



ANNUAL REPORT OF ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN TUNISIA TO THE LIBYA CRISIS

COUNTRY	TUNISIA
RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	MOHAMED BELHOCINE

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		60,174,000	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		4,997,940
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		N/A
		2.4 TOTAL		N/A
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		N/A
		1. First Round		N/A
		2. Second Round		N/A
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		4,997,940
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	4.1 Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation		4,165,112
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		832,828
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		N/A
		4.4 TOTAL		4,997,940

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES PER EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	1,000,000
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	
	Male	
	Total individuals (Female and male)	250,000
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The humanitarian relief operation took place principally on the Tunisia-Libya border of Ras Jdir and seven kilometres away in a transit camp called Shousha. Assistance was also delivered to Libyans dispersed across southern Tunisia in host families in urban and semi-urban areas. A transit camp was also established in the southern governorate of Tataouine in the town of Remada. Finally, support for the evacuation of third country nationals was provided at Djerba airport. In sum, the operation can be said to have targeted chiefly the two southern governates of Tunisia: Medinine and Tataouine.

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

Remarks:

- II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?
 YES NO

The report was shared among recipient agencies.

V. ANALYSIS

1. The humanitarian context

Between February and October 2011, almost one million people crossed into Tunisia as a result of Libya's civil war. While the vast majority of these arrivals were economic migrants previously employed in Libya, some 5,000 people were asylum seekers and refugees. At the outset of the influx, the Tunisian Government and the Tunisian people mounted a generous relief effort at the Tunisia-Libya border. Due to the magnitude of the emergency in its initial phase, however, UN agencies alongside local and international organizations joined efforts to help Tunisia address the humanitarian needs of the thousands of people fleeing the conflict in Libya each day. It is estimated that as many as 120,000 people crossed into Tunisia in the last two weeks of February 2011 alone. Naturally, this influx put a heavy strain on the capacity and resources of Tunisia at a time when its own revolution was starting to take its toll socially and economically.

UN agencies and IOM reinforced Tunisia's national humanitarian relief effort by establishing a presence at the Tunisia-Libya border (Ras Jdir) on 24 February, expanding a site originally intended to be a field military hospital into a transit camp that could accommodate up to 20,000 people. This transit camp, which at the height of the emergency operation sheltered 17,000 people, came to be known as "Shousha". Soon two additional transit camps were opened to provide humanitarian assistance to all third country nationals awaiting evacuation to their countries of origin.

Alongside the mass influx of third country nationals, more than 660,000 Libyans fled the conflict in their country to Tunisia. An estimated 90,000 settled spontaneously in urban and semi-urban areas in the south where they were generously accommodated by local communities. At the peak of the emergency, some 2,500 Libyans were also hosted in a second UN-managed transit camp in Tataouine governorate. Here, the UN provided shelter and humanitarian assistance to camp-based Libyans but also distributed food, subsidized utilities, implemented quick impact projects and donated equipment to urban-based Libyans and their host communities.

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

The CERF funds served to complement the funds individual agencies received from other sources. At the same time, they were used to reinforce and strengthen the inter-agency response, which covered the full range of sectors (e.g. protection - including child protection-, health, food, shelter, watsan, evacuation to countries of origin). As a result of the quick response mobilized by UN agencies and IOM in support of the Tunisian authorities and the Tunisian people, a humanitarian crisis was averted. CERF funds were among the first to be received and therefore proved crucial to the immediate reponse involving the temporary hosting and evacuation of third country nationals fleeing Libya. In turn, this ensured Tunisia, at a particularly sensitive point politically and socially, was not left to bear the full burden of this influx alone and kept its borders open.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

The conflict in Libya was not anticipated and occurred at the same time that Tunisia was itself going through a revolution. As such, the Government and UN agencies were not prepared to receive such a sudden and massive influx into Tunisia. In fact, this was the first emergency operation of its kind to be mounted for more than 40 years. Despite a lack of contingency planning, however, the Government of Tunisia, NGOs and citizens were able to mobilize a remarkable national relief effort, which served to avert a humanitarian crisis. At the same time, UN agencies and IOM were equally quick to mobilize and with CERF funding, were able to distribute life-saving assistance and at the same time decongest border areas and to accommodate all persons arriving in a transit facility before evacuating the majority to their places of origin. CERF funding provided urgent financial resources before a flash appeal and other fund raising instruments could be implemented.

