



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
SOUTH SUDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Eugene Owusu

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

An After Action Review was conducted on 29 February 2016, with OCHA, UNHCR and UNICEF in attendance to provide an overview of achievements with the CERF funds, and generate additional inputs into lessons learned for the final report.

- 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

The report was discussed extensively with the relevant agencies and has been shared with the HCT.

- 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

Recipient agencies and sub-grantees have been involved in the reporting process, including the review of successive drafts of this report, and during the After Action Review. The final report, once cleared by the CERF Secretariat, will be circulated to agencies, clusters and partners.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 57,358,813		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	5,616,616
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	16,772,806
	TOTAL	21,783,596

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 19-May-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNOPS	15-RR-OPS-002	Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,826,619
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-064	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	845,921
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-063	Health	214,638
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-062	Education	285,668
WFP	15-RR-WFP-035	Food and Nutrition	992,092
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-025	Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,451,678
TOTAL			5,616,616

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies / IOM implementation	4,406,970
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	1,209,646
Funds forwarded to government partners	
TOTAL	5,616,616

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

More than 2.3 million people have fled their homes in South Sudan since fighting broke out in December 2013, with over 1.69 million displaced inside the country. South Sudan also hosts some 300,000 refugees and is subject to variations in in-flows as a result of events in neighbouring countries, most notably Sudan.

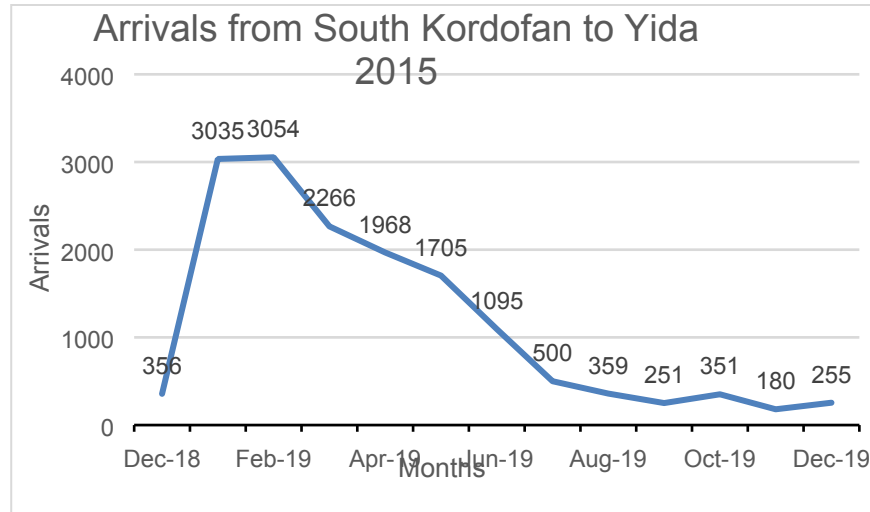
Following the outbreak of war in South Kordofan in July 2011, Nuban refugees began to arrive spontaneously in Unity, South Sudan. The majority self-settled in Yida refugee settlement, a small border trading settlement with a few thousand inhabitants. By January 2013, the number of refugees in Yida had increased to around 71,000. From late December 2014, the rate of arrivals from South Kordofan increased sharply with intensified fighting between the Sudan People Liberation Movement- North (SPLM-N) and the Sudan Armed Forces.

The proximity of Yida to the contested border at Jau, as well as its militarization and protection concerns arising from the mixed character of the influx (civilian asylum seekers, combatants and former combatants), fundamentally compromises its suitability as a refugee site. In March 2013, a new refugee site was established at Ajuong Thok in Jamjang Payam, Pariang County, with an initial capacity of 20,000 refugees. Historically, the area around Ajuong Thok has been relatively calm despite its proximity to the border. In April 2013, the Government of South Sudan introduced a policy restricting response in Yida to life-saving activities only. All new arrivals continue to be registered, but ration cards are available only upon relocation to Ajuong Thok.

Subsequently, the Government announced its intention to eventually close the site at Yida. This placed enormous pressure on the site at Ajuong Thok with the population increasing beyond its originally intended capacity of 20,000 people, leading to congestion and insufficient service provision to meet basic needs. A rapid scale-up was required to meet the needs of the growing number of asylum seekers in Ajuong Thok and expand the camp to cope with the ongoing influx.

By the start of the CERF-funded project in Ajuong Thok in June 2015, 12,384 refugees had fled to Unity since December 2014. An additional 2,991 refugees arrived during the course of the project, despite the rainy season making movement extremely difficult. Of the total 15,375 arrivals, 13,854 were relocated to Ajuong Thok, with the remainder opting to stay in Yida.

