



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

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

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Thomas Gurtner

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

AAR for lessons learned was conducted by the Head of Office (HoO)a.i. of OCHA Chad with all partners that handed in their CERF Rapid Response (RR) project reports (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WFP-UNHAS, UNHCR, IOM). Due to the late arrival of project reports and workload of all partners, a planned meeting for 11 March 2013 had to be cancelled and AAR consultations were done bilaterally between HoOa.i. and the partners.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Final report was shared with cluster leads and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for review and comments.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 509,937,289 ¹		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,881,818
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	N/A
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	297,927,559
	TOTAL	302,809,377

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 31 March 2013			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	13-CEF-056	Health - Nutrition	599,147
FAO	13-FAO-019	Agriculture	150,005
UNHCR	13-HCR-032	Multi-sector	1,233,893
IOM	13-IOM-017	Multi-sector	595,723
WFP	13-WFP-023	Food	1,201,070
WFP	13-WFP-024	Coordination and Support Services -UNHAS	1,101,980
TOTAL			4,881,818

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	3,985,549
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	858,332
Funds forwarded to government partners	37,937
TOTAL	4,881,818

¹ Total requested amount for 2013 Appeal for Chad

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian situation in Chad remained precarious and volatile throughout the reporting period (March 2013 - October 2013), particularly within the Sahel Belt and along the country's borders. The security situation in neighboring countries remained unstable (notably the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan's Darfur region and increased terrorist activities in Nigeria). Armed conflict forced population movements across the region. As of March 25 2013, **UNHCR** reported the arrival of over 12,500 **refugees** on the east of Chad and almost 6,000 new refugees from CAR in the south of the country. The majority of the new arrivals were women and children. The deteriorating situation in Darfur had also led to the arrival of approximately 12,000 **Chadian returnees** in eastern Chad from January to end of March 2013. Over the same period, **IOM** had registered the arrival of more than 1,000 Chadian migrants forced to return from Libya under very harsh conditions following the Libya crisis, many of them traumatized, sick and malnourished, and without documentation. The influx of refugees and returnees was a result of increased conflict and instability along Chad's borders with Sudan and CAR. Arriving populations exceeded contingency planning figures, as already-volatile situations deteriorated further.

The launch of military operations in Mali and the high-profile involvement of the Chadian Armed Forces risked to reduce the capacity of the Chadian military to secure the territory and led the French Embassy and the European Union to issue travel warnings for European nationals for road travel in the Sahel region. Therefore UNHAS services are essential to enable humanitarian actors movements for delivery of lifesaving and critical response to the vulnerable populations in these potential unsecure areas.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

In March 2013, as a matter of urgency, additional funding through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response window was required as none of the main implementing agencies had the funds to respond to the new caseload of refugees (UNHCR), returnees (IOM) or to expand their services (UNHAS). The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) consequently identified **three priority areas** for immediate rapid response to the **population movements** (influx of refugees and returnees), **humanitarian access** and to ensure that **nutrition programs were not curtailed**. The areas identified were based on the humanitarian update from the HC to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in March 2014 and the results of the inter agency mission (OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR) conducted in Haraze (Salamat region) in February 2014

In terms of population movements, key partners provided a multi-sectoral response including shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, logistics/transport, and protection activities for new refugees. New returnees needed to be supported with medical and psychosocial care; food assistance; non-food items (NFI); temporary accommodation; and associated transportation. These activities were situated in the regions where the refugees and returnees arrived (east and south of the country) while the nutrition projects upheld with the CERF RR funding covered the whole Chadian Sahel Belt. In conjunction with the arrival areas of displaced populations and the increased security concerns, regular humanitarian air service was assured in northern and western Chad in order to enable humanitarian partners to continue lifesaving humanitarian response. Air transport was also increased to the south as partners endeavoured to respond to the situation. This CERF funding targetted the following areas : Kanem, Bahr el Gazal, Batha Est, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Tandjilé, Moyen Chari, Sila (Tissi), Salamat, Faya (Regions), Abgadam

III. CERF PROCESS

On 14 March 2013, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) chaired a UNCT meeting including FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. UNCT members reviewed the overall humanitarian situation in the country, immediate needs and challenges, funding levels and ongoing response. The humanitarian system in Chad found itself without the necessary funds to maintain the most critical activities, let alone respond to newly arisen additional needs.

On 20 March 2013, an Inter Cluster Coordination meeting was held with Cluster Leads to determine urgent needs per cluster and agree on priority issues and key messaging. Clusters in Chad coordinate regularly with Government of Chad (GoC) counterparts, who also participated in the meetings. Cluster leads engaged with partner ministries to ensure that sectoral/cluster response was in keeping with GoC priorities and agreed foci.

