



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
SOUTH SUDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
DISPLACEMENT 2016**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Tip! Prepare this section as the last part of the reporting process.

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

An After Action Review was conducted on Tuesday 11 October with OCHA, UNHCR and participation and input from NGO partners AAH-I, DRC, IRC and Samaritan's Purse

- 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

If 'NO', please describe reasons

- 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

The recipient agency and NGO partners 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\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: USD25,000,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	5,989,321
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	-
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	1,050,000
	TOTAL	7,039,321

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: March 2016			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNHCR	16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	5,989,321
TOTAL			5,989,321

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	3,405,517
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	2,583,804
Funds forwarded to government partners	-
TOTAL	5,989,321

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2013, the Government of South Sudan and UNHCR had developed a phased closure plan for Yida refugee settlement, to be finalised by mid-2017. However, the process was put on hold due to the outbreak of widespread conflict in the country in December 2013. In December 2014, a renewed refugee influx from Sudan began, and in 2015 the Government announced the allocation of land for the opening of a new site, Pamir, to accommodate both new arrivals and relocations from Yida, and which would lead to the closure of Yida in line with earlier plans. In mid-November 2015, however, a Government decision was taken to bring forward the closure of Yida to June 2016. UNHCR was informed that this decision was final and could not be negotiated. Government representatives travelled to Yida in February 2016 with the UNHCR Representative to communicate directly to refugees about the revised timeline. In light of the unanticipated acceleration of the timeline, a CERF rapid response request was triggered in order to expedite operationalization of the new site in Pamir and the relocation of refugees from Yida.

UNHCR planned to assist the relocation of 52,000 refugees from Yida refugee settlement to Pamir by June 2016, with the first phase of 20,000 refugees beginning in April 2016. It was agreed that refugees would initially be relocated to Ajuong Thok while the Pamir site was being prepared. New arrivals from Sudan were also received in Ajuong Thok. A verification exercise in May and June 2016 confirmed that the number of refugees in Yida had decreased from around 70,000 to 59,291 refugees (12,590 households), with 39,589 refugees (13,365 households) in Ajuong Thok and 77 in Pamir. The maximum capacity of Ajuong Thok is 40,000 people, meaning that henceforth any newly arriving refugees or those relocating from Yida would be sent directly to Pamir.

The new crisis in July 2016, with the outbreak of conflict in Juba and other locations, reduced momentum to almost a standstill as the Government postponed the official opening of the Pamir site, which was to have taken place in the same week that the conflict broke out. Following the Government sanctioned opening of Pamir in September 2016, relocations have increased. It is envisaged that by December 2016 10,000 more refugees will have relocated from Yida to Pamir and 5,000 more new arrivals will have been received there, in addition to the 13,585 relocations and new arrivals during the CERF implementation period.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

This CERF funded project aimed to target some 20,000 refugee relocations/arrivals (both newly arriving as well as those relocating from Yida), to Ajuong Thok refugee camp and the new Pamir refugee camp over a six-month period. In line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) strategic objectives to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect the rights of the most vulnerable; the funding allowed UNHCR and partners to provide critical life-saving interventions.

CERF funding made a critical contribution to the timely setting-up of the new site in Pamir and the establishment of facilities and services ready to receive relocating refugees and new arrivals. The project focused on:

- Improving reception facilities in Yida, Ajuong Thok and Pamir refugee camps to be able to handle increasing numbers of new arrivals and refugees relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir.
- Procuring emergency family tents for newly arriving refugees and those relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir. Procurement of other shelter materials was not carried out due to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite approvals from local officials. To avoid delays the distribution of emergency family tents became the best option.
- Preventing major disease outbreaks through the provision of safe and reliable water supply, and improved sanitation and hygiene. Four boreholes were sunk at the Pamir site, fitted with solar powered pumps, and connected to a 50,000 litre steel tank. 40 communal toilets were constructed.

- Procuring and distributing relief items including plastic sheets, soap, mosquito nets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets for new arrivals and those relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir.
- Enhancing health care services for refugees through the construction of a new transitional primary health care facility at the Pamir site and the provision of equipment. The facility comprises an outpatient department with reception/registration and waiting areas, a pharmacy, a minor surgery room and four wards – male, female, paediatric and maternity (including antenatal, delivery and post-natal rooms). Drugs and medical supplies were also procured for use in Ajuong Thok and Pamir.
- Ensuring that refugee children arriving in Pamir have access to basic education. This was achieved through the construction of one transitional primary school comprising two blocks of four classrooms each and one administration block. Four semi-permanent classrooms were also constructed to cater for any additional pupils. 16 new teachers were recruited.