As the population in Ajuong Thok grew to nearing the capacity of the camp, the Government of South Sudan announced that the closure of the Yida settlement would be brought forward to the summer of 2016. With additional space needed, in 2015 the Government allocated land for a new site in Pamir, 12km south east of Ajuong Thok. UNHCR has since accelerated the preliminary phases of clearing the new site at Pamir, which must become operational by mid-2016 when Ajuong Thok reaches full capacity and Yida is finally closed.



II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The majority of the 10,000 new arrivals who were targeted through the project were women and children reaching South Sudan tired, hungry and traumatized by their experiences after travelling for days. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate in children under five arriving was above the alert level of 10% (the emergency threshold is 15%). Pregnant and lactating women also suffered from worrying levels of malnutrition. Since the newly arrived refugees had lost all their livelihoods and most of their assets, providing immediate life-saving food and nutrition assistance (as well as other essential services), with special attention to the most vulnerable groups such as children and women was, at the time of the proposal, the most critical priority for the refugee response.

The project focused on:

- preventing major disease outbreaks through the provision of safe and reliable water, sanitation and hygiene;
- responding to acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and through general food distributions;
- enhancing healthcare through the expansion of primary health care facilities, the provision of drugs, and targeted immunisations;
- providing emergency shelter and basic non-food items such as jerry cans, blankets, mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and soap to new arrivals;
- enhancing safe learning spaces for young children (3-5), school-aged children and adolescents (6-18), through the establishment of early childhood development (ECD) centres and provision of materials, the setting up of temporary learning spaces (TLS), the provision of teaching and learning materials for school aged children, and the training of teachers, Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members and other education personnel. These activities also helped mitigate protection risks.
- site expansion to double the capacity of Ajoung Thok to 40,000 ahead of the rainy season, including the clearing of dense bush, levelling, drainage, demarcation, access roads and individual plots.

The activities proposed by the four agencies were complementary, interlinked, and addressed the multi-sectoral, prioritised needs of newly arriving refugees. They addressed critical gaps as identified and prioritised on the ground, including through protection monitoring and weekly co-ordination meetings.

III. CERF PROCESS

UNHCR presented an update to the HCT on 23 March 2015, highlighting the increased rate of refugee arrivals in Yida since December 2014 and requesting the support of the HC and HCT to speed up the expansion of Ajuong Thok camp before the rains. The HCT gave its support for the development of a CERF funding proposal, tasking UNHCR to work with partners involved in assisting refugees in Yida and Ajuong Thok.

The proposal was linked to the 2015 HRP strategic objectives, as well as the objectives for refugee response as outlined in the refugee response plan within the HRP. It was supported by WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which aimed to reach 1.64 million food insecure people, including more than 250,000 refugees sheltering in Ajuong Thok, Maban, Yida and camps in Greater Equatoria.

During proposal development, gender considerations were mainstreamed within the planned activities using UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming approach, including within registration activities when those with critical vulnerabilities, including separated children, women at risk, and people with disabilities are prioritised for assistance. The proposal design also took into account particular nutritional, health and educational needs of women and children.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 97,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Multi-sector refugee assistance	3,490	2,723	6,213	4,279	3,362	7,641	7,769	6,085	13,854
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,490	2,723	6,213	4,279	3,362	7,641	7,769	6,085	13,854
Health	2,506	1,920	4,426	1,793	0	1,793	4,299	1,920	6,219
Education	2,998	21	3,019	3,568	21	3,589	6,566	42	6,608
Food and Nutrition	1,927	1,620	3,547	1,740	1,380	3,120	3,667	3,000	6,667

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

A total of 13,854 beneficiaries were reached through the project. This represents all new arrivals into Ajuong Thok since the influx began in December 2014 until the end of the project in December 2015, including those relocating from Yida and those arriving directly from Sudan. It exceeds the estimate for new arrivals at the time of proposal submission of 10,000.

The estimation presumes that all new arrivals benefitted from CERF-funded health and WASH services and access roads. Smaller numbers also benefitted from other CERF-funded activities, including the provision of shelter materials, non-food items, food and nutritional services. Beneficiaries reached with food and nutrition were estimated based on the commodities procured with CERF funds

and standard monthly ration sizes for the three activities (general food distribution, blanket supplementary feeding, and targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women). Double counting of those benefiting from general food distribution and supplementary feeding was avoided.