Finally at the end of the process, critical issues and humanitarian concerns were then communicated to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) by the HC and OCHA, via an Ad Hoc Note and Humanitarian Update sent end of March 2013 to request the CERF meanwhile the UNCT decided also to endeavor to reach out to local and regional donors for additional support.

Special vulnerability by gender and/or age was taken into account throughout the process. This concerned mainly the multi-sectoral assistance to refugees (arrivals were mostly women and children, even if the gender break-down was not available at time of planning as arrivals were ongoing) and returnees. The multi-sectoral refugee assistance project had a significantly higher proportion of beneficiary

females(12,976 females, 8,913 males), as the multi-sectoral returnee assistance project (5,131 females, 3,571 males).The others reported a split on or near 50 percent due to the nature of the projects. For example, the nutrition project put an emphasis on equal access of girls and boys to quality health and nutrition care in the Sahel Belt.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 321,624				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Health - Nutrition	12,787	12,787	25,574
	Agriculture	21,000	21,018	42,018
	Multi-sector	26,647	19,040	45,687
	Food	9,439	9,068	18,507
	Coordination and Support Services - UNHAS	30,000	30,000	60,000

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The total number of beneficiaries was acquired by adding up the beneficiary details provided by the concerned UN Agencies. Based on the discussions with the respective cluster leads from the UN Agencies it was concluded that this would not lead to any double-counting. Reason being is that, firstly, the activities in the same sector targeted different vulnerable populations (multi-sectoral assistance: UNHCR: refugees, IOM: returnees) and, secondly, were implemented in different geographical areas. As the implementing agencies provided the number of direct beneficiaries reached thanks to CERF funding, no pro-rating of beneficiaries was required. As this was the only CERF RR for this emergency during the reporting period in Chad, no cumulative beneficiary number needed to be provided.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	151,633	99,873
Male	151,867	91,913
Total individuals (Female and male)	321,624	191,786
Of total, children under age 5	128,087	47,340

CERF RESULTS

The nutrition project provided a case coverage of 98.9 per cent (145,423 out of 147,000 expected) for admission of cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with a therapeutic care cure rate of 84 per cent, a therapeutic care defaulter rate of 9.1 per cent and a mortality rate of 0.4 per cent.

The agriculture project provided 5,990 vulnerable households (42,018 individuals) with a total of 59.9 metric tons of improved quality seeds, enabling the cultivation of 2,700 hectares of millet and 3,290 hectares of sorghum. This resulted in a harvest of over 2,400 metric tons by the end of the agricultural season (December 2013). 440 metric tons were reserved for seeding, 1475 tons were consumed by the households and 542 tons were sold on the market for US\$ 185,390.

Thanks to the CERF funding, WFP and its partners assisted 18,507 food-insecure refugees including over 4,200 children under the age of five years. Further, WFP bought and distributed 943 metric tons of cereals to newly-arrived refugees. Lower commodities prices enabled WFP to buy additional commodities, thus reaching more beneficiaries compared to planned figures.

Concerning humanitarian access, UNHAS operated two flights per week: From N'Djamena to the Sahel region (Mao, Ati and Mongo), to the South (Moundou and Sarh) while increasing rotations to the East (Abeché, GozBeida, Koukou). Due to ICRC's air service withdrawal in December 2013 (following the end of ICRC's assistance to Abeché hospital), UNHAS included three additional destinations to the schedule (An Timan, Moussoro and Bol). All requests for medical evacuations were successfully accommodated. Regular and scheduled flights were provided to 19 destinations within Chad. Three destinations were added (An Timan, Moussoro and Bol) to the routing schedule, following NGOs requests.

The multi-sectoral assistance to refugees provided 6,338 newly arrived households with an emergency Core Relief Items (CRI) kit, (plastic sheeting, jerry cans, mats, cooking utensils, buckets, soap, mosquito nets). Other items were distributed to households according to their particular needs. Upon arrival in southern Chad, 15,096 CAR refugees went through a systematic medical screening. CERF funding covered three emergency medical supply kits, which were supplied to health centres in Belom and Dosseye camps as well as to the District Health Center of Koldaga, which is a village hosting new refugees. For the East, some 20,000 Sudanese refugees went through medical screening during the transfer from border to the camp. CERF funding covered three emergency medical supply kits supplied to health facilities in Abgadam. Access to safe water was increased from 10 to over 13 litres in Abgadam camp, the construction of two bore holes in Dosseye and Belom camps resulted in an increased average quantity of potable water available per person per day from 16 to over 31 litres respectively 23 litres. Over 375 WASH emergency kits were distributed and 12 awareness campaigns on hygiene conducted. The new site Abgadam was cleaned and demarcated (1,500 hectares) for usage for the Sudanese refugees and 42 shelter construction kits and material distributed, so that beneficiaries after completion of training, were able to construct their own shelter. In addition, community shelters, such as health centres and transit centres were established. In Dosseye/South, the camp expansion, demarcation of plots and structuring of new site/site planning (60 hectares) was successfully conducted. A total of 30 shelter construction kits and material were distributed. A total of 21,889 Sudanese refugees were transported from Tissi to the camp Abgadam in March and April (8 weeks) in 2013. Transit facilities were established in Sarabourgou where the convoys passed through during the night.