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

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

YES NO

With CERF funding, UN agencies and IOM were able to respond immediately to the Libya crisis by providing life-saving assistance. In the first critical four months of the emergency, each agency's contribution combined reached around 250,000 persons. More specifically, CERF funding enabled UN agencies and IOM in Tunisia to:

- Register and process all persons accessing Tunisia's territory via the Ras Jdir border, including the identification of vulnerable individuals (such as unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied elderly, refugees and asylum seekers and persons needing medical assistance).
- Assist the authorities in identifying nationality/documentation and determining the intentions of each person (e.g. to return home or to request asylum) entering Tunisia's territories.
- Provide protection and support to asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable individuals.
- Provide cooked meals and basic non-food items for 20,000 persons per day at transit facilities near the border (including reception sites on the border).
- Ensure all persons arriving from Libya had equal access to sanitary and hygiene facilities.
- Ensure all persons arriving from Libya could access basic health services.
- Establish a transit camp that could shelter up to 20,000 individuals per day.
- Decongest the border crossing points by organizing the transportation of new arrivals to a transit camp for health checks, shelter and life-saving assistance.
- Ensure the quick transportation and evacuation of those who were able and willing to return to their place of origin.

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

YES NO

CERF funds were provided in time to alleviate the suffering of around 250,000 persons of concern. That allowed the UN agencies to respond to the emergency in its first days as more funds were received.

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

YES NO

CERF funding was complemented by funding and in-kind donations received from a wide number of sources, including the European Union (ECHO), the Netherlands, Canada, the United States of America, the United Kingdom (DFID), Spain and Japan.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

Appealing for CERF funds improved coordination among UN agencies, IOM and international and national partners in the planning as well as the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the evacuation of third country nationals arriving from Tunisia.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Registration activities started too late and statistics on the population entering the country/being assisted were not always consistent.	Establish a registration mechanism at the beginning of the crisis to ensure accuracy of the reporting and better identification of the specific needs of beneficiaries.	HC or, where there is no HC, IOM, UNHCR and/or OCHA
National partners with the capacity to respond to an emergency were limited.	Train local NGOs to respond quickly to an emergency, and to have the necessary awareness of international protection principles.	RC and UN agencies
The Tunisian military responded quickly and effectively to the emergency.	Emphasize the role of the military in contingency planning and in humanitarian response.	RC and UN agencies
Because the emergency unfolded so quickly, the needs of the population and the host community also changed quickly.	There is a need for more flexibility in the CERF funding mechanism to adjust activities based on the actual needs as the operation evolves rapidly.	CERF, HC, UN agencies
Excess luggage was difficult to manage.	International organizations and the host community underestimated the volume of excess luggage, and the cost to transport it. In emergencies that require a humanitarian evacuation, excess luggage needs to be factored into the cost of the operation.	IOM and UNHCR
Distribution of hot meals.	CERF funding enabled WFP, for the first time, to serve hot meals three times a day to people crossing the border from Libya. The meals were based on local eating habits and were highly-appreciated, particularly by migrants who had gone for days without proper food during their flight from Libya. This model of serving hot, nutritious meals can be repeated in new emergencies.	WFP

ANNEX I. RESULTS BY AGENCIES

UNHCR – COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES - LOGISTICS							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-014	Total Project Budget	\$28,956,251 ¹	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity The persons benefiting from this assistance were mostly male labour migrants formally employed in Libya.
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency Transportation service delivery to people of concern at border area between Libyan and Tunisia	Total Funding Received for Project	\$18,087,999 ³	Individuals	30,000	30,000	
				Female			
				Male	30,000	30,000	
				Total individuals (Female and male)			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 401,464	Of total, children under 5			
				TOTAL²	30,000	30,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
In coordination with IOM, organize a mass evacuation operation so that all persons entering Tunisia from Libya and wishing to return home are able to do so within a limited time period.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with IOM a joint humanitarian evacuation programme was established to step up efforts to evacuate TCNs from southern Tunisia as fighting in Libya continued. To ensure the effective coordination of the evacuation flights, a joint IOM-UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Cell (HEC) was established at UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva with a dedicated joint team in the field. UNHCR was able to evacuate 30,000 third country nationals from Tunisia who opted to return voluntarily to their place of origin, including a third from Bangladesh and Ghana. They were accordingly registered and transported from the transit centre of Shousha to Djerba airport from where they were taken home with 150 flights. These emergency evacuations contributed to lessening the pressure on the limited humanitarian capacities at the border with Libya in the first months of the Libyan crisis. 				<p>As soon as the emergency response started, UNHCR began producing daily situation reports, tracking the numbers crossing the border and being evacuated (IOM figures), the registration in transit centres and the procurement and distribution of items to people hosted in these camps.</p> <p>All agencies involved in the response met on a daily basis to share relevant information and coordinate their activities in the presence of some donor organizations such as ECHO and DFID.</p> <p>Passenger manifests were used specifically for this project</p>	