The estimation is based on data from UNHCR's database ProGres, which provides for gender and age disaggregation. UNHCR uses continuous registration – those who are absent from the site for a defined period will only appear again in statistics if they re-register.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²

	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	3,490	2,723	6,213
Male	4,279	3,362	7,641
Total individuals (Female and male)	7,769	6,085	13,854

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

Multi-sector refugee response: In partnership with UNHCR, UNOPS used CERF resources to create access roads within the newly expanded areas of the camp. These were critical to enable the delivery of assistance while ensuring refugees could access their plots/shelters and other services in safety. UNHCR, with its partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI), worked to reinforce the capacity of the existing primary healthcare clinic (PHCC), to enable access to health care to the 13,854 new arrivals, including through the procurement of essential drugs, which were managed and dispensed by Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA). UNHCR assisted some 4,000 households with emergency shelter materials and other non-food items, with CERF resources covering 2,500 of them.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: CERF funds enabled improvements to WASH infrastructure and services, reducing risk of waterborne diseases: 27 stances of permanent latrines were constructed in health centres and child friendly spaces, benefiting 2,700 people; 60 solid waste collecting pits were constructed benefiting 3,600 people; 10 new boreholes with hand pumps were completed, benefiting over 10,000 people, including school children and people using health facilities in the camp; community engagement and ownership was encouraged through the establishment of 10 water management committees; and 120 hygiene promoters (40 women and 80 men) were trained and supported community hygiene and sanitation campaigns, increasing the total number of hygiene promoters supported through CERF and other complementary funding to 212.

Health: CERF funds supported the provision of maternal and child health services: 1,143 children under one were immunised with pentavalent vaccine including 665 children vaccinated against measles; and 851 children under five were treated against the common childhood killers - malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia.

Education: With CERF funding: 6,608 (3,568 boys, 2,998 girls) were provided with access to quality education services spanning ECD, basic education, Acceleration Learning Program (ALP) for adolescents, and psychosocial support in the classrooms; 20 TLS and 10 ECD Centres were established; and a total of 180 teachers and PTA members were trained on education in emergencies (EiE), child centred pedagogy and psychosocial support.

Food and Nutrition: Between the months of June and December 2015, CERF funds enabled 6,667 unique refugees each month to receive food assistance (6,667 with general food distribution; 642 pregnant and lactating women and 666 children under 5 with malnutrition prevention; and 635 pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition treatment).

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Many refugees arriving from South Kordofan in Ajuong Thok from December 2014 to December 2015 carried almost nothing, and most spent days travelling. With the CERF funds and other complementary resources, humanitarian partners were able to provide emergency assistance to the new arrivals. The refugees were given a ready plot and materials to enable quick construction of shelters, while receiving non-food items. Those that needed medical attention were referred to the expanded PHCC and provided with medication, including vaccination for children. This contributed to lowering the mortality rate in the camp, and allowed malnutrition rates to stay below emergency levels.

The CERF funds also enabled services in Ajuong Thok to be scaled up and adapted quickly. For example, UNICEF worked with UNHCR to set up additional learning spaces to address overcrowding. Partners held regular coordination meetings with community structures such as the PTAs and School Management Committees (SMCs) to provide insights and share information that assisted in responding rapidly to emerging issues related to education activities.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funding provided new arrivals with immediate shelter, NFIs and access to health services, ensuring basic needs was met. It also ensured timely access to WASH services, reducing the vulnerability of the population to water borne diseases in a crowded camp setting. In terms of food and nutrition, the CERF allocation was secured during the peak of the lean season (May to August), rather than before the lean season began, meaning the response partially responded to time critical needs.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funds allowed specific activities to begin, and raised the visibility of refugee issues in South Sudan. This allowed UNHCR to leverage support from other donors, for example DFID, which supported education, health and WASH initiatives in the camp.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

At national-level, the CERF process raised HCT awareness and understanding of the refugee situation and response. At field-level, CERF funds supported coordination mechanisms that were already in place, and increased UN agency participation. UNHCR organized weekly inter-agency coordination meetings for partners operating in Ajuong Thok and Yida. Progress and planned activities were discussed - as one example, it was important to schedule the transportation of those relocating from Yida in line with availability of new plots and the completion of access roads.

Using the CERF funds, UNHCR worked closely with different implementing partners, including NGOs and UNOPs.

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

The CERF funds added particular value to the refugee response in enhancing visibility of the ongoing influx from Sudan, which has often been overshadowed by the enormous scale of humanitarian need in South Sudan as a result of the internal crisis. The funding gave additional impetus to dialogue with donors about support for refugees in 2016.

