, (5) shelter and (6) “immediate” education needs. At the close of the meeting, the DSRSG/RC/HC advised all involved to consider submitting joint proposals, where applicable, to avoid any duplication of efforts and encourage inter-agency collaboration.

Sector Leads coordinated with relevant agencies and partners, regulating the optimal collaboration mode through existing and new partnership agreements that would facilitate the achievement of mutually agreed results. Review, revision and monitoring of progress were undertaken at the sector coordination level, and progress indicators were maintained during implementation. Special attention was given to protection needs to ensure that the intended beneficiaries, including children, were not exposed to any form of discrimination,

abuse or exploitation. Additionally, inter-sectorial coordination ensured that crosscutting issues were addressed as a combined effort from all agencies, partners and relevant Ministries.

Each sector/cluster coordinated the implementation of its projects in full collaboration with the relevant Ministries at the Central and the KR-I levels. When necessary, the HCT provided technical support for conducting needs assessments, and otherwise closely collaborated with key government counterparts through scheduled regular meetings.

Besides the commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), gender was taken into account when designing and implementing activities under the CERF allocation to ensure that women and girls benefited as a priority. This was especially sensitive in the context of a sanitation and hygiene interventions, where all latrines and bathing facilities were designated by gender with community input to ensure acceptance and use. Content of NFIs kits were tailored to the needs of both male and female beneficiaries, including sanitary packs and shaving kits. UNICEF and UNESCO worked to ensure equal access to education for boys and girls, emphasizing the importance of education for girl children during “Back to School” campaigns. Moreover, UNESCO projected a ratio of 4 females to every male to participate within literacy and life skills classes.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 43,640				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Water and sanitation	12,920	10,565	23,485
	Education	1,526	949	2,475
	Health	58,000	50,000	108,000
	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	11,611	1,230	12,841
	Multi-sector	20,127	23,330	43,457
	Food	20,320	23,320	43,640

#### BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

**WASH / EDUCATION:** Beneficiary estimation was calculated according to the following demographic assumptions: 55 per cent of female beneficiaries, 45 per cent male, out of which 18 per cent were under 5. In calculating the targeted population, UNICEF used the population of the targeted camps during the period in which CERF funding was utilised (mid-August 2013 to mid-February 2014) and disaggregated it by the aforementioned demographic assumptions. In cases where the CERF funding contributed to part of an action, targeted beneficiaries were calculated on a pro-rated basis that took into account the total cost of the action and the percentage to which CERF funding supported that total cost.

**HEALTH:** To estimate the number of direct beneficiaries for health facilities, their medical records were compiled to estimate an average number of consultations. Regarding vaccinations, particularly for children under 5, independent reports after each campaign were reviewed to estimate the number of beneficiaries reached. The estimated number of reached direct beneficiaries is higher than planned, but this could be caused by unavoidable double counting: for consultations some patients might have been counted twice, as if they were different individuals, since the source of information are written medical records at the clinics where their names might not have been properly reflected.

**PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW:** The Protection sector developed a simple data collection tool to register beneficiaries of the project through the established women centres and legal centres. Social workers and legal officers sent weekly updates/ figures to UNFPA and UNDP on numbers of beneficiaries utilising the centres. All cases referred for any specialised services were also recorded in an agreed referral form at SGBV working group level to avoid double counting. In total 12,806 people benefited from initiatives undertaken in women/legal centres, as well through outreach initiatives implemented by various UNFPA and UNDP

partners. Since the country is yet to agree on a standard SGBV Information Management System (IMS), chances exist that several beneficiaries may have been double counted - the database created has no mechanism in place to detect double counting.

**MULTI-SECTOR:** As a result of the CERF funding as well as other donor contributions, a total of 106,407 persons were individually registered in Dahuk governorate during the concerned period. However, given that resources such as materials, staff and infrastructure are used for the overall operation (including but not limited to CERF funding), this figure represents the total Dahuk registration beyond CERF funding. Specifically with CERF funding, 600 women received training on case planning, safety planning, follow-up, psychosocial support, referral and case closure at the Women’s Listening Centre (Dahuk). An additional 32,000 individuals received shelter assistance. For the NFIs distribution, the data is available from standard distribution forms that IOM staff members complete at each distribution site, which include the total amount of beneficiaries reached disaggregated by gender and age. A similar form is completed when issuing an IOM Travel Card to allow for a refugee to receive transportation assistance.

**FOOD:** Estimates were made based on the quantity of food that can be purchased using a grant, and the number of people the tonnage of food can assist. As per government policy, only Syrian refugees registered and residing in camp settings were targeted, hence avoiding double counting. WFP relied on the accuracy of UNHCR registration information to conduct its distributions.

The total number of beneficiaries reached was estimated using the largest figures provided from the clusters, in this case the Health cluster, since it was concluded that the activities undertaken by each of the clusters had benefitted the same communities, and in particular, that none of the other clusters had reached populations outside the Health cluster coverage.

<b>TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING</b>		
	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Estimated Reached</b>
<b>Female</b>	20,320	58,000
<b>Male</b>	23,320	50,000
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	43,640	108,000
<b>Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</b>	7,000	25,000

## **CERF RESULTS**

Thanks to the CERF funding, the following key outcomes were achieved during the reporting period:

### **WASH:**

- ✓ Installation of water and sanitation systems, including 1,295 latrines and 900 showers, benefiting approximately 6,500 individuals.

### **EDUCATION:**

- ✓ Provision of catch-up literacy classes and life skills to 436 students.
- ✓ Training of 50+ teachers and social workers (both female and male).
- ✓ Construction of 3 classrooms, principal’s and teacher’s rooms, and 5 toilet blocks, benefiting 210 students.

### **HEALTH:**

- ✓ Establishment of an Emergency Disease Early Warning System and Outbreak risk management and control, to address the high prevalence of communicable diseases in the newly established camps.
- ✓ Establishment of functional health centers in the camps to provide emergency treatment of life-threatening ailments, serving almost 80,000 refugees.
- ✓ Establishment of 5 reproductive health clinics, providing more than 9,800 consultations, and distribution of hygiene kits to 3,000 pregnant women.
- ✓ Mass vaccination for measles and polio, and immunization services established in all the 7 camps in KR-I.

### **PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW:**

- ✓ Establishment of 4 multifunctional “Women Social centers” in Erbil and Dahuk camps. 4,945 women and girls reached with awareness raising on issues related to SGBV, and possible risks.

- ✓ Establishment of 3 Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centers to ensure SGBV access to legal awareness and representation. 653 refugees provided with legal services, and 968 refugees provided with social services.

#### **MULTI-SECTOR:**

- ✓ Establishment of 3 centres that received and registered 106,407 individuals to facilitate their access to protection assistance.
- ✓ 32,000 people accommodated across 4 camps, through the construction of 6,400 shelters and cooking areas.
- ✓ Delivery of 1,820 lifesaving emergency NFI kits, including heater, kerosene, plastic cabinet, carpet and 5 pillows.

#### **FOOD:**

- ✓ 43,640 refugees received in-kind food assistance, via 1,253.61 mt of food distributed.