¹ This was a region-wide programme to evacuate third country nationals fleeing Libya from all neighbouring countries which they reached. While regional requirements rose to \$28,956,251, Tunisia's share was \$8,074,000.

² These figures apply to Tunisia only.

³ The figure corresponds to funding the regional project received.

UNHCR - PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW																											
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-015	Total Project Budget	\$13,557,903 ⁴	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>200,000⁵</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>200,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	90,000	200,000 ⁵	Female			Male			Total individuals (Female and male)			Of total, children under 5			TOTAL	90,000	200,000	Gender Equity Mostly men benefited from this project since they overwhelmingly made up the TCN population in Libya at the time of the crisis.
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																									
Individuals	90,000	200,000 ⁵																									
Female																											
Male																											
Total individuals (Female and male)																											
Of total, children under 5																											
TOTAL	90,000	200,000																									
PROJECT TITLE	Protection service delivery to people of concern at border area between Tunisia and Libya	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 10,746,820																								
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 295,802																								
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																						
Provide assistance and protection to an estimated 90,000 people crossing the border being accommodated in a transit facility. Assistance will include advocacy at the border as well as the identification of vulnerable persons and anyone in need of protection.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the basic assistance activities taking place in the transit camp of Shousha, UNHCR made Refugee Status Determination (RSD) one of its key protection priorities in 2011, to ensure persons of concern were identified and assisted, with a view to finding durable solutions for them. In 2011, UNHCR conducted 3,312 RSD procedures, including 105 for unaccompanied minors. At the same time, UNHCR implemented individual counselling for its population of concern as well as for those who were not recognized as refugees. While the population in Shousha hosted more than 20 per cent of women (5 per cent female-headed households), protection efforts also went towards ensuring the prevention of and the response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and human trafficking. GBV-related activities were therefore integrated from the registration stage where women-at-risk were identified and prioritized for RSD as well as resettlement processing. Women's security concerns were taken into consideration in the management and the facilities of the camp with specific areas organized for families and single women. Whenever necessary, women and girls with immediate legal and physical protection needs were referred to specific mechanisms, including accommodation outside the transit centre. With regard to children and unaccompanied minors, UNHCR and its partners set up a Best Interest determination (BID) panel, which met regularly throughout 2011 to review and agree on recommendations in view of durable solutions. Between February and January 2012, UNHCR identified a total of 155 unaccompanied or separated minors in Shousha whose specific needs were addressed accordingly, through BID, RSD, resettlement, referral to ICRC family tracing and whenever possible, family reunification. 			As soon as the emergency started, UNHCR and its partners started to register all people crossing the border. Daily border monitoring visits were organized. Weekly situation reports were developed and shared with all humanitarian actors.																						

⁴ The project was part of the UNHCR multi-sectoral assistance for people fleeing Libya to Tunisia in the Regional Flash Appeal for the Libya crisis revised in May 2011.

⁵ As part of its multi-sectoral assistance for people fleeing Libya, UNHCR screened at least 100,000 to assess their protection needs.

UNHCR – SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-016	Total Project Budget	\$ 13,557,903 ⁶	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency NFI and shelter material distribution relating to the situation in Libya	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 10,746,820	Individuals	10,000	200 000	The majority of persons entering Tunisia from Libya in the early stages of the crisis in Libya were single males. Over time, families began to arrive, at which point the transit camp was reorganized to ensure women and children were sufficiently prioritized and protected.
				Female			
				Male			
				Total individuals (Female and male)			
				Of total, children under 5			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 649,062	TOTAL	10,000	200,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Minimize loss of lives through the distribution of essential NFRIs to 10,000 individuals at the transit location.</p> <p>Provide shelter in terms of tent accommodation for up to 10,000 individuals at the transit camps.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transit camps set up in southern Tunisia during the emergency (and run by UNHCR and partners) received in total over 200,000 TCNs and Libyans between February and December 2011. The number of transit camps managed by UNHCR itself varied during the emergency as humanitarian actors came and left in accordance with changing population numbers. Towards the end of the summer, UNHCR was managing four transit camps hosting more than 25,000 third country nationals, asylum seekers and refugees. By 31 December 2011, however, UNHCR's presence had dropped to one transit camp (Shousha) hosting 3,333 refugees and asylum seekers. While the Libyans fleeing their country mainly consisted of families, the vast majority of TCNs arriving in Tunisia were single males from a wide variety of countries, which is why Shousha continues to host, to this day, refugees of over 20 different nationalities. UNHCR was responsible for setting up the infrastructure of the transit camps of Shousha (for non-Libyans) and Remada (for Libyans) which, at the height of the influx, could host up to 25,000 individuals. In total, and in addition to in-kind donations, UNHCR procured and distributed 14,097 tents and emergency shelters, with on average, four persons per tent. With the high turnover of individuals passing through and being evacuated, UNHCR also procured and distributed close to 60,000 blankets and 35,000 mattresses. Over 7,640 metric tonnes of food and core Non-Food Items (NFIs) were distributed in Tunisia during 2011. As the number of TCNs became more stable in the summer of 2011, UNHCR efforts focused on improving the water and sanitation conditions in Shousha. At the end of 2011, UNHCR had built 380 latrines for an average of nine people per latrine, 176 showers for an average of 20 per person per shower and 53 refuse pits for an average of 65 per person, thus ensuring the transit camps exceeds remained well above international camp standards with regard to water and sanitation. 				<p>As soon as the emergency response began, UNHCR began producing daily situation reports, tracking the numbers crossing the border and being evacuated (IOM figures), the registration in transit centres and the procurement and distribution of items to people hosted in these camps.</p> <p>All agencies involved in the response met on a daily basis to share relevant information and coordinate their activities in the presence of some donor organisations such as ECHO and DFID.</p>	

⁶ The project was part of the UNHCR multi-sectoral assistance for people fleeing Libya to Tunisia in the Regional Flash Appeal for the Libya crisis revised in May 2011.

IOM – COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES. LOGISTICS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-012	Total Project Budget	\$35,000,000 ⁷	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Individuals	Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency evacuation assistance of third country nationals (TCNs) stranded at the Libya border with Tunisia	Total Funding Received for Project	\$19,335,967 ⁸	Female	2,500	Approximately 10%	Mostly men benefited from this project since they overwhelmingly made up the TCN population in Libya at the time of the crisis.
				Male	247,500	Approximately 90%	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	250,000	99,000	
				Of total, children under 5	Not Specified	Approximately 1%	
				TOTAL	250,000	99,000	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,801,078				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
To provide emergency evacuation assistance to 250,000 third country nationals (TCNs) accessing Tunisian territory through its southern border with Libya (Ras Adjir).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decongested the Tunisia-Libya border by transporting 99,000 TCNs through 2,100 bus trips from the border crossing point to the transit camp or the airport. ▪ Facilitated the removal of luggage belonging to TCNs from the border crossing point to the transit camp or the airport with an average of 15 trips by truck per month between March and August 2011. ▪ Established registration and processing services at Ras Ajdir border from July 2011 (2,500 people were registered). ▪ Trained and managed teams to identify and assist TCNs transported from the border point to the transit camp or airport, ensuring 24 hour coverage (seven days a week) and health assistance as necessary. ▪ Established a transportation centre in Djerba Airport to coordinate the movements of TCNs out of Tunisia. ▪ Recruited 107 'volunteers' to facilitate IOM's evacuation activities in at the transit camp and the airport. 					<p>IOM manifests and reports.</p> <p>IOM passenger manifests.</p> <p>Daily IOM movement plans. (http://www.migration-crisis.com/libya/)</p> <p>Registration Database.</p>

⁷ This was a region-wide programme to evacuate third country nationals fleeing Libya from all neighbouring countries which they reached. While regional requirements rose to \$98,725,159, Tunisia's share was \$35,000,000.