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
The time between the initial funding request and receipt of funds can be lengthy, which may lose valuable dry season time, resulting in increased costs of operations in a season-dependent context such as South Sudan.	Consider streamlining the funding application process, with sections in the concept note being directly incorporated into the full proposal. In the full proposal, consider aligning the templates for the chapeau and for individual agency proposals to reduce repetition.	CERF Secretariat
South Sudan has unique logistical challenges in terms of both rainy season and infrastructure, as well as exchange rate fluctuations	As South Sudan has a short window for movement of supplies, availability of increased costs for logistics by air could be allowed, depending on timing of the CERF allocation, and a small amount of contingency could be provided for flexibility within budgets to account for fluctuations in exchange rates.	CERF Secretariat
During 2015 UNOPS received funds from UNHCR as an implementing partner – however this modality was not possible for the CERF allocation, under which UNOPS was a direct recipient. This introduced additional management complexity and necessitated amendment of existing partnership agreements.	Consider arrangements whereby UNOPS can receive CERF funds directly but also as pass-through from another UN Agency as an implementing partner.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Community participation is critical for greater ownership of activities and ensuring quality results. For example, in Ajuong Thok in the area of education the implementing partner worked closely with the refugee community and the host community to promote a common understanding of the project.	Strengthen community participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of CERF funded projects.	UN Agencies, implementing Partners
Strong coordination between CERF recipient agencies throughout the implementation period is important to calibrate implementation and optimise results	Strengthen representation of UN agencies in coordination mechanisms at both field level and in Juba, to ensure support to implementing partners and responsiveness to developments and challenges on the ground.	UN Agencies
Implementing partners were not always aware of CERF reporting requirements, since CERF funds were made available within wider partnership and funding arrangements with UN Agencies with different reporting conditions.	Inform implementing partners about CERF funding at both the concept note stage and during the formulation and approval of the full proposal, ensuring they are aware of any CERF funding encompassed within wider partnership arrangements and any related implementation and reporting requirements.	UN Agencies

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNOPS UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:		UNOPS: 15/06/2015 – 14/12/2015 UNHCR: 11/06/2015 – 10/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-OPS-002 15-RR-HCR-025	6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Protection and life-saving assistance for 10,000 newly arrived refugees in Ajuong Thok camp					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$10,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,816,759	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 684,005	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,278,297	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,689	3,433	6,122	3,490	4,279	7,769
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	1,871	2,007	3,878	2,723	3,362	6,085
Total	4,560	5,440	10,000	6,213	7,641	13,854
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>	10,000		13,854			
<i>IDPs</i>						

Host population		
Other affected people		
Total (same as in 8a)	10,000	13,854
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Refugees from South Kordofan in Sudan continued to arrive throughout the year in 2015. The refugee leadership (bloc leaders) reported to UNHCR and UNHCR partner of any vacant plots within the old camp and some of the new arrivals were allocated old plots rather than the new ones supported by CERF funding. However these still benefitted from the health services and NFIs and shelter supported by the CERF Project, thus the whole number of new arrivals to Ajuong Thok since in the influx began is taken (January 01 to 31 December 2015)	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of protection and life-saving services to 10,000 new refugees in Ajuong Thok camp		
10. Outcome statement	Refugees protected and provided with site and essential services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	4 Km ² of Ajuong Thok camp extension is cleared for the accommodation of 10,000 new refugees and access roads are done to enable the services delivery		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Square kilometres cleared and demarked	4	4
Indicator 1.2	Kilometres of inside roads constructed	14	14
Indicator 1.3	Number of plots allocated	960	960
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Cleaning of the site	UNOPS	UNOPS
Activity 1.2	Inside roads construction	UNOPS	UNOPS
Activity 1.3	Allocation of plots to households	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)/UNHCR	DRC
Output 2	10,000 refugees have access to emergency shelters		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of households supported with emergency shelters	2,500	2,500
Indicator 2.2	Number of shelter kits procured	2,500	2,500
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 2.1	Procurement of shelter material	DRC	DRC
Activity 2.2	Distribution of shelter material	DRC	DRC
Output 3	10,000 refugees have access to basic domestic items		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of households receiving support with core relief items	2,500	2,500
Indicator 3.2	Number of core relief items kit procured	2,500	2,500
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Purchase of core relief items	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 3.2	Distribution of core relief items	UNHCR / DRC	DRC
Output 4	Access to primary health care provided to 10,000 refugees		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of PHCCs expanded	1	1
Indicator 4.2	Number of basic drugs' kits provided	2	2
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Expansion of existing PHCC	AAHI	AAHI
Activity 4.2	Procurement of essential drugs	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 4.3	Management and distribution of essential drugs	AHA	AHA