III. CERF PROCESS

Plans for development of the Pamir site were discussed with other UN Agencies and NGO partners as part of UNHCR's annual planning for 2016, at which time construction of the site was envisaged to take place within the original timeframe to mid-2017. The initial set up of the camp was to be managed by UNHCR as per the agency's mandate, with other UN agencies potentially to be involved depending on needs, priorities and their capacities while taking into account the contributions of NGO partners on the ground. UNHCR held discussions at field level with NGO implementing partners in Ajuong Thok to ascertain their willingness undertake similar activities in Pamir.

For this CERF application a technical working level meeting with UN agencies was held in January 2016 to discuss and refine the concept note, and two discussions took place at Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings in late January and early February where the submission was discussed and endorsed. While the needs of refugees in South Sudan had been encompassed in the 2016 HRP, the requirement for the accelerated closure of Yida had not been anticipated at that time.

The affected population was consulted through a Participatory Assessment in November 2015, during which age, gender and diversity considerations were taken into account. Through the data collected the refugees identified those services most needed in Pamir, which were taken into account in the design of the CERF proposal and proposals submitted to other donors for complementary funding.

The CERF funding was channelled to UNHCR partners already implementing activities in Ajuong Thok, according to their expertise and agreed roles. Action Africa Help International (AAHI) was charged with implementing construction activities, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) with the distribution of core relief items (CRIs) and the construction of transitional shelters, and Samaritan's Purse with undertaking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. The responsibility for management of drugs and running the primary health care centre (PHCC) was given to International Rescue Committee (IRC), while Lutheran World Federation was assigned with education activities. All NGO partners entered into Project Partner Agreements (PPAs) with UNHCR. Coordination meetings were held where plans and deadlines were agreed, and partners shared updates about progress towards targets.

UNHCR publishes external bi-weekly updates about its work with refugees and IDPs in South Sudan, which are shared with the donor community, UNOCHA, other UN agencies, NGO partners and the wider public. Progress on the implementation of CERF-funded activities in Ajuong Thok and Pamir were shared in these updates. Details were discussed during monthly refugee coordination meetings in Juba and at meetings of the Inter-Cluster Working Group. UNHCR also produces monthly registration statistics, as well as regular and ad hoc briefings, which are shared widely.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 68,974									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Multi-sector refugee assistance ²	4,032	3,358	7,390	3,744	2,451	6,195	7,776	5,809	13,585

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

2 See Annex 3 for the breakdown of beneficiaries reached per sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

This CERF project reached 13,585 beneficiaries with direct assistance including those relocated from Yida as well as new arrivals from Sudan, as per the table below. All refugees are registered in UNHCR's database ProGres, which is also used to target assistance. While the facilities established in Pamir currently cater for 20,000 people, and drugs and medical supplies procured for use in Ajong Thok and Pamir will eventually provide for a higher number of treatments, the beneficiary estimates used here are based on the exact number of relocated and newly arriving refugees during the project period. Beneficiaries at the Ajong Thok and Pamir sites, broken down for relocations and new arrivals and by sex and age, are shown in the following tables:

New Arrivals in Ajong Thok

	Age 0-4	Age 5-11	Age 12-17	Age 18-59	Age 60+	Total
Female	1,147	1,110	725	2,252	82	5,316
Male	1,155	916	628	1,600	67	4,366
Total	2,302	2,026	1,353	3,852	149	9,682

Relocations from Yida to Ajong Thok

	Age 0-4	Age 5-11	Age 12-17	Age 18-59	Age 60+	Total
Female	171	512	364	949	36	2,032
Male	178	547	350	730	38	1,843
Total	349	1,059	714	1,679	74	3,875

New Arrivals in Pamir

	Age 0-4	Age 5-11	Age 12-17	Age 18-59	Age 60+	Total
Female	0	1	0	1	0	2
Male	2	1	0	6	0	9
Total	2	2	0	7	0	11

Relocations from Yida to Pamir

	Age 0-4	Age 5-11	Age 12-17	Age 18-59	Age 60+	Total
Female	0	0	1	1	0	2
Male	1	4	2	8	0	15
Total	1	4	3	9	0	17

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²

	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	4,032	3,358	7,390
Male	3,744	2,451	6,195
Total individuals (Female and male)	7,776	5,809	13,585

CERF RESULTS

13,585 refugees (new arrivals and those relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir) were provided with shelter and basic assistance items through the CERF-funded project. Facilities in Pamir have been put in place to accommodate 20,000 refugees, including transitional education and health facilities.