⁸ See note above.

UNICEF – WATER AND SANITATION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF- 017	Total Project Budget	\$ 694,498	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity
				Individuals	30,000	90,000		
PROJECT TITLE	UNICEF Tunisia – WASH Support to displaced populations as a result of the Libyan crisis	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 694,498	Female		5,000	In terms of numbers, the main beneficiaries were men as they composed the majority of the population of refugees and migrants. At the same time, however, attention was paid to ensure that women and children were grouped in special area (family area) so that they could have equal access to sanitary and hygiene facilities.	
				Male	30,000	85,000		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	30,000	90,000		
				Of total, children under 5	3,000	6,500		
				TOTAL	30,000	90,000		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 555,963.63					

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
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<p>Mitigate and respond to sanitation and hygiene challenges directly affecting public health and dignity with special attention to gender and cultural diversity for the provision and maintenance of appropriate sanitation services, washing facilities (buckets, showers, washing areas), drinking/domestic water;</p> <p>Support local authorities and volunteer groups in addressing WASH related issues (solid/liquid waste management in camp and surrounding, cleanage, vector control, and hygiene promotion);</p> <p>Enhance coordination within the WASH sector to fill critical gaps to prevent duplication and provide timely response.</p>	<p>Sanitary and hygiene facilities and equipment is provided at the transit camps and border crossing point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the local health authorities to install, maintain and clean 68 latrines and 20 showers in the transit camp and border crossing point. • Support NGOs (Action Contre la Faim -Spain and Secours islamique francais) to construct six sanitary modules for families. • Provide 57 chemical toilets for the transit camps. • Provide 4,500 hygiene adult kits at the border crossing points and transit camps. • Distribute 200 tablets for the purification of water, 110 squatting plates and 40 latrine slabs. <p>Local health authorities and NGOs are supported in delivering WASH interventions at the transit camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local health authorities with solid/liquid waste management at the border crossing points and transit camps. • Support local health authorities to ensure vector control at the transit camp. • Support NGOs (Action Contre la Faim -Spain and Secours islamique francais) to ensure hygiene, water trucking and design of a washing area for the canteen. • Support Regional Health Directorates of Medenine and Tatouine with mobile laboratory equipment for emergencies. • Build the capacity of 29 national partners on WASH preparedness and interventions in emergencies. <p>Coordination of the WASH sector is effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coordination structure was set up which helped manage effectively the fluctuations of migrants/refugees influx. The coordination structure is composed of a general forum for coordination and technical working groups. • A mechanism for monitoring the WASH situation and activities was implemented in transit camps, on a daily basis and according to predefined indicators. • Information on the WASH sector situation and response were widely disseminated to all cross-sectoral stakeholders through a weekly report (called WASH update). • WASH sector coordination group contributed to the development of a contingency plan of UNHCR on WASH emergency operations in southern Tunisia. 	<p>The monitoring and evaluation of the project was conducted through different mechanisms:</p> <p>The WASH sector coordination monitoring mechanism and monitoring tools used by the group, including the weekly update.</p> <p>Regular visits of UNICEF WASH staff to the camps.</p> <p>Regular meetings with representatives of local authorities.</p> <p>Migrant/refugee population data from camp management.</p> <p>Health sector updates (health sector coordination group).</p> <p>Reports from partner INGOs.</p> <p>Data were collected at least on a weekly basis.</p>
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WHO - HEALTH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-020	Total Project Budget	\$ 700,000	BENEFICIARIES			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency health response to Libyan crisis at the Tunisian border	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 700,000	Individuals	79,000	65,000	The project benefited both the transit camp population (mainly adult males) and the Libyan refugee population hosted in the communities of south Tunisia, which included a large number of women and children.
				Female			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 400,000	Male			
				Total individuals (Female and male)			
				Of total, children under 5			
				TOTAL	79,000	65,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Supporting the Ministry of Health in having a well-coordinated humanitarian response of all health partners.</p> <p>Establishing a system for triage, injury, trauma care and medical evacuation at the Tunisian-Libyan border.</p> <p>Ensuring that gaps in the provision of trauma care are filled.</p>		<p>Overall, WHO did not have to reach the exact beneficiary target estimated at the time of the proposal thanks to the timely involvement of other actors in the health sector.</p> <p>A well-coordinated humanitarian response by all health partners under the leadership of the MoH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil and military medical authorities, in coordination with other partners, set up health facilities to provide free care for the ill, wounded and other patients. To provide the required support and coordination, a joint WHO/MoPH emergency response team was dispatched immediately on site to assist the camp managers, the national and international partners and the local and regional authorities of Medenine, Tataouine and Gabes. A WHO senior health coordinator was hired to join the rescue operations' and humanitarian assistance headquarters in Zarzis to handle the health components of these operations. A strategic health operation centre (SHOC) was set up in Zarzis, which allowed for the organization of video conference meetings with the central SHOC of the Ministry of Public Health and the WHO Tunis and Cairo offices. Regular coordination meetings of all health partners were held twice a week at transit camp (Shousha) and in Tataouine. A Health Sector Contingency Plan was finalized by the MoH with WHO support and presented to the donors on April 13 2011. <p>Management of trauma patients recently emerging from areas of border fighting.</p> <p>Two triage and evacuation paths were established, coordinated by the MoH and the Army Hospital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One path from Ras Ajdir to military field hospitals at the transit camp (Shousha), and from this point to regional hospitals in Ben Guardene, Medenine, and further north as needed. ▪ One path from Dehiba towards the hospital at Remada, and from this point to regional hospitals in Tataouine, Medenine, and further north as needed. ▪ Cases requiring urgent transportation towards university hospital centres could be transferred by medical military helicopter. During the period February-June 2011, more than 800 trauma and accident patients were evacuated towards the regional hospitals in Tataouine and Medenine areas. <p>Provision of emergency and trauma services in the affected regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public and private health structures, located in the regions of Medenine, Tataouine and Gabes (and Sfax as the closest tertiary level reference), were mobilized to meet the additional demand for care and the eventual hosting of a sizeable number of victims and patients. This implied strengthening emergency healthcare facilities and health evacuation capacities in these regions with medical ambulances to ensure 				<p>The joint WHO/MoPH emergency response team in Zarzis, supported by the WHO Country Office and the Ministry of Public Health Emergency Response Office have assured both the coordination and the monitoring and evaluation of the activities being implemented in response to the humanitarian crisis.</p> <p>The team regularly collected information from all health facilities including from the refugee camps. This information was analyzed in Zarzis and disseminated through regular (initially daily and then weekly) reports covering both the epidemiological data and the implementation of response activities.</p> <p>Finally, a meeting to evaluate the overall health sector response to the crisis is planned for early 2012, to review lessons learned and recommend improvements to the health sector emergency response capacities.</p>	