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

During the project period, more beneficiaries arrived than the number outlined in the proposal, as fighting continued in South Kordofan. All new arrivals benefited from CERF funded health services and improvements in access roads. However, for the provision of NFIs and emergency shelter materials 4,000 households were supported in total, 2,500 through CERF funds and 1,500 through other complementary funding.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Refugee leadership structures helped in implementation of the project. During refugee block leaders' meetings, the block leaders reported any vacant plots in their blocks and some new arrivals were allocated to those old plots rather than only the new ones supported by the CERF Project. The refugee leaders also assisted in orderly distribution of NFIs to new arrivals, carried out by partner DRC, with UNHCR Field and Community Services present in support to ensure that the funds were used as agreed in the Partner Project Agreement which the CERF project was part of.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The response to new arrivals is evaluated as part of the overall refugee response, feeding into monitoring of key performance indicators as part of UNHCR's Results Based Programme Management system. This in turn creates UNHCR's mid and end year report data. The year-end report for 2015 will be finalized in March 2016.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	12/06/2015 – 11/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-064		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Life-saving assistance for 10,000 newly arrived refugees in Ajuong Thok camp					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 19,300,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$14,702,439	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 276,866	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 845,921	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,689	3,433	6,122	3,490	4,279	7,769
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	1,871	2,007	3,878	2,723	3,362	6,085
Total	4,560	5,440	10,000	6,213	7641	13,854
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	10,000		13,854			
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						

Total (same as in 8a)	10,000	13,854
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	During the project period, more refugees arrived at the site than had been anticipated at the time of designing the proposal; all benefitting from CERF funded WASH services.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve provision of life-saving WASH services to 10,000 newly arrived refugees in Ajuong Thok camp to reduce the WASH related disease burden among the refugees		
10. Outcome statement	10,000 refugees in Ajuong Thok camp have access to safe water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene services leading to their improved health and wellbeing		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	10,000 refugees in Ajuong Thok camp have improved access to safe water through the increased number of water systems		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of functioning water points water points	14	14
Indicator 1.2	Number of WASH committee members trained	60	96 (56 women and 40 men)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Construction of new water points and/or repair and rehabilitation of existing water points	Private contractor and NGOs (IRC)	IRC and International Aid Services (IAS)
Activity 1.2	Training of WASH Committees in the refugee communities in operations and maintenance to ensure sustainability of the water points.	UNICEF and NGOs	IRC
Activity 1.3	Distribution of water purification products to ensure consumption of safe water quality at the household level.	UNICEF and NGOs	UNICEF and IRC
Output 2	10,000 refugees in Ajuong Thok IDP camp have access to basic sanitation facilities which are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary and are also user friendly and gender appropriate		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached

Indicator 2.1	Number of gender segregated targeted beneficiaries with access to improved sanitation based on the Sphere Standard of 1 latrine stance per 50 persons; with hand washing facilities.	10,000	2,700 people (1,340 are school children) benefited from provision of access to sanitation facilities.
Indicator 2.2	Number of awareness campaigns carried out	5	5
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Construction and/or rehabilitation of communal latrines	Private contractor and NGOs	IRC
Activity 2.2	Training of Community Hygiene Promoters in safe sanitation and hygiene practices	NGOs	IRC
Activity 2.3	Undertake awareness campaigns in the use and maintenance of sanitation facilities	NGOs	IRC
Output 3	10,000 refugees in Ajuong Thok camp have access to improved hygiene conditions through the provision of hygiene promotion messages.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of hygiene promoters trained	100	120
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Training of Hygiene Promoters in the refugee community	UNICEF and NGOs	IRC
Activity 3.2	Undertaking community based hygiene promotion campaigns to demonstrate hand washing, water treatment and safe food handling.	UNICEF and NGOs	IRC

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

10 new boreholes with hand pumps were completed by the contractor in Hakima primary health centre, Napata Primary School, Ajuong Thok Market area, New School 1 (under construction), New School 2 (in the new expansion area), and Blocks 12, 31, 38, 52 and 61, benefitting over 10,000 people including school children and people using health facilities in the camp. In addition, 10 water management committees were established with a total of 96 members including 56 women and 40 men trained on management, operation and maintenance of water points. The original plan was to select 6 water committee members for each borehole but after discussion with community members the number was increased to 10. 27 stances of permanent latrines were constructed in health centres and child friendly spaces benefitting 2,700 people. The original plan to construct 67 emergency latrines for refugee families was changed. Instead 27 permanent sanitation facilities in schools and health centres were constructed at the request of UNHCR and WASH implementing partners in the camp, given a major deficit in permanent sanitation facilities in institutions and relatively better coverage of emergency latrines. This change reduced the number of latrines constructed and the number of people reached through sanitation services.