The Chadian returnees from Libya and Sudan received immediate medical treatment and referral upon their arrival. Through multi-sectoral assistance and efficient management of the transit centres, IOM facilitated access to WASH facilities, food, potable water and provision of NFIs for all arriving migrants along the two emergency entry routes (Libya and Sudan). Homeward transportation was provided to approximately 5,500 Chadian returnees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in a safe and dignified manner.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

The influx of refugees and Chadian returnees and the negative evolution of the security context challenged the Humanitarian community in two ways at the same time. On one hand, no funding was available to respond to the newly arisen humanitarian needs and on the other hand, the community was faced with possible inaccessibility to the vulnerable populations. The allocation and disbursement of the CERF RR window funds allowed the Humanitarian community to provide timely, life-saving assistance. Furthermore, it gave leverage to humanitarian partners to request funding from other donors.

- a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**
YES PARTIALLY NO

The identified humanitarian needs created by the influx of refugees and returnees were covered in a record time, starting with a nearly immediate response after disbursing of funds. This allowed life-saving assistance while other donors could be mobilized to assist these vulnerable populations. The ongoing nutritional program did not need to be curtailed monetarily or geographically.

- b) **Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs²?**
YES PARTIALLY NO

In the three months following the influx of refugees and returnees the humanitarian response delivered life-saving assistance and covered the most basic needs. The CERF funding allowed IOM to immediately revert from increasing community stabilization back to humanitarian action. The humanitarian access was reduced by regional political reasons on very short notice. The CERF funding

²Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

allowed UNHAS to provide the Humanitarian community with access to destinations not reachable by road anymore due to security concerns.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF RR funds gave important leverage for UN Agencies to mobilize other donors like the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and bilateral donors. On April 26, UNHCR launched an emergency appeal for US\$10 million and the final total project budget for the multi-sectoral assistance for refugees amounted to over US\$16 million. Also UNICEF used the received CERF funds as leverage to secure more financing, allowing to reach over three times more SAM cases.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The planning of activities funded by this CERF RR allocation was conducted via the clusters. Decisions taken in the clusters were discussed and validated in the inter-cluster meeting. In these meetings, overlapping activities were prevented by jointly deciding on activities and geographical implementation zones accordingly. This process strengthened the young cluster organization in Chad by showing all participants the added value of the system and how the good functioning of this system leads to a better collective result.

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

N/A

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Agencies requesting CERF funding were not familiar with the process and requirements that their submissions need to meet.	CERF-Guidelines should be distributed before the beginning of the process.	CERF SECRETARIAT
Humanitarian action was put into action immediately after disbursement of CERF funding.	Quick disbursement of CERF funding allowed immediate action to assist and was highly appreciated by the Humanitarian community.	CERF SECRETARIAT
Time extension for handing in this CERF RR report had to be requested by the country office with CERF secretariat due to understaffing.	Consider to support country offices with surge staff for final reporting like for submissions as these reports are read by the donors and need to be of consistently high quality.	CERF SECRETARIAT

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Some UN Agencies have shown a tendency to easily disregard projects submitted by NGOs as they would like to use CERF funding to cover their own financing gaps.	It is important to remind the agencies what the objective of the CERF is and to consider projects via the clusters and not agencies - even if the respective agency is cluster lead!	HC assisted by OCHA
Guidelines were not followed by cluster leads during submission of projects - e.g. by including prevention activities.	Cluster leads need to know and follow guidelines and review the projects before handing them to OCHA. They must be reminded that only live-saving assistance is eligible for CERF funding.	OCHA, assisted by HC and HCT
Several program staff of UN Agencies showed not to be familiar with the CERF process due to the high turnover of staff at agencies.	Regular training needs to be performed and offered to program staff. A training once a year would be desirable.	Head of UN Agencies.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	15 April 13 - 14 October 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-CEF-056	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health - Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency nutrition and child survival response to the population of the Sahel belt of Chad		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 6,206,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,559,147	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 155,034
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 559,147	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 24,283
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	13,000	12,787	
b. Male	11,000	12,787	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	24,000	25,574	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	24,000	25,571	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The objective of the intervention is to reduce malnutrition-related mortality and morbidity in children under five years of age through improved access to quality service delivery via community-based management of severe acute malnutrition; the project aim at providing immediate and urgent nutrition and medical care to 24,000 severe acute malnutrition children during the lean period from April 2013 to September 2013.</p> <p>CERF funding will address the need of 24,000 children with SAM over a 06 months period.</p> <p>This proposed project will focus on the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition 2. Reduction of the incidence of severe acute malnutrition through Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses 3. Control of co-morbidity and co-mortality factors for malnutrition (Diarrhea, Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection) 4. Procurement/ timely delivery of RUTF and essentials drugs 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case coverage for severe acute malnutrition is at least 70% 2. Therapeutic care cure rate >75% 3. Therapeutic care defaulter rate <15% 4. Therapeutic care mortality rate <10 per cent 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case coverage for severe acute malnutrition = 106 per cent (25,571 while 24,000 expected) 2. Therapeutic care cure rate = 84 per cent 3. Therapeutic care defaulter rate = 9.1 per cent 4. Therapeutic care mortality rate = 0.4 per cent 			