<p>Ensuring the provision of basic health services at the border.</p>	<p>prompt and secure evacuation and referral of critical cases. 48 Basic WHO health kits (covering the need of 48,000 people for three months), three supplementary units, five trauma health kits and additional emergency equipment were distributed to both the primary healthcare centres and the regional hospitals to strengthen emergency and trauma acute care capacities.</p> <p>Health facilities were set up at the refugee camps in both affected regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health care structures were set up at the two international access points of Ras Ajdir and Dahiba in a collaboration between the Ministry of Defense (mobile field hospitals), the Ministry of the Interior (advanced medical posts from Protection Civile), and the MoH (staff and structures). The national response was complemented by international health actors including Save the Children, Islamic Relief, International Medical Corps, Médecins sans Frontières, ICRC and the Moroccan and Emirates Army Field Hospitals. The relief effort was continuously monitored and coordinated by the Zarzis MOH/WHO team. From 28 February to 31 August 2011, health partners have carried out more than 132,000 medical consultations for refugees and migrants in the camps and in the health structures of South Tunisia. During the six months of the crisis, the health information system has reported 101 deaths in the affected populations. 	
<p>Establishment of an early warning and response system for epidemic-prone diseases to detect and control outbreaks in the affected population.</p>	<p>Early Warning System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From the very onset of the crisis, WHO has implemented Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) from all camps health facilities and outbreak response plans were developed to ensure quick detection and response to possible communicable disease outbreaks. No major event of epidemic potential was detected throughout the crisis though 28 cases of tuberculosis, five of HIV infection, 21 of snake bites and one of scorpion sting were reported. 	
<p>Monitoring the health status of the population at the border.</p>	<p>Regular assessment and reporting on the health status of the affected populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The WHO and the MoH published 15 epidemiological reports (between February and April) and 12 weekly reports (between April and July) on the situation of refugees and Libyan migrants at the Tunisian-Libyan border. ■ In addition, regular needs assessment and field missions in the health camps and health facilities in the governorates of Medenine and Tataouine were conducted between February and December 2011. 	