Reception facility put in place permitted to receive 13,585 refugees relocating from Yida.

Three reception centres each with waiting, food, health/nutrition, and NFI distribution areas were completed in Yida, Ajuong Thok and Pamir. This has improved reception for refugees arriving from South Kordofan or relocating from Yida with initial protection in a welcoming environment.

Refugees have access to basic domestic items and emergency shelter

13,585 refugees were provided with relief items including plastic sheets, soap, mosquito nets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets for new arrivals and those relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir. In terms of number of core relief items kit procured, the original target of 12,000 refugees (3,000 households) was increased to 20,000 refugees (5,000 households) due to savings made in shelter – the remaining kits will be given out as refugees continue to move beyond the end of the CERF implementation phase. UNHCR procured 1,950 tents for refugees arriving in Ajuong Thok and Pamir.

Tents replaced other types of emergency shelter originally planned, due to problems in procurement of local materials (principally bamboo and other forms of sticks to make the shelter) as a result of government imposed procedures and control of suppliers who could not avail the amount needed nor in the timeframe for this project. 13,585 refugees (new arrivals and those relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok or Pamir) were given tents, ideally suited to conditions as the rains had just started making shelter construction difficult. The tents provided physical protection from adverse weather conditions (rain and heat) and from flying insects associated with rainy season in South Sudan. In addition, the most vulnerable families were assisted to construct transitional shelters as explained below.

Most vulnerable refugees have access to transitional shelters

In addition to the procurement of emergency tents, materials for the construction of 1,500 transitional shelters were procured by UNHCR partner DRC in order to help refugees with special needs who cannot construct shelters on their own. The types of materials for transitional shelters (corrugated iron and bricks) were available and procured before the restrictions noted above were imposed. By the end of the CERF project, 432 family shelters had been upgraded in Ajuong Thok and provided to the most vulnerable refugees (new arrivals and those relocating from Yida), as identified through UNHCR protection monitoring. UNHCR identifies the most vulnerable in the first instance through its biometric registration and verification process, ProGres, which defines particular vulnerabilities including female headed households, women at risk and elderly. Those identified as vulnerable during the registration process are then referred to partners for more detailed assessment. Protection monitoring in the community for those in Yida is carried out through community outreach workers who identify the most vulnerable using the same set of UNHCR criteria and protection monitoring tools, and utilize functioning protection referral pathways to provide additional targeted assistance including transitional shelters. 58 shelters had been roofed in Pamir to be assigned to vulnerable refugees as they arrive from Yida. Not all the shelters procured were distributed in the project implementation period due to the delay in opening of the Pamir site. Distributions will continue as the population in Pamir increases.

Access to primary health care provided to 13,585 refugees

One transitional PHCC was built in Pamir (one health care centre was already operational in Ajuong Thok prior to implementation of this project). Essential drugs were procured and delivered to the facility. The opening of the PHCC was delayed because of the conflict that erupted in Juba in July 2016, but it is now catering for an estimated 20,000 refugees from Pamir as well as from Ajuong Thok which is only 12km away. The facility will help in reducing morbidity and mortality, especially for the children under five years of age.

Access to primary education provided to 7,000 refugee children

One transitional primary school was built in Pamir with two blocks of four classrooms each and one administration block. In addition, four semi-permanent classrooms were constructed. 1,690 desks were procured for use in schools in Pamir and Ajuong Thok. Teaching and learning materials such as textbooks, notebooks and other consumables were procured and distributed to 7,000 pupils.

Supply of potable water increased or maintained to cater for 13,585 refugees.

In Pamir, three deep wells and associated boreholes were drilled (plus one additional deep well funded through other sources) and fitted with hybrid pumps functioning on solar power. One large steel water tank (50,000 litres capacity) was installed and connected to the boreholes (rather than three smaller ones). Four water system operations were improved. One distribution network was laid down in tandem with the new wells in Pamir, including five water tap stands. More tap stands will be opened as the site population increases.

In Ajuong Thok, three water distribution networks were extended to blocks 63, 66, 77, 78, 79 and 80, with each network covering two blocks. As a result of this extension average water supply per person per day increased from around 16 to 22 litres per person per day, above the UNHCR standard of 20 litres.

The project also contributed to adequate sanitation conditions in Pamir, where 40 communal latrines (one in each zone) were constructed. At least four communal latrines are required for each zone and UNHCR is planning to construct more units with other funding sources.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

Newly arriving refugees from South Kordofan arrived in Ajuong Thok and Pamir with almost nothing, most having spent days trekking. The refugees relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok and Pamir needed support to help them meet their immediate needs as they began life in the new place. With the CERF funding and other complementary funding received subsequently, UNHCR and its partners were able to provide emergency assistance to both newly arriving and relocated refugees. The refugees were given Non Food Items (NFIs), family tents and a plot to pitch them. The most vulnerable families were provided with transitional shelters. Refugees that needed medical attention, especially women and children, were referred to the new PHCC and provided with basic medication including vaccinations for children. This helped ensure that malnutrition rates in Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps remained below emergency levels despite the poor conditions that refugees arrived in.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF grant was confirmed at a critical time in March 2016. Time critical needs for newly arriving refugees included food, shelter, CRIs, health, education for children, and water and sanitation. CERF funding assisted with all of these apart from food. Although the funds may not have provided for the entire needs of the refugees, they ensured the availability of the most essential items and services for the most vulnerable. Of particular note is that the funds enabled UNHCR and its partners to provide family tents and core relief items ahead of the onset of rains in May 2016.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds did help to mobilise additional funding from other donors for the establishment of the Pamir camp. Having secured funding from CERF for the transitional primary school, UNHCR was able to mobilise complementary resources from the European Union Education in Emergencies Fund for the establishment of a secondary school, to ensure that those graduating from the primary school can continue their education. Funds were also secured under the Educate a Child Initiative. CERF funded initiatives such as the transitional primary school, the transitional PHCC, the reception centres, and the boreholes and related equipment helped to leverage further funding for police presence and the establishment of offices for UNHCR and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) in Pamir from other donors, including the United States. Given the huge needs in South Sudan, however, the refugee response continues to encounter difficulties in securing sufficient funds with only 28 per cent of 2016 requirements secured by the start of the final quarter of the year. UNHCR has done further prioritisation to respond to the most pressing needs. The outbreak of renewed conflict in Juba in July 2016 was also detrimental to securing funds, exacerbating needs in the country while donor assistance decreases.

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.).

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

UNHCR organises weekly inter-agency coordination meetings for partners operating in Ajuong Thok, Pamir and Yida on an on-going basis. Because of the critical nature of the activities being implemented through the CERF funding, each partner ensured that they were present at the coordination meetings to provide updates on progress and / or constraints being experienced. This strengthened coordination efforts among different stakeholders involved.

CERF funds were included in Project Partner Agreements, and UNHCR and its partners ensured that materials needed for the activities were ordered well in advance to ensure their availability in line with implementation plans. The UNHCR office in Jamjang liaised with the UNHCR Branch Office in Juba to arrange for procurement of materials such as NFIs and construction materials. UNHCR liaised with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to arrange airlifting of materials. In the same vein local NGO offices liaised with their country Offices in Juba to ensure that procurement of materials in WASH, education and health was completed within the scope and span of the project.

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

The CERF funding added particular value to the refugee emergency response by creating awareness about the on-going refugee influx from Sudan as well as the bringing forward of the closure of Yida refugee settlement. The on-going influx from South Kordofan has often suffered in terms of visibility and funding against the backdrop of the enormous scale of humanitarian needs in South Sudan in general. The CERF funding helped to generate additional impetus in negotiations with potential donors in 2016 and beyond to increase support for refugees. The funding was instrumental in the new Pamir camp taking shape and starting to accommodate refugees. As the population continues to increase as a result of the available facilities, other donors will likely support further activities in both Ajuong Thok and Pamir.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
The outbreak of conflict in Juba in July 2016 affected the opening of the Pamir camp and introduced a period of uncertainty about the feasibility of continuing activities. South Sudan is prone to such situations where a short hiatus in programming would allow for reassessing project feasibility.	Consider the introduction of a protocol to put projects on hold in response to large scale upheavals, for example for up to one month, as practiced by some other humanitarian donors. This would help inform any requests for reprogramming and/or no-cost extensions.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
In light of the unique nature of the refugee response, UNHCR initially requested to submit the CERF request following discussion with NGO partners, as no other UN agency involvement was envisaged. However, following requests from the CERF Secretariat, discussions were held at the ICWG and HCT prior to finalization of the funding application.	Immediately following discussion of any refugee-related CERF Rapid Response request in the refugee coordination meeting, submit the proposal to ICWG and HCT for discussion and endorsement so as to allow rapid submission by the HC to the CERF Secretariat.	UNHCR, OCHA
NGO partners may be insufficiently aware until the time of reporting that the activities being implemented are funded by the CERF.	Fund recipient UN agencies should formally notify NGO partners, at Country Office and in field offices, whenever the CERF is the source of funding for activities to be implemented.	Recipient UN agencies

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:		01/03/2016- 31/08/2016		
2. CERF project code:		16-RR-HCR-017	6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> On-going		
3. Cluster/Sector:		Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:		Protection and life-saving assistance for 20,000 relocating refugees from Yida settlement					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements:		US\$ 25,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received:		US\$ 7,039,321	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 2,583,804	
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 5,989,321	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		6,866	5,378	12,244	4,032	3,744	7,776
Adults (≥ 18)		4,014	3,742	7,756	3,358	2,451	5,809
Total		10,880	9,120	20,000	7,390	6,195	13,585
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		20,000			13,585		
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		20,000			13,585		

<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>	The planned target to reach 20,000 relocated beneficiaries was not met as the opening of the new camp at Pamir was delayed due to the outbreak of conflict in Juba in early July 2016. Refugees continued to be relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok in the interim, but in smaller numbers due to space limitations. Once the security situation in Juba had stabilised and the camp opened, the rate of relocation from Yida was slowed by the onset of harvesting season. However, the facilities established are adequate for a population of 20,000 refugees and will be fully utilised soon, with a further 15,000 arrivals anticipated by the end of the year.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of protection and life-saving services to 20,000 relocating refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok/ Pamir.		
10. Outcome statement	Refugees protected and provided with site and essential services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Reception facility is put in place to receive 20,000 refugees relocating from Yida.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of reception facilities established and operational in Pamir	1	1
Indicator 1.2	Number of reception facilities rehabilitated and operational in Ajuong Thok	1	1
Indicator 1.3	Number of reception facilities rehabilitated and operational in Yida	1	1
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Construction of 2 waiting hangars, 1 interview/registration hangar, 1 health/nutrition screening hangar, 1 NFI distribution hangar and 1 NFI/Food distribution hangar.	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.2	Construction of 2 waiting hangars, 1 interview/registration hangar, 1 health/nutrition screening hangar, 1 NFIs distribution hangar and 1 NFIs/Food distribution hangar.	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.3	Construction of 2 waiting hangars, 1 interview/registration hangar, 1 health/nutrition screening hangar, 1 NFIs distribution hangar, 1 NFIs/Food distribution hangar and 1 protection office.	UNHCR	UNHCR
Output 2	Most vulnerable refugees have access to transitional shelters		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of households supported with transitional shelters	1,500	1,500 procured, 490 distributed.
Indicator 2.2	Number of transitional shelter kits procured (Changed to Emergency tents)	1,950	1,950

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement of shelter materials (Emergency tents)	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 2.2	Distribution of shelter materials	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Output 3	Refugees have access to basic domestic items and emergency shelter		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of emergency shelter kits procured to accommodate 12,000 individuals (3,000 households).	3,000	0 (tents procured instead of shelter kits)
Indicator 3.2	Number of core relief items kit procured to be distributed to 3,000 families (12,000 individuals)	3,000	5,000 (increased from 3,000 to 5,000 with savings from not procuring shelter kits) 13,585 refugees (3,396 households) received
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Purchase of core relief items	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 3.2	Pre-positioning and distribution of core relief items	UNHCR / DRC	UNHCR
Activity 3.3	Purchase of emergency shelter items	UNHCR	Cancelled, tents procured instead.
Activity 3.4	Pre-positioning and distribution of shelter items (Emergency Tents)	UNHCR/DRC	Tents prepositioned by UNHCR and distributed by DRC
Output 4	Access to primary health care provided to 20,000 refugees		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of PHCC facility constructed to serve 20,000 individuals	1	1
Indicator 4.2	Number of people benefiting from health facilities	20,000	13,585
Indicator 4.3	Number of basic drugs' kits provided	2	3 (increased from 2 to 3 from savings made from procuring tents instead of shelter materials)
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Construction of one PHCC facility in Pamir	Action Africa Help International (AAHI)	Action Africa Help International

			(AAHI)
Activity 4.2	Procurement of essential drugs	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 4.3	Management and distribution of essential drugs	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Output 5	Access to primary education provided to 7,000 refugee children		
Output 5 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 5.1	Number of temporary primary school structures constructed using local materials	1	1
Indicator 5.2	Number of school desks provided	1,690	1,690
Output 5 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 5.1	Construction of one primary school facility	AAHI	AAHI
Activity 5.2	Procurement of school desks	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Activity 5.3	School Management and distribution of learning/ teaching materials	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Output 6	Supply of potable water increased or maintained to cater for 20,000 refugees.		
Output 6 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 6.1	Number of Water system constructed, expanded and/or upgraded	3	3
Indicator 6.2	Number of Water system operations maintained	4	4
Indicator 6.3	Number of communal latrines constructed (40 communal latrines = 1 latrine per block to serve 384 persons; amounting to 15,360 total people reached in 40 blocks)	40	40 (one per block)
Output 6 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 6.1	3 boreholes equipping with pressed steel tower tanks.	Samaritan's Purse (SP)	Samaritan's Purse (SP)
Activity 6.2	3 boreholes solarized and operational.	Samaritan's Purse (SP)	Samaritan's Purse (SP)
Activity 6.3	Procurement and installation of 3 elevated storage water tanks.	Samaritan's Purse (SP)	Samaritan's Purse (SP)
Activity 6.4	Installation of Water pipe network - Laying distribution pipe networks (from 4 boreholes to 4 pressed steel tanks and 40 Water points/ tape stands.	Samaritan's Purse (SP)	Samaritan's Purse (SP)

Activity 6.5	24 stances/block of communal latrines, soak pits, refuse pits, and laundry washing basins constructed.	Samaritan's Purse (SP)	Samaritan's Purse (SP)
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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 original plan to procure shelter kits and transitional shelter materials was changed due to the difficulty in procuring poles needed for the erection of refugee shelters within the short period when the materials were required. This change was communicated to the CERF Secretariat along with the corresponding budget variation. The best available option was to procure emergency shelter tents. When consulted, refugees agreed to the idea of using tents as it would take them just a day to prepare the ground and pitch them. The savings made from procuring tents as opposed to shelter kits were used to increase the number of drug kits procured from two to three, and to increase the number of NFI kits from 3,000 to 5,000. As well as those relocated from Yida, the drugs are benefiting the remainder of the 39,589 refugees in Ajuong Thok. Similarly, school desks procured with CERF funding have benefitted more pupils than just those from newly arriving refugee households.

Before the project started, the number of vulnerable families to be provided with transitional shelters was estimated at 1,500. Fewer were distributed than envisaged owing to delays in the opening of the Pamir site due to the unforeseen escalation of conflict in July 2016. As more refugees move following the opening of the site, the planned target will be met.

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

The affected population was consulted through a Participatory Assessment in November 2015, during which age, gender and diversity considerations were taken into account. Through the data collected the refugees identified those services most needed in Pamir, which were taken into account in the design of the CERF proposal and proposals submitted to other donors for complementary funding. Refugees from Yida who were to relocate to Pamir were involved in the planning process and the implementation of activities. UNHCR management, field staff and partners held a number of meetings with refugee leaders in Yida, to agree on priorities. Some refugees were involved in the construction of facilities. Once construction had started refugee leaders and other selected refugees were taken to Ajuong Thok and Pamir, to allow for informed decision making about relocating. When UNHCR could not procure poles for shelter construction refugee leaders were consulted about the acceptability of tents, agreeing to this alternative as an easier way to erect shelter ahead of, or during, the rainy season.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

The project falls within UNHCR's wider programming, which is evaluated at mid and end of year to inform planning for the refugee response. Therefore no stand-alone evaluation is planned for this specific project.

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\$
16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$368,264
16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$464,682
16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$423,687
16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$1,149,775
16-RR-HCR-017	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$177,396

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
AAHI	Action Africa Help International
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRA	Commission for Refugee Affairs
CRI	Core Relief Items
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDP	Internal displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migrations
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NCE	No-cost extension
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PPA	Project Partner Agreement
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
SP	Samaritan's Purse
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

ANNEX 3: BENEFICIARY REACHED - BREAKDOWN BY SUB-SECTOR

TABLE 4.bis: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED - BREAKDOWN BY SUB-SECTOR									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	4,032	3,358	7,390	3,744	2,451	6,195	7,776	5,809	13,585
Education	4,032		4,032	3,744		3,744	7,776		7,776
Camp Coordination, Camp Management	4,032	3,358	7,390	3,744	2,451	6,195	7,776	5,809	13,585
Health	4,032	3,358	7,390	3,744	2,451	6,195	7,776	5,809	13,585
WASH	4,032	3,358	7,390	3,744	2,451	6,195	7,776	5,809	13,585