2013	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
Admissions	12731	12197	16581	14031	11902	14208
Performance indicators OTP						
Cured	81.9	80	83.3	85.4	85.2	88.4
death	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
defaulter	10	11	8.8	8.6	9.9	7.1
Performance indicators IPF						
Cured	90.2	94.1	89.1	85.6	88.3	91.1
death	5.1	4.2	5.8	6.8	5.1	4.8
defaulter	3.9	1.5	4.8	6.3	4.4	3.4

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

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

YES NO

The project put an emphasis on equal access of girls and boys to quality health and nutrition care in the Sahel Belt. Data analysis was as often as possible disaggregated by sex and age.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

The 2012 Chad's CMAM programme was evaluated just before the inception of this project. The evaluation of this project will be part of the 2013 CMAM programme evaluation under discussion with ECHO and the UNICEF's regional office.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	6 May 2013 –5 Nov. 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-FAO-019	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency cereal seeds supply to vulnerable households in regions with severe production deficit and hosting refugees		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 9 071 936	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1 598 012	▪ NGO (<i>Intersos, Achdev, Coopi, Secour Islamique ,ACTED) and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 150 005	▪ Government Partners (ONDR):
			US\$ 35 186
			US\$ 13 654
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	21,874	21,000	
b. Male	21,018	21,018	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	42,892	42,018	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	12,098	11,504	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The project general objective is to improve vulnerable households' food security in regions where the last agricultural harvests were negatively affected by the floods and birds attacks. The food security improvement will be ensured, through the supply of cereal seeds.</p> <p>The specific objective is to provide timely 60 tons of seeds (27 tons of millet and 33 tons sorghum) to 6 000 vulnerable households.</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 000 vulnerable beneficiary households are assisted with seeds; • 60 tons of seeds, namely 27 tons of millet and 33 tons sorghum seeds ; • 6 000 ha of cereal sown (2 700 ha of millet and 3 300 ha of sorghum); • 3 990 tons of cereals (1 350 tons of millet and 2 640 tons of sorghum) will be produced at the end of 2013/2014 agricultural campaign. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5990 vulnerable households are assisted in time 5,990 vulnerable beneficiary households were assisted with seeds • 59,9 tons of good quality seeds were distributed 2700 hectare of millet and 3 290 hectare of sorghum were set up 2457,8 tons of consumption are produced at the end of the end of agricultural campaign (in December 2013) from which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 440,69 tons reserved for seeds; ✓ 1474,68 tons reserved for the consumption ✓ 542,43 tons sold for a market value of \$185 390 US 			

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
The main reason of this discrepancy was attributed to the erratic rains in the Sahel and some drought period in South	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):2a If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The female members of all 5 990 vulnerable households that benefited from this project were included from the beginning and throughout the project to take into account specific needs into the response. Thanks to this gender sensitive approach 4 013 households headed by females (67 per cent of all households) were selected as those households are especially under pressure and possess little or no means of subsistence.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL If 'NO', please explain why the project has not been evaluated he project was not able to be evaluated considering time frame granted to its implementation.</p>	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	15 Mar. 2013-14 Sep. 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-HCR-032	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Humanitarian Response to two new refugee influxes – Emergency assistance and protection to refugee from Central African Republic and Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 16,996,132	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 16,996,132	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: ADES: 432, 262 LWF: 60,316 CARE: 128,472
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,233,893	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	n/a	21,516	A comprehensive breakdown via age and sex at the time the proposal was written was not possible as the influxes were ongoing and very recent. The figures on the left under “reached” refer to the total amount of Sudanese and CAR refugees in Chad by the end of 2013.
b. Male	n/a	15,469	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	18,124	36,985	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	n/a	4,662	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sudanese refugees are moved on time from their site of arrival to the new site. 2. Refugees are provided with NFIs. 3. The health status of the populations affected is improved or maintained. 4. A reliable supply of potable water is secured at the points of arrival and in camps. 5. Satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene are guaranteed for the population affected. 6. New camp planned according to standards and shelter items and provision of basic household utensils are provided according to cultural context and climatic context. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of Refugees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudanese Refugees are transferred to the new site on time. 2. Supply of NFIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every household receiving support in NFI according to standards. 3. Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 per cent of Persons of Concern (PoC) have access to primary medicine. 4. Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average of 12 litres of potable water available per person per day - 100 per cent of PoC living within 200 m from water point 5. sanitation and hygiene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 of PoC per drop-hole in communal latrine. 			