WFP - FOOD SECURITY

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-019	Total Project Budget	\$ 15.5 million ⁹	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted*	Reached*		
PROJECT TITLE	Food assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 850,534 ¹⁰	Individuals	100,000	100,000	WFP distributed three hot meals daily to 20,000 people at the Tunisian/Libyan borders transiting points. Distribution was done in an equal way and giving priority to women, especially pregnant and lactating women as well as new arrivals. The distribution was critical for sustaining the lives of these vulnerable groups who were caught in the conflict and had to flee with no resources to support them.
				Female	Not specified	95,000	
				Male	Not specified	5,000	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000	100,000	
				Of total, children under 5	Not specified	8,000	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 850,534	TOTAL	100,000	100,000	
				*Figures refer to no. of beneficiaries as no. meals			
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Save lives and reduce food insecurity by addressing the immediate food consumption gaps to the Tunisian returnees, Libyan refugees and migrant workers crossing the Libyan borders and stranded at transit points.		<p>Supply of ready to eat meals to Tunisian returnees, Libyan refugees and other migrant workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the onset of the crisis in Libya last year, and as populations began fleeing the violence for border countries such as Tunisia and Egypt, WFP immediately responded by providing hot meals. Many individuals arriving at the hot meal distributions had not eaten during their journey and the fully cooked, ready to eat meals were a welcome means of support. Through its partners, and supported by the CERF grant, WFP provided 227,555 meals at Tunisia's southern border with Libya at Djerba airport and in Shousha and Remada camps. The ready-made hot meals were mainly served to Tunisian returnees and TCNs before repatriation as well as to some Libyan refugees in transit. Meals were prepared by professional caterers with mobile kitchens and large cooking capacities. The meals were served in Rubhalls where beneficiaries lined up with plastic plates and forks and were given either rice or pasta with some meat, vegetables and a touch of spice. From 8 March until handing over the activity of feeding at the transit camps to UNHCR on 6 July, WFP provided over 2.5 million hot meals to the populations in transit camps in Tunisia, for TCNs and Libyans. 				WFP monitored closely the distribution process through field aid monitors and regular presence in the transit camps and border crossing points to overcome any arising issues during the activity and in collaboration with all partners involved. Daily standard distribution reports were submitted by partners.	

⁹ This was part of a region-wide programme, the requirements of which rose to \$120,720,425.

¹⁰ The overall funding received for the regional programme was \$51,348,925.

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

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	Comments/ Remarks
11WFP-019	Food	WFP	Croissant Rouge Tunisien	NNGO	696,935	01/03/2011	31/03/2011	To provide hot meals to persons of concern.
11-CEF-017	Water and sanitation	UNICEF	Secours Islamique France	INGO	47,919.70	31/03/2011	15/03/2011	The critical situation justified immediate action from NGOs while negotiations with UNICEF were still underway.
11-CEF-017	Water and sanitation	UNICEF	Action contre la Faim/Spain	INGO	39,974.40	01/06/2011	01/03/2011	The critical situation justified immediate action from NGOs while negotiations with UNICEF were still underway.
11-HCR-015	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	UNHCR	Croissant Rouge Tunisien	NNGO	48,000	01/06/2011	01/03/2011	To organize daily border monitoring and to provide interpreters.

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

EWARS	Early Warning and Response System
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MOH	Ministry of Health
NFRI	Non-Food Relief Items
SHOC	Strategic Health Operation Centre
TCNs	Third Country Nationals
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
CRT	Croissant Rouge Tunisien – Tunisian Red Crescent