



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN CAMBODIA FOR 2011 FLOOD RESPONSE

COUNTRY	Cambodia
RESIDENT COORDINATOR	Douglas Broderick

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		4,013,114.31	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		4,013,114.31
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		N/A
		2.4 TOTAL		4,013,114.31
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		N/A
		1. First Round		N/A
		2. Second Round		N/A
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		4,013,114.31
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner (<i>These amounts should follow the instructions in Annex 2</i>)	4.1 Direct UN agencies		3,011,961.39
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		167,657.51
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		833,495.41
		4.4 TOTAL		4,013,114.31

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES PER EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	Estimated 1.64 million
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	331,890
	Male	308,515
	Total individuals (Female and male)	640,405
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	182,656

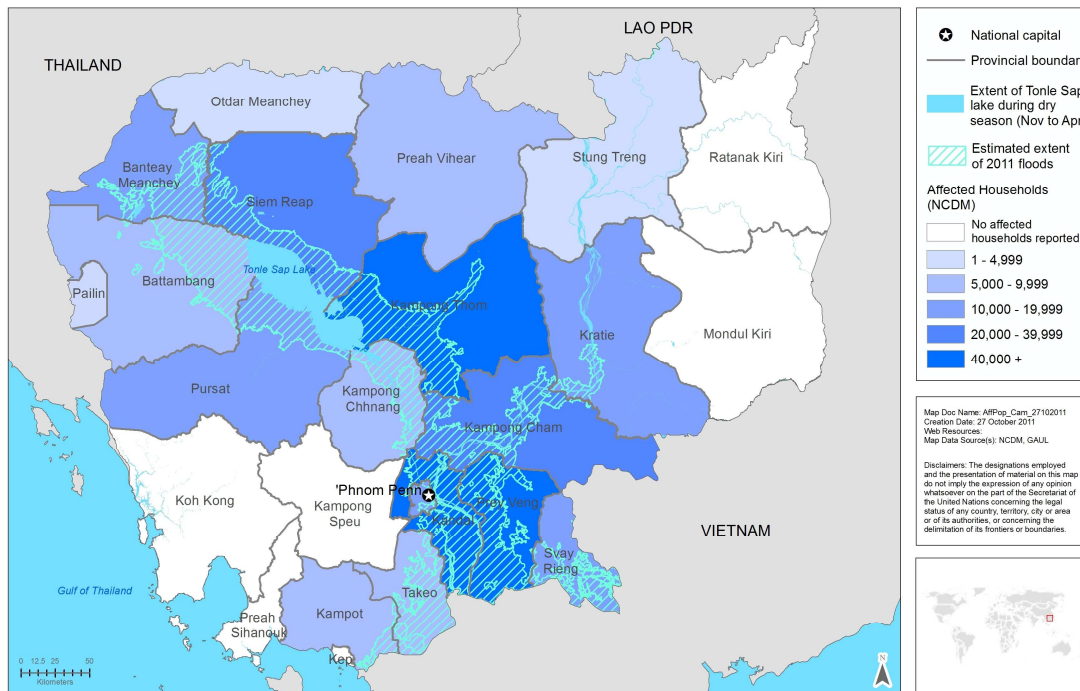
III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The CERF grant enabled a joint effort and a geographical area covering 17 of the 18 most-affected provinces with an estimated 640,000 beneficiaries. The most-affected provinces are located along the Tonle Sap and Mekong River, as indicated in the map below. Moreover, identifying common criteria for the target vulnerable group of internally displaced people allowed for a broad geographical coverage of the most needy.

Education efforts were directed at 13 affected provinces (Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, Siem Riep, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Svay Rieng, Phnom Penh).

WASH efforts were directed mainly at Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal and Kratie provinces through NGOs and the Government. Overall, WASH support was offered to 17 flood-affected provinces through provincial rural development offices (PDRD) under the Ministry of Rural Development, mandated for rural water and sanitation in Cambodia.

Shelter materials were distributed to families in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham. Agricultural seeds and tools were distributed in the worse-hit farms in Kampong Thom Province. Essential food supplies were distributed over a four month period to vulnerable households in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng.



IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

I) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators?
 YES NO

Remarks: This report – and CERF efforts – have been discussed with the UN Country Team on multiple occasions, including the UN Country Team Retreat in December 2011.

II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

All UN agencies who received CERF allocations contributed to this report and have approved it's final version.

V. ANALYSIS

1. The humanitarian context

The 2011 flood season in Cambodia was the worst the country had seen in a decade. Eighteen out of 24 provinces in Cambodia were directly affected. A total of 350,274 households (over 1.64 million people) were affected including 700,000 children. The flood waters forced 51,594 households into displacement and there were 247 fatalities, mostly among children, due to drowning. As a result of the floods, 423,449 hectares of rice fields were affected with 265,804 hectares (10.7 per cent of total crops) reported as destroyed. Total damages to roads and bridges, schools, health centres and other infrastructure was estimated by the Government of Cambodia at a total cost of \$100 million.

The Government of Cambodia did not make a formal “appeal” for international emergency support, but welcomed assistance. The Ministry of Health did not request in-kind medical support, requesting instead for WHO assistance to assess damage to health centres and to analyse data on possible health risks as a result of the floods. Priority areas for emergency response were food, water and sanitation supplies, shelter, agriculture and education. These needs were reinforced by data collected by the National Committee for Disaster Management and provincial authorities.

To help meet the urgent humanitarian needs faced in the country, the United Nations in Cambodia (coordinated through the UN Disaster Management Team), mobilized and put forth an application to the CERF. A specific sectors led by FAO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP began immediately began implementing an almost \$ 4.1 million grant in October 2011. The allocation of CERF funds were extremely beneficial and allowed UN agencies in Cambodia to respond quickly to the needs of approximately 450,000 people who were most-affected by the floods. CERF allowed the UN in Cambodia, working as one, to provide aid in key life-saving areas.

WASH: priority interventions were water quality, sanitation, and hygiene. These priorities were seen as imminent life-saving measures for thousands of rural households affected by the floods. Those most-affected by the floods were the poorest of the poor and those least likely to have access to safe water sources. Essential water purification chemicals, sanitation facilities, and soap were distributed immensely. Moreover, within the heavily flooded areas, assessment reports indicated that wells needed extensive rehabilitation and chlorination in order to render them portable for returning families. The fact that household toilets collapsed, contaminating drinking water sources posed an even more serious problem; defecating in the open waters was pervasive. Prior to flooding, according to 2008 census data, access to safe drinking water was as low as 41 per cent of the population and only 23 per cent of the population had access to improved sanitation. Furthermore, a 2010 national survey identified that the majority of Cambodians stated that boiling water as the only means of treating water. A lack of available options for boiling water increased the risk of waterborne diseases among flood -affected poor rural households. Insufficient attention to sanitation and to the quality water needs of displaced persons in ‘safe areas’ posed dire risks for widespread outbreaks of waterborne and excreta related diseases, namely acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Young children and other vulnerable persons with compromised immunity or malnutrition were at risk of suffering the greatest from contaminated water sources and increased pathogens within the environment. Moreover, the lack of private and secure sanitation facilities undermined the health, welfare and security of girls and women in congested living spaces.

Based on the analysis of the results achieved with CERF funding, the focus of the initial distributions of supplies was to affected families. It proved to be a good strategy. However, more attention should have been paid to undertaking independent assessments of the situation with NGOs and organizations such as the Red Cross to contrast findings from government, media, and to ensure proper targeting of the response to those most-affected. An earlier focus on mobilization efforts for well chlorination, including training NGOs would have ensured more timely support to returning families. Given the short-time frame and the needed technical capacity for infrastructure assessments, the rehabilitation of school and health centres should not have been included in the early response and recovery phase.

Education: Based on available data from the Education Management Information System, the preliminary results of a rapid assessment and statistics provided by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), approximately 1,400 primary and secondary schools with 445,000 students (212,000 girls) in 15 out of 24 provinces were affected by the flood, or 17 per cent of the total number of schools. Out of the affected schools, 75 per cent were closed for teaching and learning, causing a substantial loss of actual teaching hours. Rapid assessment data indicated that the damage to schools included the loss of textbooks, the loss

of teaching and learning materials, damage and the loss of school furniture and possible damage to school buildings.

Based on the initial information available on the replacement of textbooks, teaching and learning materials, school furniture and an allocation to repair damage to school buildings were identified as the main priorities for the response. The initial information proved to be a good indication of the actual damage caused by the floods. Using the existing Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) District Training and Monitoring Team (DTMT) in each of the affected districts, and with technical support by UNICEF and staff from the concerned line departments under MoEYS and the Provincial Offices of Education (POEs), more comprehensive school level data was collected, consolidated and analyzed. Damage was assessed by these teams in 742 schools, which confirmed substantial damage to textbooks, teaching and learning materials and school furniture. Damage to school buildings was limited and difficult to assess whether it was caused by the floods or pre-existing.

The strategy prioritization was adequate in targeting the right areas of support considering the damage caused by the flood. The replacement of text books was considered the highest priority by MoEYS and the assessed schools. CERF funding was sufficient to replace all damaged and lost textbooks. However, the available funding was not sufficient to cover all damage to school furniture due to high unit costs.

Food: Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessments were conducted in October 2011 in four of the most affected provinces (Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang), which assisted in formulating the immediate response needs. Rapid Regular Post flood Hazard Monitoring was conducted, collecting information from key informants at the commune, district and counterpart levels in flood-affected areas, collecting information such as, market access and prices, household vulnerability and coping strategies, livelihoods impact, health warnings and community needs.

Assessments found that flood-affected households were quickly depleting their remaining food stocks, which were already low being at the end of the lean season (August to November). Many households had received limited relief assistance (food and non-food) on a one-off basis. Cooking facilities were generally available. Regular livelihood activities such as farming, animal raising and unskilled labour had been disrupted as a result of the floods, preventing rural households from meeting their basic daily needs through regular income. The impact on livelihoods among poor households was expected to be substantial. Coping mechanisms adopted included: selling assets and livestock to buy food and other basic goods, relying on relief assistance from government and NGO sources, borrowing food and money from other villagers often at high interest rates, foraging wild foods, and eating fewer meals and smaller portions.

Most markets were open in flood-affected areas and the availability of key food commodities was not significantly hampered. However, rice prices had increased by 15 to 30 per cent compared to September 2011, signalling supply and demand imbalances. Price increases were attributed to a combination of factors: retailers foreseeing a decrease in the supply due to an expected reduction in production; transportation costs soaring due to flooding and damage to roads; and households' and wholesalers' rice stocks being damaged/destroyed by flooding.

Vulnerable people facing the most difficulties in accessing food as a result of the floods were mostly landless/land-poor households with few assets and dependent on seasonal daily labour, (particularly those classified as "IDPoor", who accounted for a third of households in many areas¹). Displaced people were of particular concern as their current living conditions exposed them to increased risks. Other vulnerable households included female-headed households and households with a high number of elderly members and/or children. The safety of children in flooded areas was a concern, as they were at higher risk of illness and accidents (road traffic, drowning).

Agriculture: The floods struck shortly before the main rice harvest, preventing farmers from harvesting and destroying the crops. Many farmers were forced to relocate but others who were able to remain on high ground in or near their homes were equally affected. The impact extended beyond the loss of the harvest, but also included the loss of remaining food stores, of tools, and of seeds with the subsequent degradation of agricultural plots. As the most-affected populations tended to be among the poorest, they were also the least likely to be able to cope with this major threat to their lives and livelihood, having limited or no assets to sell to buy food or to restart their food production activities.

¹ The Government's Identification of Poor Households (ID Poor) system determines which households are poor and their poverty level through a participatory and consultative process carried out by villagers in rural areas, according to the procedures used by the Ministry of Planning and partner organizations.

Shelter: Based on assessment data compiled from multiple sources including the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), NCDM, NGOs, on the situation of the flood-affected populations, the total number of displaced households reached 34,204 (an estimated 171,000 people), with the worst-hit provinces in Prey Veng (9,729 displaced HH), Kampong Cham (6,085HH), Svay Rieng (2,383 displaced Households). While the Government and provincial authorities, together with NGOs, made tremendous efforts to cover basic emergency needs, there remained gaps in the humanitarian response that needed to be addressed in order to prevent further deterioration in most sectors, including life saving emergency shelter.

Displaced households were found to be particularly vulnerable, especially as they were among the poorest segments of the population. Flood displaced families were dispersed all over and across the affected provinces, taking shelter on higher ground by the roads, in pagodas, or in the undamaged houses of relatives, as close as possible to their villages. In most instances, the temporary shelters consisted of very basic plastic sheets. Living conditions at the temporary sites were extremely rudimentary, congested, and unsanitary. The rescued livestock shared the same safe haven as displaced people, increasing the risk of contagious disease transmission.

The lack of reception facilities rendered assistance to displaced people more complicated, logistically. The transportation and delivery network relied on a combination of boat and truck.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

While the UN team drew immediately on existing reserves for emergency response (including UNICEF's safe water and hygiene supplies such as ceramic water filters, soap; and WFP's emergency rice allocations) it was clear that the emergency needs were larger than materials in supply or the funds available. The UN Disaster Management Team in Cambodia appealed to UNOCHA Bangkok for support and advice during the emergency response. OCHA support from Bangkok allowed the CERF application to be developed according to priority needs and sectors.

The development of the CERF appeal, under the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Cambodia, and regular meetings and external technical assistance that ensued were beneficial for improving coordination, reporting and information-sharing. In short, CERF funds provided a concrete mechanism to coordinate and collaborate, in addition to providing badly needed funds for interventions. It also provided the basis for UNICEF Cambodia to apply to the Danish Red Cross for technical assistance; and for UNDP to apply for funds to address the country's DRR needs. The funds also allowed the UN to respond to flood victims in a manner which complemented NGO partners' contributions, which were of a much higher scale and scope in relation to the UN.

OCHA colleagues also provided other instrumental support during the emergency, including the establishment of knowledge management and data collection mechanisms that were well utilized by the UN Disaster Management Team as well as NGO partners. This enabled information sharing and data related to assessments being conducted, emerging needs, emergency response efforts and funding; thereby enabling coordination and collaboration among humanitarian actors.

WASH: The process of putting the CERF appeal together in September and consultations with the Government and NGOs were useful processes for agreeing on priority actions on water and sanitation. The content of the CERF appeal was prepared from a concept note and widely circulated for information, approval and coordination. It was through this process, an agreement was reached on the CERF funds focus for a three-prong strategy:

1. To respond to the immediate needs of families in safe areas, ensuring essential, life-saving water purification chemicals and basic facilities for defecation and hand washing with soap.
2. To chlorinate the contaminated water sources (hand pumps and hand dug wells) and hygiene education.
3. To rehabilitate and repair water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres.

Education: Using existing non-CERF funding, a series of meetings were conducted with government counterparts, DPs and NGOs at both the national and the sub-national levels, which resulted in:

- The development of a concrete action plan with activities, timeframe and responsible persons.
- The development of assessment tools, related guidelines and a checklist for assessing the emergency education damage at the school level, by DTMTs.
- Orientation on the use of assessment tools for DTMTs.
- An actual assessment of activities conducted at 742 schools.

Food: The timely CERF allocation allowed for the rapid purchase and delivery of food rations during the initial phase of the emergency response (vs the later phase of early recovery). Therefore, by meeting the immediate food needs of the target people, the role of the CERF allocation allowed the UN to save lives, avert acute hunger, and prevent critically damaging coping strategies among the most-affected households.

Agriculture: The financial support provided by the CERF was used to purchase vegetable seeds and essential hand tools for farmers to initiate producing vegetables for family consumptions and to generate some limited income through the sale of surpluses. The support not only benefited direct beneficiaries, but also increased the availability of nutritious foods on the local markets.

Shelter: CERF funding was critical in addressing the vital shelter needs of flood-affected populations who became displaced and, in the absence of reception centres, setting up improvised shelter sites in basic and precarious conditions on any available higher ground along roads and in pagodas.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

As you can see from the tables in Annex 1, CERF allocation allowed for UN agencies in Cambodia to assist in addressing emergency needs in almost all of the provinces most-affected by the flooding. However, according to a January 2012 livelihoods assessment conducted by the UN, in partnership with partner NGOs and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), many of the most-affected families continued to struggle to recover from the floods. The floods displaced tens of thousands of households, damaged housing materials, destroyed productive assets, severely-affecting wet season crops, negatively-impacting livelihoods, and forcing many households to adopt coping strategies, including taking on additional debt, that have left them in precarious financial situations. Some of the CERF efforts in Cambodia helped facilitate recovery, such as the rehabilitation of schools, wells, and sanitation facilities.

Agriculture sector funding given to FAO provided six varieties of vegetable seeds and farming tools for 10,000 food insecure farming families in Kampong Thom province; and training on farming practices was provided to 1,500 households, which was found to improve income and nutrition for those families. It might have also supported them to diversify their crops in the future.

WASH: Generally the situation has improved owing to the provision of support for water, sanitation and hygiene. Specifically, CERF funds have helped sub-national government officials of the provincial rural development to identify gaps in information on water, sanitation and hygiene, and the needs of children, women and men. Provincial Development Rural Departments (PDRD), and generally provincial authorities, do not have access to any immediate response funds. Funds made available by the prime minister were often prioritized to other sectors- food and road construction. There was also an identified low capacity of sub-national officials (i.e., human resource, financial and technical) to undertake the required technical assessments.

CERF funds did improve the immediate situation in many districts and continue to improve water quality as efforts to chlorinate and disinfect continue. Based on the early reported needs from affected provinces, WASH supplies (jerry cans, aqua tablets, PUR sachets, soap bars, water filters) were procured and distributed through the Cambodian Red Cross and affiliates through the provincial and district governments. Over 54,000 households are reported to have received support. Training to over 100 government and NGO officials on well chlorination and the distribution of chlorine to provincial authorities has also increased the capacity to respond, clean and disinfect wells. Over 4,000 wells were disinfected and cleaned and efforts to assess outcomes have been undertaken. Moreover, based on actual completed checklists, technical assessments by PDRD were done on 180 schools and 74 health facilities in four provinces (Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kraitie, Prey Veng). The detailed technical assessments were further-verified by independent consultants which revealed that WASH damages in institutions (schools and health centres) were not as extensive as reported earlier.

The majority of the damage in the schools and health centres by the three independent engineers could be summarized as related to faulty designs, poor operation and maintenance rather than caused by the direct impact of floods. At the same time, UNICEF noted sanitation promotion efforts were lagging and requests for well cleaning and disinfection by government and NGO partners continued. Therefore, UNICEF amended the strategy to focus on expanding sanitation and hygiene promotion activities at the commune level and minor well repairs and disinfection. A bulk of this support was subsequently provided to NGO partners through small-scale cooperation agreements. This included: Resource Development International Cambodia (RDI), *Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement – Pharmaciens Sans Frontières* (ACTED-PSF), *Cooperazione E Sviluppo*, Italy (CESVI), People In Need (PIN) from the Czech Republic, Plan

International, and Malteser International. With this refocus, UNICEF will carry out rehabilitation activities originally under recovery as part of its regular developmental programme in some of these provinces.

Education: The situation in the education sector has improved. All schools have re-opened for teaching and learning. Based on field visits and feedback from the DEOs and EMIS data enrolment and attendance is back to normal. CERF funds were sufficient enough to replace textbooks and to partially replace damaged school furniture and teaching and learning materials and contribute as such to sustained attendance and learning achievement of students.

CERF funds were used to procure and distribute the following items to 475 schools in the 39 most-affected districts:

- 126,011 textbooks for primary secondary schools (grade 1 to grade 12).
- 185 blackboards, 173 teacher desks and 3,458 student tables and benches.
- 420 kits with teaching and learning materials.

Initially there was limited coordination and action taken at the central level MoEYS. This was addressed at the Education Technical Working Group meeting chaired by the Secretary of State. In addition, MoEYS. It is important to note that in terms of response, not only direct 'damage response' is required but also measures had to be put in place to respond to the loss of school hours. The coordinated development partners urged the MoEYS to provide guidance to provinces, districts and schools to mitigate the loss of teaching hours by identifying extended lesson days and continuing teaching during regular school holidays once schools had reopened. The support provided by Save the Children to establish temporary learning spaces was another appropriate response for dealing with this challenge.

Food: The CERF allocation allowed for three months of general food distribution, from 1 December 2011 to 29 February 2012, to 21,393 households (93,951 beneficiaries) in nine flood-affected provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Svay Rieng). Households received a food basket of mixed commodities. A total of 2,663.8 MT of food was distributed.

Agriculture: A total of 10,000 farming households in Kampong Thom, one of the most flood-affected provinces, was supported through the CERF to undertake a production of vegetables for immediate family consumption and sale. Farmers were offered training to ensure the most optimal output possible. The activity not only improved the nutritional status of beneficiary households and increase the availability of vegetables on the market, but was also instrumental in introducing farmers to new types of vegetables to encourage a more diversified and nutritious diet.

Shelter: Between 1 December and 31 January, 5,800 emergency shelter packages were distributed to 5,800 of the most vulnerable households in the three provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, reaching approximately 29,000 flood-affected individuals, including female-headed households, orphaned children and people living with HIV/AIDS.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

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

YES NO

Efforts to deliver food, water and sanitation supplies and shelter materials were implemented quickly as those were the most-critical needs. Provision of agricultural support (vegetable seeds, hand tools, etc) and education materials and infrastructure rehabilitation were less urgent but also delivered as urgently as possible.

WASH: CERF's added value to the WASH response was the timely availability of funds for procuring supplies and support for technical assessments, which helped PDRD better-coordinate responses in some cases. However, in the general absence of sufficient capacity both in terms of human resources and technical knowledge, the actual response through the Government was slow. Therefore, supplies in many cases were distributed through NGOs, as identifying beneficiaries was done early on and mechanisms were put in place for responding. UNICEF's role was to ensure good coordination with government officials and to monitor the situation.

Therefore, CERF funds complemented UNICEF's initial financial and material support, which came from the development programme's resources, earmarked for other activities. CERF funds were used to procure the remaining supplies and to provide funds for training and well chlorination, so as not to further-offset planned development activities.

Education: UNICEF funded the school assessment by the DMTs to ensure the availability of the most reliable data for informing the best use of CERF funds. This helped get started with data collection. The actual process and consolidation of data took longer than planned, which delayed the actual procurement process. This was partially due to the fact that not all schools were accessible at the time of the assessment. Therefore, repeat visits had to be undertaken, particularly due to a challenging coordination and consolidation process of the collected school level data. Internal processing and bidding for procurement, the actual printing of textbooks, more so since manufacturing school furniture and teaching and learning kits also take time, making response appropriate and adequate but difficult to speak of a 'rapid' response. The delivery of teaching and learning material kits and the first batch of textbooks reached District Offices of Education (DOEs) during the first week of December and all affected schools the week after.

Food: CERF complemented WFP's Immediate Response Emergency Operation, which provided a one-month rice ration of 50 kg/household to 10,984 households (54,039 individuals) in October/November 2011 in five flood-affected provinces (Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie and Prey Veng). It enabled the fast procurement of additional and more diversified food commodities for distribution in December 2011-February 2012.

Agriculture: The CERF project allowed for the speedy procurement and distribution of vegetable seeds that were appropriate for planting during the dry season, taking advantage of the residual moisture in the soil following the floods and supplemented by manual irrigation using the water-cans distributed through the project.

Shelter: CERF funding allowed rapid response to address critical gaps in the emergency shelter sector, which remained overall underfunded and under addressed by other donors.

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

YES NO

Yes. Although humanitarian response efforts began mid-September, this critical injection of \$4.1 million CERF funds allowed the UN DMT to expand humanitarian response efforts to reach a much larger group of affected and displaced families during the emergency phase.

WASH: CERF funds were used to procure supplies like jerry cans, water ceramic filters, aqua tablets and PUR sachets in order to provide safe drinking water to the affected populations during the initial weeks after flooding. These funds also helped provide chlorine bottles for well chlorination in the affected areas during post flood recovery period as families returned home. Approximately 54,000 households were supported, above the planned target of 100,000, with over 4,000 wells reported to be disinfected. *This is currently being verified and monitored through NGO support.*

Education: The availability of textbooks at the beginning of the school year is particularly essential for the learning achievement of children. Without CERF funds, it would not have been possible to respond to this critical need at such a scale.

Agriculture: The support arrived at a critical juncture when soil and weather conditions were optimal for vegetable production and alternative sources of food were at their lowest for the poorest flood-affected families.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

UNDP: Following joint UN efforts to meet humanitarian needs through CERF, UNDP was successful in applying for \$100,000 to address Disaster Risk Reduction in the country. The funds would facilitate:

- Coordinate with relevant UN agencies, relevant government agencies, development partners and CSO to support efforts of the Government of Cambodia for a flood-related early recovery need assessment.
- Provide support to a quality joint early recovery needs assessment in collaboration with the participation of UN agencies and key stakeholders.
- Coordinating the early recovery planning and preparedness and supporting the process of developing an early recovery programme.

UNICEF: With secured CERF funds for activities, UNICEF was able to use this to leverage technical assistance through the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), which provided a mid-level senior professional for six months with all expenses covered. Additionally, DTMTs spent money from their regular monitoring package from both government and received a complementary amount from UNICEF to conduct the school assessment and monitoring to affected schools to follow up on the delivery and use of supplies supported by UNICEF under CERF at the school level. The Department of Construction (DoC) of MoEYS conducted technical assessment on school building damage using government budget. Efforts were made to mobilize resources from the Government, NGOs and DPs based on the results of the assessment.

WFP: Additional support was successfully mobilized for the follow-on to the immediate food assistance support through CERF and WFP Emergency funding, focusing on food security recovery assistance for flood-affected communities with programmes of Food for Assets (FFA) and Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) - with an additional resources of \$ 4.1 million (from various donors) until November 2012. FFA activities were being implemented from February – May 2012, reaching approximately 12,000 households (60,000 persons) with rice rations, whilst VGF will be implemented from April to November, targeting approximately 6,000 households with either a monthly mixed foods basket or a cash transfer equivalent.

FAO: Additional support was leveraged from Belgium about four months after the initiation of CERF-funded activities. The experiences and lessons learnt from the CERF project were put to use to provide additional flood -affected farmers with vegetable seeds and hand tools. Given its start in February 2012, this project was also able to provide some farmers with rice seeds for planting during the main wet season.

IOM: While the need for additional emergency shelter packages was substantial and every effort was made to mobilize additional funds, such efforts were not successful.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

The assistance provided by OCHA Bangkok colleagues supported improving information sharing, coordination and collaboration during the emergency. The establishment of a Drop Box, with access provided to humanitarian partner NGOs and government disaster management officials, allowed the UN Disaster Management Team to facilitate a knowledge management platform that functioned to share information related to assessments being conducted, emerging needs, emergency response efforts and funding; thereby enabling coordination and collaboration among humanitarian actors.

In addition, the UNDMT produced eight situation reports, which were shared widely among UN agencies and with NGOs, government partners and published on ReliefWeb. Several flood response consultation meetings were organized between UN and NGO partners and NCDM led flood emergency response, reflection and recovery stage meetings.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
The Government did not issue an “appeal” for international assistance, but welcomed any assistance offered. This approach is likely be taken in the future.		
It was very useful to have OCHA personnel on the ground to give advice.		
A drop box was created and accessed by all the concerned individuals and institutions to upload and share information flood assessment results and support provided.	Despite some challenges this was a useful experience that can be repeated in the future.	UN Coordination
There was a need for much more effective national coordination.		
The UNDMT structure worked well to coordinate CERF application, humanitarian service delivery, and to generate learned application.		
It is important to conduct an assessment analysis.		
Including ADB and WB in DMT meetings allowed them to participate and know about the CERF application and to join coordinated UN efforts for response.	Will continue to include relevant partners in UNDMT emergency response meetings.	UNDMT
Floods damaged roads in many areas. UN teams encountered the worst damage on roads in Kampong Cham province. In Prey Veng, higher than normal water levels made it necessary to use boats and/or ferries during deliveries.	In the event of floods, dirt roads will be heavily damaged by flood waters. Higher water levels will require flexible planning of deliveries by boat or ferry to some distribution sites.	
IOM had an excellent working relationship with the district, commune and village officials, who were very helpful in facilitating the delivery of assistance. Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) were particularly helpful in facilitating the reception and distribution of shelter kits and related items.	Future distributions could benefit from cooperation with VDMTs, which were first piloted by IOM during an earlier project Building Resilience to Natural Hazards in northeast Cambodia in 2010. Capacity-building projects to further develop the response capacity of VDMTs would be beneficial. Establishing contact with government officials early on can ensure smoother cooperation, allowing easier access to the affected communities, as well as guaranteeing the provision of security at distribution sites.	
IOM: Villages in the affected areas in Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Svay Rieng are spread across a relatively wide area. Therefore, finding distribution sites, which would have been relatively equidistant from all villages in a given area proved difficult. Some beneficiaries from further villages had to walk long distances to the distribution sites.	Future flood relief projects should consider higher funding levels to ensure a wider transportation network from distribution sites to villages furthest from the distribution sites.	
CERF contributed to promoting partnerships and coordination between UN agencies, NGOs, particularly with Save the Children, and the Government, including the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) in planning and responding to flood emergency. ACTION AID played a crucial role in coordinating between UN and NGOs by co-chairing a number of coordination meetings. The Danish Red Cross acted as the	Continue to maintain contact with the most relevant NGOs, particularly Save the Children. Ensuring that NGO Education Partnership takes its role as the coordinating body for NGOs more seriously in the case of emergencies.	

<p>intermediate for coordination with CRC in the food security sector.</p> <p>The NGO Education Partnership remained rather in-active in terms of coordinating its NGO members and linking them up with the Government.</p>		
<p>The use of existing government led monitoring systems and bodies builds capacity and a more sustainable response to emergencies. For instance, DTMTs were actively involved in school assessment and reporting processes.</p>	<p>Acknowledge this message to the other development partners and the NGOs. Continue to supported capacity development of DTMTs.</p>	<p>UNDMT</p>
<p>Some NGOs had supplies in stock, so they could support necessary materials to the most affected schools so that teachers could run teaching and learning activities in safe areas.</p>	<p>Coordinate with NGO Education Partnership in mapping the existing capacity of NGOs in terms of immediate response capacities.</p>	<p>UNICEF Education Team NGO Education Partnership</p>
<p>There was limited engagement by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) to coordinate and initiate the process of emergency response. So PDRD had to take the lead in terms of assessments and responses. However, in all provinces there were limited emergency preparedness and response plans. Hence, PDRDs in the affected provinces have an insufficient technical capacity to respond to emergencies. They rely mainly on development partners' support for coordination and funds for assessment and response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Redirecting funds for EPRP plans in selected provinces, which includes detailed actions for WASH in floods. ▪ Capacity development for PDRD focal points for EPRP. ▪ Advocate for a small budget from government sources for EPRP, to decrease the Government's reliance on development partners during the early days or the onset of an emergency. ▪ Redefining cluster leads and actions under an EPRP, with the clear identification of partners who provide technical support to PDRD. This requires UNICEF to revisit stand by partnership agreements with critical NGOs such as the Cambodian Red Cross. 	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Poor coordination between the Government's line departments at the provincial level, i.e., PDRD and the Provincial Education Office (PoE) and Provincial Health Department (PHD), which resulted in conflicting and different information about damages to facilities in schools and health centres. It delayed timely available information for rehabilitation.</p>	<p>As part of EPRP, to have clear protocols for assessments by line departments, including agreements on checklists and definitions for flood damage.</p> <p>Collaborating with CRC and the French Red Cross and others for their technical inputs at all stages of response.</p>	<p>MRD</p>
<p>NGOs played a key role for emergency response, early recovery and rehabilitation activities. They provided additional support to PDRD for the implementation of WASH activities.</p>	<p>As part of EPRP, NGO mapping should be updated in all flood prone areas. Standby agreements should be drafted with capable NGOs to support the Government's response, where applicable.</p>	<p>NCDM</p>
<p>The majority of WASH facilities are not being built for resilience to flooding, or to decrease the risks for contamination of groundwater sources.</p>	<p>Designs for water and sanitation facilities in flood - prone areas should be modified and elevated where possible. Efforts to decrease the contamination of wells should be considered through a stricter enforcement of well development and siting procedures, as well as improved operation and maintenance.</p>	<p>MRD</p>

ANNEX I. RESULTS BY CLUSTER

FAO - AGRICULTURE						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-041	Total Project Budget	\$ 632,321	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency agricultural assistance to returning flood-affected farmers	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 518,923	Individuals	20,000	20,000
				Female	10,000	10,400
				Male	10,000	9,600
				Total individuals (Female and male)	20,000	20,000
				Of total, children under 5	0	4,700
TOTAL	20,000	20,000				
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 218,923			
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>The lives of 10,000 food insecure farming families that have been displaced by the floods safeguarded through the provision of quality vegetable seed packages.</p> <p>Local food surpluses at times of otherwise critically low food availability generated.</p>		<p>Provision of vegetable seeds to 10,000 food insecure farming families in Kampong Thom province. Supply of vegetable seed packages to the districts of Baray, Kampong Svay, Santuk, Steung Sen and Stoung ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 vegetable seed packages (six varieties: cucumber (20 g), mustard green (100g), yard long bean (100g), chinese radish (100g), Mung bean (300g), water melon (150g)) procured, quality controlled and provided to 10,000 households. One hoe and two watering cans procured, quality controlled and provided to 4,200 households; By April 2012, 75 per cent of target households have planted received improved seeds and produced vegetables for consumption and sale while 25 per cent were waiting for access to water the coming rainy season 2012, starting in May. Migration of the poorest farmers stopped through access to vegetable packages, thus production, consumption and sale of vegetables. <p>Generation of local food surpluses</p> <p>The production of vegetables increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided on improved vegetable cultivation techniques and on vegetable gardening to 1,500 households (50 sessions of 30 farmers). Champion farmers sharing knowledge to the ones that did not get any training. Most of the farmers extended their cultivated land because of access to improved seeds and hand tools; Reduced degradation of the top soil and timing watering plants by introducing watering cans to poor farmers that use simple buckets for watering. Non-targeted families have better access to different types of vegetables through sale, under market prices, and donation from neighbours; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average, income earned for the sale of vegetables amounted to \$ 17.5 (70,000 riels) for 20 grams of cucumber seeds with a harvested amount of 140 kilogrammes (excluded other 35 kilogrammes for home consumption) and \$12.5 (50,000 riels) for 100 grams of yard long bean seeds with a harvested yield of 25 kilogrammes. Chinese radish was mostly used for home consumption purposes; households made the product into pickle. The mung bean seeds were planted to produce more seeds for the following season. 			<p>The project has contracted a local implementing partner to deliver agricultural inputs purchased under the project and to deliver training activities with FAO assistance. FAO did regular field monitoring visits by the Operations Coordinator, the National Agronomist and the National Operations Officer. This has made it possible to collect data, to give feedback to implementing partners and to correct the implementation activities. Field monitoring was done on the target sites and beneficiaries selection, item distribution, training period, and in terms of the crop production of farmers through meetings with commune councilors or village chiefs, meetings with groups of farmers, as well as house to house visits.</p> <p>Data collection on performance and outcome was done towards early April 2012 by FAO, the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Kampong Thom. Focus group discussions, house to house visit, and transect walks were carried out in 12 villages, six communes, three districts and data was collected (see section Actual Outcomes). There were meetings with: PDA, district governor (Baray district), commune councilors (three communes), COWS, targeted farmers (four groups), and house to house visit, as well as recorded documents from COWS and PDA: monitoring reports, progress reports, training reports and handouts.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Increased nutrition of the poorest farmers by intake of fresh vegetables for home consumption;■ Increased knowledge of food processing (pickles).■ Changed the farmers' practices of growing the same vegetable types yearly.	
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IOM - SHELTER							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11 - IOM - 041	Total Project Budget	\$ 752,852	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	25,000	29,000	
PROJECT TITLE	Rapid humanitarian assistance to flood displaced households in Cambodia	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 342,379	Female	(56 per cent) 14,000	(56 per cent) 16,240	Gender equality programming and monitoring was ensured – the response equally addressed needs of men and women. Gender equity was achieved by working with community leaders to identify and prioritize single parent female-headed households. Approximately 56 per cent of targeted beneficiaries were female and 44 per cent were male (estimated, 2008 Cambodia Population Census).
				Male	(44 per cent) 11,000	(44 per cent) 12,760	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT ²	Completed	Amount disbursed From CERF	\$ 342,379	Total individuals (Female and male)	25,000	29,000	
				Of total, children under 5			
				TOTAL	25,000	29,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Procurement, transportation and distribution of essential shelter materials to the affected population, in cooperation with provincial authorities, NCDM/PCDMs, and other national and international agencies.	<p>Essential shelter materials procured, transported and distributed to the affected population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline: IOM project operated in the timeframe from 1 November 2011 to 31 January 2012, with a total of 5,800 shelter packages delivered. Deliveries of 5,000 packages were completed on 7 December 2011 in Svay Rieng province, 15 December 2011 in Prey Veng province, and 23 December 2011 in Kampong Cham province. Local suppliers were identified and shelter materials/NFIs were procured in line with IOM procurement procedures. Drivers and vehicles were rented and leased. IOM organized loading, dispatch, transit and offloading of shelter packages. Worst-affected households in the worst-affected provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng were identified in cooperation with the NCDM/PCDMs, local authorities and the Cambodian Red Cross. The criteria for selecting beneficiaries were: a) the poorest and most vulnerable; b) those whose houses had been destroyed or severely damaged by the floods. 5,000 households were initially targeted (approximately 25,000 individuals, an estimated five individuals per household). 1,400 shelter/NFI packages were distributed in the Svay Rieng province district of Svay Chroum on 3-7 December 2011. 1,800 shelter/NFI packages were distributed in Prey Veng province districts of Peam Ro and Por Rieng on 11-15 December 2011. 1,800 shelter/NFI packages were distributed in the Kampong Cham province districts of Srie Santhor and Kong Meas on 19-23 December 2011. With savings in procurement and transportation, additional shelter packages were procured, transported and distributed to 800 families (approximately 4,000 individuals, estimated at five persons per household) in Kampong Ro district of Svay Rieng province (400 packages) and Kong Meas district of Kampong Cham province (400 packages) on 31 January 2012. 75 of the additional 800 packages were distributed to households with orphaned or vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS in the Kampong Ro district of Svay Rieng province. <p>SHELTER/NFI KIT SPECIFICATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4x5 tarpaulin, 4x3m plastic sheet, rope, three wooden poles. One portable traditional clay oven. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One basic toolkit with all required tools for setting up tarpaulin shelter and usable in field or house repair work: hammer, saw, spade, hoe, knife, axe. 					<p>A database of the number of beneficiaries per commune, district and province was kept and updated as distributions were made.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation technical assistance was provided by IOM regional emergency and post-crisis specialist.</p> <p>IOM supported the systematization of information by providing updates to OCHA and UNDMT on the activities and distributions of shelter materials.</p> <p>Once shelter/NFI packages were delivered, IOM revisited the areas to conduct an evaluation by conducting interviews with selected beneficiaries to determine whether the project contributed to meeting their reintegration needs. IOM team members discussed the impact and the success of the intervention and its relevance in meeting reintegration needs with village, commune and district authorities as well as NCDM/PCDM representatives.</p> <p>As per standard procedure, the project manager regularly reviewed outputs as compared with objectives; validated project progress and achievements reported through field visits and coordination with field coordinators; ensured close</p>	

<p>By providing emergency shelter materials and non-food items to ensure safe haven sites begin a decongestion process; by providing the relief package contribution to meet the reintegration needs of beneficiaries after their return to the village.</p>	<p>During initial distributions a need for water pots was indicated by beneficiaries to boil water for drinking, as many wells had been contaminated by flood waters. For the additional 800 packages delivered by IOM in Svay Rieng and Kampong Cham, wooden poles in the shelter/NFI package were replaced by a water pot.</p> <p>By providing emergency shelter materials, IOM aided in the decongestion process of safe haven sites and contributed to meeting the reintegration needs of beneficiaries after their return to the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the time IOM distributions were made in Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, the majority of respondents were in the process of leaving or had left safe haven sites to return home as flood waters receded. ▪ According to discussions with beneficiaries, village, commune and district authorities following the distribution, shelter materials/NFIs IOM distributed were deemed useful and helpful for rebuilding damaged houses and for work in the field. 	<p>monitoring of the financial aspects of the project, including monitoring expenses against agreed budgets.</p>
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UNICEF - EDUCATION																											
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-059-A	Total Project Budget	\$ 15,928.00	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>445,000</td> <td>103,468</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>212,000</td> <td>55,873</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>233,000</td> <td>47,595</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>445,000</td> <td>103,468</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>14,000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>445,000</td> <td>103,468</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	445,000	103,468	Female	212,000	55,873	Male	233,000	47,595	Total individuals (Female and male)	445,000	103,468	Of total, children under 5	14,000	0	TOTAL	445,000	103,468	Gender Equity CERF funds were used to respond to the damage caused at the school level. From a gender and equity perspective, access to education in Cambodia at the primary and lower secondary level, there was no substantial difference between girls and boys. The number of girls in schools benefiting from CERF support was slightly higher than the number of boys (see actual outcomes). The support provided helped mitigate the risk of girls and boys dropping out due to lack of textbooks and school furniture.
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																									
Individuals	445,000	103,468																									
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Of total, children under 5	14,000	0																									
TOTAL	445,000	103,468																									
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency education flood response	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 295,266.31																								
STATUS OF CERF GRANT³	Ongoing (Funds fully utilized and all textbooks, all teaching and learning kits, and most school furniture delivered to districts. Remaining furniture to be delivered (expected to be completed by the first week of June latest) ⁴	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 295,266.31																								
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																						
To mitigate and compensate for the damage caused by floods to teaching and learning facilities and school supplies and to ensure that children in affected areas were able to go back to school and to continue with their learning.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Textbook: 126,011 (from grade 1 to grade 12). ○ School furniture: 185 blackboards, 173 teacher desks and 3,458 student tables and benches. ○ Teaching and learning materials: 420 kits benefitted at least 475 schools, 4,500 teachers, in which 2,100 female and 103,468 students, out of which 55,873 were girls. ■ Capacity of DTMTs in flood school assessment upgraded ■ Capacity of government officials and mechanism, especially in education sector were strengthened in emergency preparedness and response plan. 			DTMTs conducted monitoring to all affected schools in their respective districts to follow up supply delivery to schools ensuring they reached schools and used by teachers and children. UNICEF colleagues in ZOs conducted joint monitoring with DTMTs to affected schools during the assessment process and supply delivery and spot check to some schools in their respective zone catchment areas.																						

Note: (*1)= As reflected in the original proposal based on 1,400 affected schools.
 (*2)= Based on support provided to the actual number of schools identified for support after needs assessment.

³ Please indicate whether the CERF project has been completed as of 31 December, 2011, or if it is ongoing.
⁴ This project should have finished on 3 May as funds were disbursed on 3 November and the project implementation period was six months.

UNICEF - WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-059-B	Total Project Budget	\$ 769,544	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency WASH support to communes, schools and health facilities	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 648,632	Individuals	100,000	408,530	Women headed households were prioritized for distribution of WASH supplies.
				Female	51,000	208,350	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT ⁵	Ongoing (This project should have finished on 3 May as funds were disbursed on 3 November and the project implementation period was six months)	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 648,632	Male	49,000	200,180	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000	408,530	
				Of total, children under 5	40,000	163,412	
				TOTAL	100,000	408,530	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>To support life-saving interventions through the provision of basic supplies for water quality, sanitation and hand washing to five critically affected provinces.</p> <p>To capacitate the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRDs) to coordinate district and local authorities in the humanitarian response to monitor and coordinate WASH interventions in five critically affected provinces.</p> <p>To monitor and coordinate that water quality, sanitation and hygiene needs are being met for those affected by floods in five critically-affected provinces.</p> <p>To support the recovery and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructures with a particular emphasis on 200 schools, health centres and pagodas in five critically-affected provinces.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using CERF, 54,237 households have been reached with safe drinking water and hygiene messages while providing the following supplies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2,254,180 aqua tablets; ○ 51,360 PUR sachets; ○ 2,168 ceramic water filters; ○ 33,791 jerry cans; and ○ 78,001 bars of soap for hand washing at critical times (before eating and after defecation). • A follow-up support during the post-recovery period procured 5 million aqua tablets, 4,356 ceramic water filters and 580,000 PUR sachets for households. Support for water purification was provided to some development partners during January and February: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KHANA with a focus on 2,141 households affected by HIV/AIDs; ○ Save the Children with support to 3,280 households; ○ Action Aid for 4,168 households; ○ CESVI for 622 households. • 100 people (including 23 staff members of national and international NGO's) from 17 flood-affected provinces were trained on well chlorination. PDRD and NGOs have identified 7060 wells for chlorination and UNICEF provided 15,942 chlorine bottles to provinces for well chlorination. So far, 27,469 families have been provided with safe drinking water through chlorination of 4,376 wells. Well chlorination of the remaining 2,684 wells is on-going. • Resource Development International (RDI) has been engaged for water quality monitoring in the selected provinces (Kandal, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kratie). They have identified 55 villages in these provinces, where 550 wells will be tested for microbiological and arsenic contamination. RDI has completed sampling at 70 sites in Kandal province. • UNICEF supported the MRD to organize refresher training to 75 master trainers from 10 provinces. Master trainers will further train 1250 focal points from 50 communes. The officials have been provided with communication materials 				<p>A coordinated assessment was also carried out by WFP. The findings revealed that water, sanitation and hygiene status remained low and were unaffected by the floods, as reported in earlier nation-wide surveys.</p> <p>Current water and sanitation status is low. As reported in the assessment, 35 per cent of households have access to safe drinking water through tube well or boreholes. Almost 33 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation facilities, higher than the national census (2008) figure of 23 per cent. UNICEF officers based in field offices conducted regular monitoring visits. In addition to this, PDRD with NGOs also monitor interventions. UNICEF recruited technical assistance- national and international specialist to support the emergency response.</p>	

⁵ Please indicate whether the CERF project has been completed as of 31 December 2011, or if it is ongoing

	<p>including PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transmission) tool kits. The focal points will provide key hygiene messages to their respective communes and villages coupled with seeking appropriate strategies to provide or rebuild good quality, affordable and hygienic toilets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provincial governments (PDRDs) were financially supported to conduct technical assessments of WASH facilities in communities, schools, health centres and pagodas. These assessments were verified by independent consultants. The results when further filtered reveal that only shows those 90 schools and nine health centres of the approximately 300 assessed need rehabilitation either major or minor rehabilitation. UNICEF will prioritize these rehabilitation activities under the regular programme/ non-emergency programme. ■ UNICEF has supported the Provincial Departments of Rural Development to coordinate with other NGOs (including ECHO consortium NGOs) for flood recovery interventions. Meetings were organised in the most affected provinces (Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Prey Veng and Kandal). 	
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WFP - FOOD SECURITY

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-066	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,226,312	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity																												
				Targeted	Reached																														
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency food assistance to flood-affected households in Cambodia	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 3,007,914	Individuals	145,000	93,951	Nearly 52 per cent of beneficiaries over 5 were female. Women are encouraged to be the recipients collecting food rations on behalf of the beneficiary household.																												
				Female	64,525	41,027																													
STATUS OF CERF GRANT ⁶	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 2,507,914	Male	64,525	38,380																													
				Total individuals (Female and male)	129,050	79,407																													
				Of total, children under 5	15,950	14,544																													
				TOTAL	145,000	93,951																													
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL				ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																												
<p>Save lives, avert acute hunger, and prevent critically-damaging coping strategies of households mostly affected by the 2011 floods, through the provision of relief food assistance. Outcome:</p> <p>To meet the immediate food needs of the targeted people severely affected by the flood over the assistance period (two months)</p> <p>Output:</p> <p>Timely distribution of food in sufficient quantity and quality to target beneficiaries (2,414 mt of food planned – CERF component).</p>				<p>CERF component: three months of food distributions to 21,393 households (93,951 beneficiaries) between 1 December 2011 and 29 February 2012 in nine flood-affected provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Svay Rieng). A total of 2,663.8 MT of food were distributed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>BENEFICIARIES (CERF COMPONENT)</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> <th>% of planned</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>145,000</td> <td>93,951</td> <td>64.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>64,525</td> <td>41,027</td> <td>63.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>64,525</td> <td>38,380</td> <td>59.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>129,050</td> <td>79,407</td> <td>61.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>15,950</td> <td>14,544</td> <td>91.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>145,000</td> <td>93,951</td> <td>64.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CERF component: Total beneficiaries reached is approximately 64.8 per cent of planned while total food tonnage is 110 per cent of planned (see below). This is due to the fact that WFP adjusted the commodity basket and schedule, reaching a more targeted number of individuals with food support of up to three months instead of only two as initially proposed.</p>			BENEFICIARIES (CERF COMPONENT)	Targeted	Reached	% of planned	Individuals	145,000	93,951	64.8	Female	64,525	41,027	63.6	Male	64,525	38,380	59.5	Total individuals (Female and male)	129,050	79,407	61.5	Of total, children under 5	15,950	14,544	91.2	TOTAL	145,000	93,951	64.8	<p>Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessments were conducted in October 2011 in four of the most affected provinces (Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang), which assisted in the formulation of immediate response needs.</p> <p>Regular Post flood Hazard Monitoring was conducted, collecting information from key informants at the commune, district and counterpart levels in flood-affected areas, collecting information such as, market access and prices, household vulnerability and coping strategies, livelihoods impact, health warnings and community needs.</p> <p>Food commodity prices and unskilled wages data is collected from 11 urban and 12 rural market sentinel sites on a monthly basis, tracking and monitoring these key indicator trends.</p> <p>WFP field monitors undertook spot check verifications of beneficiary lists to monitor targeting efficiency.</p> <p>WFP field staff monitored all food distributions, completing standard distribution monitoring checklists at each point.</p>
BENEFICIARIES (CERF COMPONENT)	Targeted	Reached	% of planned																																
Individuals	145,000	93,951	64.8																																
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Of total, children under 5	15,950	14,544	91.2																																
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⁶ As of 31 March 2012.

		Commodity (CERF COMPONENT)			
		Planned (MT)	Actual (MT)	% of planned	
		Rice	1,653.0	2,004.9	121
		Pulses	304.5	-	-
		Veg Oil	152.3	88.5	58
		Salt	21.8	-	-
		Corn Soya Blend (and RSB in actual)	217.5	324.5	149
		Sugar	65.3	11.9	18
		HEBs	-	50.0	-
		Canned Fish	-	184.0	-
		Total	2,414.4	2,663.8	110 per cent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted food security and nutrition survey of flood-affected households, with co-financing from UNICEF, ActionAid, Save the Children, Danish Red Cross, DanChurchAid and ADB. 2,460 households were surveyed in 164 villages, with a final report shared with development partners in Cambodia in April 2012. 				<p>Monthly and final reports are compiled by cooperating partners (CPs) with outputs achieved and key highlights of the reporting period. These are validated by WFP Area offices.</p> <p>Conducted an in-depth Food Security and Nutrition survey of 2,460 in 164 villages affected by the 2011 floods.</p>
Other pertinent information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP distributed 549.3 MT of rice in the immediate aftermath of the floods to 10,984 households (54,039 individuals) in the form of a one-month ration of 50kg per household in October/November 2011 (WFP Emergency funds component) in five flood-affected provinces (Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie and Prey Veng). Therefore overall, a total of 3,213.1 MT of food commodities were distributed to 134,568 flood-affected persons in the period October 2011 – February 2012 as part of the “Emergency Assistance to Flood-Affected households in Cambodia” project, including both CERF and WFP’s own funds. The two project components covered 11 flood-affected provinces (Beanteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng). Additional support was successfully mobilized for the follow-on to the immediate food assistance support through CERF and WFP Emergency funding, focusing on food security recovery assistance for flood affected communities with programmes of Food for Assets (FFA) and Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) - with an additional resources of \$ 4.1 million (from various donors) until November 2012. FFA activities were being implemented from February – May 2012 reaching approximately 12,000 households (60,000 persons) with rice rations, while VGF will be implemented from April to November, targeting approximately 6,000 households with either a monthly mixed food basket or a cash transfer equivalent. 				

ANNEX 2. CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE ⁷	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER ⁸ US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED ⁹	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER ¹⁰	Comments/ Remarks
11-FAO-041	Agriculture	FAO	Cambodian Organization for Women Support (COWS)	NNGO	43,938	15/12/2011	15/12/2011	
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	ActionAid	INGO	1,296.81	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	ADRA	INGO	1,017.60	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	CARE	INGO	2,395.29	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	Caritas	INGO	5,743.99	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	Concern	INGO	2,187.83	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11 WFP – 066	Food Security	WFP	Heifer	INGO	675.15	11/04/2012	01/12/2011	Food Distribution Support costs
11-CEF-059-A	Education	UNICEF	District Education Offices	Govt	59,136.44	PO raised for textbooks: 17/11/2011	09/12/2011	Based on the result of school assessment and agreement with MoEYS and POEs, the procurement and delivery of teaching and learning materials, and textbooks was done to to 475 most flood affected schools.
			District Education Office	Govt	236,129.87	-PO raised for textbook: 5 December 2011 -CRC approved date: 12 March 2012	May 2012	Some more textbooks procured and delivered early January 2012. Procurement of furniture started early March 2012 (CRC date). Funds were fully committed and delivery of furniture has started in early May and will be completed by the first week of June at the latest.
11-CEF-059-B	WASH	UNICEF	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), and Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD)	National and Provincial Governments	538,229.1	24/10/2011	10/10/2011	An agreement with Ministry of Rural Development in November 2011 was reached to transfer funds directly to provincial departments, as this was most efficient way to provide assistance. It took time for all provinces to have accounts registered with UNICEF.
		UNICEF	ACTED-PSF	INGO	19,685.0	April 2012	April 2012	The original plans were for rehabilitation of

⁷ E.g. INGO (International NGO), NNGO (National NGO) or Gov. (government partner)

⁸ Please indicate the total amount subcontracted to the partner under this CERF grant.

⁹ If the CERF sub-grant is paid to the partner in several instalments, please indicate the date for the first instalments here.

¹⁰ Please indicate the estimated start date for the sub-contracted partner activities under the CERF project. If the start date for activities predates the disbursement of CERF sub-grant funding, please use the 'Comments/Remarks' field to elaborate and explain the modality for this.

		UNICEF	CESVI	INGO	12,306.0	April 2012	April 2012	facilities changed because the technical assessments were delayed and there were also questions related to the accuracy of information being collected from independent engineers. Therefore during the month of March, a request for collaboration with NGO partners was sought. Proposals and verification of required actions were also undertaken before disbursement in April.
		UNICEF	People In Need	INGO	19,766.0	April 2012	April 2012	
		UNICEF	Plan International	INGO	19,979.0	April 2012	April 2012	
		UNICEF	Malteser International	INGO	19,999.9	April 2012	April 2012	
		UNICEF	Resource Development International	INGO	18,667.0	April 2012	April 2012	ACTED-PSF targeted 22,200 people CESVI targeted 1,800 people Malteser International will be targeting 3,250 people and 898 school children People in Need targeted 14,150 people Plan International targeted 33,000 school children and 25,737 people.

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CO	Country Office
COWS	Cambodian Organization for Women Support
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
DoC	Department of Construction
DTMT	District Training and Monitoring Team
DOE	District Office of Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Food for Assets
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCDM	Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
POE	Provincial Office of Education
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDMT	Village Disaster Management Team
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
ZO	Zone Office