6. Shelter / site planning:
 - 90 shelter construction tool kits and materials for early shelter provided
 -New site planned and ready for settlement of Sudanese refugees.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Transfer:

A total of 21,889 Sudanese refugees were transported from Tissi to the camp Abgadam in March and April (8 weeks) in 2013. Two diesel tanks (20000 and 6000 litres) were installed in Birnahal and a total of 16 trucks took 36 trips to bring all the refugees to the new camp. Transit facilities have been established in Sarabourgou where the convoys passed through during the night.

Supply of NFIs:

Upon arrival in Abgadam, each new household (6,338 households) received an emergency Core Relief Items (CRI) kit, including plastic sheeting, plastic rolls, jerry cans, sleeping mats, cooking utensils, buckets, soap, and mosquito nets. Other items, like larger jerry cans, have also been distributed to some households according to their particular needs.

Health:

Upon arrival in southern Chad, 15,096 CAR refugees benefited from a systematic medical screening by UNHCR's partner CSSI through early medical assistance. As CAR refugees walked hundred km to reach the Chad border, refugees were generally weak and in need of immediate medical support. CERF funding covered three emergency medical supply kits (contents see list of proposal), which were supplied to health centres in Belom and Dosseye camps as well as to the District Health Center of Koldaga, which is a village hosting new refugees. For the East, some 20,000 Sudanese refugees have benefited from a systematic medical screening done by partner ADES during the transfer from border to the camp. CERF funding covered three emergency medical supply kits (contents see list of proposal), which were supplied to health facilities in Abgadam.

Water:

Due to three ferro cement tanks, 11 additional tap stands, ten boreholes, and eight submersible pumps, the average quantity of potable water available per person and per day increased from 10 to more than 13 liters in Abgadam camp. In regard to accessibility, approximately 75 per cent of the refugees in Abgadam live in a radius of 200m in the proximity of water points consisting of 68 taps, which means the water is available and easily accessible to all the Sudanese refugees in the camp. In the South, the construction of two bore holes, one in Dosseye and one in Belom, as well as the rehabilitation of broken boreholes and the installation of ten hand pumps in Dosseye camp resulted in an increased average quantity of potable water available per person per day from 16 to over 31 litres with a little variation from one camp (Belom: 23 l) to another (Moyo: 34 l). Most of the households are less than 200 m away from water points, which means that water is available and also easily reachable to all refugees in all the five camps in the South.

Sanitation:

In the East, 252 emergency construction material/kits were distributed to the community to make their latrines, which included cement for slabs. A total of 12 awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitise the community about hygiene, targeting approximately 82 per cent of all households. In the South, 125 emergency construction material/kits were distributed to the community to make their latrines, which included cement for slabs. The percentage of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet for family latrines was calculated at 19.7 per cent. For communal latrines, it was at 71 PoC/drop hole. A total of four awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitise the community about hygiene. In addition, every refugee received 250grs of soap/month during the monthly general commodity distribution activities.

Shelter:

The new site Abgadam was cleaned and demarcated (1,500 hectare) for usage for the Sudanese refugees. Hereby, 42 shelter construction kits and material (including 71 balls of straw for roofing) were distributed, so that beneficiaries after completion of training, were able to construct their own shelter. In addition, community shelters, such as health centers and transit centers were established. In Dosseye/South, the camp expansion, demarcation of plots and structuring of new site/site planning (60 hectare) was successfully conducted. A total of 30 shelter construction kits and material (including 5 balls of straw for roofing) were distributed, so that beneficiaries were able to construct their own shelter.

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

N/A

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code? YES NO

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

The overall goal for UNHCR programmes is to promote gender equality and the rights of all persons of concern regardless of sex, age or personal background. The overall aim of Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) is to advance gender equality and rights of all persons of concern of all ages. The 2011 AGD (Age, Gender, Diversity) policy puts together the principles of the AGD approach and supports the AGD mainstreaming and targeted actions which have been implemented since 2006. The policy underlines the importance of gender equality, the community-based approach, and partnerships for successful implementation of AGD. UNHCR operations activities incorporate an age, gender and diversity perspective using a rights- and community-based approach. The strategy is complemented by targeted action to empower discriminated groups, facilitate equitable outcomes for all and promote gender equality. To achieve this, an operational strategy has been developed which comprises of a multi-functional team approach with partners, participatory assessments with women, girls, boys and men of concern.

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

The projects funded by CERF are within UNHCR activities, which are monitored and reported as per usual UNHCR policy and practice. 2013 Project was audited (external) in May 2013. Internal audit is scheduled July 2013. Evaluation yet to be conducted.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	14 Apr. 2013 - 13Oct. 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-IOM-017	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees in Chad from Libya and Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,049,545	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,194,034	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 595,723	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	110	5,131	
b. Male	5,390	3,571	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	5,500	8,702	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	110	1,402	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To provide immediate and life-saving assistance to extremely vulnerable Chadian migrants previously detained in detention centres throughout Libya and transported through the Sahel desert and now stranded in the north of the country as well as Chadian returnees fleeing the inter-community fighting in Darfur through provision of medical check-ups, FI, NFI, shelter, WASH and homeward transportation.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome 1: Returnees from Libya and Sudan arriving in deplorable state receive urgent medical treatment and referral if necessary. Indicators: - 100 per cent of returning Chadian migrants from the Libyan detention centres and returnees from Sudan have access to urgent medical care upon arrival in the transit centres (either through the IOM medical staff or through referral to the local hospital for grave and urgent cases) during the project implementation period. - 100 per cent of returning Chadian migrants from the Libyan detention centres and returnees from Sudan undergo a fit for travel medical examination prior to embarking to their final destinations within 48h of arrival. Exception: cases referred for medical treatment at the hospital will only undergo fit for travel examination after release from the hospital and clearance for onward transportation by the treating doctor.			
Outcome 2: Through efficient management of the transit centres, IOM facilitates access to WASH facilities, food, potable water and provision of NFIs for all arriving migrants along the two emergency entry routes (Libya and Sudan).			

Indicators:

- Tents, latrines, showers, water distribution points at the transit centres are functioning and accessible within 24h of funding notification.
- Twice daily wet-feeding is being provided at the transit centres and the hospitals (as needed) for all returning migrants during the project implementation period.
- 100 per cent of arriving migrants have received a NFI package consisting of a mat, hygiene kit, soap and a jerry can for water storage during the onward transportation, within 24h of arrival in the transit centres.

Outcome 3:

Dignified homeward transportation is being provided to all (approx. 5,500) returnees and TCNs.

Indicators:

- Onward transportation to location of origin is being facilitated for 100 per cent of arriving migrants including TCNs within 48h of arrival at the transit centres. Exception: those that may take longer than 48 hrseg. TCNs with protection needs, who are being referred to UNHCR, medical cases necessitating further treatment, TCNs without valid documentation enabling international travel and UAM.
- Libya caseload: 95 per cent of arriving migrants in Faya, Bardai, Zouarke or Ouniangakebir have received onward transportation within 48h of arrival with the noted exceptions.

Note: while 100 per cent of arriving migrants are being offered onward transportation, experience has shown that a difference of approx. 5 per cent exists between arrivals and departures. This difference can be explained as follows: the northern regions of Chad are an area of very high return and many of the arriving Chadian migrants are actually from the northern regions. They usually get registered with IOM and undertake the medical check-ups but then get picked up directly at the transit centre by relatives or friends who facilitate the last leg of the journey to the nearby final destinations.

- Sudan caseload: 100 per cent of arriving most vulnerable migrants in Tissi have received onward transportation within 48h of arrival.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Outcome 1:

On arrival at the transit sites in Faya and in Tissi, 100 per cent of the returnees from Libya and Sudan were provided with post-arrival medical screening and medical treatment from the IOM medical team and referral to hospital when necessary. In addition, prior to the provision of onward transportation assistance to final destinations within Chad, 8,702 returnees were provided with a medical check to ensure fitness for travel within 48 hours of arrivals at the transit site. If not fit for travel, returnees were referred by the IOM medical team to the hospital to seek treatment and were provided with onward transportation assistance once recovered.

Outcome 2:

Through the efficient management of the transit centres, IOM facilitated access to WASH facilities, food, potable water and provision of NFIs for all arriving migrants along the two emergency entry routes (Libya and Sudan). 100 per cent of returning Chadian has received Food Items (FI) and Non-Food Items (NFIs). To be precise, IOM collaborated with the local authorities and succeeded in distributing 2,533 NFI kits, as well as 2,000 kits with ICRC and 832 kits with Oxfam and Concern. Meanwhile, 517,100 kg of FIs were also distributed to 5,171 families in 8 destinations with collaboration with WFP.

Outcome 3:

Upon receiving the medical approval, those who were fit to travel received transportation assistance from IOM. All the registered returning Chadians at Faya transit site had received transportation assistance to 34 destinations.

In coordination with UNHCR, IOM referred the total number of 3,000 TCNs with protection needs to UNHCR and assisted their transporting from Am Doukoun to Am Gadam camp (under the operation of Tissi Transit site).

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

IOM was able to reach a higher amount of beneficiaries than the initial estimate because the number of arrivals in Faya was much lower than expected. As the budget amount for transportation from Faya was much higher than that of Tissi IOM was able to

provide transportation assistance to more returnees from Tissi. IOM was therefore able to provide onward transportation assistance to additional beneficiaries with the same funding.

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

YES NO

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

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

IOM maintained a stringent check on activities and operations. IOM's monitoring teams conducted regular field visits related to this project. These visits were primarily conducted for:

- **Beneficiary verification:** IOM's teams verified beneficiary lists submitted by the implementing partners to ensure targeting of vulnerable population and prevent unfair inclusion/exclusion from the program. New assessments were requested if the sample assessed was not in line with the eligibility criteria.
- **Shelter/NFI distribution monitoring:** IOM's teams monitored distributions and provided support to distribution activities. Support actions comprised of checking if tokens matched with needs assessment record, ensuring that beneficiary signatures and/or thumbprints are taken, facilitating access for vulnerable groups and receiving feedback from beneficiaries and wider community. This information was recorded and compiled in a monitoring checklist and any issues relayed to operations and management.
- **Post distribution monitoring checks:** Post distribution spot checks were conducted to gather feedback regarding the process, timeliness, beneficiary selection and quality of relief delivery.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information																																																					
1. Agency:		WFP		5. CERF grant period:		1 Apr. 2013 – 30 Sep.2013																																															
2. CERF project code:		13-WFP-023		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing																																															
3. Cluster/Sector:		Food				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded																																															
4. Project title:		Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crisis																																																			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$561,040,672 ³		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:																																																
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 371,076,371 ⁴		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$47,062																																														
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,201,070		▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0																																														
Results																																																					
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).																																																					
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>		<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>																																																	
<i>a. Female</i>		8,160	9,439	WFP initially planned to buy 822.58MT of cereals with the CERF funding. However, through the efficient use of WFP internal forward-purchase facilities, WFP could buy cereals at a lower price than what was actually planned. WFP thus bought 943.879MT of cereals, enabling to reach an additional 2,507 beneficiaries in the Tissi region compared to planned figures.																																																	
<i>b. Male</i>		7,840	9,068																																																		
<i>c. Total individuals (female + male):</i>		16,000	18,507																																																		
<i>d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</i>		3,632	4,201																																																		
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal																																																					
The main objective of this CERF component requested by WFP was saving lives and strengthening the food security of the new refugee caseload from Sudan and CAR in the eastern and southern regions of Chad.																																																					
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal																																																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of beneficiaries of WFP food rations, by category, age group and gender, as per cent of planned figures 																																																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Planned</th> <th colspan="3">Reached</th> <th rowspan="2">Ratio (per cent)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children under 5</td> <td>1852</td> <td>1780</td> <td>3632</td> <td>2143</td> <td>2058</td> <td>4201</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children 5 to 18</td> <td>3076</td> <td>2956</td> <td>6032</td> <td>3559</td> <td>3419</td> <td>6977</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td>3231</td> <td>3105</td> <td>6336</td> <td>3738</td> <td>3591</td> <td>7329</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8,160</td> <td>7,840</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>9,439</td> <td>9,068</td> <td>18,507</td> <td>116</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									Planned			Reached			Ratio (per cent)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Children under 5	1852	1780	3632	2143	2058	4201	116	Children 5 to 18	3076	2956	6032	3559	3419	6977	116	Adults	3231	3105	6336	3738	3591	7329	116	Total	8,160	7,840	16,000	9,439	9,068	18,507	116
	Planned			Reached			Ratio (per cent)																																														
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total																																															
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Total	8,160	7,840	16,000	9,439	9,068	18,507	116																																														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of food distributed, by commodity and beneficiary category, as per cent of planned distribution 																																																					
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Planned (MT)	822.58																																																				

³ This is the budget of the all PPRO for WFP project and not specifically for this project

⁴ As this new caseload was integrated into WFP existing PPRO, we cannot report on funds for the new caseload only, as many contributions we received were not specific in terms of caseloads

Actual (MT)	943.879
Ratio (per cent)	115
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>Thanks to the CERF funding, WFP assisted 18,507 food-insecure refugees. The breakdown is as follows: 9,439 female and 9,068 male. The total number of children under 5 is 4,201.</p> <p>WFP bought and distributed 943.879 MT of cereals to newly-arrived refugees in Eastern Chad (region of Tissi). WFP also assisted people in the new camp of Abgadam, close to Tissi, where refugees were relocated.</p>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
Lower commodities prices enabled WFP to buy additional commodities, thus reaching more beneficiaries compared to planned figures.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):2a If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
This project will be evaluated with WFP's Protracted Relief Recovery Operation (PRRO)200289.	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	1 Apr. 2013 – 30 Sep. 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-WFP-024	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Coordination and Support Services - UNHAS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Chad		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 44,375,960	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 18,600,778	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,101,980	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	N/A	30,000	CERF contributed to the UNHAS operation in 2013 that transported an overall 60,000 people. It is not possible to provide a number reached only with CERF funds since it supported an overall operation.
b. Male	N/A	30,000	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	8,257	60,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	N/A	N/A	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Taking into account the deteriorating security situation and the new influx of refugees in Chad, this rapid response funding will support UNHAS operations with the reduced fleet for a period of 2 months, maintaining regular humanitarian air service (twice per week) from Ndjamen to the Sahel (Mao, Ati and Mongo) and the South (Moundou and Sarh), while maintaining and/or increasing rotations to the East (Abeché, GozBeida, Koukou) to support humanitarian assistance activities for the influx of refugees and returnees.</p> <p>To provide a safe, cost-efficient and continuous air service (passengers and cargo) to the benefit of the entire humanitarian community, including national and international UN staff members and NGOs present in operational areas, in line with WFP's Air Transport Manual. To maintain the necessary aircraft capacity for medical and security evacuations to the benefit of the humanitarian community, where road transportation is deemed unsafe and operations are spread over a large area.</p> <p>To support the response of the humanitarian system to life-saving and core humanitarian activities. To deliver life-saving assistance in a timely manner and assist humanitarian organizations to quickly access areas and safely deliver life-saving assistances to beneficiaries. To further support the need for increased operational capacity due to a change in security in ongoing humanitarian operations (Sahel area). By facilitating humanitarian activities, UNHAS help foster protection of human rights, gender equality and the transition from relief to rehabilitation.</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The outcome of availability of flights from Ndjamen and Abeche to the mentioned destinations includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced delays in the delivery/coordination of humanitarian assistance related to road travel insecurity and poor road infrastructure; 			

- effective monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian assistance;
- adequate security/medical evacuation cover for humanitarian workers;
- quick response to medical and security evacuations;
- Interaction with Users through survey / User Group Meetings to check the quality of service (quarterly).

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

UNHAS service is a vital part of humanitarian operations, providing humanitarian workers with efficient and safe access to the remotest sites hosting refugees from Sudan and Central Africa, as well as the vulnerable food insecure and malnourished population. WFP Humanitarian Air Service remained the safest and most reliable mode of transport for the humanitarian community in Chad.

Air service is requested by more humanitarian organizations, NGOs and members of the donor community than expected. Moreover, due to ICRC's air service withdrawal in December 2013, UNHAS included additional destinations to the schedule. All requests for medical evacuations were successfully accommodated.

Regular and scheduled flights are provided to 19 destinations within Chad (3 additional destinations than in 2013). Special or unscheduled flights were provided as required, on a full cost recovery basis. An Timan ,Moussoro and Bol were added to the routing schedule, following NGOs demands at user groups meetings.

Improvements were made to the electronic Flight Management Application, established to consolidate the database of the aircraft satellite tracking system and booking and to produce electronically the manifest and flight planning. This new system enhanced communication efficiency between UNHAS and its users and generated and sent out electronic tickets to passengers.

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

N/A

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

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): N/A N/A

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

No evaluation for this project has been carried out.

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/Remarks
13-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Red Cross Chad	RedC	\$155,034	31-May-13	31-Jan-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Government Partners	GOV	\$24,283	9-Jul-13	1-Apr-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-HCR-032	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	ADES	INGO	\$432,262	30-Apr-13	15-Mar-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-HCR-032	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	LWF	INGO	\$60,316	30-Apr-13	15-Mar-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-HCR-032	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	CARE	INGO	\$128,472	30-Apr-13	15-Mar-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-WFP-023	Food Assistance	WFP	Red Cross Chad	RedC	\$47,062	21-May-13	22-May-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	Intersos	INGO	\$4,726	6-Jul-13	7-Jun-13	Activities were pre-financed with other funding.
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	ACHDEV	INGO	\$2,626	23-May-13	23-May-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	Coopi	INGO	\$4,726	17-Jun-13	17-Jun-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	Secours Islamique	INGO	\$11,554	29-May-13	29-May-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	ACTED	INGO	\$11,554	24-May-13	24-May-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	ONDR Moundou	GOV	\$4,114	13-Jun-13	13-Jun-13	
13-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	ONDR Bongor	GOV	\$9,540	14-Jun-13	14-Jun-13	

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CAR	Central African Republic
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Fund
CRI	Core Relief Items
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoC	Government of Chad
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICC	Inter Cluster Coordination
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NFI	Non-Food Items
TCN	Third Country National
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water, hygiene and sanitation
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization