

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
SOUTH SUDAN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DETERIORATION OF PROTECTION AND HUMAN  
RIGHTS ENVIRONMENT 2016**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Eugene Owusu**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The After Action Review meeting was conducted on 25 January 2017, facilitated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and attended by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Health cluster. Achievements with the use of the CERF resources were reviewed, and additional inputs generated for the lessons learned section of the 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

- 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 related clusters 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: 502,598,315		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	14,834,302
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND ( <i>if applicable</i> )	23,434,161
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	302,681,760
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>340,950,223</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 29/03/2016			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	16-RR-FAO-014	Food Security - Food Aid	899,421
IOM	16-RR-IOM-023	Camp Coordination / Management - Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1,000,000
IOM	16-RR-IOM-024	Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items - Shelter	3,000,000
IOM	16-RR-IOM-025	Health	251,115
UNFPA	16-RR-FPA-021	Health	515,196
UNFPA	16-RR-FPA-020	Protection - Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection	194,954
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-052	Nutrition	859,344
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-049	Education	750,000
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,500,000
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-051	Protection - Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection	453,868
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-053	Health	1,118,552
WFP	16-RR-WFP-026	Nutrition	414,424
WFP	16-RR-WFP-027	Food Security - Food Aid	2,025,576
WFP	16-RR-WFP-028	Coordination and Support Services - Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	347,322
WHO	16-RR-WHO-020	Health	504,530
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14,834,302</b>

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

Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies / IOM implementation	12,722,787
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	2,111,515
Funds forwarded to government partners	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,834,302</b>

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

Despite the signing of the peace agreement in August 2015, violence and conflict continued across South Sudan and spread to places previously considered 'stable'. In February 2016, violence escalated in multiple locations - including in Jonglei (Pibor), Upper Nile (Malakal), Western Equatoria (particularly in Ezo, Mundri and Yambio) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (particularly in and around Wau town) – causing humanitarian needs to spike rapidly.

The proliferation of conflict caused displacement, destruction and death. In Jonglei, fighting in February 2016 displaced more than 37,500 people in Pibor Town, Gumruk, Pochalla and Vertet, including some 2,300 who sought protection at the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) base. In Malakal, fighting broke out in the UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in February, and the site was attacked by armed men in uniform, resulting in the deaths of at least 35 people, including one staff member of a non-governmental organization (NGO). About 26,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) fled inside the UNMISS base, while around 4,500 fled to Malakal town. In Western Equatoria, fighting between local youths known as "Arrow Boys" and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in January and February displaced more than 10,000 people across Mundri East and Mundri West Counties, many of whom sought shelter in harsh conditions in the bush. In Western Bahr El Ghazal, tens of thousands of people were displaced due to clashes between the SPLA and non-state armed actors in February. Initial-Agency Rapid Needs Assessments undertaken in Mundri West, Mundri East, Wau town, and Greater Baggari (areas outside of Wau town), and assessments by partners on the ground in Malakal and Pibor, highlighted serious protection concerns in each location, including sexual violence (especially in Greater Baggari and Wau town, but also in Mundri West and East), harassment, abductions and killings by armed actors (Greater Baggari, Wau, Mundri West), separation of children from their families (Pibor, Mundri East). In both Western Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal, people reported staying in the bushes for fear of their safety.

In each location affected by fighting, children's access to education was impacted. In Malaka PoC, schools and child-friendly spaces were looted and damaged. In Greater Baggari, two out of three schools had been looted and teachers had fled. Due to fears of insecurity travelling to/from the only remaining school, students were not attending classes. In Wau town, following the influx of IDPs in February, up to 30 per cent of students did not have classroom space. In Mundri West, only half of the schools were functional and the majority of students were not attending classes. In Kediba, in Mundri East, only 10 per cent of children were attending school.

Health conditions worsened in the first quarter of 2016, particularly in locations affected by fighting and displacement. Some 60,300 cases of malaria, 59,000 cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and 163 suspected cases of measles were reported by mid-March, mainly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, compared to 25,700 cases, 14,600 cases and 51 cases respectively during same period in 2015. In Malakal, two health facilities were destroyed during the clashes. While in Mundri West, at least three health facilities were damaged or looted, leaving only Mundri Town and Kotobi with functioning facilities and available essential drugs, and health partners reported stock-outs affecting more than 85% of the health facilities in Mundri East and Mundri West. Outside of Wau town, essential drugs were unavailable and IDPs were forced to depend on local herbs for treatment or take risks travelling to Wau at night to access services. In Mundri East, only one out of three health facilities was fully functional, shortages of essential medicines were reported in two out of three health centres, and all three health centres lacked sufficient anti-retrovirals to treat HIV/AIDS and post-exposure prophylaxis for survivors of sexual violence.

Access to clean water and sanitation was compromised by the upswing in displacement. In Western Bahr El Ghazal, only 16 out of 36 hand pumps in the Greater Baggari area were functional, 100 per cent of IDPs practiced open defecation and IDPs did not have access to soap. Even in Wau town, only 22 out of 55 hand pumps were functional. In Mundri West, lack of soap and need for improvement in hygiene practices was reported. Many households reported that jerry cans and water containers were looted or burnt. Reportedly, on average, about 20 people were sharing one 5-litre jerry can, requiring women to undertake multiple journeys to water sources each day. In Mundri West, half of the bore holes were not functional and more than 50 per cent of people were practicing open defecation. In Pibor, water trucking was required for newly displaced people who had no other means of accessing clean water.

IDPs often fled with limited supplies and household items. In Malakal, some 3,900 structures were destroyed and 6,700 households lost their shelter. In Greater Baggari, IDPs lacked almost all basic non-food items (NFIs), including plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, mattresses and kitchen sets. In Wau town, IDPs reported that around 1,500 shelters had been looted or burned and that they had no access to basic household items. In Mundri West, around 270 houses were burned or destroyed, along with household items. In Mundri East, households reported having greater access to NFIs, but needed plastic sheeting and soap.

Fighting and displacement disrupted livelihoods and increased food insecurity. In both Western Bahr El Ghazal and Western Equatoria, IDPs reported that they were unable to access land and plant crops due to insecurity. In Wau town, people who had previously been able to access food at the market faced increasing challenges due to rising food prices and lack of food availability. These localized challenges were indicative of the worsening situation country-wide. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) updates in June and August 2016 indicated that 4.3 – 4.4 million people (around 37% of the total population) were severely food insecure, the highest level of hunger recorded in South Sudan since the beginning of the conflict.

Access to treatment for malnutrition was disrupted in each of the locations where fighting took place. At the same time, acute malnutrition continued to rise across the country: 31 out of 39 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys carried out in 2016 found Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Of these, nine found GAM prevalence by Weight-for-Height (WHZ) of more than 25 per cent. The GAM rate was above the catastrophe threshold in Gogrial West in Warrap and Renk in Upper Nile (over 30 per cent), and just beneath it in Abiemnhom and Rubkona in Unity (29.2 per cent).

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The use of CERF funds was strictly prioritised towards the most urgent life-saving activities in areas newly affected by localised crises in February 2016 (Jonglei, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria), as well as in specific locations with above emergency levels of acute malnutrition (particularly in Unity), in line with Strategic Objective 1 of the South Sudan 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, namely to 'save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity'.

Priorities under respective clusters included the following:

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management – rapid reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Malakal PoC site, including site management, care and maintenance, benefitting 30,085 IDPs.
- Coordination and Support Services – undertaking Security Risk Assessments (SRAs), medical evacuations, and insecurity-related relocations for humanitarian personnel, as an enabler of the wider programme response.
- Education – provision of emergency education services in Upper Nile (Malakal PoC site, Malakal town and Wau Shilluk) and Western Equatoria, including the establishment of 10 temporary learning spaces with teaching and learning materials.
- Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items – procurement, transportation and distribution of shelter materials and household items, and reconstruction of shelters, for 32,385 people in Malakal PoC site, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria.
- Food Security and Livelihoods – provision of food assistance to 52,825 newly displaced people in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau town, Bazia, Taban and Mboro) and livelihood support to 20,000 households affected by insecurity in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria.
- Health – provision of life-saving primary healthcare services to 160,000 IDPs and host community members in Western Bahr El Ghazal, Western Equatoria and Upper Nile, including through the procurement of Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kits (IDDKs), trauma kits, Reproductive Health Kits and vaccines, cold chain support, and the rehabilitation and re-establishment of damaged healthcare facilities in Malakal PoC site.
- Nutrition – procurement of life-saving supplies for the treatment of 9,000 children aged between 6 and 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Unity and Upper Nile, representing 31 per cent of targeted cases; and the provision of a specialised nutrition product of Corn-Soy Blend plus (CSB+, or Super Cereal) for a four-month period from May to August 2016 for 8,559 pregnant and lactating women, coinciding with the peak of the lean season.
- Protection – facilitation of access to gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection services for 37,000 conflict affected people in Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria, including emergency child protection programmes to respond to family separation and psychosocial distress, and the provision of dignity kits to 7,000 women and girls.
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene – provision of soap, hygiene kits, buckets, collapsible jerry cans, water treatment chemicals, emergency water storage facilities, and latrines for 170,000 vulnerable people in Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria.

### III. CERF PROCESS

Following the eruption of fighting in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal in South Sudan in early to mid-February 2016, as well as increasing tensions in Upper Nile due to the Presidential decree establishing 28 states and new information on humanitarian needs in Unity<sup>1</sup>, the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) discussed the urgent need for additional funding for rapid response. These discussions built upon consultations held in January 2016 between Cluster Lead Agencies and OCHA, as part of the dry season planning process, which had flagged that funding available for core pipeline supplies was insufficient to meet existing needs; a situation that was exacerbated following the surge in needs generated by fighting and displacement in February.

The ICWG met on 9 February to discuss the initiation of a CERF Rapid Response request and, after extensive collaborative work involving UN agencies and Cluster Coordinators, a draft concept note was submitted to the CERF secretariat on 22 February, focused on responding to new needs in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal, as well as rising needs in Unity and Upper Nile. In the interim, however, severe fighting had broken out in the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Upper Nile on 17 February and in Pibor, Jonglei on 21 February. The ICWG therefore agreed to adjust the final CERF proposal to take into account these new emergencies.

On 25 February, the UN Secretary General (SG) and the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and OCHA Assistant Secretary-General visited South Sudan, affording a timely opportunity, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), to emphasise the need for peace and respect for humanitarian principles, to highlight the severity of humanitarian needs, and to promote the requirement for additional resources to enable rapid response. On the basis of the work already undertaken on the CERF Rapid Response Concept Note for South Sudan, it was announced that US\$15 million would be allocated by CERF to assist conflict affected and internally displaced people inside South Sudan, as well as \$6 million for South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries.

Following the announcement, OCHA convened further working meetings with Cluster Coordinators to finalise the CERF proposal. The ICWG's proposal was presented to the HCT on 28 February, with further details provided by e-mail on 3 March, after which the HCT endorsed indicative amounts to be allocated to respective clusters and agencies. On 7 March, OCHA convened agency focal points and cluster coordinators to reach final consensus on priority activities and geographic locations, after which each agency prepared detailed project proposals, which were submitted by OCHA South Sudan (as the Humanitarian Coordinator was travelling) on 19 March, and subsequently formally submitted by the Humanitarian Coordinator to the CERF Secretariat on 29 March. Following review by the CERF Secretariat and the clarification of queries arising, the individual projects within the package were approved between 14 April and 19 May.

Activities included in the final CERF proposal were prioritised on the basis of the comparative severity of needs in different locations, unit costs, and feasibility of completion within the allowable implementation period of six months. Communication with communities helped to inform priority activities and response locations, based on findings from focus group discussions (FGDs) (including women-only groups where possible) and key informant interviews undertaken during rapid needs assessments. The CERF process incorporated gender considerations throughout, using sex and age disaggregated data and gender sensitive analysis, emphasising the gendered nature of the crisis and need for a response tailored to the differentiated needs of women, men, girls and boys. Specific attention was paid to the particular needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, which was highlighted as a priority need throughout the consultations.

The CERF planning process, took into account the \$20.3 million allocated by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) in January 2016 to support a combination of front line activities, common support services and emergency supplies, in order to ensure complementarity and optimise overall effect from the resources available from the two instruments.

The CERF process also took into consideration the operational constraints faced by partners on the ground, particularly with regard to the risks of humanitarian action being disrupted by conflict, insecurity and threats to humanitarian staff and assets. Partners monitored the situation closely and applied a range of risk mitigation measures, including extensive humanitarian access negotiations, building community acceptance, and the use of different programming modalities such as rapid response teams, in support of project implementation.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/160202\\_Crisis%20impacts%20on%20households%20in%20Unity%20State\\_SS.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/160202_Crisis%20impacts%20on%20households%20in%20Unity%20State_SS.pdf)

## IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

**TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 250,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	9,160	7,494	<b>16,654</b>	8,455	6,918	<b>15,373</b>	17,615	14,412	<b>32,027</b>
Coordination and Common Services - Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
Education	6,541		<b>6,541</b>	12,579		<b>12,579</b>	19,120		<b>19,120</b>
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter	9,156	7,452	<b>16,608</b>	8,451	6,955	<b>15,406</b>	17,607	14,407	<b>32,014</b>
Food Security - Food Aid <sup>2</sup>	5,042	117,527	<b>122,569</b>	4,260	60,870	<b>65,130</b>	9,302	178,397	<b>187,699</b>
Health	39,165	41,309	<b>80,474</b>	37,287	39,465	<b>76,752</b>	76,452	80,774	<b>157,226</b>
Nutrition	4,591	5,744	<b>10,335</b>	4,409	0	<b>4,409</b>	9,000	5,744	<b>14,744</b>
Protection - Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection	23,882	4,000	<b>27,882</b>	23,400	0	<b>23,400</b>	47,282	4,000	<b>51,282</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	57,966	39,852	<b>97,818</b>	63,401	19,926	<b>83,327</b>	121,367	59,778	<b>181,145</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 346,736 beneficiaries were reached through this CERF Rapid Response allocation, including 202,908 females and 134,093 children. This exceeds the original planning figure of 250,000 by 39%, mainly due to the increase in the number of IDPs in WASH project locations throughout the project implementation period as a result of the escalating violence and displacement. However, for some sectors, the number of beneficiaries reached was lower than anticipated as a result of the disruption to humanitarian operations caused by the outbreak of fighting in South Sudan's capital, Juba, in July 2016 (e.g. Nutrition and Food Security and Livelihoods).

To facilitate the estimation of the number of beneficiaries reached a matrix was developed and shared with focal points in each of the respective UN fund-recipient agencies at the commencement of the reporting process. The number of beneficiaries reached under each cluster was compiled using the information provided, as well as the number of beneficiaries reached in each geographic location (state and county). Annex 3 provides a breakdown of beneficiaries reached by each cluster in the respective locations, giving rise to the total number of beneficiaries reached by each cluster as summarised in Table 4 above.

<sup>2</sup> Referred to as Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) throughout the remainder of the document.

The overall, unique number of beneficiaries reached by the projects combined was estimated, and duplication eliminated by: (1) identifying the highest number of beneficiaries reached by any one cluster in each county and assuming that to be the total number of beneficiaries reached in that county (e.g. FSL reached 79,999 and WASH reached 65,320 in Wau County, the total for the county is reported as 79,999 so as to eliminate the possibility of duplication in reporting); and (2) adding together the highest number of beneficiaries reached per county to calculate the overall number of people reached. The method minimises the risk of double counting beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one cluster. Annex 4 shows the figures taken as the total number of beneficiaries per county, giving rise to the total unique number of beneficiaries shown in Table 5 below.

<b>TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING</b>			
	<b>Children ( &lt; 18 )</b>	<b>Adults ( ≥ 18 )</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	66,250	136,658	202,908
<b>Male</b>	67,843	75,985	143,828
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>134,093</b>	<b>212,643</b>	<b>346,736</b>

## **CERF RESULTS**

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

IOM assisted some 32,027 people through restoring dignified living conditions in the Malakal PoC site following armed fighting and widespread fire damage. IOM rapidly implemented vital care, maintenance and rehabilitation operations, scaling up the collection of reusable items and removal of trash using trucks and tractors; establishing recycling points; clearing ground using bulldozers; rehabilitating drainages; demarcating plots; and supporting relocation of 30,085 IDPs back to their area of residence.

### **Coordination and Support Services**

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), with air support from WFP/United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), acted as an enabler for the humanitarian response: 28 SRAs were conducted, gathering, analysing and sharing information from remote locations, and negotiating access; 28 airstrips were evaluated for safety (Central Equatoria 3, Eastern Equatoria 3, Jonglei 4, Lakes 3, Unity 5, Upper Nile 3, Western Bahar el Ghazal 4, and Western Equatoria 3); 216 humanitarian personnel were relocated; and two Security Officers were reassigned from Juba to Mingkaman and from Malakal to Juba. Two Safe and Secure Approach in Field Environments (SSAFE) trainings for humanitarian personnel were conducted in Pibor and Yambio.

### **Education**

UNICEF's education partners assisted some 19,120 children through the CERF-funded projects. Activities for early childhood (3-6) and adolescents (14-19) age groups were expanded and community mobilization and awareness raising activities were conducted in the Malakal PoC site, Wau Shilluk, Yambio, Mundri East and West and Ezo counties to ensure children returned to schools to learn. Through the Back-to-Learning (BTL) campaign, 19,120 children and adolescents (40% girls) were reached with messaging on education services to increase enrolment. Ten new learning spaces were established in Upper Nile (Malakal and Wau Shilluk) and Western Equatoria, with learning materials provided to teachers and 19,120 learners. Incentives were provided to volunteer teachers. Life skills and youth activities were provided to at least 2,500 children, building their resilience and deterring them from getting involved in armed activities. Children were made aware of the importance of education and the use of schools as zones of peace for promoting learning activities.

### **Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items**

IOM assisted some 32,014 people with emergency shelter and/or NFIs. This included providing appropriate living spaces for 17,285 IDPs left without shelter following violence and destruction in the Malakal PoC site. This was done through emergency supplies pipeline management and direct support for shelter reconstruction. Robust emergency shelter materials were made available to 12,485 individuals and communal shelter materials, due to space restrictions, to 4,800 individuals.

## **Food Security and Livelihoods**

FSL assistance was provided by WFP and FAO to 187,699 people. WFP met the urgent food needs of 44,000 people who had been newly displaced in Wau by intense fighting in Wau town, providing household food rations for a two month period to ensure that food security did not deteriorate significantly. FAO through its partners provided timely emergency livelihood support to 143,700 people in Western Bahr-el Ghazal and Western Equatoria. Vegetable seeds and fishing kits enabled vulnerable, food insecure households to quickly access nutritious and diverse sources of food.

## **Health**

UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO provided emergency healthcare to some 157,226. UNICEF supported malaria case management for 86,250 children (47,250 girls, 39,000 boys) and supported antenatal care for 41,032 pregnant women, including the provision of 28,300 long-lasting, treated malaria nets in Malakal POC site, Mundri East and West, and Wau. UNICEF also enhanced the cold chain in key areas by installing 18 solar fridges (Central Equatoria 7, Jonglei 5, Lakes 3, Unity 2, Upper Nile 1), conducting 21 assessment missions in the conflict affected areas, and repairing 12 additional solar fridges. UNICEF supported child immunisation services, reaching 36,007 children with BCG; 32,614 with OPV3; 34,599 with Penta 3; 42,397 with measles; and 25,484 with IPV. 33,174 pregnant women received TT+. UNICEF facilitated polio and measles immunisation activities at the gates of PoC sites, and used immunization campaigns to respond to outbreaks.

UNFPA procured 600 emergency reproductive health kits, distributing 450 to partners for direct service delivery while prepositioning the remaining 150 in Juba and Wau. A total of 5,000 pregnant women benefited from clean delivery kits, safe delivery and emergency obstetric care. Health facilities were supported to provide post rape treatment, offer HIV prevention services including condom distribution, and manage miscarriages and other pregnancy related complications.

WHO delivered interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) and outbreak investigation kits to partners in areas with highly vulnerable populations. Over 77% of the reported disease outbreaks were responded to within 48 hours, helping to contain morbidity and mortality.

## **Nutrition**

WFP and UNICEF provided life-saving nutrition assistance to 14,744 acutely malnourished women and children in Unity and Upper Nile. UNICEF procured 9,000 cartons of commodities for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition, including fortified blended food (SuperCereal, or CSB+), commercial infant cereals, ready-to-use foods such as pastes and biscuits, or other complementary food supplements (CFS). Through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), WFP provided therapeutic assistance to 5,744 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with moderate acute malnutrition through a ration of SuperCereal (CSB+) over a four month period.

## **Protection**

UNFPA and UNICEF provided protection assistance to 51,282 particularly vulnerable people, including survivors of sexual violence and unaccompanied and separated children. UNFPA procured 7,000 dignity kits, prepositioned them in priority locations including Mundri East (1,000) and West (1,000), Malakal (1,500) and Wau (3,500), and facilitated their distribution through selected partners either during awareness raising activities or in women and girls' safe spaces. The distributions were used to provide information on life-saving GBV services to women and girls to encourage uptake by survivors. Post distribution surveys indicated that 100% of women gave positive feedback on the kits, which contained basic supplies such as reusable pads to enhance dignity and self-confidence. 10% of those surveyed recommended inclusion of assorted additional items in future programming.

UNICEF procured, transported and delivered to NGO partners supplies for psychosocial support (PSS), family tracing and reunification (FTR) activities and child-friendly spaces, including: 384 recreation kits, 20 tents, 460 Child-Friendly Space (CFS) kits, 350 footballs, 8 laptops, 100 raincoats and pairs of gumboots for facilitators, 13 motorbikes, and 100 bicycles. Over 46,000 children (47% girls) benefited from structured PSS activities using these supplies, which afforded opportunities to empower and equip children with the knowledge they need to protect themselves, including through psychosocial and non-formal education. In the CFS children played, enjoyed other activities on topics such as numeracy, and shared concerns about violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. Social workers and protection staff educated children on potential risks and dangers, and how to avoid them. 197 children (94 girls, 103 boys) were reunited with their families, including forty children who were transported by air to another state where their parents were located. Remote and onsite training, guidance, and coaching were provided to partners delivering PSS and FTR services.

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

UNICEF assisted some 181,145 people with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF procured, prepositioned and distributed through partners essential WASH supplies in Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria. Some 131,000 people (women 43,230, men 24,890, girls 32,750, boys 30,130) benefited from the provision of household items such as water containers, soap and water purifiers, as well as water tanks, hand pump spare parts, latrine construction materials and water treatment chemicals such as chlorine HTH (Calcium Hypochlorite) and aluminium sulphate. 72 hand pumps were rehabilitated in Mundri East, Mundri West and Yambio. 138,000 people (women 45,540, men 26,220, girls 34,500, boys 31,740) were provided with access to safe water. 40,000 people (women 13,200, men 7,600, girls 10,000, and boys 9,200) were provided with sanitation facilities.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

CERF funds contributed to the urgent provision of humanitarian assistance in a timely and coordinated manner, increasing operational flexibility, and helping to mitigate substantially the impact of the crisis on vulnerable people and communities.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF funding was critical to the response provided by the humanitarian community to the rapid escalation of humanitarian needs in locations in South Sudan affected by fighting, displacement and destruction in February 2016. However, delays in the processing of the final project proposals meant that certain time-sensitive activities – including rebuilding a vital IOM health facility in Malakal PoC - that were initially envisaged for funding through the CERF Rapid Response request had to seek out and utilize other funding sources to ensure timely completion.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>3</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF allocation helped respond to time-critical needs through an integrated, inter-agency approach, including through rapid response activities and the procurement and distribution of urgently needed core pipeline supplies during the dry season. This included:

- Delivery of food assistance in Wau in the aftermath of the renewed conflict, enabling IDPs to cope with the shock of displacement and loss of access to markets;
- Time-critical distribution to households affected by conflict to support their livelihoods during the dry season and restocking of emergency livelihood kits;
- Response to the destruction of infrastructure and displacement of people in the Malakal PoC site;
- Ensuring access to safe water for IDPs through water trucking, water purification and awareness-raising;
- Distribution of emergency shelter and NFI kits to those most in need, including displaced people sheltering in harsh conditions in the bush;
- Provision of vaccinations and healthcare consultations – including reproductive healthcare - where no comprehensive health services existed, scaling up treatment for common illnesses and emergency health services;
- Provision of dignity kits to displaced women;
- Intensive efforts to reunite children separated from their families and to provide psychosocial support and education to children displaced and traumatized by fighting;
- Provision of life-saving nutrition commodities to save lives and prevent a further deterioration of the nutrition situation in locations with the highest levels of acute malnutrition.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Resource mobilization for the South Sudan humanitarian response was challenging at the beginning of 2016 due to a combination of donor fatigue and political stasis. Although the CERF funding did not directly improve resource mobilisation from other sources, it did enable the Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to push other donors to step-up during their tours of key donor capitals, as the main injection of funds into the humanitarian response in the first quarter came from pooled fund sources.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The development of the CERF proposal and implementation of the CERF-funded projects were developed through intensive coordination. Building on feedback from previous CERF processes, Cluster Coordinators were actively engaged in the prioritisation of projects and envelopes for this CERF allocation, which engendered greater buy-in and understanding of the process and outcomes as compared to previous CERF rounds which primarily involved coordination between OCHA and the Cluster Lead Agencies. Discussions regarding the CERF allocation supported prioritisation within the wider humanitarian response, highlighting key locations where humanitarian action was urgently required in response to new displacement and needs. Joint planning and information sharing avoided

---

<sup>3</sup> 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.).

duplication of similar activities being undertaken by different fund recipient agencies and their respective partners, enhancing coordination at both national and local levels.

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

CERF funds supported the timely undertaking of SRAs, identifying appropriate security risk mitigation measures to enable humanitarian response in new locations.

**V. LESSONS LEARNED**

<b>TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT</b>		
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Protracted dialogue on technical matters during the project approval process significantly delayed the delivery of time critical assistance on the ground and required agencies to seek alternative funds for vital projects.	CERF secretariat to consider ways to streamline dialogue with in-country counterparts and ensure the timely approval of project proposals. While due diligence is critical, processes should take into consideration that in-country experts, with extensive knowledge of the country context and operating realities, have reviewed options and solutions prior to submitting the proposal.	CERF secretariat
Flexibility in the use of CERF funds is critical in a highly fluid and complex context, such as South Sudan, as highlighted by the use of funds allocated through this allocation to replenish FSL supplies following extensive looting during the July 2016 conflict.	CERF secretariat to stress to the CERF Advisory Group the importance of flexibility in the use of CERF funds.	CERF secretariat.
When the Humanitarian Coordinator is travelling and the HCT has endorsed the overall parameters of the CERF proposal, it should be possible to submit via OCHA to save time when needed.	Consider permitting submission of CERF proposals by OCHA (rather than the HC/HC ai directly) when the HC is unable to submit directly but the HCT has already endorsed the parameters of the proposal.	CERF secretariat

<b>TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS</b>		
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Building on lessons learned from previous CERF allocations, Cluster Coordinators were closely engaged from the outset of this CERF process, thereby strengthening the connection between CERF and the humanitarian coordination system.	Cluster Coordinators and Co-Coordiators to play a key role in the development of CERF proposals and allocation decisions.	OCHA / ICWG
In a highly insecure and volatile operating context the timely and systematic sharing of security information, including the findings of SRAs, is critical to ensure the safety of personnel and assets while maximising opportunities for response	Enhance the timeliness and rigour of sharing security related information with all relevant humanitarian actors	UNDSS
In the Malakal PoC site, some beneficiaries were displeased that certain households were provided with individual shelters while others were accommodated within communal shelters	Where it is not possible to have a standard package of assistance, an effective communication strategy with the concerned populations is critical to enhance accountability, promote buy-in and ensure smooth operations.	IOM

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
<b>CERF project information</b>						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	15/03/2016 – 14/09/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-IOM-023		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Urgent repair and rehabilitation of Malakal PoC Site					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners:</i></li> </ul>			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 16,175,715				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,000				
<b>Beneficiaries</b>						
<b>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).</b>						
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	8,604	8,230	16,834	9,160	8,455	17,615
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	8,081	8,230	13,251	7,494	6,918	14,412
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>30,085</b>	<b>16,654</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>32,027</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>		<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	30,085		32,027			
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>30,085</b>		<b>32,027</b>			
<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>	There was no significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Cleaning and rehabilitating affected sectors in Malakal PoC		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	30,085 IDPs are able to resettle back into their allocated plots in safety due to rehabilitation of the damaged plots in Malakal PoC.		
11. Outputs			
<b>Output 1</b>	PoC blocks are cleared from debris and usable items are adequately stored in coordination with the community		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of blocks cleared from debris	11	11
Indicator 1.2	Number of blocks where usable items are identified and stored as necessary	11	11
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Mobilization of the required heavy machinery (trucks, tractors, bulldozers, dump trucks)	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	Communities are assisted to collect their belongings with machinery and targeted assistance to vulnerable groups, in collaboration with Camp Management	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Debris is removed. Blocks are cleared where necessary.	IOM	IOM
<b>Output 2</b>	PoC blocks are rehabilitated through drainage repair and/or backfilling and compacting		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of blocks where drainage is rehabilitated	11	11
Indicator 2.2	Number of blocks backfilled	4	4
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Mobilization of the required heavy machinery (trucks, tractors, compactors, dump trucks)	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Sector 3 is backfilled, raised and compacted.	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	The drainage systems in sectors 1, 2 and 3 are repaired.	IOM	IOM

<b>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:</b>	
Following the renewed outbreak of violence and the destruction of shelters and other infrastructure in Malakal PoC site, IDPs fled to the confines of the original UNMISS base, returning only after affected areas had been cleared and rehabilitated. Site management, care and maintenance and site development activities implemented through the project contributed towards improved living conditions for IDPs and led to their safe and dignified return to allocated plots.	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
Along with the assigned Camp Manager (Danish Refugee Council), IOM engaged the community on a daily basis through meetings with the leadership structure in the PoC site known as the Peace and Security Council (PSC), as well as with the wider community through focus group discussions. Plans, timeliness and the designation of roles and responsibilities were discussed and agreed. At the onset of the project, active involvement of the community allowed for personal belongings to be collected and protected in an organised fashion. People with special needs were assisted by Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection cluster partners to access the affected areas and collect their valuables.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>This project was regularly and consistently monitored, and as such a specific evaluation of the project is not planned.</p> <p>Field teams delivered weekly reporting on project implementation that was reviewed by the Programme Manager and by IOM's Programme Support Unit (PSU). The PSU reviewed all data collected and ensured timely and effective reporting. All project implementation is overseen by the IOM South Sudan senior management team - the consistent monitoring of all project activities was reviewed on a daily and weekly basis allowing for the early resolution of any issues of concern.</p> <p>This project was also overseen and supported by the CCCM cluster, as a part of the humanitarian coordination architecture in South Sudan.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	08/04/2016 – 31/12/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-WFP-028		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services - Safety and Security of Staff and Operations			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Security Support to UN Agencies and Implementing Partners Operating in South Sudan					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,300,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 347,322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners:</i></li> </ul>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 347,322				
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
<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>						
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>			18,000			18,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>18,000</b>			<b>18,000</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	18,000			18,000		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>18,000</b>			<b>18,000</b>		
<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>	There was no discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were personnel from the humanitarian community operating in South Sudan, estimated to be 18,000 individuals from UN agencies and NGOs.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide dedicated security support for humanitarian operations in Greater Pibor, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Bar El Ghazel and Western Equatoria for six (06) months beginning 1 April 2016.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Provide security support to humanitarian organisations to enable the effective and safe delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Security support to 250 humanitarian organisations operating in South Sudan		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of security assessment missions carried out in area of operations	48 SRAs to be conducted in 6 months ((supported by 70 missions with the security aircrafts – see below for details))	48
Indicator 1.2	Number of DSS security briefings: a) routine Senior Management Teams (SMT) (24), b) Security Cell Meetings (24), c) Diplomatic Security Briefings (12) d) HCT & ICWG briefings (24)	84 overall number of SMTs, HCTs, ICWGs, SC, DS briefings	160
Indicator 1.3	UNDSS responds to security incidents and supports relocations and medical evacuations of humanitarian personnel	Effective 24/7 security support by UNDSS (air movement depending on flight limitations/restrictions)	216 relocations or medical evacuations of humanitarian workers
Indicator 1.4	Number of airstrips assessed.	48 airstrips to be assessed (Repeat assessments per airstrip depending on damages caused by rains/weather)	48
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Conduct Security Risk Assessments with a view to increase access for the Humanitarian community to deep field locations, as well as to liaise on behalf of the Chief Security Adviser (CSA) with OCHA and INGOs and act as a bridge between UN system security staff deployed in the field.	UNDSS, Field Security Coordination Officers (FSCOs)	UNDSS FSCOs
Activity 1.2	Security briefing and provision of support to the humanitarian community so that they can operate safely and securely in this fast-changing security environment.	UNDSS FSCOs	UNDSS FSCOs
Activity 1.3	Collect, collate and analyse a vast database of	UNDSS CSA/DCSAs,	UNDSS

	security incidents in South Sudan and support the perpetration of quality security briefings for the humanitarian community, including UN AFPs, security professionals in the UN system and INGOs, as well as security focal points for the diplomatic community.	FSCO team for humanitarian support and Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC).	CSA/DCSAs, FSCO team for humanitarian support and SIOC
Activity 1.4	Airstrips assessments, reporting and making recommendations on conditions of airstrips.	UNDSS FSCOs	UNDSS FSCOs

**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:**

Beneficiaries for this project were personnel within the humanitarian community operating in South Sudan, estimated to be 18,000 individuals, including staff from UN agencies and NGOs. All are considered as benefitting from Security Risk assessments and related information and analysis. Relocation and medical evacuation services were provided on an ad hoc, as needed basis, but available to the wider humanitarian community.

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

Not applicable

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

WFP does not plan to carry out a specific evaluation for the CERF funded project. However, WFP's Office of Evaluation was, at the time of reporting, conducting a Country Portfolio Evaluation of WFP's activities in South Sudan through the period 2011-2016. The evaluation assesses WFP's strategic alignment and positioning in South Sudan, the quality of strategic decision making, and the performance and results of the whole country portfolio. The evaluation report will be presented to WFP's Executive Board in November 2017.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	18/04/2016 – 17/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-CEF-049		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Provision of Life-saving education interventions to re-start and re-invigorate education service delivery in Upper Nile and Western Equatoria.					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 8,747,204	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$6,504,341	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 105,829	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 750,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
<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>	6,692	12,428	19,120	6,541	12,579	19,120
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,692</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>19,120</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>12,579</b>	<b>19,120</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	16,921			16,921		
<i>Host population</i>	2,199			2,199		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>19,120</b>			<b>19,120</b>		
<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>	There was no significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Re-starting and maintaining education service delivery for 19,120 children in Upper Nile and Western Equatoria.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Displaced and conflict affected children access quality education services within Upper Nile and Western Equatoria		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	19,120 children and youth have access to safe and protected learning spaces.		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of temporary learning spaces set up/rehabilitated in affected areas	10	10
Indicator 1.2	% of damaged or occupied education facilities rehabilitated and re-opened in affected areas (based on 10 of the targeted spaces)	100	100
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement, transportation of materials UNICEF and labour to set up/rehabilitate 10 learning spaces in affected areas	UNICEF and partner	UNICEF, Advocates Coalition for Rights and Development (ADCORD), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Intersos
Activity 1.2	Advocate for damaged or occupied education facilities vacated (including for removal of armed groups), rehabilitated and re-opened in affected areas	UNICEF, State Ministry of Education and partners	UNICEF, State Ministry of Education, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos
<b>Output 2</b>	19,120 children and youth have access to teaching and learning materials		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of children having access to School in a box, recreation kits and ECD kits	19,120 (6,692 girls)	19,120 (6,541 girls)
Indicator 2.2	# of schools/TLS provided with teacher kits, black boards and exercise books	10	15
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement, transportation and distribution of School in a Box, recreation and ECD kits	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos
Activity 2.2	Procurement, transportation and distribution of teacher kits, black boards and exercise books	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos
Activity 2.3	Monitoring and reporting on deliveries reaching targeted populations	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos

<b>Output 3</b>	10 of the affected schools have education services delivered on site		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	% of schools/learning spaces having volunteer teachers paid an incentive (based on the 10 targeted schools)	100	100%
Indicator 3.2	% of emergency affected learning spaces/schools in affected areas where children and youth receive key messages on emergency Life Skills (based on the 10 targeted schools)	100	50%
Indicator 3.3	% of teachers/PTAs/SMCs in affected areas trained in psycho-social support and school management based on target of 80 teachers and 110 PTAs)	100	100%
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Volunteer teachers recruited in conflict affected areas and paid incentive of max 900 SSP as agreed upon with National Education Cluster and MoEST	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos
Activity 3.2	Teachers and peers trained to provide emergency Life Skills to children and youth	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos
Activity 3.3	Capacity development training for teachers/PTAs/SMCs conducted	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF, ADCORD, ADRA, Intersos

**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:**

There was no major discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes. The two project sites in Upper Nile and Western Equatoria were severely affected by crises, resulting in displacement of children and disruption in schools. The project provided much needed support in setting up education facilities for the targeted children. The establishment of 10 learning spaces along with WASH facilities improved access to education for children, and the distribution of teaching learning materials encouraged attendance. Children were provided with psychosocial support and life skills education to build their resilience. The aim was to make school a safe and secure place for children, with the additional benefit of reducing potential for children to be recruited by armed actors and/or subjected to other protection violations, such as early/forced marriage.

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

Involving the communities of the affected children is central to UNICEF's strategy. The parent teacher associations (PTA) of the schools re-opened under the project were engaged and trained, and involved in decisions such as design of the TLS and the selection of volunteer teachers, as well as in the distribution of teaching learning materials. The PTAs participated in the children's enrolment and in ensuring that children regularly attended school. They were also accountable for the upkeep of facilities.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No evaluation of the project is planned. However, the project will be included under a larger evaluation of UNICEF's emergency education programme, to be conducted in 2017.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	26/04/2016 – 25/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-IOM-024		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Provision of life-saving NFI and shelter assistance to displaced persons in emerging crisis areas					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 21,751,444	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 20,486,579	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 275,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,000,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
<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>	8,096	7,450	15,546	9,156	8,451	17,607
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	8,743	7,450	16,839	7,452	6,955	14,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,839</b>	<b>16,839</b>	<b>32,385</b>	<b>16,608</b>	<b>15,406</b>	<b>32,014</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	32,385			32,014		
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>32,385</b>			<b>32,014</b>		
<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>	There was no significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To contribute to the health, safety, and dignity of displaced people through the provision of shelter and non-food items.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Living conditions of IDPs in the emerging crisis areas of Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria are improved through the provision and shelter and NFI.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Over 17,000 individuals are provided with shelter and NFI support in the Malakal POC		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people served with shelter and NFI	17,285	26,031
Indicator 1.2	Number of shelters built	676	728
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Provision of IP grant	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	Procurement and transport of shelter materials	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Consultations with IDPs, CCCM and Protection Cluster to identify most vulnerable households	IOM and Concern	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Activity 1.4	Reclaimed items removed from site	DRC	DRC
Activity 1.5	Demarcation of plots	DRC	DRC
Activity 1.6	Distribution of shelter kits	DRC	DRC
Activity 1.7	Provision of support to vulnerable IDPs in constructing shelters	DRC	DRC
Activity 1.8	Construction of communal shelters	DRC	DRC
<b>Output 2</b>	15,000 individuals have access to timely and effective shelter and NFI support in emerging crisis areas		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of households that can be served with NFI procured (1 HH = 5 individuals)	6,000	6,514
Indicator 2.2	Number of households that can be served with shelter items procured	3,000	3,254
Indicator 2.3	Number of trucks contracted to transport S-NFI materials to the field	75	37 flights and 4 trucks
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Place purchase orders for S-NFI items that can serve at least 3,000 households	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Receive and process partner requests for stock	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	Organize the dispatch and transport of S-NFIs that can serve 3,000 households to the field for distribution.	IOM	IOM

<b>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:</b>	
<p>The initial plan of developing sector 5 in the Malakal PoC site, requiring the construction of 10,090 individual shelters, did not receive clearance from UNMISS. The response strategy was adjusted, with greater reliance on the construction of communal shelters in order to accommodate the population. Families assigned to communal shelters were displeased initially with the lack of privacy and protection, leading to the erection of partitions offering more dignity with enhanced privacy and protection for 11,695 people. Some materials prepositioned for the construction of individual shelters were used instead to construct the partitions in the communal shelters. IOM managed the transportation of shelter materials and non-food items S-NFI materials through 4 trucks in addition to 37 flights, given restricted road access due to insecurity and rain.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>AAP was incorporated in all activities of the Shelter/NFI emergency response process including assessments, registrations and verifications, distributions and post-distribution monitoring. During project design, household interviews were conducted along with community group discussions, key informant interviews and observation, to assess needs and tailor the provision of services. Women, children, the elderly and people with special needs (PWSNs) were prioritised, and shelter provided to the most vulnerable. DRC led focus group discussions with community leaders (the Peace and Security Council) and block leaders regarding solutions for relocation, and coordinated with block leaders during the household verification process. DRC's protection team prioritised the needs of PWSNs through participatory approaches, providing shelter in the most suitable locations for ease of access to other services. Engaging a diverse and representative sample of the beneficiary population was ensured through random sampling in each block.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>No formal evaluation is planned. A post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted by DRC in July 2016 to assess the degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries, and to evaluate the distribution process of shelters kits and the construction of communal shelters. A majority of the beneficiaries indicated their satisfaction with the quality of the shelters, but noted frequent damage to the plastic sheets due to extreme weather conditions from rain, high temperatures and wind. A slim majority of respondents preferred the individual robust shelter kits – while communal shelters are constructed with materials of higher quality, individual shelters are felt to provide better living conditions.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
<b>CERF project information</b>						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	FAO WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	15/03/2016 – 31/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-FAO-014 16-RR-WFP-027		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Food Security - Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Emergency Food and Livelihood assistance in response to the new conflicts in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal Regions					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 308,900,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 215,517,931	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 927,464	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,924,997	▪ Government Partners:			
<b>Beneficiaries</b>						
<b>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).</b>						
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	14,316	12,097	26,413	5,042	4,260	9,302
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	86,421	12,097	146,412	117,527	60,870	178,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,737</b>	<b>100,737</b>	<b>172,825</b>	<b>122,569</b>	<b>65,130</b>	<b>187,699</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>		<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>			132,825		110,699	
<i>Host population</i>			40,000		77,700	
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>			<b>172,825</b>		<b>187,699</b>	
<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 discrepancy between the total number of planned and reached beneficiaries is not significant. The variation between the number of IDPs and host population is due to the return home of some IDPs in Western Equatoria at the time of project implementation, resulting in their re-classification as host population.					

	Heightened insecurity and harassment by security organs resulted in repeated denial of access to affected populations outside of Wau town, slightly reducing the number of beneficiaries reached there.
--	---

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide immediate life-saving food and livelihood assistance to food insecure people affected by the recent violence in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	The target population achieves acceptable level of food consumption and provided with emergency livelihood support		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Provision of General Food Distribution to 52,825 newly displaced population in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal in and around Wau town for two months.		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of newly displaced people receiving food assistance	52,825	44,000
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of general food assistance distributed (Cereals and Pulses only)	1,743.16 MT	1,320.7 MT
Indicator 1.3	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	>21	Poor FCS (<21): 7% Borderline FCS (21.5-35): 40% Acceptable FCS (>35): 53%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
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	Registration and verification of affected population	WFP and Partners	WFP and Agence d'Aide à la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED)
Activity 1.4	GFD distribution	WFP and Partners	WFP and ACTED
Activity 1.5	Monitoring and reporting	WFP and partners	WFP and ACTED
<b>Output 2</b>	Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of HH, disaggregated by gender, provided with emergency livelihood support	20,000	23,950
Indicator 2.2	90% of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, are satisfied with emergency livelihood kit	90%	91%

Indicator 2.3	Number of fishing kits distributed	20,000	8,300
Indicator 2.4	Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed	4.4 MT	4.8 MT
Indicator 2.5	Quantity of crop seeds distributed	96 MT	0
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procure emergency livelihood kits (crop seeds, vegetable seeds, fishing material)	FAO	FAO
Activity 2.2	Identify and select implementing partners	FAO	FAO
Activity 2.3	Carry out assessments in the intervention areas	FAO	Afro-Canadian Evangelical Mission (ACEM), Food for the Hungry (FH), Samaritan Touch Organisation (STO) World Concern Development Organisation (WCDO) and Youth in Social Action (YOSA)
Activity 2.4	Carry out emergency livelihood inputs distribution	Implementing partner	ACEM, FH, STO WCDO and YOSA
Activity 2.5	Carry out monitoring of inputs distribution	FAO	FAO

**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:**

CERF funding contributed to the first objective of the FSL cluster – to ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population. General food distributions (GFD) were conducted by WFP and its cooperating partner, ACTED, for approximately 44,000 people following fighting in and around Wau town which had resulted in their displacement. WFP continues to support the population with regular distributions, alongside complementary services provided by other agencies.

CERF funding provided resources for the purchase of sorghum and beans, which make up the bulk of the GFD ration, for the Wau response, while other donor contributions were used to purchase fortified vegetable oil to complete the food basket. To ensure immediate provision of assistance to affected households, already existing stocks in country were borrowed from other activities while the procurement process was ongoing. The stocks procured with CERF funds allowed WFP to repay the borrowed commodities to ensure continuity of operations in other areas. This repayment became particularly important following the looting of WFP's main warehouse in July during which 4,600 MT of commodities were stolen at the time that WFP was scaling up its food assistance operations in response to expanding food insecurity.

Towards the end of June heavy fighting in Wau resulted in further displacement with people seeking shelter in temporary displacement sites in Wau town and outlying communities. While needs were growing, access constraints outside of the town severely limited the ability of humanitarian partners to provide assistance. WFP and other humanitarian partners continued to provide assistance to people displaced within Wau while advocating for humanitarian access for other areas.

The two objectives for FAO's project were to support the second agricultural season in Western Equatoria and to provide emergency livelihood support in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal. When conflict broke out in Juba in July 2016 FAO was preparing to support the second planting season in Western Equatoria, in line with the established timeline, however the evacuation of UN and implementing partner personnel, the looting of FAO's central warehouse in Juba, and the insecurity that prevailed in the Equatorias for a further two months made it impossible to implement activities as planned.

This meant that no crop seeds were distributed.

From September 2016 FAO reallocated resources to provide a more robust dry season response in both Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria through the provision of vegetable and fishing kits, as well as capacity development for agricultural production. Activities started in October 2016, reaching 23,950 vulnerable households with vegetable kits (composed of nine different seed varieties) and fishing kits (composed of twine, hooks, and monofilament), increasing food production and dietary diversity: 60,300 people benefitted in Mundri West, Mundri East, and Mvolo in Western Equatoria, and 66,000 people in Wau and Jur River in Western Bahr el-Ghazal. Needs assessments carried out before distributions indicated that fewer than anticipated fishing kits were required, and only 8,300 out of a planned 20,000 were ultimately distributed. The remaining kits will be distributed in other communities in the same two states in the period following the end date of the project.

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

WFP has a designated AAP team and gender advisor supporting field and programme teams to promote protection and gender considerations in food and nutrition assistance activities. Prior to the CERF project a protection assessment was conducted to ensure that protection and risk mitigation measures were mainstreamed in the response. Through FGDs, key informant interviews and household visits, the protection assessment identified risks related to food insecurity and planned food assistance activities. Recommendations made were integrated into the response to reduce the risks to the beneficiaries and host community.

To strengthen the provision of information to beneficiaries on entitlements and distribution schedules, pre-distribution discussions were held with the IDP camp management and community leaders in Wau to explain the food distribution process. In June, after significant additional displacements, a headcount of those seeking shelter in various locations was conducted in collaboration with other UN agencies and partners to ensure that all displaced people were included in the food distribution list.

Process monitoring, through direct observation, and interviews with beneficiaries, partners, and other key informants at the sites, aims to reach each of WFP site to provide pertinent information on registrations, distribution organization and management, effectiveness of management committees, and beneficiaries' perceptions on the assistance process, among many other areas.

Throughout 2016 FAO South Sudan developed its monitoring tools and capacity, strengthening AAP through enhanced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices. These include on-site monitoring during distributions, post-distribution monitoring, as well as post-planting and post-harvest assessments. Assessments use household surveys, key informant interviews, FGDs and observations. FAO conducted M&E training sessions for 75 staff members from 50 different national and international NGOs.

The promotion of gender equality was considered when designing livelihood kits and identifying beneficiaries. In particular, the kits were designed to be easily portable for both men and women, be used close to home to prevent women from having to move in hostile environments and allow for women to trade or sell the surplus production.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

WFP's Office of Evaluation was, at the time of reporting, conducting a Country Portfolio Evaluation of WFP's activities in South Sudan through the period 2011-2016, assessing WFP's strategic alignment and positioning in South Sudan, the quality of strategic decision making, and the performance and results of the whole country portfolio. The evaluation report will be presented to WFP's Executive Board in November 2017. As such, a specific evaluation of this project is not planned.

EVALUATION PENDING

FAO's Office of Evaluation conducted an evaluation of the 2014-2015 emergency programme in South Sudan, and the timing of the next evaluation of the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme has not yet been established. A specific evaluation of this project is not planned.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM UNFPA UNICEF WHO		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	15/04/2016 – 14/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-IOM-025 16-RR-FPA-021 16-RR-CEF-053 16-RR-WHO-020		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3.Cluster/Sector:</b>	Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Integrated response to emergency health needs of conflict-affected populations in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile states in the Republic of South Sudan					
<b>7.Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 50,408,341	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 28,458,915	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 60,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,389,393	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	44,096	40,704	84,800	46513	44745	91258
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	39,104	40,704	75,200	41262	39649	80911
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>87,775</b>	<b>84,394</b>	<b>172,169</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>			136,000		146,343	
<i>Host population</i>			24,000		25,825	
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>			<b>160,000</b>		<b>172,169</b>	
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached</i>	There was no significant variation between the total of planned and reached beneficiaries. The minor variation is attributable to higher than planned coverage of IDP					

<i>beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	sites and the use of mobile services.
---	---------------------------------------

<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Reduction of excess mortality and morbidity through the provision and access to life-saving primary health care services to 160,000 IDPs in WES, WBG and Malakal PoC.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Internally Displaced Persons in WES/WBG and Malakal PoC will have improved access to quality and comprehensive life-saving primary health care services.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Respond to health-related emergencies, including controlling the spread of communicable diseases.		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of IEHK, IDDK, and Trauma Kits procured and distributed	15 (5 of each)	14 (5 IEHK, 4 IDDK, 4 Trauma Kits)
Indicator 1.2	Number of partners who received emergency medical supplies (IEHK / trauma kit / Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) kits, and IDDK.	5	8
Indicator 1.3	Number of consultations, disaggregated by sex and age	48,000 (based on 0.6 consultation per beneficiary per year)	98,400
Indicator 1.4	Percentage completed and timely integrated disease surveillance reports submitted.	80%	77%
Indicator 1.5	Number of mosquito net distributed to children under 5 years	37,000	33,000
Indicator 1.6	Children 6 months to 15 years Immunized against measles	50,000	50,000
Indicator 1.7	Number of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits (UNFPA)	3,000	5,000
Indicator 1.8	Number of deliveries assisted by qualified health providers (UNFPA)	1,000	1,060
Indicator 1.9	% of rape survivors received and treated within 72 hours at health facilities (UNFPA)	50%	40%
Indicator 1.10	Number of rape survivors who receive appropriate post rape treatment at Health facilities.	800	500
Indicator 1.11	Number of condoms distributed (UNFPA)	3,000	5,000
Indicator 1.12	Number of health personnel trained on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in conflict affected	132	0

	states		
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement of lifesaving medicines and medical supplies (IEHK ,IDDK, Vaccines, Reproductive Health(RH) kits, Mosquito nets antimalarial drugs and Trauma Kit)	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Distribution of IEHK, IDDK, Trauma Kits, RH kits, Vaccines and Mosquito nets to health partners operating in the IDPs locations to support management of common illnesses, maternal health, measles campaigns and to prevent/ control outbreaks	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA
Activity 1.3	Treatment of common but potentially fatal illnesses	WHO/Ministry of Health (MOH)/HC partners	WHO/MOH, Health Link South Sudan (HLSS), International Medical Corps (IMC), IOM, International Rescue Committee (IRC), MedAir, Sudan Medical Care (SMC), State Ministry Of Health (SMOH), Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDO), World Relief (WR)
Activity 1.4	Improve the existing disease surveillance system to contain potential outbreaks through rapid verification of events and prompt deployment of epidemiologists	WHO/Health cluster partners	WHO, MOH, HLSS, IMC, IOM, IRC, MedAir, SMC, SMOH, UNIDO, WR
Activity 1.5	Distribution of mosquito nets to the vulnerable groups and children under 5.	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.6	Immunization of children for measles through rapid response Mechanisms (RRM) or supplemental immunization activities (SIAs) Campaign	UNICEF/Cluster Partners	UNICEF/IMC
<b>Outcome statement</b>	Improved access to lifesaving primary health care services leading to reduction in avoidable mortality and morbidity thus remaining under emergency threshold among target populations.		
<b>Output 2</b>	Semi-mobile primary health care (PHC) clinics re-constructed, cold chain equipment strategically installed to provide emergency health care services, including reproductive health care		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	No of health facilities rehabilitated and functional in sector 2 (IOM) and sector 1 (IMC)	3	2
Indicator 2.2	Number of fridge supplied to the Counties health	25	18

	department <sup>4</sup>		
Indicator 2.3	Number of fridges installed and maintained at health facility level	25	31
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procure material for re-construction and operationalizing of one semi-mobile health clinic in sector 2 Malakal PoC Site	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Procure, strategically distribute and install solar vaccine fridges for emergency response	UNICEF/MOH	UNICEF/MOH
Activity 2.3	Maintenance of the cold chain system at health facilities in the targeted areas.	UNICEF/MOH	UNICEF/MOH
Activity 2.4	Rehabilitation and operationalization of two Primary Health Care Centres in sector 1 Malakal PoC site	UNICEF/IMC	UNICEF/IMC

<sup>4</sup> The provision of fridges is linked to the installation and renovation of the existing cold chain for ensuring vaccine efficacy and the success of the immunisation activities

**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:**

IOM had initially planned the construction of one health facility in the Malakal PoC site - however the protracted process of finalising the approval of the project and the consequential delay in the start date for eligible project expenditures resulted in funds from other sources being reallocated to this work. CERF resources were correspondingly reallocated to replacing medical equipment that had been destroyed, and to the provision of health services for a period of six months.

UNFPA procured 600 emergency reproductive health kits. The crisis in Juba in July 2016 disrupted distribution to target locations in the country, however as the situation settled distributions resumed as planned. Overall the project achieved slightly more than planned targets except in one area: the percentage of rape survivors receiving treatment within 72 hours at health facilities was 40%, below target of 50%, owing to the fact that most rape survivors did not seek health services immediately after the event.

During the implementation period UNICEF installed 18 solar fridges out of the 25 planned, the difference owing to the protracted delay between ordering and receiving the equipment. A total of 50 fridges were purchased to be installed progressively at the health facility level.

The number of consultations exceeded those planned mainly due to the deteriorating health conditions, including increasing prevalence of malaria and ARIs which required multiple visits by patients to health facilities. Health personnel were not trained on MHPSS as planned, since the funds available were used entirely in the rehabilitation of the health facility in the Malakal PoC site, and the procurement of solar fridges, vaccines, malaria drugs and mosquito nets.

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

IOM ensures that AAP mechanisms are integrated into all health responses. IOM consults with beneficiaries during the design of health activities to ensure the unique needs of all groups, including women and girls, are considered. Complaints boxes encourage feedback on health services and on-going adjustment to their delivery. Where possible IOM hires staff, including qualified female staff, from the community, providing another channel to give voice to community perspectives.

UNFPA ensured that needs for the emergency reproductive health kits are based on the needs expressed by the community through seeking and utilising services. UNFPA had key technical staffs conduct regular monitoring visits to the recipient facilities to ensure rational use of supplies and get first hand feedback from the beneficiaries.

UNICEF and partners promoted AAP by involving people in making decisions, ensuring that a complaints procedure was in place and explained to all staff, and ensuring that attitudes of services providers were according to ethic and integrity. This allowed the activities meet beneficiaries' real needs and through social mobilization activities to maximize the sense of ownership that beneficiaries feel towards and improved the chance of long-term impact.

WHO regularly conducted support supervision at the treatment sites and interacted with the patients and community leaders to establish the attitudes toward the existing services and their perception toward the service delivery. During the outbreak response and community surveillance, WHO engaged the community resource persons on the containment efforts of the outbreak.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

None of the agencies involved in the project plan to conduct an evaluation, since regular monitoring was conducted throughout the project implementation period to track progress and calibrate activities accordingly.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	22/04/2016 – 21/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-CEF-052 16-RR-WFP-026		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Provision of Life-Saving Nutrition Assistance in Unity and Upper Nile States in locations with the highest levels of acute malnutrition					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 58,045,050	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 38,731,289	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 170,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,273,768	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	5,000	4,000	9,000	4,591	4,409	9,000
Adults (above 18)	8,559		8,559	5,744		5,744
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>17,559</b>	<b>10,335</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>14,744</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs	17,559			14,744		
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>17,559</b>			<b>14,744</b>		
<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 main reason for reaching fewer than planned beneficiaries was the suspension of humanitarian air operations for three weeks during the project period, reducing the availability of supplies at project locations and curtailing deployment of mobile teams.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Excess mortality and morbidity of children 6-59 months and PLW prevented through provision of quality and timely nutrition services		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Quality lifesaving nutrition treatment services equitably accessed by 9,000 boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM and 8.559 PLW in Unity and Upper Nile states through provision of therapeutic nutrition supplies.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	9,000 severely malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months treated		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of children (under-5) admitted for the treatment of SAM	9,000	9,000
Indicator 1.2	Quality of SAM program - Overall SAM program cure rate (SPHERE standards)	>75%	86.2%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of therapeutic nutrition supplies	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Distribution of therapeutic supplies to implementing partners as per agreements with UNICEF for treatment of boys and girls 6 to 59 months with SAM	UNICEF and partners	CARE, Concern, Goal, IMC, IRC, Medair, MSF Switzerland, Relief International, UNIDO, UNKEA and World Vision
Activity 1.3	Provide direct implementation for the treatment of malnutrition in areas without partner presence	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.4	Undertake monitoring to ensure that the procured supplies are stored and utilised as per the standard guidelines	UNICEF	UNICEF
<b>Output 2</b>	Pregnant and Lactating Women with Acute Malnutrition will be admitted and treated.		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) admitted for the treatment of MAM	8,559	5,744
Indicator 2.2	Overall PLW program cure rate	>75%	85%
Indicator 2.3	Overall PLW program death rate	<5%	0%
Indicator 2.4	Overall PLW program default rate	<15%	13%
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Food procurement (internationally) and transportation	WFP	WFP

	(internationally and in-country) from WFP Forward purchasing facilities in the region.		
Activity 2.2	Food delivery to the project locations	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.3	Screening of women and referral to health facilities for appropriate treatment if identified as malnourished. Women going prenatal and antenatal care at facility level will also be screened and referred for appropriate treatment.	Partner	GOAL and CARE
Activity 2.4	Provision of nutrition commodities along with sensitization messages at the health facilities	Partner	GOAL and CARE
Activity 2.5	Monitoring and reporting	WFP and partner	GOAL and CARE

**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:**

UNICEF procured, transported, stored and utilised 9,000 cartons of Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in the treatment of 9,000 children (5,000 girls and 4,000 boys) aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition a total. The recovery rate was 86.2%, well above the Sphere standard (>75%). Supplies were initially stored in warehouses in Juba and other field locations before onward transportation to partners and finally to the project sites, in collaboration with eleven implementing partners (CARE, Concern, Goal, IMC, IRC, Medair, MSF Switzerland, Relief International, UNIDO, UNKEA and World Vision). On the job coaching was provided as part of the monitoring of the quality of services being provided.

Through WFP's Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), therapeutic assistance to 5,744 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) identified as moderately acutely malnourished was provided through a ration of SuperCereal (CSB+), a fortified blended food, over a four month period. In locations where general food distributions were also implemented, PLWs received both a household food ration and the CERF-funded CSB+ ration.

The Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) forms a vital component of the response in the Greater Upper Nile region, through which approximately 500,000 people are assisted on a monthly basis through air operations, providing support to households who are otherwise unreachable by other transport means. Through the IRRM food and nutrition assistance is provided along with other complementary activities, ensuring a more complete package of support to affected communities. Within the CERF-funded project, the IRRM ensured that 2,000 people received assistance in hard to reach locations in Guit, Mayendit, Mayom, Panyijar and Rubkona counties in Unity. The remaining beneficiaries received assistance through partners with static presence on the ground.

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

The affected population remained aware of the nutrition services provided in the PoC site and other targeted communities. Community members participated as volunteers in the screening and referral of children, and along with other community members and local authorities served as custodians of the supplies, ensuring their proper use for the treatment of children.

A dedicated AAP team and gender advisor worked jointly with field and programme teams, as well as cooperating partners, to better ensure protection and gender considerations in food and nutrition assistance activities. Pre-distribution meetings were held with community leaders, local authorities, and women's groups to inform the local population about the distribution process, including timeline and entitlements.

Post distribution monitoring considered cross-cutting indicators related to gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations, and to food security and livelihoods, informing programming decisions and adjustments to the distribution processes.

<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
WFP's Office of Evaluation was, at the time of reporting, in the process of conducting an evaluation of the country portfolio covering the period 2011-2016. The evaluation will assess WFP's strategic alignment and positioning in South Sudan, the quality of strategic decision making, and the performance and results of the whole country portfolio, and will be presented to WFP's Executive Board in November 2017. As such, no specific evaluation for this project is planned.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
UNICEF does not plan to undertake any evaluation, as regular monitoring, including post distribution monitoring, was undertaken throughout the project period.	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNFPA UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	11/05/2016 – 31/12/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-FPA-020 16-RR-CEF-051		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Improving access to GBV and child protection services for the most vulnerable conflicted affected populations in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile States					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 18,919,036	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:  ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>  ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 8,694,072				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 648,822				
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	18,000	15,000	33,000	23,882	24,400	48,282
Adults (above 18)	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>27,882</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>52,282</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	22,000		31,082			
Host population	15,000		21,200			
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>37,000</b>		<b>52,282</b>			
<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>	UNICEF was able to purchase more CFS kits within the budget allocated than originally planned, reaching more girls and boys.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Improve access to gender based violence and child protection services for the most vulnerable conflicted affected populations		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Dignity, self-esteem, psychosocial well-being and confidence of conflicted affected women, girls and boys is restored		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	3,000 women and 4,000 girls receive dignity kits		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of women and girls affected by the crises with dignity, self-esteem and confidence restored by receiving the dignity kits.	7,000	7,000
Indicator 1.2	Number of organizations receiving the dignity kits according to distribution plan	6	5
Indicator 1.3	Percentage of women and girls of reproductive age affected by the crises receiving a dignity kit	10%	9%
Indicator 1.4	Percentage of women and girls reporting to be satisfied with the content of the dignity kits and the information received	90%	95%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procure 7,000 dignity kits	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Develop a dignity kits distribution plan	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
Activity 1.3	Transport the dignity kits to project sites	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA, IMC, IsraAid and UNICEF
Activity 1.4	Distribute the dignity kits to conflicted affected, displaced women and girls	United Nations Population Fund and partners	UNFPA, IMC, IsraAid and UNICEF
<b>Output 2</b>	30,000 girls and 30,000 boys benefit from child protection in emergency services		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of children reached with community-based psychosocial support (data disaggregated by age, sex and type of community based psychosocial support methodology used).	15,000	18,400
Indicator 2.2	# of children reached through other non-community-based psychosocial support (data disaggregated by age, sex and type of psychosocial support intervention).	15,000	27,600

Indicator 2.3	# of unaccompanied and separated children for whom active family tracing was initiated, disaggregated by sex.	200	1,085
Indicator 2.4	# children reunified following successful tracing	47	197
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procure 500 child friendly space kits, 500 Recreation kits, 100 tents, 9 motorbikes and 90 bicycles	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Activity 2.2	Pre-position the supplies in project sites and distribute to partners	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Activity 2.3	Conduct end-user monitoring	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Activity 2.4	Arrange air transport for 12 children as part of reunification process.	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
<b>Output 3</b>	3 new partners demonstrate improved knowledge and skills in family tracing and psychosocial support service delivery, with particular attention to the effective use of supplies and adherence to standard operating procedures, including using weekly schedules.		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# partners trained in family tracing and reunification; and psychosocial support programming	3	7
Indicator 3.2	# partners using agreed weekly schedules	3	5
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Provide onsite training and coaching to partners in 3 sites	United Nations Children's Fund	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:**

5 partners distributed Dignity Kits instead of 6 as planned, with one potential partner unable to access the targeted location. Quantities of certain supplies procured, such as CFS kits, Recreation Kits, and tents, exceeded those originally planned, allowing for more children to be reached with psychosocial support activities. Since many children benefitted from both CFS kits and recreational kits, double counting was avoided by including only those reached through the CFS kits.

The number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) for whom tracing was conducted was more than anticipated, largely due to the high number of cases in Malakal and Pagak. In Wau, an additional partner, Hold The Child, participated in the project following the escalation of violence and displacement in June 2016, initiating family tracing for over 100 cases in five IDP sites in Wau. Prior to that time, only two UASC had been registered for FTR services.

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

Affected populations were invited to share feedback regarding the distribution of the dignity kits through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Women excluded from distributions raised concerns around the selection criteria used, which included displaced women and girls, survivors of violence, unaccompanied girls, out of school girls, disabled women and girls. Feedback

was taken into consideration to enhance the selection criteria and improve the way the kits were distributed, including through the involvement of women and girls. Post distribution surveys indicated that 100% of women gave positive feedback on the kits, which contained basic supplies such as reusable pads to enhance dignity and self-confidence. 10% of those surveyed recommended inclusion of assorted additional items in future programming.

In all CFS and community-based PSS (CBPSS) initiatives children were invited to assist with developing the daily activity schedule, including the choice of materials to use and games to play. Monitoring visits observed the frequent use of the kits, which help children to establish routines and a sense of normalcy, encouraging healing and resilience.

The FTR Working Group was supported to develop FTR quality and accountability cards that are read aloud by the caseworker and given to families to ensure everyone is clear about the role of the case worker (e.g. frequency of monitoring visits, assurance of privacy and respect, where to ask questions and share complaints, etc.). Use of the cards will be rolled out in more locations throughout South Sudan in 2017.

<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Neither agency involved in the project plans to carry out an evaluation. The distribution of supplies was monitored, and feedback from communities collected, throughout the implementation period.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	18/04/2016 – 17/10/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	16-RR-CEF-050		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Provision of life-saving access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for newly displaced populations in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Pibor Administrative Area					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 17,200,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 16,583,670	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 573,222	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,500,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>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).</b>						
<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>	53,919	59,250	113,169	57,966	63,401	121,367
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	37,108	59,250	56,831	39,852	19,926	59,778
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,027</b>	<b>91,027</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>97,818</b>	<b>83,327</b>	<b>181,145</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	68,000		87,727			
<i>Host population</i>	102,000		93,418			
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>170,000</b>		<b>181,145</b>			
<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>	There was no significant difference between the total numbers of planned and reached beneficiaries. However, there was a marked decreased between the number of adult male beneficiaries planned and reached. Faced with an increase in conflict and violence, the tendency for displaced women and children to seek protection in displacement sites is higher than for men.					

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for 170,000 vulnerable people through procurement, distribution and use of WASH core pipeline supplies		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	170,000 vulnerable people protected against WASH related diseases		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	130,000 IDPs and Vulnerable communities provided with essential WASH NFIs (including buckets, soap, buckets, collapsible jerry cans, water treatment chemicals, emergency water storage facilities etc.)		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people in conflict affected areas reached with emergency WASH supplies	130,000	131,423
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement and transportation of Critical WASH Core Pipeline supplies	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Prepositioning of WASH supplies in targeted locations	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Distribution of WASH NFIs to IDPs and vulnerable communities	NGOs and CBOs	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO
<b>Output 2</b>	170,000 IDPs and vulnerable communities provided with access to water supply and sanitation services using core pipeline supplies like hand pump spare parts, water purification products, generators and water storage facilities like bladders and onion tanks. This project will cover about 14% of the 1.2 million emergency affected people targeted by UNICEF WASH core pipeline project.		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of people provided with access to safe water supply	170,000	138,287
Indicator 2.2	Number of people provided with access to sanitation facilities	20,000	40,300
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement and distribution of WASH Core pipeline supplies for safe water supply and improved sanitation interventions	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.2	Construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities	UNICEF and NGOs	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO
Activity 2.3	Water supply treatment and water quality monitoring	UNICEF and NGOs	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO
Activity 2.4	Construction and maintenance of sanitation facilities	UNICEF and NGOs	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO
<b>Output 3</b>	3 field level WASH supply Warehouses established in affected locations for timely distribution of WASH		

supplies			
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of new rub halls established. These are temporary WASH supply storage facilities to be established in the emergency affected locations targeted by this project for storage and distribution of supplies for beneficiaries. These facilities will ensure availability of supplies in affected locations for emergency response before the roads are cut by the rainy season.	3	3
Indicator 3.2	Number of Project Cooperation Partners involved installation and management of warehouses in field locations	7	5
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procurement and transportation of 3 Rub halls	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.2	Finalizing Project Cooperation agreement with Partners	UNICEF, Oxfam GB, IAS, PCO, Intersos	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO
Activity 3.3	Installation and management of warehouse	Oxfam GB, IAS, PCO, Intersos UNICEF	UNICEF, IAS, Intersos, Oxfam GB, PCO

**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 number of people who provided with access to safe water supply was 81% of the planned number, while those provided with access to sanitation services was more than double the number planned. The differences are attributable to the higher than anticipated influx of IDPs to the project locations, and the corresponding need to expand coverage.

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

The beneficiaries were involved in end-user feedback on the quality of emergency supplies provided, identifying issues and enabling the adjustment of the quality and type of items. Taking into consideration feedback from distributions during 2015, the inclusion of sanitary items in hygiene kits was perceived positively in enhancing the privacy and protection of women and adolescent girls.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No evaluation is planned for the project; however there was close monitoring of the project implementation and results including regular monitoring of the inventories of emergency supplies in project locations.

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\$
16-RR-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$80,783
16-RR-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$69,200
16-RR-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	INGO	\$75,189
16-RR-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$70,472
16-RR-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	INGO	\$101,820
16-RR-CEF-049	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$24,688
16-RR-CEF-049	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$31,766
16-RR-CEF-049	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$49,375
16-RR-IOM-024	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$275,000
16-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$200,000
16-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$164,202
16-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$120,000
16-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$89,020
16-RR-CEF-053	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$60,000
16-RR-WFP-026	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$90,000
16-RR-WFP-026	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$80,000
16-RR-WFP-027	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$530,000

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
AAR	After Action Review
ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
ACEM	Afro-Canadian Evangelical Mission
ADCORD	Advocates Coalition for Rights and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFOD	Action for Development
AFP	Agency, Funds and Programmes (of the United Nations)
ARI	Acute Respiration Infection
AWD	Acute Water Diarrhoea
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BTL	Back To Learning
CARD	Centre for Advanced Research and Development
CBPSS	Community-Based Psycho-Social Support
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child Friendly Space/Complementary Food Supplements.
CRO	Clinical Research Organisation
CSA	Chief Security Adviser

CSB+	Super Cereal
CSS	Coordination Support Service
CW	Concern World Wide
DCSA	Deputy Chief Security Adviser
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ERH	Emergency Reproductive Health
ES-NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items
IDDKs	Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kits
IEHKs	Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs),
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FH	Food for the Hungry
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FSNM	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
GFD	General Food Distribution
GPAA	Greater Pibor Administrative Area
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLSS	Health Link South Sudan
HTH	Calcium Hypochlorite
HNO	Humanitarian Need Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HTH	Calcium Hypochlorite
IAS	International Aid services
ICWG	Inter-Cluster Working Group
IDDK	Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kits
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
IEHK	Interagency Emergency Health Kit
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Integrated Food security Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRRM	Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IsrAID	Israeli Aid Agency
JEM	Justice and Equity Movement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation

MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PCO	Peace Corps Organization
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PSC	the Peace and Security Council
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PSU	Programme Support Unit (of IOM)
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWSNs	People With Special Needs
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RI	Relief International
RR	Rapid Response
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Security Council
SMC	School Management Committee
SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SMOH	State Ministry Of Health
SIA	Supplemental Immunisation Activities
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Centre
SMS	Short Message Service
SMC	Sudan Medical Care
S-NFI	Shelter and Non-Food Items
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SRA	Security Risk Assessment
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approach in Field Environments
SSHF	South Sudan Humanitarian Fund
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
STO	Samaritan Touch Organisation
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
TK	Trauma Kits,
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TLS	Temporary Learning Space
UASC	Unaccompanied And Separated Children
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNKEA	Universal Network for Knowledge and Empowerment Agency
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund
UNIDO	Universal Intervention and Development Organization
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCDO	World Concern Development Organisation
WBeG	Western Bahr el Ghazal
WES	Western Equatoria State
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	Weight-for-Height
WR	World Relief
YOSA	Youth in Social Action

### ANNEX 3: BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY CLUSTER AND BY LOCATION

Cluster	State	County/ Location	Beneficiaries Reached				
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
CCCM	Upper Nile	Malakal PoC site	6,918	7,494	8,455	9,160	32,027
<b>Sub-total CCCM</b>			<b>6,918</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>32,027</b>
ES/NFI	Upper Nile	Malakal PoC site	6,955	7,452	8,451	9,156	32,014
<b>Sub-total ES/NFI</b>			<b>6,918</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>32,014</b>
Education	Upper Nile	Malakal			3,324	1,966	5,290
		Wau Shilluk			1,521	645	2,166
	Western Equatoria	Mundri East			2,671	1,345	4,016
		Mundri West			1,521	795	2,316
		Maridi			1,571	845	2,416
		Ezo/Tumbura			1,971	945	2,916
	<b>Sub-total education</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,579</b>	<b>6,541</b>
FSL	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	11,520	17,280			28,800
		Mundri West	8,400	12,600			21,000
		Mvolo	4,200	6,300			10,500
		Yambio	2,520	4,680			7,200
		Nzara	1,890	3,510			5,400
		Tambura	1,680	3,120			4,800

	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	18,660	52,037	4,260	5,042	79,999
		Jur River	12,000	18,000			30,000
<b>Sub-total FSL</b>			<b>60,870</b>	<b>117,527</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>187,699</b>
Health	Upper Nile	Malakal PoC site	6,918	7,494	8,455	9,160	32,027
		Malakal town	921	895	788	819	3,423
	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	14,006	14,578	12,420	12,926	53,930
		Ezo	7,681	7,995	6,810	7,088	29,574
	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wau	9,939	10,347	8,814	9,172	38,272
<b>Sub-total health</b>			<b>39,465</b>	<b>41,309</b>	<b>37,287</b>	<b>39,165</b>	<b>157,226</b>
Nutrition	Unity	Abiemnhom	0	250	107	111	468
		Guit	0	20	55	57	132
		Koch	0	0	93	97	190
		Leer	0	0	121	125	246
		Mayendit	0	109	206	215	530
		Mayom	0	185	369	385	939
		Panyija	0	499	618	644	1,761
		Pariang	0	3,366	374	390	4,130
		Rubkona	0	284	1,024	1,066	2,374
	Upper Nile	Fashoda	0	0	59	62	121
		Longochuk	0	0	171	178	349
		Luakpiny/Nasir	0	0	223	232	455
		Maban	0	603	378	394	1,375
		Mawuit	0	230	234	243	707
		Malakal	0	19	80	83	182
		Manyo	0	0	13	13	26
		Melut	0	23	58	61	142
		Panyikag	0	27	0	0	27
		Renk	0	129	154	161	444

		Ulang	0	0	72	74	146
<b>Sub-total nutrition</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>14,744</b>
Protection	Upper Nile	Malakal	0	1,000	9,600	9,982	20,582
	Western Equatoria	Mundri/East and West	0	1,250	5,800	6,700	13,750
	Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	0	1,750	8,000	7,200	16,950
<b>Sub-total protection</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,882</b>	<b>51,282</b>
WASH	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	3,791	7,582	12,062	11,028	34,463
		Mudri West	2,898	5,795	9,220	8,429	26,342
		Yambio	3,636	7,272	11,570	10,578	33,056
	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wau POC	3,200	6,400	10,181	9,308	29,089
		Wau Town and Surrounding Areas	3,985	7,971	12,681	11,594	36,231
	Greater Pibor Administrative Area	Pibor	2,031	4,062	6,462	5,909	18,464
		Lekuangle	220	440	700	640	2,000
		Vertet	165	330	525	480	1,500
	<b>sub-total WASH</b>			<b>19,926</b>	<b>39,852</b>	<b>63,401</b>	<b>57,966</b>

#### ANNEX 4: UNIQUE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LOCATION<sup>5</sup>

State	County / Location	Beneficiaries Reached				
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Greater Pibor Administrative Area	Lekuangle	220	440	700	640	2,000
	Pibor	2,031	4,062	6,462	5,909	18,464
	Vertet	165	330	525	480	1,500
Unity	Abiemnhom	0	250	107	111	468
	Guit	0	20	55	57	132
	Koch	0	0	93	97	190
	Leer	0	0	121	125	246
	Mayendit	0	109	206	215	530
	Mayom	0	185	369	385	939
	Panyijar	0	499	618	644	1,761
	Pariang	0	3,366	374	390	4,130

<sup>5</sup> For each county/location the highest number of beneficiaries reached by any one cluster is taken as the total number of beneficiaries reached by all clusters combined.

	Rubkona	0	284	1,024	1,066	2,374
Upper Nile	Fashoda	0	0	59	62	121
	Longochuk	0	0	171	178	349
	Luakpiny/ Nasir	0	0	223	232	455
	Maban	0	603	378	394	1,375
	Malakal PoC site	6,918	7,494	8,455	9,160	32,027
	Manyo	0	0	13	13	26
	Mawuit	0	230	234	243	707
	Melut	0	23	58	61	142
	Panyikag	0	27	0	0	27
	Renk		129	154	161	444
	Ulang	0	0	72	74	146
	Wau Shilluk	0	0	1,521	645	2,166
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	12,000	18,000	0	0	30,000
	Wau	18,660	52,037	4,260	5,042	79,999
Western Equatoria	Ezo	7,681	7,995	6,810	7,088	29,574
	Maridi	0	0	1,571	845	2,416
	Mundri West	2,898	5,795	9,220	8,429	26,342
	Yambio	3,636	7,272	11,570	10,578	33,056
	Mundri East	14,006	14,578	12,420	12,926	53,930
	Mvolo	4,200	6,300	0	0	10,500
	Nzara	1,890	3,510	0	0	5,400
Tambura	1,680	3,120	0	0	4,800	
<b>Total Beneficiaries reached</b>		<b>75,985</b>	<b>136,658</b>	<b>67,843</b>	<b>66,250</b>	<b>346,736</b>