Collectively, the planned outcomes were successfully reached and the planned targeted number of beneficiaries was even surpassed despite a few set-backs. The WASH sector assisted an additional 3,500 individuals, managing to absorb the larger-than-expected influx of refugees thanks to a skilful redirection of funds. The Health sector also covered an additional 8,000 individuals, in part due to the larger refugee population, and also thanks to the expansion of the measles target population up to 24 years old individuals. The Multi-Sector cluster delivered services to 23,000 additional individuals: the population transported from the borders was doubled through the use of buses, and the emergency NFI kits distributed was quadrupled following a timely change in the kits' composition. On the other hand, the Education sector could only reach 436 students due to the confluence of several uncontrollable factors: lack of attending students, harsh weather conditions and lack of school facilities. The Protection cluster missed their target population by 12,000 individuals, largely attributed to the delay in the implementation of the project given the lengthy but necessary discussions with UNCHR and implementing partners to prevent duplication of efforts and the waste of resources.

CERF funding distinctly contributed to a change in the humanitarian situation: disease outbreaks in the affected population were prevented; refugees' resilience was greatly developed through literacy and psychosocial support; the increased and improved registration systems ensured access to basic services and to the asylum application process; the transportation from the border area guaranteed the families' protection from the time of their arrival across the border, mitigating the risk of exploitation, exhaustion, and use of much needed personal funds; the trainings and awareness campaigns on SGBV produced a notable increase in the number of reported cases, and in the take-up of services available; 32,000 Syrian refugees received shelter, i.e. protection from weather elements, as well as access to basic services (electricity, WASH, etc.); 10,920 individuals were saved through the provision of NFIs life-saving kits; the weighted Coping Strategies Index (CSI) for assisted beneficiaries decreased by 3.3 points.

#### **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The prompt approval and allocation of CERF funds enabled the humanitarian community to urgently mobilize additional food, NFI and transportation resources within a few days of the massive influx of refugees in the second half of August 2013, providing assistance to the Syrian refugees in the temporary camps. The timely delivery of funds ensured the registration of Syrian refugees and fast provision of shelter and core relief items by UNHCR, which otherwise could not have been delivered on time. CERF funding also contributed to WHO's response to immediate critical needs, such as vaccination against polio and measles, and provision of life saving medicines for patients suffering from chronic diseases.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>1</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds helped provide immediate assistance to project beneficiaries by allowing the humanitarian community to assess and address beneficiaries' time critical needs through conducting needs assessments and the provision of emergency assistance. The CERF funds assisted UNICEF and implementing partners in the swift implementation of a range of WASH-related interventions that helped mobilise support from the international community to respond to the most pressing and time critical needs, such as the provision of safe water, and the provision of sanitation services via private contractors. CERF funds further allowed IOM not only for transportation assistance and provision of NFI kits, it also addressed beneficiaries' time critical needs through undertaking needs assessments which greatly benefitted the entire humanitarian community. The Funds also assisted UNFPA to establish a timely SGBV response mechanism in Erbil, particularly outreach and psychosocial support.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.).



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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF enabled humanitarian partners to leverage additional funding from donors, and was followed by contributions from other sources that maintained continuity in the provision of emergency assistance. The start-up provided by through CERF was thus a convincing argument on the urgency to respond to critical needs. The CERF fund allocation enabled all UN agencies to leverage other donors for additional funding.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The consolidated nature of the proposal ensured that consultations were held between all the principal recipient agencies. Additional consultations were held throughout the implementation phase, thereby enhancing transparency, information exchange and avoidance of duplication of efforts.

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

The CERF funding mechanism ensured effective coordination of the humanitarian response and enhancement of service delivery to the affected populations in a timely manner.

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Information is duplicated throughout the reporting template, which leads to confusion and creates unnecessary reporting burden	Revise the need for Narrative Section 5, since all the information is already contained in Table 8, and is therefore an unnecessary duplication of information.  Then again, in Table 8, subsections 8 and 12 are repeating the same information, further showcasing the repetitiveness of information	CERF Secretariat
Narratives sections I, II & III should also come pre-filled	Redrafting the same information already submitted only leads to unnecessary reporting burdens and to discouragement in all involved. If necessary for context, this information should come pre-filled as in other sections to prevent the waste of valuable time on unnecessary tasks	CERF Secretariat
The time differential between project implementation and reporting could be shortened	Individual agencies should be able to complete their reports as soon as they have completed implementation and used the funds allocated. The final/consolidated report may follow once all recipients have submitted their report.	CERF Secretariat and agencies concerned
A 6-month implementation period proved challenging for implementing teams working in rapidly changing environments	When possible, flexibility for grant periods or other case-by-case extension options, would assist managers in targeting changing needs	CERF Secretariat
Template for reporting is too complex	A simpler, user-friendly template with one log frame would make reporting straight forward. Each section should be either a table or narrative.	CERF Secretariat
Reporting commonly on separate implementations leads to seemingly absurd inputs	Sections in Table 8 such as Gender Marker and Evaluation are impossible to reconcile when the implemented activities provide completely different inputs (both Yes and No options checked). There should be the option to duplicate such sections to provide more clarity on the reporting.	CERF Secretariat
The CERF mechanism is still too slow to allow a prompt response to the emergency. Special attention should be paid to countries as Iraq (in protracted emergency) where it is extremely difficult to mobilize additional funding from donors whenever the situation deteriorates.	A special fund with a very rapid access mechanism should be created to help in the immediate response to emergencies.	CERF Secretariat
Prioritisation of SGBV programmes as a lifesaving intervention helped the agencies to provide timely response in the area using CERF funds	Additional funds allocation to SGBV as a lifesaving intervention sub-sector besides the overall protection sector funding	CERF Secretariat

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
Using local private companies and LNGOs can accelerate the implementation process due to shorter lead / procurement times	Conduct on-going outreach and research into local contacts and companies suitable for contracting by UN Agencies	HCT
Involvement of women in camp activities such as hygiene promotion ensures that information reaches a broad audience within camps	Ensure that when facilitators are hired and camp inhabitants are involved in information-dissemination activities, the nature of the topic and the gender balance of the group is taken into account	HCT, Implementing partners & NGOs
Given the language differences between the Syrian refugees and those residing in KR-I, the possibility of languages mapping exercise and identification of teachers with proficiency in the languages could address some of the language barriers among learners	Language barriers among children is usually minimal, therefore temporary additional language support would ensure that children access education in the language of the host community	Ministry of Education Directorate of Education Directorate of Statistics
The contracting of teachers, and hence payment of salaries, by the MoE remains an issue that has a direct impact on the partners' ability to address the problem of access for the out-of-school children in the urban area	Agreement of the national and local Education authorities with the Ministry of Finance to establish an emergency fund for education emergency response	Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance
The establishment of standards in close collaboration with the government authorities are key in the amounts of incentives paid to teachers for effectively employ them where salaries are not available (as temporary measures)	UN Agencies and Partners to explore the payment of uniform incentives as temporary measures in order to enable greater access to education for children	Ministry of Education UN and partners
Adding a second shift to existing schools provides increased access, but the education sector recognizes that this has an impact on the quality of services provided, and requires extra resources in terms of teachers and textbooks	UN Agencies and Partners to ensure that quality is maintained at all levels	Ministry of Education UN and partners
The timely preparation of an Education Emergency Plan and establishment of an appropriate sectorial emergency mechanism would help to avoid delays in the humanitarian response	The promotion and development of an ad hoc operational plan and active mechanism related to humanitarian response into the Education system	UNICEF & UNESCO
Logframes and reporting was manual, making compilation of data untimely and potentially leading to inaccuracies	UNHCR is establishing an electronic reporting system through 'activity info', which the agency will use towards development of online evaluation system to measure impact and guide future responses	UNHCR
Engagement with the Government would help the sustainability of programmes to combat SGBV in Iraq	High-level discussions between UNCT and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) on government leadership in SGBV response in humanitarian crisis	UNFPA UNCT
Culture of silence on SGBV issues affects reporting	Investment in recreational activities to facilitate the discussion of SGBV issues affecting women and girls	UNFPA
SGBV Information Management System (IMS) remains critical to better inform partners on SGBV data in humanitarian crisis	Political commitment for roll out of SGBV IMS will assist in better SGBV programming, advocacy and funding	UNFPA, UNHCR

Non-UN actors are unaware of funding mechanisms for humanitarian emergencies	RC/OCHA to organise regular information seminars for humanitarian actors on available funding mechanisms to respond to emergencies (CERF, etc.)	HCT
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## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF project information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	15.08.13 – 14.02.14
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-120	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and sanitation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Support to lifesaving interventions for Syrian refugee children and families in KR-I, Northern Iraq in WASH		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 28,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 11,040,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 892,931
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,501,371	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 5,250
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	9,400	12,920	The original CERF proposal made approximations on target beneficiaries. Needs assessment data of the targeted areas indicated extreme variety in the demographic make-up of Syrians present in those locations. UNICEF provided the estimates based on a very rough 55 per cent / 45 per cent, female / male split which was not valid for all the planned transit camps and permanent locations. Hence the 'Reached' beneficiaries – especially female, and children under age 5 – vary from the planning numbers. In the case of the planned estimate of children under 5 specifically, there was an error in the original calculations that estimated a higher percentage of children under 5 than the 18 per cent - 20 per cent used by UNICEF at this phase in the emergency. From a population of 20,000 target beneficiaries, the planned figure should be 3,600 and not 9,000. The massive fluctuations of refugee population over this period across camps resulted in a greater number of individuals successfully reached.
b. Male	10,600	10,565	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	20,000	23,485	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	9,000	5,215	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Refugee children in the KRG have immediate access to:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life-saving water and sanitation services to mitigate risks of outbreaks of killer diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
20,000 newly arrived refugees will have access to water and sanitation services in areas of displacement – Erbil (Kawergosk and Darashakhran camps), Sulaymaniyah (Arbat transit camp) and Dahuk (Baradash camp).			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of refugees with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water. Target: 20,000 refugees</li> <li>per cent of refugees in temporary camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates with access to hygienic toilets and bathing areas. Target: 100 per cent</li> </ul>			

- per cent of refugees in temporary camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates with access to hygiene items such as soap. Target: 100 per cent

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

##### **# of refugees with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water. Target: 20,000 refugees**

UNICEF allocated CERF-funding to support the creation of a full water and sanitation system in Darashakran camp (Erbil governorate), with a population at the time of intervention of 10,000 individuals, in partnership with local NGO KURDS. The overall system cost US\$ 1.5 million, of which CERF funding supported approximately 50 per cent. The system benefited the entire camp, meaning CERF funding helped provide water and sanitation facilities to approximately 5,000 individuals. The system included the construction of 1,000 latrines and showers.

In cooperation with its operational partner International Relief Committee (IRC), UNICEF supported on-going water trucking interventions of 80 m<sup>3</sup> in Arbat transit camp. In addition, during the reporting period, 20 communal water points were established in the camp, and water quality monitoring activities continued throughout the period ensuring access to safe water.

##### **Per cent of refugees in temporary camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates with access to hygienic toilets and bathing areas. Target: 100 per cent**

Via its implementing partner, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNICEF allocated CERF funding that supported a range of WASH-related activities in Kawergosk camp (Erbil Governorate), with a population at the time of intervention of 20,000 individuals. During the reporting period, a comprehensive water and sanitation system including 295 latrines, 900 showers, 62 hand wash points and 17 water tanks (10 m<sup>3</sup>) was created to ensure refugees' access to safe water, reaching a 100 per cent of the targeted population. CERF funding allocated to Kawergosk in the reporting period contributed to meeting the operational and personnel expenses associated with an intervention of this nature.

##### **Per cent of refugees in temporary camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates with access to hygiene items such as soap. Target: 100 per cent**

In Qushtapa camp, with a population at the time of intervention of 4,800 individuals, UNICEF undertook sanitation activities, such as solid waste collection, to ensure a sanitary environment conducive to lower mortality and morbidity rates. The CERF funding directed towards these activities helped support 2 months of solid waste collection, as UNICEF contracted a local private company to perform this function.

In Basirma camp, with a population at the time of intervention of 3,400 individuals, CERF funding contributed to UNICEF and its implementing partner KURDS' on-going WASH interventions to help create sanitary conditions that reduce the spread of diseases due to unclean environments. During the reporting period, UNICEF's WASH interventions included on-going truck garbage collection activities.

Through these interventions, UNICEF successfully reached a 100 per cent of the targeted population.

##### **Other outcomes:**

In Arbat transit camp, with a population at the time of intervention of 3,500 individuals, UNICEF's Communication for Development (C4D) and WASH teams collaborated with the American University of Sulaymaniyah to offer educational and recreational opportunities for Syrians resident in the camp, with a hygiene promotion theme. Arts and musical opportunities and interactive performances were opened to all camp residents, along with a special football match organised for around 35 Syrian boys from Arbat transit camp, against an opposition team put together from the American University. C4D materials facilitating these activities were partly funded by the CERF contribution, and team football kits were provided for the Syrian participants, partly funded by the American University.

#### 12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The original proposal mentioned that one of the locations targeted by the proposal would be Bardarash camp. However, due to the swiftly changing locations and needs of beneficiaries during this period, the planned-for population changed, Bardarash camp was not established during this period, and CERF funds were thus redirected towards activities in other locations as outlined above.

In Kawergosk camp, discrepancies between the number of beneficiaries planned for and the actual number who arrived resulted in changes during project implementation. Specifically, rather than the planned 400 emergency latrines to serve 20,000 people, the population of Kawergosk was only 13,000 refugees, and therefore only 295 latrines were provided. Likewise during the same implementation in Kawergosk, it was noticed that refugees preferred to have a shower inside their tent than in a communal area, therefore instead of 400 emergency bathing areas, only 90 showers were installed.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2b  
 If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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UNICEF standard handover procedure for projects regarding infrastructure/construction involves a final inspection on quality and quantity of work, carried out with a team that includes a Government representative, following UNICEF procedure. UNICEF considers this exercise as an internal evaluation or similar. The project followed SPHERE guidelines for basic needs in emergencies: water and sanitation.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	14.08.13 – 13.02.14
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-WFP-058	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in temporary shelters in the KR-I		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 136,909,229 <sup>2</sup>	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 58,763,783	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 126,689
	d. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,899,996	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	20,320	20,320	
b. Male	23,320	23,320	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	43,640	43,640	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	7,000	7,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The objective of the project was to provide immediate support to vulnerable Syrians following the massive influx into Kurdistan in August 2013 as their food and nutrition security had been severely affected by the crisis. WFP provided life-saving food to 43,640 Syrian refugees who were accommodated in temporary camps in Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved food consumption of targeted Syrian refugee households during the assistance period.</li> </ul>			
Indicator:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households with acceptable food consumption score (Target: 85 per cent of targeted population).</li> </ul>			

<sup>2</sup> The total project budget has been revised since the submission of the proposal in order to include the 2014 project requirements, and reflect an increase in needs and total number of planned beneficiaries. As such, the total amount of the project budget increased from US\$ 31 million to more than US\$ 136.9 million.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household to not resort to negative coping strategies (Target: Less than 20 per cent resort to negative coping strategies).</li> </ul> <p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted beneficiaries (male and female) are being provided with timely and adequate food in terms of quantity and quality.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of beneficiaries (women, men, girls &amp; boys) receiving WFP food assistance as percentage of planned and on time (Target: 100 per cent).</li> <li>Tonnage of food distributed (in Metric Tons – MT), by type, as per cent of planned (target: 100 per cent).</li> </ul>	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Consumption Score (FCS) final value: 94 per cent acceptable, 4 per cent borderline, 2 per cent poor. This is based on interviews conducted during post-distribution monitoring across Syrian refugee camps in March 2014. These results show an improvement in the food security status of refugees compared to the baseline value of 79 per cent.</li> <li>In the first quarter of 2014, 78 per cent of interviewed households were found to deploy negative coping strategies. Refugees reported deploying several different coping strategies including depleting savings and purchasing less preferred food.</li> <li>1,253.61 MT of food distributed on time, i.e. 100 per cent of the planned distribution.</li> </ul>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
Regarding coping strategies, a greater than expected percentage of refugee households deployed negative coping strategies, indicating the use of savings and purchasing less preferred foods. Examining the specific prevalence of coping strategies at a single point in time is not highly relevant; instead, WFP uses the average prevalence of these strategies to determine if a situation deteriorates or improves.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2a If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
WFP continually monitors all programmes including all process, output and outcome related indicators with statistical validity in camps.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In addition to these monitoring activities, WFP has started to undertake the evaluation of its regional emergency response, focusing on country operations affected by the Syrian crisis, including in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Geared towards constructive learning and accountability, the evaluation will seek to: (a) provide a snapshot of results; (b) identify strengths & areas of weaknesses; (c) feed into the 2015 programming process; and (d) recommend areas of focus for further evaluative work both by the management and organization.	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF UNESCO	5. CERF grant period:	03.09.13 – 02.06.14 [UNESCO] 03.09.13 – 02.03.14 [UNICEF]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-121 13-RR-ESC-002	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		
4. Project title:	Improving access to quality basic and secondary education; literacy; and life skills for Syrian refugees in camps and host communities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 8.5 million	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1.44 million	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 256,983
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 699,030	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	2,136	2,136	As regards to the literacy training, the UN agencies reached 436 targeted beneficiaries, which represent around 25.6 per cent of the total target of 1,700 beneficiaries. The discrepancy occurred for the following reasons: 1. Unavailability of learners due to livelihood conditions: a. Obligation of potential women learners to carry out home chores b. Obligation of potential learners to carry water to their tents c. Need of constant presence of potential adult learners to ensure protection from fire 2. Weather conditions: a. Potential learners dropped out of literacy classes without air-conditioning, necessary because of the harsh weather conditions in winter (-10° C) and summer (+55° C) b. air-conditioning could not be provided at all times because of regular load shedding and unavailability of fuel 3. Delay in school construction and tent installation 4. Long procedures for land allocation, land preparation and filling of the sewage drainage passing through the school
b. Male	1,334	1,334	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	3,470	3,470	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	N/A	N/A	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			

- 1,020 Syrian refugee girls and boys in the KR-I have immediate access to quality basic education through which a protective environment and some degree of normalcy will be provided via going back to school and receive a quality basic education.
- 1,700 men and women and youth (>15) become empowered with literacy and essential life skills such that they are able to be independent mediators of their own lives, health, and the well-being of their families and those around them.
- Provide access to education for 250 out of school Syrian refugee girls and boys of secondary school age through informal education and provision of learning activities in 4 temporary learning spaces.
- Increase learning opportunities in a safe educational environment through the construction of a pre-fab secondary school (Arabic medium) to ensure access of 500 Syrian refugee girls and boys (ages 14 -17), including 50 per cent girls to quality learning in the KR-I.

#### 10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal

- Objective 1: 1,020 Syrian refugee girls and boys in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq have immediate access to quality basic education through which a protective environment and some degree of normalcy will be provided through going back to school and receive a quality basic education.
  - 1,020 students enrolled in temporary schools
  - 17 teachers recruited and trained and teaching in temporary schools
  - 10 tents and 17 pre-fabricated structures established including furniture
  - Stationary, teaching aids and recreation kits provided to each temporary school to benefit 1,020 students
  - Adequate WASH facilities and drinking water and toilets (separate for boys and girls) provided to benefit 1,020 students
- Objective 2: 1,700 men, women and youth (>15) become empowered with literacy and essential life skills such that they are able to be independent mediators of their own lives, health, and the well-being of their families and those around them.
  - 1,700 Syrian refugees make the transition from being illiterate to literate, enabling them to live independent, informed lives within their new environment.
  - 1,700 previously illiterate Syrian refugees are empowered with essential life skills that allow them to ensure personal and family health, and contribute to the health and safety of the community.
  - Healthy sanitation, sexual and child care practices are perpetuated within the camps with the help of a small cohort of 50 “Community Advocates” whom are also beneficiaries of the centers.
- Objective 3: Provide access to education for 250 out of school Syrian refugee girls and boys of secondary school age through informal education and provision of learning activities in 8 catch up class centers.
  - 4 catch up class centers established in temporary learning facilities within makeshift camps and in public buildings in urban areas.
  - 15 Master trainers trained on International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for education in Emergencies.
  - 50 teachers and social workers from the Syrian refugee community (including at least 50 per cent women) trained to provide informal education, catch up-classes recreational activities to secondary school-age students in partnership with MOE.
  - At least 250 girls and boys (50 per cent girls) attending catch up classes and recreational activities.
- Objective 4: Increase learning opportunities in a safe educational environment through construction of pre-fab secondary school (Arabic) at Kawergosk camp to ensure access of 500 Syrian refugee girls and boys of ages 14 -17, including 50 per cent girls, to quality learning opportunities in KR-I.
  - New learning space provided for secondary school students, offering improved sanitation and hygienic conditions
  - 1 Parent Teacher Association (PTA) mobilized with representation from Syrian refugees

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Outcome 1: Access to education for 1,020 Syrian refugees 6-13 years' old boys (49.3 per cent) and girls (50.7 per cent) with the use of tents as temporary learning spaces.

- 17 teachers received training on improved pedagogy to ensure participatory learning and child-centered teaching in basic school
- Provision of pre-fabricated structures in Domiz, Darashakran and Basirma camps to allow more permanent and safe learning spaces for children with appropriate and separate WASH facilities installed for boys and girls.

Outcome 2: Provision for 436 learners of access to catch-up literacy classes and life skills, including HIV/AIDS awareness and early childhood development. (55 in Darashakran camp, 50 in Kawergosk camp, 106 in Arbat transit camp, and 225 in Domiz camp).

- Training of 10 community advocates in Arbat transit camp on sanitation, hygiene and healthy child practices.

Outcome 3: In Darashakran, Kawergosk and Domiz camps, establishment of catch-up class centers for 443 students.

- Training of trainers (ToT) for Ministry of Education (MoE) officials from the 3 camp schools on Education in Emergency (EiE), in partnership with the NRC.
- About 30 master trainers (15 male and 15 female) from MoE-KRG, national and international NGOs, and UN agencies were familiarized with International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) minimum standards and tools.
- In Domiz and Kawergosk camps, training of 48 teachers and social workers (27 female and 21 male) on the psychosocial needs of children.
- In Kawergosk camp, 100 additional students attended catch-up classes and recreational activities from 1 June to 31 August 2014. The number will increase to 500 with the enrolment of students in 2 shifts for the new academic year.

Outcome 4: In Kawergosk camp, construction of 3 classrooms, principal's and teacher's room, and 5 toilet blocks separated for male and female, benefitting 210 students.

- In Kawergosk camp, formation and training of 1 Parent Teacher Association (PTA) with 11 female and 4 male members, as part of community empowerment, with the PTA becoming active in school management activities.
- In Kawergosk camp, provision by UNESCO of teachers incentives as US\$ 150 per month/teacher for 9 teachers running the catch-up classes from June 1, 2014, to August 31, 2014.

In Kawergosk camp, stationery was purchased for 500 students. 100 students received a school bag with a notebook, geometry book, sketchbook, pens, pencils, eraser, sharpener and geometry kit. Teachers received note pads, a large logbook, pens, corrector ink and markers, in addition to teaching aid including maps and posters. The remaining stationery for 400 students is stored at the school and will be delivered to students who will enroll in the new academic year.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

- Although objective 1 was implemented with relative ease, the project has met some unexpected challenges, which have delayed its implementation. They include the following: **Emerging IDP crisis:** Iraq is now contending with one of the largest numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the world. Most of IDPs crossed into KRI and are residing in the three governorates of KRI. This caused further load on basic services in KRI, which were already insufficient for the Syrian refugees and their host communities. In addition, the political crisis has resulted in disrupting core political functions in Iraq and particularly the relationship between KR-I and Iraq.
- **Financial constraints of KRI:** The non-release of the budget from MoE of the KRG affected teacher recruitment and the provision of examination fees, textbooks and financial support to cover the schools' running cost in camps and host communities. As per OCHA guidelines, salaries of teachers and costs for textbooks, examination fees and school running costs were not part of the project, thus affecting quick start of classes in the camp schools.
- **Timing:** The general elections held in Iraq during April 2014 and the holy month of *Ramadan* starting in the last week of June slowed the implementation of project activities.
- **Difficulties in land allocation:** The land levelling and proper filling of drainage, which was crossing the school site in Kawergosk, took around 4-6 months. However, UNESCO mitigated the consequences of the delay through the recruitment of an engineer to oversee the construction and the selection of a reliable contractor to start construction.
- **Difficulties in textbook provision:** The MoE of KRG was expected to provide the textbooks using the Arabic version of the curriculum used in Kurdistan. However, unforeseen political developments in Syria led MoE to approve the use of the Syrian opposition curriculum, and later decided to change it to the local Kurdish curriculum. These developments led to delay in providing textbooks to the students.
- **Low enrolment rates:** UNESCO is negotiating with the MoE of KRG to hire more teachers for a second shift in 2 schools, in order to provide access to education to more students, which was not accomplished due to budget constraints.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO

<b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2b</b> <b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The delay in the start of activities due to issues related to school construction and tent installation has prevented to carry out a project evaluation before the end of the project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	5. CERF grant period:	23.09.13 – 22.03.14 [UNICEF] 18.09.13 – 17.05.14 [UNFPA] 23.09.13 – 22.03.14 [WHO]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-122 13-RR-FPA-044 13-RR-WHO-063	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		
4. Project title:	Ensuring that life threatening health needs, including reproductive health and nutrition for Syrian Refugees that arrived in country since 15 August 2013 are met		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$12,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 3,664,610	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 205,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,500,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 98,925
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	56,000	58,000	The discrepancies are explained by two factors: 1. The number of Syrian refugees was greater than planned. 2. Unavoidable double counting for medical consultations (same patients might have been provided medical care several times but under different names).
b. Male	44,000	50,000	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	100,000	108,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	15,000	25,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The overall objective is to ensure that Syrian refugees have access to quality live saving public health services both inside and outside the camp focusing on most vulnerable population.</p> <p>The specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent excess morbidity and mortality among newly displaced Syrian population in Iraq (both inside and outside camps) by supporting the ministry of health and NGOs in responding to life threatening health needs of target population.</li> <li>To strengthen the health service delivery both at the camp and the referral health centers for provision of optimal health live saving services to the newly Syrian refugees and minimizing the impact/burden on local health system</li> <li>For UNFPA, to minimize morbidity and mortality amongst Syrian refugee women through providing the appropriate reproductive health care.</li> <li>For UNICEF the main objective of the programme is to ensure that refugee children in the Iraqi Kurdistan region have immediate access to life-saving health services preventing outbreaks of killer diseases such as measles, diarrhoea and cholera.</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			

Three main outcomes are expected from activities to be implemented by WHO:

- Timely control of communicable disease outbreaks
- Availability of life-saving medicines, supplies and equipment to support quality health care delivery to target population
- Reduction of morbidity and morbidity rates within the targeted population.

The following are some of the indicators to assess progress to be made toward achieving the project objectives

- # of refugees that received essential health services Baseline: 0; Target: 70,000
- A system for emergency disease early Warning System and outbreak risk mitigation and control established in each newly established permanent or temporary camp erected after 15 August 2013: Baseline: 0 Target 1 per camp.
- # of under five children vaccinated: Baseline: 0; Target: 23,500
- # of patients with emergency complications of chronic diseases managed: Baseline: 0; Target: 10,000
- # of health professionals trained in different disciplines of interest to public health Baseline: 0 Target: 200

For UNFPA, the four outcomes listed below are anticipated

- Five health clinics will be established, each consisting of two caravan, one for consultation and one for registration and appropriate health raising awareness
- The RH kits to be procured and distributed
- Health staff to be recruited and providing services
- Hygiene kits are procured and distributed to the beneficiaries

Below are some indicators that will be used:

- # of pregnant women that received antenatal care delivery services, and postnatal care including referral services: Baseline:0 Target: 1200
- # of women that received reproductive health 23 counselling, including family planning. Baseline 0 Target 10,000
- Availability and access to reproductive health morbidity services (STDs, common infections) is assured Baseline: no availability and no access Target: Availability and access confirmed.
- Availability and access to SGBV clinical management and referral services is assured. Baseline: no availability and no access Target: Availability and access confirmed

For UNICEF, The main outcome is that Syrian refugee children and women in temporary camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates have access to appropriate health services.

The indicators to be used to assess progress made are:

- # of refugees protected from measles outbreaks; Baseline: 0 target: 23,520 children under 18
- # of malnourished children detected and managed; Baseline 0 target: all identified cases
- # of refugees protected from any outbreak of diarrheal conditions and sickness, Baseline 0 target: 20,000 camp-based refugees
- # of health staff trained and upgraded knowledge to provide proper services to the refugees, Baseline 0 target: 100 staff members

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

WHO

- 79,813 refugees received essential health services (Baseline: 0 - Target: 70,000)
- A system for emergency disease early Warning System and outbreak risk mitigation and control established in each newly established permanent or temporary camp erected after 15 August 2013 (Baseline: 0 - Target: 1 per camp). An Early Warning Alert and Response System was established in each refugee camp with regular reporting, except in Al-Qaim camp, Anbar, where reporting was erratic.
- 25,000 children under 5 vaccinated (Baseline: 0 - Target: 23,500)

- 4,605 patients with emergency complications of chronic diseases managed (Baseline: 0 - Target: 10,000).
- 215 of health professionals trained in different disciplines of interest to public health (Baseline: 0 - Target: 200)

#### UNFPA

- More than 1,250 women received antenatal care and referral services
- Around 9,800 consultations of women of reproductive age covering family planning and overall RH issues
- The availability and access to services were assured with the establishment of 5 RH clinics in the camps, which provided a wide range of RH services including STI management. Moreover, all RH clinics were supported with the needed kits and medications to treat STI. Finally, women of reproductive age were reached to with messages on family planning, safe motherhood and delivery, and women overall health.
- The 5 established clinics were provided with post-rape kits to respond to any potential SGBV incident, while referral services are fully managed by the health authorities.
- 4 Multifunctional “Women Social centres” established and offering different services (listening and counselling, referral, awareness raising on SGBV and RH issues, recreational and vocational activities) in Dahuk and Erbil camps
- 8 women trained on provision of basic listening and counselling service, with over 71 women/girls benefited from psychosocial support in the established women Social centres
- 58 refugee outreach volunteers trained to lead awareness / orientation among women and young girls residing in 4 camps and non-camp settings in Erbil. The volunteers managed to reach 4,945 women and girls with awareness raising on issues related to SGBV, and possible risks.
- 769 households visited at least once with RH and SGBV information and availability
- 35 SGBV cases identified and referred
- 94 recreational activities held, benefitting 1,125 women/girls with various skills. The recreational activities also acted as entry point for awareness raising
- 23 formal lectures on SGBV including domestic violence, early marriage and RH issues were held, benefitting 513 women/girls

#### UNICEF

- 28,930 refugees protected from measles outbreaks (Baseline: 0 - Target: 23,520 children under 18)
- 524 malnourished children detected and managed (Baseline: 0 - Target: all identified cases)
- 230,000 of refugees protected from any outbreak of diarrheal conditions and sickness (Baseline: 0 - Target: 20,000 camp-based refugees, i.e. all population of camp protected)
- 103 health staff trained and upgraded knowledge to provide proper services to the refugees (Baseline: 0 - Target: 100 staff members)

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The number of achieved measles vaccinations increased because the measles campaign was expanded from an age group up to 18 years to 24 years.

The discrepancy between the target number of patients with emergency complications of chronic diseases managed and the actual number of beneficiaries is due to the limited capacity of secondary and tertiary hospitals to handle all cases referred: only cases that have received referral services have been indicated.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO



If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The project design and implementation took into consideration the specific health needs based on gender. For instance, the project ensured that women seeking reproductive health services were attended by female doctors and nurses. Similarly, child health services were provided in a sensitive manner to ensure that the specific needs of girls and boys were met.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

In the design of the project, considering its limited lifespan, only regular monitoring of the project was included in the programme. No final independent evaluation was planned.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNDP UNFPA	5. CERF grant period:	10.09.13 – 31.05.14 [UNDP] 10.09.13 – 09.03.14 [UNFPA]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-UDP-013 13-RR-FPA-045	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law		
4. Project title:	Enhancing protection from SGBV and human trafficking for vulnerable women and girls among the Syrian Refugees		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 38,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,649,132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 515,226</li> <li>▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0</li> </ul>
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 899,132	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	25,000	11,611	The discrepancy between the planned and reached beneficiaries is due to the delay in the project implementation by UNDP in 2 governorates: the implementation in Dahuk was delayed till 14 January 2014, and in Sulaymaniyah till 20 November 2013. This delay was due to lengthy discussions with UNHCR to ensure proper coordination with other implementing partners and to avoid duplication of work.
b. Male	10,000	1,230	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	35,000	12,841	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	0	0	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid establishment of mechanisms of continuous monitoring of situation of vulnerable segments of women and girl refugees within and outside the refugee camps who are prone to SGBV, in particular but not limited to trafficking, forced and under-age marriages, rape, abduction, sexual slavery etc.</li> <li>• Create and secure Psychosocial /Psych medical Counselling for survivors and those exposed to SGBV, within camps and host communities.</li> <li>• Creating enhanced surge capacity for the Directorate for Tracing Violence against Women (DfTVAW), as well Governorate Directorates of Health, Directorate of Labour &amp; Social Affairs in Kurdistan to respond to women’s and girl needs in the refugees camps, as well as in host communities.</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
UNDP			

- Number of vulnerability monitoring centres established to provide services. Targets:
  - 5 Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centres in Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and Erbil.
  - 30 women trained on provision of basic legal assistance.
  - 5000 women and girls' awareness raised on issues related to SGBV, and possible risks.
  - 50 refugee women trained in SGBV counselling.
  - 50 law enforcement officers trained on issues related to SGBV.
  - 3 vulnerability-monitoring reports produced and shared with concerned offices.
- Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women effectively and efficiently responding to emergency. Targets:
  - 3 Offices of the DfCVAW in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk providing services to women and girls inside and outside the camps.
  - KRG emergency response and referral strategy for SGBV and trafficking amongst refugees in place.

#### UNFPA

- Number of Multifunctional "Women Legal Assistance Caravans" established and offering a multidisciplinary services
  - Target: 5 Women Legal Assistance Caravans.
- Number of Health Services & Social Services integrating SGBV counselling services
  - Target: 5 PHC centres & 5 Social centres.
- Number of Women volunteers trained to lead Awareness / orientation among women and young girls residing in 5 camps & selected host communities
  - Target: 125 volunteers inside camps & 125 volunteers in host communities.
- Number & Percent of Households visited at least once / month

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

##### UNDP

- 3 Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centres in Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and Erbil
- 30 refugee women trained on basic legal assistance
- 653 refugees were provided with legal services
- 50 refugee volunteers are participating in outreach sessions. These in turn reached 1,650 women and girls' awareness raised on issues related to SGBV and possible risks
- 30 refugee women trained on SGBV counselling
- 152 law enforcement officers trained on issues related to SGBV
- 3 vulnerability reports produced and shared with concerned offices
- 7 Directorate for Combating VAW (DfCVAW) staff have been deployed at the centres, 2 in each location, to provide legal and social services to the victims
- 66 workshops and awareness campaigns on issues related to SGBV conducted in 3 different governorates (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah) targeting 1,650 beneficiaries
- 3 monthly progress reports produced per month and shared with concerned offices
- 968 refugees were provided with social services

##### UNFPA

- 4 multifunctional "Women Social centers" established in Erbil camps offering different services: listening and counseling, referral, awareness raising on SGBV and RH issues, recreational and vocational activities. In particular, 71 women/girls benefited from psychosocial support and referrals; 1,125 women/girls benefitted of 94 recreational activities with various skills; 513 women/girls benefited of 23 formal lectures on SGBV, including domestic violence, early marriage and RH issues; 35

<p>SGBV cases identified, provided with at least one specialised support and referred accordingly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 health professionals trained on detecting and caring for SGBV survivors from Erbil and Dahuk governorates. The Primary Health Care in camps (5) and non-camps (3) where they are coming from are used as point of reference for SGBV cases requiring health support and vice versa</li> <li>• 58 women volunteers trained to lead awareness / orientation programmes among women and young girls residing in 4 camps and non-camp settings in Erbil. These volunteers managed to reach 4,945 women and girls with awareness raising activities on issues related to SGBV and possible risks</li> <li>• 769 households visited at least once with SGBV and RH information and availability</li> <li>• 35 SGBV cases identified and referred</li> <li>• 94 recreational activities held that benefited 1,125 women/girls with various skills. The recreational activities also acted as entry point for awareness raising</li> <li>• 23 formal lectures benefitting 513 women/girls on SGBV, including domestic violence, early marriage and RH issues</li> </ul>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>The number of Women Spaces planned was 5, however only 4 were established because in Qushtapa camp UNFPA did not succeed in securing land, given that the population in the camp was too small to warrant the establishment of a full-fledged women space.</p> <p>The number of Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centres was reduced from 5 to 3, as there are 3 main camps in each of the 3 governorates of the KR-I, and the centres were established only in these camps. The difference in fund allocation for each centre was utilized to increase the target group of law enforcement officers who were trained on issues related to SGBV.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2b          If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</p>	
<p>14. M&amp;E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>No CERF evaluation was planned, because this was not budgeted for. However, monitoring mechanisms were put in place for the project: monthly monitoring visits were planned and conducted in all the camps where the SGBV and RH interventions were initiated, to check on progresses, gaps, emerging issues and how to ensure quality services. Monitoring visit reports were discussed with implementing partners for scaling up best practices and re-strategize on gaps identified.</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:	UNHCR IOM	5. CERF grant period:	15.08.13 - 14.02.14 [UNHCR] 15.08.13 - 14.02.14 [IOM]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-HCR-057 13-RR-IOM-032	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		
4. Project title:	Provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to Syrian Refugees in the Kurdish Region of North Iraq		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 77,993,840 <sup>3</sup>	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,499,614	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 512,314</li> <li>▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0</li> </ul>
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,499,614	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	11,869	20,127	IOM:  ✓ 10,600 Syrian refugees received transportation, doubling the planned figures. Beneficiaries received transportation through buses, which greatly reduced the cost of the service per individual.
b. Male	8,964	23,330	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	20,823	43,457	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	3,123	6,518	✓ The initial distribution target of 500 NFI kits was greatly surpassed up to 1,820 due to the change in the kits composition according to the needs assessment findings, which indicated that there was a greater need for seasonal and supplementary NFI kits than for full NFI packages.
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<b>UNHCR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish one permanent camp and two temporary camps in the Kurdistan region to accommodate 2200 families (13,200 refugees) and ensure refugees receive protection through registration to ensure access to basic rights, adequate shelter, non-food assistance and access to basic services by the end of October 2013.</li> </ul> <b>IOM</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide 5,123 individuals with transportation from the boarder to reception centers, and 500 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to 2,500 individuals to meet their immediate needs.</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			

<sup>3</sup> The US\$ 78 million figure represents a revised multi-sector and multi-donor funded programme budget for the Syrian response for the reporting period in order to provide coverage to the actual reached population.

**UNHCR**

- Registration: 20,823 individuals are initially registered with minimal details, and profiling activities undertaken. One Registration office (with laptops, specialized cameras, printers and internet equipment) will be established by UNHCR through which refugees were individually registered and issued asylum seeking certification enabling them to access assistance and protection services. Cases with specific needs will be referred to appropriate partners for follow-up.
- SGBV: UNHCR will launch an assessment project on GBV-related activities, in which approximately 500 female participants will provide UNHCR with a fuller understanding of GBV issues, dynamics and nuances in the camps.
- Camp and shelters: 2,200 tents and 500 NFIs will be provided and general site operations will be maintained.
- One adequate warehousing (rub-halls) will be installed to store NFIs in the camp.

**IOM**

- A minimum of 5,123 individuals provided transportation from the borders to reception centres in the KRG
- A minimum of 500 family emergency NFI kits distributed
- The living conditions of approximately 7,623 individuals are enhanced through profiling and provision of assistance;

**11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds****UNHCR****REGISTRATION:**

UNHCR, through partners, established 3 centres for receiving and registering new arrivals to facilitate their access to protection assistance, and to provide them with information for the procedures required for residency permits. A total 106,407 persons were registered.

**SGBV**

UNHCR, through its partner, conducted training sessions on assessment, case planning, safety planning, referral follow-up, psychosocial support, referral and case closure for women at the Women's Listening Centre in Dahuk. 12 SGBV awareness raising sessions were held for all 8 committees established by the community mobilisation team, with more than 600 female participating.

**SHELTER**

- Kawergosk Camp: 512 Syrian refugee families (approximately 2,560 individuals) accommodated with the provision of 512 emergency shelters and 512 cooking areas constructed.
- Domiz Camp, Phase 6: 2,840 Syrian refugee families (approximately 14,200 individuals) accommodated with the provision of 2,840 emergency shelters and 2,840 cooking areas constructed.
- Arbat Camp: 2,048 Syrian refugee families (approximately 10,240 individuals) accommodated with the provision of 2,048 emergency shelters and 2,048 cooking areas constructed.
- Darashakran Camp: 1,000 Syrian refugee families (approximately 5,000 individuals) accommodated with the provision of 1,000 emergency shelters.

In Total UNHCR through partners build 6,400 shelters and cooking areas and which accommodated 32,000 individuals throughout the KR-I.

**WAREHOUSING**

5 rubhalls were erected in the camps: 1 rubhall in Kawergosk camp, 2 rubhalls in Basirma camp, and 2 in Darashakran camp. Additionally, pallets and warehouse equipment have been procured and distributed for all warehouses.

**IOM**

- 10,610 individuals provided with transportation from the borders to reception centres in the KRG and between camps
- 1,821 family emergency kits distributed (reaching 8,303 individuals)
- The living conditions of approximately 18,913 individuals are enhanced through profiling and provision of assistance.

**12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,600 Syrian refugees received transportation, doubling the planned figures. Beneficiaries received transportation through buses, which greatly reduced the cost of the service per individual.</li> <li>The initial distribution target of 500 NFI kits was greatly surpassed up to 1,820 due to the change in the kits composition according to the needs assessment findings, which indicated that there was a greater need for seasonal and supplementary NFI kits than for full NFI packages.</li> </ul>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): For IOM 2a          If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): For UNHCR, gender mainstreaming is ensured through the age and gender disaggregation (AGD). AGD is a process whereby the needs of girls, boys, women and men are considered separately as well as within the family unit. The results are used in project design and implementation.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
For UNHCR, regular monitoring missions, reporting and financial verifications are carried out for all UNHCR partners on a quarterly basis. This includes financial auditing on an annual basis. 2013 allocations have been already audited, and 2014 results will be audited at the end of the calendar year.  IOM was unable to carry out the planned NFIs post-distribution interviews.	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	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/Remarks
13-RR-WFP-058	Food Assistance	WFP	ACTED	Yes	INGO	\$126,689.00	30-Nov-13	08-Sep-13	
13-RR-CEF-121	Education	UNICEF	Norwegian Refugee Council	Yes	INGO	\$81,924.00	12-Feb-14	01-Dec-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-121	Education	UNICEF	STEP	Yes	INGO	\$10,876.00	05-Feb-14	01-Jan-14	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-121	Education	UNICEF	QLD	Yes	NNGO	\$85,578.00	09-Jan-14	01-Jan-14	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-ESC-002	Education	UNESCO	KURDISTAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (KSDO)	Yes	NNGO	\$18,161.00	17-Dec-13	17-Dec-13	
13-RR-ESC-002	Education	UNESCO	KURDISTAN RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCEITY, KURDS	Yes	NNGO	\$41,444.00	12-Dec-13	12-Dec-13	



13-RR-ESC-002	Education	UNESCO	Public Aid Organization (APO)	Yes	NNGO	\$19,000.00	01-Jun-14	31-Aug-14	The end date of the Catch up classes project through PAO was 31st August 2014. It was a three months project. We got clearance from OCHA on this contract end date, since if we have a contract in place before 2nd June, we can make payments within three months
13-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Norwegian Refugee Council	Yes	INGO	\$198,050.00	31-Dec-13	15-Aug-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	KURDS	Yes	NNGO	\$652,781.00	31-Dec-13	15-Aug-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	American University, Sulaymaniyah	No	NNGO	\$3,190.00	31-Dec-13	15-Aug-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	International Relief Committee	Yes	INGO	\$38,910.00	31-Dec-13	15-Aug-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.
13-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Directorate of Qushtapa	No	GOV	\$5,250.00	31-Dec-13	15-Aug-13	The section had intended to send a fund redeployment request to OCHA but due to high staff turnover in the grant period, we are sorry to say that a timely fund redeployment request was missed.

13-RR-FPA-045	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	AI Massela	Yes	NNGO	\$201,461.00	25-Sep-13	28-Sep-13	Implementation started by end of September with AI-Massela on establishment of Women Spaces in Erbil camps for Syrian refugees, as part of the SGBV response. Early September, UNFPA and the IP discussed modalities and understanding of the approach and target by the IP.
13-RR-UDP-013	Gender-Based Violence	UNDP	Harikar	Yes	NNGO	\$105,715.00	31-Oct-13	11-Jan-14	Implementation started 14 Jan 2014 with Harikar in Dahuk due to lengthy discussions with UNHCR to ensure proper coordination with other IPs and to avoid duplication of work. Some additional workshops were conducted to overcome those that were missed due to the delay in the start of the implementation. Some challenges were experienced during the first three months of the implementation of the project which required a three months no cost extension. The cost extension allowed the achievements of the objectives. Therefore no reprogramming/ fund redeployment was requested.
13-RR-UDP-013	Gender-Based Violence	UNDP	Public Aid Organisation	Yes	NNGO	\$100,200.00	31-Oct-13	11-Nov-13	Implementation in Erbil started after contract was signed and several meetings were held with IP and DCVAW to discuss suitable approaches and referral systems.

13-RR-UDP-013	Gender-Based Violence	UNDP	DHRD	Yes	NNGO	\$107,850.00	31-Oct-13	20-Nov-13	Implementation started 14 Jan 2014 with DHRD in Sulaymaniah due to lengthy discussions with UNHCR to ensure proper coordination with other IPs and to avoid duplication of work. Additional workshops and trainings were conducted by IP to overcome those that were missed due to the delay in the start of implementation.
13-RR-HCR-057	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	ACTED	Yes	INGO	\$321,005.00	19-Sep-13	15-Aug-13	implementation started on 15th of Aug 2013, it includes distribution of NFI, installing new rubhall, identifying persons with special needs
13-RR-HCR-057	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	KURD	Yes	NNGO	\$191,309.00	20-Aug-13	15-Aug-13	implementation started on 15th of Aug 2013, it includes establishing of a camp for Syrian refugees in KR
13-RR-WHO-063	Health and Nutrition	WHO	DOH-Erbil	Yes	GOV	\$69,734.00	30-Jan-14	05-Nov-13	Activities implemented related to assessment, early detection of outbreaks and provision of PHC services were conducted between Nov. 2013 and March 2014. Payments were effected when activities were completed through pre-existing agreement called DFC (Direct Financial Contribution)
13-RR-CEF-122	Health	UNICEF	MOH/DOH, KRISO	No	GOV	\$29,191.00	01-Feb-14	01-Oct-13	Reimbursement made
13-RR-FPA-044	Health	UNFPA	ZHIAN	Yes	NNGO	\$104,000.00	01-Nov-13	10-Nov-13	Activities implemented related to provision of the RH services in the refugee camps

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AGD	Age & Gender Disaggregation
C4D	Communication for Development
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMC	Camp Management & Coordination
CPI	Copying Strategies Index
DCVAW	Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women
DoH	Department of Health
DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
DfTVAW	Directorate for Tracing Violence against Women
EiE	Education in Emergency
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GOARN	Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network
Gol	Government of Iraq
HCT	UN Humanitarian Country Team
ICODHA	Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMS	Information Management System
INEE	International Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRW	International Relief Worldwide
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LNGO	Local NGO
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement & Migration
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs
MSNAs	Multi-Sector Needs Assessments
MT	Metric Tons
NFIs	Non Food Items
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RART	Rapid Assessment & Response Team
RH	Reproductive Health
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SGBV	Sexual & Gender Based Violence
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for the Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Health
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
VAW	Violence Against Women