60 solid waste collecting pits were constructed in the camp benefitting 3,600 people. 20 pits were constructed in locations identified by the protection cluster where there are people with special needs. In addition, over 22,000 refugees participated in solid waste collection and disposal campaigns conducted in the camp.

A total of 120 hygiene promoters (40 women and 80 men) were trained on community hygiene and sanitation promotion. This increased the total number of hygiene promoters in the camp to 212, reaching over 31,000 refugees with different hygiene messages.

The project also supported distribution of WASH NFIs (jerry cans, buckets and soaps) to 4,239 households.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The UNICEF WASH programme, in close coordination with implementing partner IRC and UNHCR, engaged the communities in programme activities. The communities were involved in the design and implementation of the project activities including site selection for the WASH facilities. In addition beneficiaries were mobilized to participate in hygiene promotion and solid waste disposal campaigns in the camp. Beneficiaries also provided feedback on the use of facilities and reported any maintenance requirements in their respective blocks.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Evaluation of the overall WASH situation in Ajuong Thok is ongoing with regular monitoring by the UNHCR WASH Officer, UNICEF and partners, of which this project forms part of a larger whole. The indicators for WASH that this project contributes to will be captured within UNHCR's end of 2015 report on the situation of refugees in South Sudan, due to be completed by March 2016.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:		12/06/2015 – 11/12/2015	
2. CERF project code:		15-RR-CEF-063	6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Scaling Up Provision of Life-saving Health Services in Ajuong Thok				
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,650,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 5,735,532	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 214,638	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,400	2,500	4,900	2,506	1,793	4,299
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	400		400	1,920		1,920
Total	2,800	2,500	5,300	4,426	1,793	6,219
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	5,300			6,219		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	5,300			6,219		

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	For indicator 3.1. corresponding to “percentage of pregnant women teste for HIV” 1,520 pregnant women were tested for HIV against an initial target of 380 bringing the achievement to 400% for this specific indicator, as well as increasing of 17% the overall number of beneficiaries reached by the project. x
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of life-saving health services to 4,900 newly arrived refugees (women and children) in Ajuong Thok camp		
10. Outcome statement	Refugees protected and provided with essential and emergency health services to reduce excess morbidity and mortality		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,100 children under 5 years have accessed basic health care services in Ajuong Thok		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of children U5 treated for malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia.	1,135	851
Indicator 1.2	# community volunteers trained to deliver Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) services	50	50
Indicator 1.3	# of Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) and PHCU kits procured and delivered	5	5
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Hiring of iCCM Consultant	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Procurement and Provision of assorted medical supplies for iCCM intervention	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Training of 50 community volunteers on iCCM	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.4	Procurement of iCCM commodities (T-shirts, Drug Boxes, bags for Community Based Distributions (CBDs)	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.5	Field monitoring of health intervention	UNICEF and Ministry of Health (MoH)	UNICEF
Output 2	4,900 children under 15 years of age have access to vaccines for emergency immunization activities; 400 children under one year of age and 400 pregnant women have access to routine immunization vaccines		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Coverage of pentavalent vaccination in per cent through routine immunization	80%	357 children reached against a target of 320 (111%)

Indicator 2.2	Coverage of measles vaccination in per cent through emergency immunization	95%	665 children against a target of 592 (112%)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement of vaccines (BCG, OPV, measles, TT) and related injection materials	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.2	Distribution of vaccines to implementing partners	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.3	Detailed cold chain assessment and procurement of relevant cold chain equipment	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.4	Distribution and installation of cold chain equipment	UNICEF	UNICEF
Output 3	400 pregnant women access prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV services		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV	95%	1,520 women against a target of 380 (400%)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procurement of HIV tests and antiretrovirals	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.2	Distribution of the HIV test kits and antiretrovirals at Antenatal Care premises	NGO partners	UNICEF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

851 children under five were treated for various common childhood illnesses. Some delay was experienced in the implementation of health activities due to the process involved in procuring and delivering the kits to the PHCC and PHCU and in the provision of solar fridges for the cold chain. Distribution of vaccines was carried out using cold boxes. Three solar fridges were procured – one will be installed in Ajuong Thok when security allows for its transportation from Bentiu, one has been installed in Rubkona, and one has been installed in Bentiu. Those in Bentiu and Rubkona provide backup and the option to locate vaccines close to Ajuong Thok.

During the project 1,520 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV, exceeding the planned number of 400. This was due to utilisation of the services by both refugees and members of the host community in Pariang. Six out of seven who tested HIV positive were provided with Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Community based distributors were trained to ensure quality of services provided and greater community engagement. The process of selection and training of Community Based Distributors involved a series of orientation and discussions with the wider community and local leaders to have in-depth understanding of the type of services to be provided and hence preparing the individuals and community members to demand for quality and for leaders and service providers to be accountable for provision of quality services.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Activities under this project are monitored through the wider monitoring systems in the camp, with daily, weekly and monthly collection of data and analysis of trends. A specific evaluation is deemed not to be needed.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	12/06/2015– 11/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-062		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of integrated education in emergencies package to ensure access to lifesaving inclusive and quality education for the newly arrived refugees in Ajuong Thok					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,250,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 685,668	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 232,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 285,668	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,196	2,804	5,000	2,998	3,568	6,566
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>				21	21	42
Total	2,196	2,804	5,000	3,019	3,589	6,608
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	5,000			6,608		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						

Total (same as in 8a)	5,000	6,608
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<i>Targets were exceeded due to higher than anticipated arrivals which increased demand, particularly for ECD services. While not included as a target at the design stage, 180 teachers and PTA members (64 females, 116 males) were also supported.</i>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide learning opportunities and life skills to children and adolescent in Ajuong Thok camp		
10. Outcome statement	5,000 out of school refugee children and adolescents have access to lifesaving inclusive quality education and life skills in Ajuong Thok camp		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Targeted key community leaders have an increased knowledge on child rights and key family practices to support learning and wellbeing of children and adolescents		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of sensitization sessions organised	10	10
Indicator 1.2	Number of key community leaders who have increased knowledge and understanding (M/F)	500	487 (213 female)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Key communication for development messages are developed	UNICEF, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	UNICEF, LWF
Activity 1.2	A community based social mobilisation for awareness raising is organized within the camp	UNICEF, LWF	LWF
Output 2	5,000 out of school refugee children and adolescents have access to lifesaving inclusive quality education and life skills in Ajuong Thok camp		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of TLS/ECD centres established	30 (20 TLS/10 ECD)	30 (20 TLS & 10 ECD)
Indicator 2.2	Number of children accessing age appropriate learning opportunities (B/G)	5,000	6,608 (3,610 boys, 2,998 girls)
Indicator 2.3	Number of adolescents receiving life skills education (B/G)	1,000	1,018 (624 boys, 394 girls)
Indicator 2.4	Number of children and adolescents (B/G) receiving Psycho-Social Support (PSS)	5,000	6,608 (3,610 boys, 2,998 girls)

Indicator 2.5	Number of teachers and PTA members trained on EiE, child centred pedagogy and PSS (M/F)	180	180 (64 females)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Establish 30 TLS/ECD centres in Ajuong Thok camp	UNICEF and LWF	UNICEF, LWF
Activity 2.2	Provide access to learning opportunities for 5,000 children	UNICEF and LWF	UNICEF, LWF
Activity 2.3	Provide life skills education to 1,000 adolescents	UNICEF and LWF	UNICEF, LWF
Activity 2.4	Provide PSS support to 5,000 children and adolescents in TLS/ECD centres	UNICEF and LWF	UNICEF, LWF
Activity 2.5	Train 180 teachers and PTS members on EiE, child centred pedagogy and PSS	UNICEF and LWF	UNICEF, LWF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
6,608 children and adolescents had access to education (3,610 boys, 2,998 girls), exceeding the target of 5,000 due to the larger than expected number of refugee arrivals and higher demand for ECD services, with children making up about 54% of the camp population.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
The community was involved throughout the project planning, implementation and evaluation. This increased community ownership of the project, and strengthened accountability for the results achieved. The involvement of the PTA members was a key mechanism to promote community ownership and engagement, and increase the demand for education services.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Activities under this project are monitored through the wider monitoring systems in the camp, with daily, weekly and monthly collection of data and analysis of trends. A specific evaluation is not needed.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	11/06/2015 – 12/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-WFP-035		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Life-saving food and nutrition assistance in response to new refugee arrivals in Unity state					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,064,092	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 16,775	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 992,092	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,689	3,433	6,122	1,927	1,740	3,667
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	1,871	2,007	3,878	1,620	1,380	3,000
Total	4,560	5,440	10,000	3,547	3,120	6,667
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	10,000			6,667		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	10,000			6,667		

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The number of beneficiaries reached was lower than originally planned, since a decision was taken to conduct distributions over a six month rather than a three month period.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To save lives by improving the food consumption and nutrition status of newly arrived refugees in the Ajuong Thok refugee camp in Unity State.		
10. Outcome statement	The target population achieves Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) of more than 21 and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates maintained below alert level of 10%.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Provision of General Food Distribution to 10,000 newly arrived refugees in Ajuong Thok for three months.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of refugees receiving food assistance by sex	10,000	6,667
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of general food assistance distributed	531.2 mt	525.28mt
Indicator 1.3	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	>21	52%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Food procurement (internationally) and transportation (internationally and in-country) from WFP Forward purchasing facilities in the region.	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Food delivery to WFP warehouse	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	General Food Distribution (GFD)	Partners	Partners
Activity 1.4	Monitoring and reporting, including Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	WFP and partners	WFP and partners
Output 2	Provision of Target Supplementary Feeding to Pregnant and Lactating women who are identified as moderately acutely malnourished over a three-month period.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of moderately acutely malnourished refugee women who are pregnant or breast feeding who receive curative nutrition assistance	300	635
Indicator 2.2	Quantity of nutrition assistance distributed	8.1 mt	6.58 mt
Indicator 2.3	Moderate Acute malnourishment treatment performance rate (recovery rate)	75%	90%
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 2.1	Food procurement (internationally) and transportation (internationally and in-country) from WFP Forward purchasing facilities in the region.	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.2	Food delivery to WFP warehouse	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.3	Nutrition commodity distribution	Partners	Partners
Activity 2.4	Monitoring and reporting	WFP and partners	WFP and partners
Output 3	Provision of Blanket Supplementary Feeding to Children under five and Pregnant and Lactating women over a three-month period.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of pregnant or breast feeding refugee women and refugee children under five who receive preventative nutrition assistance	2,030 (1,330 children and 700 women)	1,458 (666 children and 642 women)
Indicator 3.2	Quantity of nutrition assistance distributed	42.8 mt	48.7mt
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Food procurement (internationally) and transportation (internationally and in-country) from WFP Forward purchasing facilities in the region.	WFP	WFP
Activity 3.2	Food delivery to WFP warehouse	WFP	WFP
Activity 3.3	Nutrition commodity distribution	Partner	Partner
Activity 3.4	Monitoring and reporting	WFP and partners	WFP and partners

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The October to November monitoring report for Unity refugee camps found food consumption scores as follows: 52% acceptable; 15% borderline; 33% poor. The Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System report does not assess refugee camps. The TSFP recovery rate is based on the November 2015 WFP programme monitoring health clinic registers.

There was a slight reduction in the amount of food that was procured. Differences between the planned and actual amounts for food distributed and beneficiaries reached is a result of prioritization, particularly for commodities that are shared between activities (sugar and CSB+ are part of both BSFP and TSFP baskets for women; oil is part of those baskets as well as the GFD).

The number of those treated for MAM is higher than planned due to higher than expected malnutrition rates in new arrivals, and consequently the numbers reached with preventive assistance is lower than planned.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

In refugee settings, WFP uses posters and radios at the programme site to explain ration sizes, eligibility criteria and respond to any complaints from beneficiaries. WFP has multiple mechanisms to receive complaints from refugees and provide feedbacks including; focus group discussions during the monthly monitoring visits; through food management committees consisted of community representatives; through community leaders; and through WFP's partner NGO who are present at the distribution site. There is also a help desk established at the site which can handle any trouble/complaints during the registration and distribution. For newly arriving refugees in Ajourng Thok, it was found that some of them did not know their entitlement, thus it was decided that WFP increases the visibility material at the site which explains the ration size and also WFP and partner started to participate in the

briefing meetings for new arrivals together with the local leaders. WFP continued to strengthen protection in its programmes through capacity building efforts of cooperating partners and government counterparts, sharing guidelines and good practices for creating a protective environment in the camp. Specific measures included ensuring appropriate timing of distributions, providing of water and shade at distribution sites, and allowing designated alternates to collect rations on behalf of the most vulnerable.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

WFP conducted Post Distribution Monitoring in the Unity refugee camps in November/December. The report is an internal document but the findings will be available in WFP's annual Standard Project Report, to be released within the first quarter of 2016 at: <http://www.wfp.org/government-donors/standard-project-reports>

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-RR-HCR-025	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$684,005
15-RR-CEF-064	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$276,866
15-RR-CEF-062	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$232,000
15-RR-WFP-035	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$16,775

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAHI	Action Africa Help International
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
ALP	Acceleration Learning Program
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CBD	Community-Based Distribution
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EiE	Education in Emergencies
GFD	General Food Distribution
IAS	International Aid Services
iCCM	Integrated Community Case Management
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MoH	Ministry of Health
NFI	Non Food Item
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PHCC	Primary Health Care Clinic
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SMCs	School Management Committees
SPLM-N	Sudan People Liberation Movement- North

TLS	Temporary Learning Space
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme