

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS MYANMAR

Country	Union of Myanmar
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Bishow Parajuli
Reporting Period	1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	Underfunded Round: US\$ 40,000,000 Rakhine State Floods: US\$ 12,805,000 Cyclone Giri: US\$ 52,000,000 Total: US\$ 104,805,000
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	US\$
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF: US\$ 12,455,835 CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS: US\$ OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral): US\$ 134,355,436
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	Rakhine State Floods: US\$ 2,438,996 Cyclone Giri: US\$ 6,029,657 Total: US\$ 8,468,653
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	US\$ 3,987,182
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation: US\$ 9,729,216 b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation: US\$ 2,717,478 c. Funds for Government implementation: US\$ 9,141 d. TOTAL: US\$ 12,455,835
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	1,412,185 individuals
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	1,015,225 total individuals
		140,549 children under 5
		376,563 women and girls
Geographical areas of implementation:	Rakhine State (two emergencies in Northern Rakhine State and one in the Southern part of Rakhine State devastated by Cyclone Giri in October 2010)	

II. Analysis

Northern Rakhine State - Underfunded Emergencies allocation

Overview of the humanitarian situation

Northern Rakhine State (NRS) includes four townships: Sittwe, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung. A food security assessment¹ carried out in NRS in January 2009 found that 25 per cent of the population was suffering from global acute malnutrition. Some 61 per cent of children under five years of age in NRS are moderately underweight (59 per cent in rural areas and 80 per cent in urban areas) and 27 per cent are severely underweight (10 per cent in rural and 41 per cent in urban areas). The number of people registered at NGO Action Contre La Faim (ACF) nutrition centres in NRS have reportedly tripled since 2006. The funding situation in NRS is extremely challenging, with funding shortfalls even for organizations involved with the most vital life-saving activities. While on the one hand the situation is not considered by the international community to be a “humanitarian emergency”, Myanmar is also not eligible for development assistance. Agency internal reserves or other donor funds are therefore not immediately available to fund the proposed activities. Most of the projects submitted for CERF funding for the UFE were less than 25 per cent funded. During the formulation of the Joint Humanitarian Initiative (JHI) presented to Member States in June 2010, the overall funding needs for NRS were over \$40 million for 2010.

The CERF's added value

UNHCR

- CERF funding allowed health assistance to be provided to some 56,000 beneficiaries, including 20,500 clean delivery kits and 656 kits for traditional birth attendants and auxiliary midwives. UNHCR also procured and provided ultrasound and cauterization machines to Buthidaung hospital to improve maternal care.
- The CERF enabled 12 wells, 900 household latrines and eight public latrine/hand washing facilities to be built.

UNFPA

- A total of 42,076 women and 580 men received sexual and reproductive health services (plus general health care) and SRH health information from the CERF-funded project. At least 516 women (including those with high-risk pregnancies) were referred or admitted to hospitals and supported with referral packages and 5,378 pregnant women and mothers received ante-natal and post-natal care while 130 women received treatment for sexually transmitted infections and 9,737 women were provided with injection depo and 3,527 women with OC pills.
- Medicines and equipment were provided to three township hospitals, four station hospitals, 34 rural health centres and 123 sub-centres in Northern Rakhine State. Also distributed, were 4,864 dignity kits, 4,123 clean delivery kits, 10,402 condoms, and 1,631 baby kits. A total of 70 units of pre-packaged medicines and equipment for abortion care, 78 units of pre-packaged medicines for normal spontaneous vaginal deliveries and 99 units of pre-packaged medicines and equipment for LSCS were provided to township hospitals in Buthidaung, Rathedaung and Sittwe. Additionally, 9,030 OC pills strips and 5,755 depo injection vials were provided to midwives in Rathedaung Township as well as 900 OC pill strips and 1,500 depo injection vials and LHVs in Buthidaung Township. Some 6,650 vials of depo injection and 4,000 OC pill strips were sent to the MMA medical team in Myebon.
- More than 19,550 people (18,976 women and 580 men) obtained information on reproductive health through health education and information-sharing sessions at static and mobile clinics.

WFP

- CERF funding allowed WFP to continue essential relief programmes feeding nearly 80,000 people during the six-month long lean season. CERF allocations enabled the timely purchase of 1,268 MT of rice covering the needs of 70,000 beneficiaries for one and a half months. A change in market prices allowed WFP to purchase more rice than planned and feed beneficiaries for a longer period.

UNDP

¹ 'FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission', January 2009
August 2011

- Using CERF funds, 2,272 of the most vulnerable households in 200 villages were reached with activities to improve food security by increasing food production and non-farm income (Project number: 10-UDP-003).
- CERF funding was also used to provide safe and clean water facilities for 8,725 households in 95 remote and hard-to-reach villages in Rathedaung Township (Project number: 10-UDP-004).

UNICEF

- With CERF funding more than 95,000 children under five and 23,000 pregnant women received health services and malaria prevention interventions (Project number-10-CEF-015-B).
- CERF funded projects also supported 4,000 children under five with nutrition support (10-CEF-015-A)

NRS Floods – Rapid Response allocation

Overview of the humanitarian situation

In June 2010, Northern Rakhine State (NRS) experienced severe floods and landslides due to continuous heavy rains, killing 68 people and causing severe damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. Approximately 29,000 families were affected, with approximately 20,000 families displaced. Approximately 900 houses were destroyed, mainly in Buthidaung township. While most of the displaced have now returned to their homes, some families are still living with relatives in the area, as their houses were completely destroyed. In addition, roads, bridges and culverts in Maungdaw and Buthidaung were severely damaged, hindering humanitarian relief activities. An inter-agency joint assessment was coordinated by UNHCR to identify the humanitarian needs in the flood-affected areas in both Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships. Over 160 village tracts were assessed and the following were identified as priority sectors: Agriculture, Education, Food, Health, Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), and WASH. UN agencies and NGOs used existing capacity and pre-positioned stockpiles to provide immediate assistance, working in close cooperation with local authorities. In line with the existing coordination arrangements, sector leads were identified at the field level in priority sectors. The Government of Myanmar welcomed assistance from the international community and designated the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to be the focal point for the emergency response. Access constraints remained an impediment, with bridges and roads destroyed during the floods.

The CERF's added value

UNHCR

- With 100 per cent of funds expended, the project proceeded in line with the proposed targets, with NFRIs for over 3,000 families procured and distributed. As the initial CERF funding was supplemented with EU (DG ECHO) funds, additional essential NFRIs were provided. UNHCR (with IP MRCS for 150 shelter units) provided 588 shelters.

FAO

- Overall, the CERF-funded project assisted 17,369 households (>112,000 persons) of which 21 per cent were female-headed household and 51 per cent of individual beneficiaries were women. Some 15,463 beneficiary households were supported with crop production including 2,474 female-headed households (16 per cent of beneficiaries):
 - Rice seeds (191 MT) were distributed to 6,755 households.
 - Fertilisers were distributed to 6,755 households.
 - Pulses seeds (32 MT) were distributed to 3,308 households.
 - 5,400 vegetable cropping kits (comprising an assortment of seeds and pesticide) were distributed to 5,400 households.
 - A total of 1,906 beneficiary households were assisted through restocking lost animals of which 1,164 were female-headed households (61 per cent of beneficiaries).

UNDP

- In the WASH sector, CERF funds allowed over 8,000 flood victim households from 90 villages to have access to safe drinking water (Project number: 10-UDP-015).
- The project was able to clean and renovate ponds and distribute 1,080 rain water harvesting cisterns.
- In addition, 2,782 households from 70 villages received house cleaning assistance and over 6,300 households were assisted with construction of fly-proof latrines.

- Over 8,000 vulnerable households in 151 villages were provided with clothing.

UNICEF

- In the education sector, the CERF enabled more than 16,000 students to resume education after their schools were completely or partially damaged.
- UNICEF replaced five schools completely destroyed by floods in NRS with temporary learning spaces (10-CEF-024-A).
- Interventions in Buthedaung and Maungdaw Townships reached nearly 100,000 people, through UNICEF in partnership with MHAA and ACF, by restoring damaged or destroyed safe water capacity (ponds, wells, boreholes, and containers), building latrines and providing hygiene items (10-CEF-042-B).

WFP

- The floods occurred at the peak of the lean season when food supplies are low and employment opportunities are few. A serious threat was posed to an already fragile food security situation and it was critical to ensure that food would be provided for more than a month.
- With the CERF contribution, WFP supported 19,800 beneficiaries with rice for three months, while other vulnerable beneficiaries were included in the regular protracted relief programme. A change in market prices allowed WFP to purchase more rice and feed beneficiaries for a longer period. Assessments were used to identify the worst-affected areas and households. Targeting was carried out with communities to ensure that only the most vulnerable would receive food. Priority was given to displaced families who had lost their livelihoods and assets. WFP responded rapidly and supported the most vulnerable during a critical time of food insecurity and households were prevented from adopting extreme coping mechanisms that could undermine their future livelihoods.

Cyclone Giri - Rapid Response allocation

Overview of the humanitarian situation

Cyclone Giri was classified as a category four event on the Saffir-Simpson scale, making landfall in Rakhine State on 22 October. The Townships of Kyaukpyu, Myebon, Minbya and Pauktaw were worst affected, with severe damage to houses and infrastructure including roads and bridges in coastal areas. Further damage was also reported in areas further inland such as Magway Region. The Government of Myanmar and Myanmar Red Cross Society issued storm warnings and organized evacuations in advance of the storm. The Government mobilized its National Disaster Preparedness Coordination Committee (NDPCC), while the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement welcomed international support and maintained continuous contact with humanitarian agencies. The Government confirmed that at least 45 people were dead or missing and more than 100,000 displaced. More than 20,380 houses were destroyed and at least 260,000 people affected in total. Approximately 17,500 acres of agricultural lands and nearly 50,000 acres of aquaculture ponds were also destroyed. Transportation was a major challenge as roads and bridges were damaged. International and national NGOs, the Red Cross movement, and UN agencies worked with local authorities to carry out assessments to determine the needs in various sectors. The cluster system was re-activated and sectoral meetings took place regularly to ensure a coordinated response.

The CERF's added value

WHO

The main aims of the health response were to prevent disease outbreaks and revitalize health services to avoid morbidity and mortality in remote areas of the affected townships. The Health Cluster organized support to the cyclone-affected areas in the following ways:

- Provision of health services through fixed and mobile clinics;
- Provision of essential drugs and equipment;
- Provision of safe drinking water;
- Strengthening of the disease surveillance system;
- Health awareness campaigns.

During December 2010,

- 1,322 children were vaccinated for BCG, DPT and Hep B, while 1,512 mothers were given TT immunization.
- Disease surveillance was strengthened in conjunction with Health Cluster partners, who reported on 17 diseases on a weekly basis. From October 2010 to January 2011, 17,059 cases were reported by the integrated disease surveillance system.
- Diseases reported included 2,728 cases of diarrhoea, 1,379 cases of dysentery, 3,719 cases of ARI and 9,176 cases of malaria.

WFP

- CERF funding enabled WFP to begin food distributions within days of the cyclone, covering the food needs of 55,000 people for three months with a full food basket including rice, pulses, oil and salt. Early release of CERF funds allowed WFP to purchase food rapidly and prevented a major deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation.
- Storage capacity was provided for humanitarian actors in Sittwe (4,000 square metres), Myebon (5,000 square metres) and Kyaukpyu (5,000 square metres) and made available until the end of January 2011.
- Internet connectivity was made available to humanitarian agencies in Sittwe, Myebon and Kyaukpyu. WFP and UNICEF used CERF funding to build a jetty to allow ships of over 300 MT to load and offload cargo in Myebon. This not only permitted larger delivery of humanitarian assistance but will also benefit the community in the longer term.

UNHCR

- Non-Food Items (NFIs) were provided to 5,500 households, having been procured by UNHCR and Save the Children and 400 community toolkits were procured and distributed to support shelter repairs.
- NFIs were distributed by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) and toolkits were distributed by Save the Children.

UNICEF

- CERF funding allowed more than 95,000 children under five and 23,000 pregnant women to receive preventive and curative health services (10-CEF-015-B). Health centres in the four worst Giri-affected townships (covering some 600,000 people) were provided with access to essential drugs for treatment of common diseases, including maternal and childhood illnesses (10-CEF-065-B).
- CERF enabled UNICEF to provide nutrition support to 700 under five year old children in Giri-affected areas (10-CEF-065-C).
- UNICEF worked with Save the Children, the Ministry of Education, and Parent Teacher Associations to build Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in areas where schools had been destroyed by the cyclone. The CERF contributed to the construction of 89 TLSs and the provision of school supplies to more than 12,000 students (10-CEF-065-A).
- CERF supported the provision of safe water to approximately 10,000 households in the four worst affected townships, by distributing fresh water and providing chlorine solution and buckets (10-CEF-065-D). In a second phase of the project, the same households received aluminium pots and support with communal water systems. Construction of gravity flow/spring catchment systems, rehabilitation of ponds, and digging and drilling of wells were also planned. Latrines are also under construction by a local partner in 50 schools supported by UNICEF. UNICEF also played an active role in coordinating the WASH cluster.

IOM

- The CERF allocation enabled IOM to procure 1,485 shelter kits for an estimated 7,400 beneficiaries, with funding from an additional source enabling the procurement of complementary community toolkits for the same set of beneficiaries (one toolkit for every seven households).
- CERF also allowed IOM to scale-up its health response and prolong service provision to the affected communities through Mobile Medical Teams.

UNFPA

- At least 17,856 women and 2,410 men received sexual and reproductive health support (plus general health care) and SRH health information during the UNFPA intervention funded by the CERF.
- MMA and MSI teams operated clinics for 80 days and carried out 80 mobile clinic visits. MMA mobile clinics covered 43 villages in Myebon and 22 villages in Minbya. MSI mobile clinic covered 30 villages in Kyaukphyu.

- More than 2,797 pregnant women, including 749 high-risk pregnancies received ante-natal care, 69 women received post-natal care, 5,437 women received birth spacing services, 57 women received STI/ RTI treatments and 5,474 people (2,302 men and 3,172 women) received general health care. Beneficiaries who received sexual and reproductive health care were also provided with food.
- Information on health education and information on reproductive health, hygiene, nutrition and communicable diseases including sexually transmitted infections and the usage of contraceptives was provided to 7,400 beneficiaries.
- UNFPA distributed 1,253 packages of clean delivery kits, 1,219 packages of dignity kits, 89 packages of baby kits and 1,246 pieces of condoms.
- Minimal Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crises (MISP) training was provided in Myebon for national NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies.
- UNFPA distributed emergency reproductive health kits to three District Hospitals, four Township Hospitals, five Station Hospitals, four Maternal and Child Health Clinics and 36 Rural Health Clinics.

III. Results

Underfunded Emergencies allocation - February 2010

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Nutrition	<p>10-HCR-009</p> <p>Treatment of severe acute malnutrition among children under five in Northern Rakhine State</p>	462,170	3,781,500	6,625 stateless individuals, including 6,250 children under five and 400 mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) for severe malnutrition made available to 1,350 children Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for 4,900 children Effective detection and prevention of malnutrition in nutrition centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 514 severely and 463 moderately malnourished children admitted to the therapeutic/supplementary feeding programme. These beneficiaries represent a subset of the 4,733 moderately and 541 severely malnourished child beneficiaries identified by qualified medical staff. 210 children identified by communities as moderately or severely malnourished participated in the treatment cycle. 977 women received support and information on nutrition through health education, in addition to 1,642 lactating women participating in post-natal care. 31 women with breastfeeding problems received individual support. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds enabled a major funding gap to be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR and its NGO implementing partner (ACF) monitored beneficiary intakes and therapeutic results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project directly targeted children under five of both genders suffering from malnutrition. Parents of both genders were indirect beneficiaries.
NUTRITION	<p>10-CEF-015-A</p> <p>Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient Deficiencies among children and pregnant/lactating women in Northern Rakhine State</p>	435,031	553,725	133,000 (115,000 under five children and 18,000 pregnant and lactating women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 severe acute malnourished children treated through ACF community based programme 1,000 severe acute malnourished children treated with therapeutic feeding in 60 vulnerable villages At least 18,000 pregnant/lactating women and 115,000 children provided with nutritional supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 children under five received therapeutic feeding 12,000 pregnant/lactating mothers and 158,000 children received nutritional supplements 	<p>The CERF allowed UNICEF and partners to support severely malnourished children detected using MUAC.</p> <p>The fund also allowed UNICEF to provide full nutrition supplement coverage in supported villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring by UNICEF field staff. Nutrition Surveillance System monitored. Therapeutic feeding monitored by ACF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme supported all boys and girls in targeted villages.

HEALTH	<p>10-HCR-010</p> <p>Providing essential, life-saving reproductive health services in Northern Rakhine State</p>	366,931	1.1 million	56,000 stateless individuals, including 36,000 women and 20,000 newborn children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 20,000 clean delivery kits used ■ 3,600 women screened for 'no-risk' attended home deliveries ■ 2,500 women attend >3 ante-natal care sessions ■ 2,500 mothers receive post-natal care ■ 16,000 women provided with contraceptives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 20,500 clean delivery kits procured and distributed to health care providers ■ 665 TBA/AMW kits procured and distributed ■ Contraceptives procured and distributed, potentially enabling 16,000 women to prevent unwanted pregnancies and illegal abortions. ■ Ante and post-natal counselling provided to 10,550 beneficiaries by ACF ■ 5,761 women screened for low-risk attended home deliveries ■ Ultrasounds and cauterization equipment procured and delivered to Buthidaung hospital 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds addressed a funding gap, preventing illegal abortions and excess maternal and child deaths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR worked with its partners to monitor distribution of supplies and maternal health visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These activities directly benefited women of reproductive age and newborn children of both genders, with men as indirect beneficiaries
HEALTH	<p>10-CEF-015-B</p> <p>Improving health services among vulnerable children in NRS</p>	497,135	650,135	122,000 children under five and 27,000 pregnant women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 250 hard-to-reach villages reached through mobile or community health activities ■ >80 per cent of infants and pregnant women immunized against measles and tetanus ■ 110 rural health facilities in three townships equipped with essential medicines and supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project reached 95,120 children under five (48,150 girls and 46,970 boys) and 23,640 pregnant women ■ 454 hard-to-reach villages reached, including 52,750 (28,120 girls and 24,630 boys) children under five ■ 14,940 pregnant women benefited from malaria prevention interventions ■ 92.4 per cent of infants immunised against DPT3 and 90 per cent against measles. 91 per cent of pregnant women were immunised against tetanus ■ 112 rural health facilities were equipped with essential medicines and supplies. 	The CERF allowed UNICEF to provide an essential package of primary health services to vulnerable women and children. The funds enabled the involvement of community volunteers and broadened overall coverage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNICEF and partners visited selected villages at least three times per month for monitoring purposes. Implementation was also reviewed monthly with all partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNICEF and partners mobilized female community volunteers and employed female staff. The project targeted women and actively sought women's involvement in health education and the immunisation campaign.

WASH	<p>10-HCR-011</p> <p>Provision of Safe Drinking Water and sanitary facilities in Northern Rakhine State</p>	200,000	655,000	Up to 25,000 stateless individuals, including 3,000 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15,000 people have access to safe drinking water from six new wells ■ 900 households obtain latrines and hand-washing facilities ■ Up to 5,000 persons benefit from access to public latrines and hand-washing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12 new wells were created, providing access to safe drinking water. ■ More than 1,500 household latrines and hand washing facilities were constructed. ■ Eight three-cabin public latrines and hand-washing facilities were constructed for 5,000 people. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funding allowed assistance to be provided despite a major funding gap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR and its partners monitored construction and use of the newly constructed facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This project benefited women and men equally by improving access to sanitation for all.
WASH	<p>10-JDP-004 CDRT (00063580)</p> <p>Improving Critical Access to Safe Drinking Water Supply and Facilities in Rathedaung</p>	100,002	3.5 million	33,600 (17,472 women, 16,128 men, and 6,720 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An estimated 33,600 people in 40 remote and hard-to-reach villages in Rathedaung have improved access to safe drinking water with a significant reduction in the time it takes women to fetch water, and a reduced risk of water-borne diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 8,725 households from 95 villages were reached with activities to improve access to safe drinking water through provision of 11 wells, 48 ponds built and renovated, 2,409 water filter pots, and 160 rainwater collection tanks and water reservoirs. 	With CERF funding the project was able to address a life-threatening lack of safe water. In addition, by providing better access to water, beneficiaries are able to spend more time increasing household incomes through livelihood activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project staff monitored project activities while visiting the villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The activities benefited all villagers, and women and children in particular.
NON-FOOD ITEMS/SHELTER	<p>10-HCR-050</p> <p>Distribution of emergency shelter materials and NFIs to victims of Cyclone Giri</p>	838,778	7 million	30,250 (including 18,150 women and 3,630 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5,500 vulnerable families receive NFI kits ■ 400 shelter tool kits distributed for shared use by 2,000 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NFIs provided to 5,745 families. ■ 400 community toolkits procured and distributed. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds helped to stabilise an insecure situation and catalyse a broader response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR procured NFIs and toolkits, which were distributed in a coordinated fashion. Distribution reports were maintained and verified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project benefited all beneficiaries equally.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	<p>10-FPA-011</p> <p>Provision of life-saving reproductive health care in Rathedaung and Buthidaung in Northern Rakhine State</p>	492,000	3.6 million	40,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 625 high-risk pregnant women received life-saving referral support ■ 6,250 women and 6,250 men of reproductive ages received reproductive health support ■ Emergency reproductive health kits procured and distributed ■ Dignity kits procured and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 516 women (including high-risk pregnancies) received life-saving referral support ■ 4,207 women and 580 men received sexual and reproductive health services (plus general health care) and SRH health information ■ 20 emergency reproductive health kits were procured and distributed ■ 4,864 dignity kits were procured and distributed 	<p>Emergency medical relief activities also provided during flood in NRS</p> <p>Renovation of labour room and maternity ward of Rathedaung Township hospital and Timmay sub-centre under Buthidaung Township.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNFPA and its implementing partner monitored the project. ■ Project also monitored through visits to project sites. ■ Recommendations from field monitoring visits implemented as follow-up actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Special attention was paid to women, including pregnant women and girls. ■ Men were also provided with health education, information on health services, and provided with contraceptives.
FOOD SECURITY	<p>10-UDP-003</p> <p>Promoting food security of the most vulnerable households through increased food production and off-farm income</p>	200,004	3.5 million	14,000 people in 200 villages (7,280 women, 6,720 men, and 2,800 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved food security for 20,000 of the most vulnerable households in 200 villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2,272 vulnerable households in 200 villages received livelihoods support, including small scale trading, provision of livestock, and fishing nets ■ Winter crop promotion benefited 27 marginal farmers in Rathetaung Township. 	<p>CERF funding ensured improvements to the livelihoods of the vulnerable people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monitoring was carried out during regular monitoring missions to the villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This project targeted the most vulnerable, including female-headed households.

FOOD	<p>10-WFP-018</p> <p>Improving the food security, nutrition status and livelihoods of vulnerable populations</p>	833,909	3,518,054	80,000 people (including 44,000 women and 36,000 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate food consumption for beneficiaries ■ Improved food security within targeted communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 70,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 4,738 MT of mixed food commodities during the four month lean season from July to October. 	<p>CERF contribution allowed WFP to purchase 1,209 MT of rice to feed 70,000 vulnerable beneficiaries for one month during the lean season and helped them bridge the gap until the next harvest.</p> <p>The contribution helped WFP continue one of its key relief programmes in Myanmar, supporting the most vulnerable people during the critical six months lean season in NRS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WFP conducted assessments to target the most vulnerable areas. WFP has clear selection criteria and monitored the process thoroughly. ■ During the implementation, WFP carried out regular distribution and post-distribution monitoring. ■ Every year WFP's VAM unit conducts an assessment of the food security situation in NRS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women are among the most vulnerable in Rakhine state and were specifically targeted by this project.
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AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	10-FAO-012	Underfunded window: 400,000	1.15 million	Initial target: 89,064 people (including 12,766 children and 46,342 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 6,520 households have undertaken agricultural activities that improved their food security ■ 4,550 acres of rice cropped and at least 2,366 MT of paddy produced by 4,550 farmers and landless households, providing at least 300 days of rice consumption per household ■ 376 MT of pulses produced by 1,970 farmers and landless households ■ 5,400 small vegetable gardens planted, improving the food security status of 5,400 female headed households. ■ 600 goats delivered to 600 vulnerable female-headed households and 1,000-1,200 kids produced ■ 400 lost cattle replaced for 400 farmers ■ 800 poultry kits provided to 800 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10,063 households have undertaken agricultural activities that improved their food security ■ 3,378 acres of rice cropped and at least 1800 MT of paddy produced by 6,755 farmers and landless households providing at least 150 days of rice consumption per household. ■ 292 MT of pulses produced by 3,308 farmers and landless households. ■ 5,400 small vegetable gardens planted, improving food security for 5,400 female headed households. ■ 706 goats delivered to 706 vulnerable female-headed households, and 1,000-1,200 kids produced. ■ 400 lost cattle replaced for 400 farmers. ■ 800 poultry kits provided to 800 households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Timely distribution of inputs to address the seasonal needs of farming populations ■ Increased availability of food production within a short timeframe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FAO and its implementing partners and line ministries carried out post-distribution monitoring to assess the project's impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women were favoured as much as possible, especially for small animal rearing kits and home gardening kits. ■ The local socio-cultural context limited the extent of female engagement.
	And	Rapid Response window: 750,000		Actual number of beneficiaries: 112,899 people (including 19,193 Children under five and 57,578 women)					
	10-FAO-032								
	Post-Floods Restoration of Food Security and Livelihoods (OSRO/MYA/00 3/CHA)								

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
NFRI/SHELTER	10-HCR-028 Emergency NFI and Shelter Material distribution following the NRS Floods	274,990	1,754,000	22,134 stateless people (including 2,789 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 vulnerable families provided with basic NFIs 570 households receive basic shelter materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFIs distributed to more than 3,000 families (8,000 blankets, 3,000 mosquito nets and kitchen sets, and 5,000 tarpaulins and ORS packages) Shelter materials provided to 588 households 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed provision of life-saving, time-critical emergency assistance to flood victims, helping to stabilize an insecure situation and catalyze a rapid reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR procured and distributed NFIs in a coordinated fashion, maintaining and verifying distribution reports. UNHCR procured shelter materials, provided designs and construction assistance, and supervised and verified construction of houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project benefited males and females equally.
SHELTER	10-UDP-014 CDRT (00075607) Improving shelter and Living conditions of the Flooded Communities in Maungdaw and Buthidaung	200,000	2,100,000	24,570 people (including 3,071 children and 12,531 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,780 households in 62 worst-affected villages improve living and shelter conditions, thereby reducing risk of life-threatening diseases 1,500 households in 62 worst-affected villages have sufficient clothing to protect them from sickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 778 households in 86 villages improved living and shelter conditions 8,370 households in 151 villages improved health through access to clothing. 	CERF funding provided adequate shelter and clothing to prevent health problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff visited villages to ensure adequate monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities carried out in accordance with cultural requirements for Muslim women.

LIVELIHOODS	<p>10-UDP-013</p> <p>CDRT (00075607) Restoring livelihoods of most vulnerable households and communities through increased food production and income generation</p>	199,961	2,100,000	29,730 people (including 3,716 children and 15,162 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,398 of the most vulnerable households in 95 villages will restore their livelihoods by increasing food production and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,573 households from 84 villages restored their livelihoods by increasing food production and income generation 43 acres of paddy growing assisted in two villages. 88 trainees received pest management skills. 	<p>CERF funding was used to buy quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to fulfil the immediate requirements of farmers.</p> <p>Provided an opportunity to procure animals, boats and fishing nets to restore livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured timely and quality implementation through frequent monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project addressed the food insecurity situation of the most vulnerable, and particularly women and children.
EDUCATION	<p>10-CEF-042-A</p> <p>School rehabilitation in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships</p>	200,023	284,000	3,600 primary school children (approx 50 per cent female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five Temporary Learning Spaces (14 classrooms) constructed, including sanitary facilities, benefiting 3,600 children 46 partially damaged classrooms repaired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed schools provided access to education, and safe water and sanitation for 4,050 children Textbooks and essential supplies damaged replenished using pre-positioned emergency supplies, benefiting 69,000 children 	<p>CERF enabled UNICEF to intervene immediately to restore safe and healthy learning environments for affected children. CERF was critical, as the resources to support education in NRS are extremely limited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF field staff worked closely with Township Education Officials for overall monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are approximately equal number of girls and boys enrolled at the primary level.
WASH	<p>10-UDP-015</p> <p>CDRT (00075607)</p> <p>Improving critical drinking water and sanitation in flooded communities in Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships</p>	200,000	2,100,000	48,262 people (including 5,888 children and 24,614 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,425 households with a population of 48,262 in 45 worst-affected villages have improved access to safe drinking water, with a significant reduction in the time taken for women to fetch water and reduced risk of water-borne diseases. 2,250 households with a population of 14,625 in 45 worst-affected villages have access to fly-proof latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,476 households in 90 villages have access to safe drinking water through pond cleaning, renovation and 1,080 rain-water harvesting cisterns. 2,782 households in 70 villages received house cleaning assistance. 6,351 households have improved hygiene through latrine construction. 	<p>CERF funding allowed project to reach a larger proportion of the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff ensured timely and quality implementation through frequent monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The floods mostly affected Muslim women who primarily fetch water and take care of household chores. The project considered men and women equally at all stages of the project.

WASH	<p>10-CEF-042-B</p> <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Emergency Response to Flooding in Northern Rakhine State</p>	214,021	270,000	100,000 people (including 52,000 women, 48,000 men, and 15,000 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 6,000 families have access to safe water through 60 rehabilitated ponds ■ Improved water storage capacity for 6,000 families with new containers ■ 1,100 families have access to safe water through harvesting systems ■ 600 families have access to emergency latrines ■ 1,600 families have access to safe water through rehabilitation and chlorination of 50 wells and 80 boreholes ■ Six primary schools provided with safe water and sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nearly 7,600 households benefited from access to clean water through 63 rehabilitated ponds ■ 6,000 affected households had increased water storage capacity with provided containers ■ 1,140 households benefited from rainwater collection systems ■ 600 households had access to latrines ■ 3,600 households had access to safe water through 45 wells and 95 boreholes ■ Five primary schools provided with sanitary facilities benefiting 3,600 children ■ Increased awareness of safe hygiene and sanitation through health sessions conducted in more than 60 villages (70,000 people), together with soap and IEC distribution 	<p>CERF enabled UNICEF to respond in a timely way to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project implementation was closely monitored by dedicated UNICEF field staff, by partner field staff and in close consultation with the township level WASH coordination group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WASH interventions benefited all household members equally.
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<p style="text-align: center;">FOOD</p>	<p>10-WFP-055</p> <p>Improving the food security, nutrition status and livelihoods of vulnerable populations</p>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>1,197,000</p>	<p>19,800 people (10,890 women and 8,910 men)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate food consumption among beneficiaries ■ Improved food security within targeted communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 159,792 people received emergency food rations for one month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CERF funding provided rice to 19,800 beneficiaries affected by the floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WFP conducted an assessment to identify the worst-affected areas. ■ During the implementation of the project, WFP teams regularly monitored food distributions and conducted post distribution monitoring. ■ Every year the WFP VAM unit conducts an assessment in NRS to assess the food security situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women are among the most vulnerable in Rakhine state and were targeted during this project.
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Emergency Response for the Floods in Northern Rakhine State (NRS, June 2010)
Emergency Response for Cyclone Giri, Rakhine State (October 2010)

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
HEALTH	10-CEF-065-B Health Emergency Response to Cyclone Giri	127,484	469,564	618,315 people (316,631 women, 301,684 men, 18,549 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 225 health facilities equipped with essential drugs ■ >80 per cent of infants (4,800) and pregnant women (4,600) immunized against measles and tetanus ■ >15 per cent of deliveries assisted with emergency obstetric and newborn care at supported health facilities ■ >1,000 men and women receive maternal and newborn care information through community discussions and IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CERF funding supported the supply of life-saving drugs to all 145 affected health facilities sufficient to treat common maternal and childhood illnesses ■ 2,911 infants (60 per cent of targets) and 1,858 pregnant women (40 per cent of target) were immunized ■ Recruitment for community awareness activities undertaken (to be carried out in February and March 2011). 	<p>CERF funding enabled UNICEF to immediately support local health authorities with life-saving supplies, which prevented disease outbreaks and ensured emergency care.</p> <p>The funds ensured that all villages were reached with immunisations, micronutrients and essential health services in the four affected townships, by covering transportation and cold-chain costs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monitoring and supervision conducted jointly by UNICEF field staff, local counterparts and NGO partners through regular field visits. ■ UNICEF technical team conducted an assessment in February 2011 to determine the intervention's effectiveness. ■ Overall implementation reviewed monthly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNICEF and partners promoted men's active involvement while carrying out reproductive health services to increase awareness and engagement.

HEALTH	<p>10-IOM-033</p> <p>Establishment Of Mobile Emergency Primary Health Care Services and Enhancement Of Primary Health Care Service Delivery In Eastern Paukaw Township – Rakhine State</p>	79,801	300,000	26,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency health care services provided to cyclone-affected population ■ Up to 120 injured or ill cyclone survivors referred to nearby medical facilities for life-saving medical treatment ■ Improved understanding and behaviour re disease prevention and personal hygiene among 13,200 people ■ Township medical authorities and health cluster members have reliable and up-to-date information on potential disease outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Four mobile clinics active, two of which funded by CERF. Mobile Clinics have treated 4,451 people, 2,225 with CERF support. ■ Referral service yet to be activated. ■ 179 community members attended IOM's health education sessions to date. ■ Mobile Medical Teams have started to send disease-related data from the field to health authorities. 	<p>CERF funding complemented funding other sources, creating a larger programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disease surveillance data regularly provided. ■ Operations monitored locally (Sittwe), nationally (Yangon) and regionally (Regional Office in Bangkok) ■ Records of patient consultations maintained by each Mobile Medical Team. ■ Records of public education sessions maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pregnant and post-partum mothers were a priority group benefiting from the project's referrals to medical facilities, transportation of patients-in-need to the nearest health care facilities, and direct medical services.
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HEALTH	<p>10-WHO-076</p> <p>Addressing Priority Health Needs of the Populations Affected by Cyclone Giri</p>	215,153	215,153		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved medical care services with adequate supplies ■ Electricity supply ensured ■ Data collection and analysis ■ Emergency health kits and trauma care provided to 14 hospitals in all four affected townships ■ 100 remote villages (in three affected townships) covered (including those by mobile clinics) ■ 120 VHWs trained ■ One fixed clinic established in Myebon ■ 6,000 cases treated ■ 120 basic health staff provided in all four affected townships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medical care provided to the affected population ■ Electricity available in four township hospitals ■ Disease surveillance data provided to DoH, WHO and other partners ■ Samples from four townships collected and transported to NHL for diagnosis ■ Improved access to emergency medical care, prevention and control of communicable diseases ■ Strengthened disease surveillance and training of health volunteers ■ Population from Myebon township has access to life-saving emergency medical care ■ Provision of comprehensive health care in affected townships ■ Monitoring of health activities and implementation of integrated disease surveillance 	<p>CERF funding allowed the project to begin immediately after needs were identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Weekly reporting of disease surveillance data and transmission of information to all partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Attention was paid to all patients, but special attention was given to pregnant women and children.
NFIs/SHELTER	<p>10-HCR-050</p> <p>Distribution of emergency shelter materials and NFIs to victims of Cyclone Giri</p>	838,778	7 million	<p>30,250 people (18,150 women and 3,630 children under five)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5,500 vulnerable families receive NFI kits ■ 400 shelter tool kits distributed for shared use by 2,000 households for shelter repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NFIs provided to more than 5,500 families. ■ 400 community toolkits procured and distributed. 	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the provision of life-saving, time-critical emergency assistance to victims of the cyclone, helping to stabilise an insecure situation and catalyse a rapid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR procured and distributed NFIs and toolkits, while maintaining and verifying distribution reports. 	

EMERGENCY SHELTER	<p>10-IOM-032</p> <p>Rapid Delivery Of Life-Saving Temporary Shelter To Survivors Of Cyclone Giri In Pauktaw Township, Rakhine State</p>	171,007	450,000	7,425 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Essential shelter materials distributed to 1,485 severely-affected households (7,425 beneficiaries). ■ Critical logistical infrastructure put in place. ■ Project management and implementation structures in place at IOM's Yangon and Sittwe offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IOM had carried out an assessment of beneficiary villages to be targeted by CERF emergency shelter response. ■ Shelter kits were procured and were in the process of being shipped to Sittwe. ■ Logistics infrastructure had been established including warehouse and transportation capacity. 	CERF funding complemented a second source of funding. CERF funding paid for shelter kits, while the second source complemented these with community toolkits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Weekly reporting. ■ Participation in shelter cluster meetings including updates on project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IOM will ensure that equal numbers of men and women benefit from the activity. Data on beneficiaries will be collected at each distribution site, and adjustments made as necessary to the distribution plan.
EMERGENCY SHELTER	<p>10-UNDP-025</p> <p>Repair of emergency temporary shelters and restoration of basic shelters</p>	347,750	1,000,000	30,022 people (including 3,759 children under five and 15,377 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 20,000 people whose houses have been destroyed can return to their communities and begin rebuilding their lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Target villages and beneficiary households selected according to damage and vulnerability criteria in close coordination with local communities. ■ Standard repair packages determined. ■ 105 local carpenters trained by UNHABITAT. ■ Construction materials procured. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds has allowed shelter intervention, which will provide relief to some 104,000 homeless people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNDP staff carried out rapid assessments in 283 villages. ■ UNDP staff working with local communities to prepare shelter activities. ■ Frequent visits to villages targeted by UNDP's shelter project by technical staff and Community Development Facilitators (outreach staff). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gender considerations taken into account with beneficiary selection.

NUTRITION	<p>10-CEF-065-C</p> <p>Prevention and Treatment of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies, and infant feeding for children and pregnant/ lactating women in Cyclone Giri affected townships</p>	137,773	210,900	900 children under five and 1,805 pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 900 severe and moderate acute malnourished children treated with therapeutic and supplementary feeding ■ At least 1,800 pregnant and lactating women received breastfeeding counselling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 700 children under five received therapeutic and supplementary feeding ■ 1,400 pregnant and lactating women received breastfeeding counselling 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed for the immediate response, which prevented morbidity and mortality amongst malnourished children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular monitoring by UNICEF field staff ■ Nutrition Surveillance System ■ Breastfeeding activities monitored by Save the Children field staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project benefits boys and girls equally. The infant-feeding component strengthens mothers' knowledge and feeding practices.
EDUCATION	<p>10-CEF-065-A</p> <p>Resuming Children's Education in cyclone Giri Affected Townships</p>	331,959	1,032,360	12,700 primary school children (6,550 girls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12,300 children whose schools were destroyed resume schooling with minimal disruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 89 CERF-funded Temporary learning Spaces established ■ 12,300 children received basic school supplies ■ 400 teachers trained on psychosocial support for children 	Timely allocation of CERF funding prompted UNICEF to undertake an immediate response, which minimized the cyclone's negative impact on children's education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project implementation monitored through regular cluster updates, based on information provided by staff in affected areas. Worked closely with MoE to monitor overall progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There are roughly an equal number of girls and boys in primary schools.
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	<p>10-CEF-065-D</p> <p>Emergency support to address the immediate safe water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the communities worst affected by Cyclone Giri</p>	483,100	508,100	35,000 people (including 19,000 women, 16,000 men, and 4,600 children under five)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 7,000 households provided with safe water over three months ■ Water sources in 70 villages restored ■ 7,000 households able to collect, store and use water using improved storage capacity ■ Quality of drinking water for 7,000 households improved through provision of water purification ■ 7,000 households have increased awareness of hygienic practices and access to sanitary facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nearly 10,000 households gained access to safe water ■ Water sources restored in 20 villages ■ 8,000 households now benefit from improved water storage capacity ■ Nearly 10,000 households received support to chlorinate drinking water for three months ■ Hygiene promotion activities carried out and hygiene kits provided to 3,100 households ■ Construction of latrines ongoing in 50 schools 	CERF enabled the WASH cluster to jointly develop an intervention in support of immediate needs. The timely response prevented an outbreak of waterborne diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNICEF led the WASH cluster, which convened regularly at both Yangon and township levels. Two cluster monitors were deployed, in addition to UNICEF and partner field-based staff, to ensure regular sector-wide monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WASH emergency response benefited all members of the community equally.

WASH	<p>10-UNDP-027</p> <p>Emergency Support to address the immediate safe water needs of the communities worst affected by Cyclone Giri</p>	93,625	500,000	51,345 people (including 11,553 children under five and 24,699 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safe water provided to 12 villages for three months ■ 100 wells renovated ■ Water quality improved for 1,000 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 43 wells cleaned ■ 5,393 households benefiting from improved water quality ■ Coordination of safe drinking water distribution in process. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds has allowed WASH response in villages that would otherwise not receive assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNDP staff carried out rapid assessments in 283 villages. ■ UNDP staff working with local communities to prepare shelter activities. ■ Frequent visits to villages targeted by UNDP's shelter project by technical staff and Community Development Facilitators (outreach staff) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project will take habits and practices of women into consideration.
LOGISTICS	<p>10-WFP-079</p> <p>Logistics Augmentation and Coordination for relief operations in response to Cyclone Giri</p>	360,269	2,276,565	200,000 people (110,000 women and 90,000 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to the worst affected population. ■ Logistics coordination and information-related tools and services available to the humanitarian community. ■ Temporary storage capacity with minimum communication and security available to the humanitarian community. ■ Cost-effective IT and communication services put in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Logistics Coordination ■ Information Management ■ Three temporary logistic hubs established (Myebon, Kyaukpyu and Sittwe) ■ Six boats rented. ■ Internet connectivity provided in Sittwe, Kyaukpyu, and Myebon. ■ Jetty constructed in Myebon. 	<p>CERF funding allowed the provision of logistic services to the humanitarian community so that a timely, unimpeded and cost-effective delivery of relief items to the affected population could be established and maintained.</p> <p>It allowed improved coordination and information-sharing among actors in order to mitigate duplication of efforts and maximise the use of available logistic assets.</p>		

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	<p>10-FPA-047</p> <p>Provision of life-saving reproductive health care in Cyclone Giri affected areas in Rakhine State</p>	152,002	700,000	<p>50,000 women (including 1,000 high-risk pregnant mothers), 20,000 men and 30,000 children under five</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved access to reproductive health services. (Eight hospitals equipped and provided with skilled birth attendants. ■ High-risk pregnant women receive support for referral and life-saving treatment (>80 per cent of high-risk pregnant mothers identified) ■ Humanitarian actors and health service providers receive MISP orientation or training (>80 per cent of agencies and local CBOs working in affected areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 17,856 women and 2,410 men received sexual and reproductive health services. ■ 2,798 pregnant women (including 749 high-risk pregnancies) received ante-natal care, 69 post natal mothers received post-natal care, 5,437 women received birth spacing services, 57 women received STI/ RTI treatments and total 5,474 people (2,302 men and 3,172 women) received general health care. ■ 1,153 packages of clean delivery kits, 1,219 packages of dignity kits, 89 packages of baby kits and 1,246 pieces of contraceptives were distributed. ■ UNFPA distributed emergency reproductive health kits to three District Hospitals, four Township Hospitals, five Station Hospitals, four Maternal and Child Health Clinics and 36 Rural Health Clinics. ■ MISP (Minimal Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crises) training conducted in Myebon. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNFPA and its implementing partner monitored the project, including visits to project sites. ■ Recommendations from field monitoring visits were implemented as follow-up actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Special attention was paid to women, and pregnant women and girls in particular. Men were also provided with health education, information on health services and contraceptives.
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FOOD	<p>10-WFP-078</p> <p>Food assistance to cyclone Giri affected population</p>	2,235,597	8,406,596	55,000 people (including 30,250 women and 24,750 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved short-term food security in the targeted areas ■ Adequate food consumption among targeted beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 200,000 beneficiaries affected received 9,870 MT of mixed food commodities. ■ Immediate purchase of food allowed timely delivery to the worst-affected population. ■ A December 2010 assessment indicated that nearly 82 percent of the affected population received food assistance. ■ The assessment indicated that those who received food assistance had much better food consumption scores than those that did not. 	With the CERF contribution WFP was able to feed 55,000 beneficiaries for three months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WFP and its partners conducted a rapid assessment to target the worst-affected areas and monitoring of the distribution and post-distribution monitoring were carried out. ■ In December 2010, WFP and partners conducted a Food Security Assessment in the affected area to better understand the longer term impact of the Cyclone on the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Female-headed households were a priority and were specifically targeted among the worst-affected.
AGRICULTURE	<p>10-FAO-049</p> <p>Restoration of fishers' livelihoods in Cyclone Giri-affected areas</p>	455,359	The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period.	The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period. 	The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project is ongoing during this reporting period. It will be reported in full detail in the next reporting period.

Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded (US\$)	Date Funds Forwarded
Consortium Dutch NGOs (CDN)	Livelihoods/Agriculture	OSRO/MYA/003/CHA	5,000	28 September 2010, 14 December 2010 and 27 January 2011
Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA)	Health	10-CEF-015-B	85,149	26 May 2010 24 August 2010 8 October 2010
Marie Stopes International (MSI)	Health	10-CEF-065-B	7,780	13 December 2010
Save The Children	Nutrition	10-CEF-065-C	49,285	15 December 2010
Save the Children Fund	Education	10-CEF-065-A	66,741	17 December 2010
Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10-CEF-042-B	56,524	15 September 2010
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10-CEF-042-B 10-CEF-065-D	100,000 160,000	28 August 2010 17 December 2010
Noble Compassionate Volunteer (NCV)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10-CEF-065-D	13,139	12 November 2010
OXFAM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10-CEF-065-D	160,000	11 January 2011
CARE	Food	10-WFP-055	21,400	
Save The Children, ADRA, NCV, MH, ACF, NAG, Lead, Malteser, Phoenix, Utopia, MSF.	Food	10-WFP-078	108,600	
Myanmar Medical Association	Health	10-FPA-011	60,239	24 May 2010
Myanmar Medical Association	Health	10-FPA-011	145,760	14 July 2010
Myanmar Medical Association	Health	10-FPA-011	125,111	11 October 2010
Myanmar Medical Association	Health	10-FPA-047	11,762	15 January 2011
Marie Stopes International	Health	10-FPA-047	1,923	15 January 2011
Marie Stopes International	Health	10-FPA-047	25,091	17 Feb 2011
Myanmar Medical Association	Health	10-WHO-076	32,594	
Local NGO Consortium	Health	10-WHO-076	20,778	
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Water and Sanitation	10-HCR-011	58,000	14 March 2010
Malteser International	Water and Sanitation	10-HCR-011	93,500	
Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)	Water and Sanitation	10-HCR-011	15,000	

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Health	10-HCR-010	71,962	
Malteser International	Health	10-HCR-010	130,964	
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	10-HCR-009	416,777	
Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)	NFIs and Shelter	10-HCR-028	18,000	21 July 2010
Save the Children	NFIs and Shelter	10-HCR-050	656,399	1 December 2010
TOTAL			2,717,478	

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
AMW	Auxiliary Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
AUS	Austria
BHS	Basic Health Staff
CDN	Consortium of Dutch NGOs
CDRT	Community Development for Remote Townships
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LBVD	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Division
LLIN	Long lasting Insecticide treated Net
MAS	Myanmar Agriculture Service
MHAA	Myanmar Health Assistant Association
Malteser	Malteser Hilfsdienst, Germany
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MSI	Marie Stopes International
MSOWRR	Myanmar Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNC	National Nutrition Centre
NRS	Northern Rakhine State
RUTF	Ready to used therapeutic food
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SC	Save the Children
SDNT	State and Division Nutrition Team
TBA	Traditional birth attendant
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Treatment
TLS	Temporary Learning Space
TMO	Township Medical Officer
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme