

Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator

Report on the use of CERF funds



United Nations
CERF | Central
Emergency
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Fund

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
SOUTH SUDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
DISPLACEMENT 2017**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The AAR meeting was conducted on 15 December 2017, facilitated by OCHA and attended by representatives of IOM, UNICEF and WHO. FAO, UNFPA and WFP sent apologies due to unforeseen competing demands. Achievements with the use of the CERF resources were reviewed, and additional inputs generated for the lessons learned section of the report. In view of challenges encountered with the reporting process, participants discussed areas for attention including estimation of beneficiaries reached and review of certain project results.

- 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 kick off meeting, the review of successive drafts of this report, and during the AAR. 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: 53,759,573		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	15,524,589
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND	6,824,862
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	6,594,669
	TOTAL	28,944,120

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 20/04/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	17-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	1,199,901
IOM	17-RR-IOM-016	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	250,000
IOM	17-RR-IOM-017	Non-Food Items	2,000,819
IOM	17-RR-IOM-018	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,250,560
IOM	17-RR-IOM-020	Health	600,000
IOM	17-RR-IOM-019	Common Logistics	299,999
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-025	Health	600,025
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-024	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	599,940
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-048	Education	700,060
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-050	Child Protection	1,000,074
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-049	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,549,562
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-051	Health	500,081
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-052	Nutrition	1,714,553
WFP	17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	954,945
WFP	17-RR-WFP-030	Common Logistics	1,300,000
WHO	17-RR-WHO-019	Health	1,004,070
TOTAL			15,524,589

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies / IOM implementation	13,772,860
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	1,751,729
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	15,524,589

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The failure of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan concluded in August 2015 underpins conflict and violence that continues to worsen in terms of geographical spread, intensity, and egregiousness. At the time of this CERF allocation in early 2017, humanitarian needs were escalating rapidly. An estimated 7.5 million people were in need of assistance and protection as a result of multiple shocks including conflict, inter-communal violence, economic decline, disease, and weather events, exacerbating displacement, distress, destitution and death.¹ The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was just 27 per cent funded.²

Since the beginning of the crisis in late 2013 more than 3.6 million people were reported to have been displaced, including 1.9 million internally displaced and 1.7 million who had fled as refugees to neighbouring countries. The conflict continued largely unabated, with new clashes uprooting tens of thousands of civilians during the first quarter of 2017. Worst affected areas included Greater Equatoria (including Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei, where some 144,000 people were displaced as of the end of February 2017), Unity (including Koch, Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar, 263,000 displaced), and in Upper Nile (including Fashoda, 66,000 displaced). Civilians continued to be killed and subjected to horrendous violations, including sexual violence.

The extent of severe food insecurity across the country was unprecedented. From February to April 2017 4.9 million people (some 42% of population) were estimated to be severely food insecure (Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification, IPC, 3, 4, and 5). This was projected to increase to 5.5 million people (47% of the national population) at the height of the lean season in July 2017³. Localised famine in southern Unity, declared in February 2017, heightened attention on the country as a whole and on the famine affected counties in particular, where some 90,000 people were facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity from May to July 2017 (IPC 5).

The scale of acute malnutrition continued to constitute a major public health emergency. Out of 23 counties with recently available data, 14 demonstrated rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at or above the 15 per cent emergency threshold. In southern Unity, GAM rates of above 30 per cent were observed in Leer and Panyijar, and over 27 per cent in Mayendit. A deterioration in the nutrition situation atypical to the post-harvest season was observed in Greater Equatoria, particularly Central Equatoria

Scarcity of safe drinking water, lack of access to sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices placed the population at risk of preventable diseases, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in areas with food insecurity and / or affected by the conflict, which in some locations left people isolated from services and assistance. Children and women were the most vulnerable, with weakened children susceptible to malnutrition and diseases. Displaced women shouldered an especially high family care burden, often at the expense of their own wellbeing.

The continued fighting and displacement primarily affected children and women in terms of exposure to protection concerns, including grave violations of child rights, family separation and gender-based violence (GBV). Prolonged stress triggered the appearance of children suffering from a 'crisis of care', as caregivers spent more time searching for income, water, and food. Conditions worsened particularly for hundreds of thousands of children out of school, notwithstanding efforts to promote attendance through emergency education and school feeding programmes.

Overall, the operating environment in South Sudan remained complex with vulnerable people affected by the cumulative effects of years of conflict, insecurity and multiple, inter-related risk factors. Impediments and interruptions to the delivery of humanitarian operations persisted, with limited access to some populations in need. The design of the CERF-funded response took into account the feasibility of implementation of proposed activities, and was premised on utilising a combination of delivery modalities – static response, rapid response and survival kits – to meet objectives.

¹ For example, <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/2017-south-sudan-humanitarian-needs-overview>

² As of 16 April 2017

³ http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_South_Sudan_FullAnalysisReport_Jan2017.pdf

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Based on an assessment of humanitarian needs and an analysis of the funding situation, the financial requirement to address new needs in highest priority, most at-risk locations was estimated at \$53,759,573. This estimation explicitly avoided inclusion of any amount for which resources were already available or expected to be available. Geographical prioritisation, through a composite analysis of food insecurity, malnutrition and displacement, identified the following locations to be of highest priority, where an estimated 525,000 people were in need:

- Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in southern Unity, where famine or elevated risk of famine was declared in February 2017 amidst protracted conflict;
- Fashoda in Upper Nile, where major displacement had occurred as a result of new conflict on the western bank of the River Nile, overlaying emergency levels of food insecurity; and
- Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias where widespread violence had resulted in extensive destruction and displacement, and where levels of food insecurity were rising rapidly.

The CERF request for \$15,524,589, equivalent to around 29 per cent of the total estimated requirement, directly targeted 368,958 people with activities designed to save lives by treating acute malnutrition; expanding emergency health services; increasing availability of clean water and improving hygiene; providing emergency livelihood support to increase food intake and dietary diversity; providing shelter and essential non-food items; enhancing emergency education and protection services; and strengthening camp management in displacement sites. Specific cluster activities and targets, as prioritised by the ICWG and HCT, included:

Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM): 27,000 people targeted for core camp management services for new IDP settlements in Fashoda in Upper Nile.

Education: 85,000 students in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity targeted for emergency education support through provision of kits for students and teachers, early childhood development and recreational kits, and establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces providing a platform for coordination of school feeding and psychosocial support.

Emergency shelter and NFIs (ES-NFI): 120,000 people in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, and more through the mobilisation of rapid response teams, targeted for provision of adapted inter-cluster survival kits, emergency shelter materials and non-food items. Additionally, 77,000 people targeted with shelter materials and non-food items in Kajo-Keji, Magwi and Torit in the Equatorias.

Food security and Livelihoods (FSL): 266,670 people in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, Fashoda in Upper Nile, and Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias targeted for provision of emergency livelihoods support in the form of vegetable seeds and fishing kits.

Health: 135,000 people in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, Fashoda in Upper Nile, and Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias targeted for provision of emergency health services through rapid response teams; reproductive health kits; vaccines and cold-chain items; Interagency Emergency Health Kits and Diarrheal Disease Kits; Trauma Kits; Early Warning and Response Network Kits; and supplies for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition with medical complications.

Nutrition: 4,000 children and 5,000 pregnant and lactating women targeted for provision of supplementary foods for treatment of moderate acute malnourishment in Leer and Mayendit in Unity, and Kajo-Keji and Lainya in the Equatorias. Additionally, 10,000 children targeted for provision of therapeutic foods and other inputs for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, Fashoda in Upper Nile, and Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias.

Protection: 14,500 women targeted for provision of dignity kits; 100 women in Leer in Unity targeted for support with Fuel Efficient Stoves; 217,000 children targeted through distribution of kits and supplies for child friendly spaces in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, Fashoda in Upper Nile, and Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): 223,500 beneficiaries targeted for provision of buckets, collapsible jerry cans, water purification tablets, filter cloth, hand pump spare parts, soap and hygiene kits in Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar in Unity, Fashoda in Upper Nile, and Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei in the Equatorias.

Common Logistics: to enable the scale-up of the inter-cluster response, airlifts of an estimated 500 metric tonnes and ground transportation of an estimated 2,000 metric tonnes of prioritised emergency supplies to dispatch hubs and key field locations; and passenger flights for an estimated 330 humanitarian personnel from 80 organisations.

Details of results achieved are provided in subsequent sections of this report.

III. CERF PROCESS

The UN Secretary General (SG) and the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and OCHA Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) visited South Sudan on 4 – 5 March 2017, following the declaration of famine on 20 February 2017. The visit afforded a timely opportunity, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team, to emphasise the continued 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, specifically to assist famine affected and internally displaced people.

Using existing coordination structures and mechanisms in-country, the CERF application was developed through a prioritisation and consultation process involving the humanitarian community, notably the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Through ICWG meetings on 21 and 25 March 2017 a collective analysis of priority locations, affected people in need, proposed activities, target beneficiaries, and the optimum use of CERF funding to contribute to the wider inter-cluster rapid response was forged. To facilitate the process OCHA compiled data in relation to the numbers of people facing emergency levels of food insecurity and affected by conflict and displacement in different locations; and developed templates to collect from each cluster, and compile, key information regarding sectoral response plans, funding availability and requirements, potential priorities for the use of CERF funds, beneficiary demographics, the status of emergency supplies pipelines and complementary front line activities, the potential for inter-cluster complementarities, and operational considerations including alternative delivery modes. The process and ensuing priorities were considered and endorsed at HCT meetings on 23 March and 6 April 2017.

Throughout the planning process, integrated programming, innovation and inter-cluster synergies were sought. For instance, the inter-cluster survival kits initiative in southern Unity was modified building on experiences with survival kits during 2015 and 2016. As a further adaptation, the kits were transported as loose items to allow for flexibility in composition to meet the needs of specific groups of beneficiaries in given locations, while taking into account logistical considerations. Items included mosquito nets, blankets, half-kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, buckets, water purification sachets, soap, high-energy biscuits, vegetable seeds and fishing gear.

The design process promoted coordinated planning and implementation to ensure complementary action between clusters, including the promotion of a continuum of care for severely malnourished children involving the health, nutrition and WASH clusters, and joint efforts by FSL and WASH partners with protection partners for the proper planning of distributions in order to avoid increasing exposure of beneficiaries to potential violations. In addition, the ICWG rolled out an innovative rapid response modality whereby delivery of the adapted inter-cluster survival kits was combined with other rapid response activities (such as screening and treatment for malnutrition, health consultations) in some of the hardest-to-reach locations in famine-affected and other at-risk counties.

Cost efficiencies and best use of resources were other key elements of the planning process. Funding for common pipelines of emergency supplies promoted efficiencies through bulk procurement, transportation and storage, with items made available to partners undertaking frontline distributions. Funding to the Logistics Cluster enabled the provision of common, coordinated and economical support services to catalyse the programmatic response.

The CERF process also took into consideration 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 risk mitigation measures, including extensive humanitarian access negotiations, building community acceptance, and the use of different programming modalities, such as the deployment of rapid response teams, in support of project implementation.

Finally, the development of this CERF application in parallel to the approval of projects to the value of \$23 million under the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) first standard allocation for 2017 allowed for planning of the best use of resources from the two pooled funds combined, ensuring complementary support to front line activities, procurement of emergency supplies, and common services.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS REACHED AS DIRECT BENEFICIARIES, BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 761,215									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Agriculture	8,961	181,682	190,643	4,634	113,705	118,339	13,595	295,387	308,982
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	3,807	3,282	7,089	3,900	4,082	7,982	7,707	7,364	15,071
Child Protection	104,888	0	104,888	131,842	0	131,842	236,730	0	236,730
Common Logistics	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education	34,391	519	34,910	51,811	705	52,516	86,202	1,224	87,426
Health	41,351	45,809	87,160	37,943	45,152	83,095	79,294	90,691	170,255
Non-Food Items	49,396	53,912	103,308	47,222	45,949	93,171	96,618	99,861	196,479
Nutrition	10,749	143,499	154,248	9,841	0	9,841	20,590	143,499	164,089
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	4,032	10,368	14,400	0	0	0	4,032	10,368	14,400
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	62,250	47,715	109,965	89,066	33,892	122,958	151,316	81,607	232,923

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

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

An estimated total of 761,215 beneficiaries were reached, including 314,931 women, 138,823 men, 154,611 girls and 152,850 boys. More people were reached than originally planned due to a combination of factors including: activities being introduced in additional locations beyond those originally targeted in response to newly emerging needs; and greater use of mobile and rapid response teams than originally expected, extending coverage in hard-to-reach locations.

Annex 2 provides a breakdown of beneficiaries reached by each cluster in each county, giving rise to the total number of beneficiaries reached by each cluster as presented in Table 4 above. The total unique number of beneficiaries reached by all clusters and in all locations combined was estimated by: (1) identifying the highest number of beneficiaries reached by any one cluster in each county and assuming that to be the unique number of beneficiaries reached by all clusters in that county, and (2) adding together the unique number of beneficiaries reached in each county to give the total unique number of beneficiaries. The method minimises the risk of double counting beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one cluster. Annex 3 shows the unique number of beneficiaries reached by all clusters combined in each county, giving rise to the total unique number of beneficiaries shown in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	154,611	314,931	469,542
Male	152,850	138,823	291,673
Total individuals (Female and male)	307,461	453,754	761,215

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

CERF RESULTS

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

15,070 people were reached in Aburoc and adjacent host communities of Pajoch and Ogon in Fashoda County, Upper Nile. The project put in place humanitarian service monitoring and coordination arrangements, communications mechanisms, including complaints and accountability mechanisms, and conducted site improvements and maintenance.

Education

Teaching and learning materials including 382 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, 529 recreation kits, 70 rolls of plastic tarpaulin, 650 teachers' kits, and 1,100 student kits were procured, prepositioned and distributed by partners, benefitting 87,426 people, including 86,202 children and 1,224 teachers, in Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar in Unity.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

194,749 people were reached through procurement and distribution of 24,000 survival kits and 15,800 ES-NFI kits, in famine affected areas of Unity and other locations affected by displacement and conflict in Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Lakes.

Food Security and Livelihoods

308,982 individuals (51,497 households) were reached in ten originally targeted counties in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile as well as two additional counties – Ayod In Jonglei and Guit in Unity. According to their particular livelihood opportunities, 31,858 households received vegetable seed kits, 19,912 households fishing kits, and 9,849 households both types of kit, enhancing food production and food security.

Health

121,000 people were assisted in hard-to-reach areas with lifesaving interventions using Inter-Emergency Health Kits. Reproductive health supplies benefitted 17,400 people, including 6,200 pregnant women with clean delivery kits. 5,200 deliveries were assisted by qualified health workers, 225 rape survivors were treated within 72 hours of incident, 4,115 people were treated for sexually transmitted diseases, and 1,820 pregnancies with complications were referred and managed appropriately. Immunisations for 52,269 children were provided through 15 deployments under the Rapid Response Mechanism. 18 solar fridges were installed to support immunisations. Cholera case management and oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaigns were conducted.

Nutrition

250 cartons of F-100, 450 cartons of F-75, 577 cans of F-75 therapeutic milk, 4,000 cartons of High Energy Biscuits (BP-5), 500 electronic scales, 20.17 MT of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and 28.7 MT of Corn-Soy Blend (CSB) ++ were procured. In targeted locations in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Unity, 11,178 children were treated for severe acute malnourishment, and 5,911 children and 2,344 pregnant or lactating women for moderate acute malnourishment. 138,315 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with messaging about Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN).

Protection

Across targeted counties in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile, 14,500 females (4,032 girls, 10,468 women) were provided with dignity kits. 100 vulnerable women and children received support in the production and maintenance of fuel efficient stoves (FES). 794 recreational kits, 760 child-friendly space (CFS) kits, 500 tents, 2000 tarpaulin sheets, 200 megaphones and batteries kits (for psychosocial support and family tracing and reunification activities) were procured, assisting 240,762 children (108,920 girls and 131,842 boys).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

232,923 people were assisted with emergency WASH supplies and 21,730 girls and women with menstrual hygiene management kits in targeted locations in Greater Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile. Some WASH supplies were provided as part of the inter-cluster survival kits distributed to 5,000 people in Unity under the coordination of the ES-NFI cluster.

Common Logistics

The Common Transport Services (CTS) provided ground transportation of 2,000 MT of humanitarian goods through 1,005 transactions to prioritised locations, in support of activities undertaken by 89 humanitarian organisations. Cargo for shelter and non-food items (30 per cent), livelihoods (25 per cent), WASH (21 per cent) and protection, education, nutrition and protection (8 per cent combined) was moved, along with operational support items (16 per cent) and items such as oil and spare parts for CTS own use. The Logistics Cluster airlifted 728 MT of cargo in support of 102 humanitarian organisations. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported a monthly average of 412 humanitarian passengers (75 per cent from NGOs, 20 per cent UN Agencies, 5 per cent other) from 57 organisations, and 14 MT of light cargo. UNHAS supported 19 ICWG missions including to Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Fashoda.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

CERF funding 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

CERF funding enabled fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries, through rapid procurement and distribution of vital emergency supplies in support of response scale up:

- Rapid emergency livelihood support to alleviate famine and protect livelihoods and food security of most at risk communities
- Quick provision of teaching and educational materials for children and teachers in famine affected and other prioritised locations.
- Rapid replenishment of survival kits and other emergency shelter and non-food items to assist most vulnerable households in famine and conflict affected locations.
- Immediate provision of lifesaving supplies and related services through emergency Rapid Response Missions in prioritised locations with highest malnutrition rates.
- Continuity of vital logistics capabilities to ensure delivery of emergency cargo within 24-48 hours following deployment of rapid response teams.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁴?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF allocation helped respond to time critical needs through an integrated, inter-agency approach, providing vital funding for procurement and distribution of core pipeline supplies during the opportunity offered by the dry season:

- Availability of supplies for response in famine-stricken areas, as well to cover gaps in other locations affected by conflict, cholera outbreak and acute malnutrition.
- Timely support to highly food insecure households with vegetable and crop seeds for self-production of food to mitigate a further deterioration in conditions.
- Provision of BP-5 supplies, as part of survival kits, for newly displaced beneficiaries within the first days of crisis, notably during widespread population displacement in Greater Equatoria and Unity.
- Timely support to gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and child protection activities, particularly in terms of the identification of vulnerable women and children and the provision of referral support including direct family tracing and reunification (FTR) and psycho-social support (PSS) services.
- Critical and timely support to preventing excess mortality, through provision of reproductive health (RH) materials, vaccinations, and consultations in locations without comprehensive health services.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The funds received from the CERF raised awareness among donors about the gravity of the situation in South Sudan, and helped mobilise other resources for the response which totalled just under US\$29 million:

- Funding was received from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA) for emergency food security response activities in Kodok before the upsurge of fighting in that location. This funding was subsequently re-programmed to ensure complementarity with resources provided by CERF and increase the value of cash for work transfers to beneficiaries.
- CERF funding highlighted the need for additional resources to avoid disruption to the common logistic operations, triggering discussions with other donors.

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 promoted coordination.

- The ICWG and individual Cluster Coordinators / Co-coordinators were actively engaged in the prioritisation of locations, activities and the proposed distribution of funds across a portfolio of projects undertaken by different

⁴ 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.).

agencies but within a harmonised approach. The aim was to ensure an integrated package of support to most vulnerable households. Joint planning and information sharing avoided duplication of similar activities by different fund recipient agencies and respective partners, enhancing coordination at national and local levels.

- Coordination was further reinforced by the concurrent allocation by the SSHF, allowing for complementary, best use of resources from the two pooled funds. In a country where national service delivery systems are at a standstill while needs continue to escalate, pooled funds play a critical role in delivering lifesaving humanitarian activities, without which service delivery would be hampered and lives lost unnecessarily.

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

Support to frontline activities ensured continuity of action by NGO partners in prioritised locations throughout the project period, including in locations in Greater Equatoria which had not been targeted previously for response.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up / improvement	Responsible entity
The reporting template may not be easy to manage, particularly for those newly involved in the reporting process	Review the reporting template to ensure salient facts and information are presented, avoiding repetition	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up / improvement	Responsible entity
Frequent use of the RRM is vital for continued assistance to vulnerable people	At least two missions each month to hard-to-reach areas is recommended	UNICEF / WFP and other implementing partners
Joint planning and information sharing supports coordination and overall effectiveness of the health response	Monthly progress reviews should be conducted by health agencies to optimise implementation	WHO / IOM / UNFPA / UNICEF
The presence of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers in Aburoc provided a protective environment in which humanitarian actors implemented activities for a population that felt safe	Advocacy for UNMISS enhance safety in hard-to-reach areas and create conditions for humanitarian activities	CCCM Cluster in collaboration with UNMISS
With robust coordination between humanitarian actors, host communities, and displaced persons assistance at informal sites such as Aburoc is possible	Advocacy to extend assistance to affected communities in hard-to-reach areas	CCCM Cluster, IOM and partner, Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
The Aburoc site is prone to seasonal water shortages, with potential for conflict between the host community, IDPs and pastoralists over the few available wells	Advocacy to ensure adequate water supply, for example by constructing dams using local labour	DRC and CCCM Cluster
Continuing insecurity frequently delays Common Logistics services and programme delivery	Advocacy for unhindered movement, and optimal coordination between Logistics Cluster, OCHA and UNDSS regarding specific locations and routes. Where appropriate travel by land should be in convoys and/or with escort, to ensure safe passage.	HCT
Resources for the administration and maintenance of logistics hubs is critical to ensuring adequate provision of Common Logistics services	Advocacy for predictable, longer-term funding to for logistics hubs	IOM with support from HCT
Fuel supplies in Upper Nile are often contaminated, however regulations do not allow importation from Ethiopia or Sudan	Advocacy for importation of fuel for humanitarian operations in Upper Nile	Logistics Cluster / IOM with support from HCT
The reporting process can be negatively affected by changes of personnel, and disconnects between those responsible for implementation and reporting, between fund-recipient agencies and sub-grantee partners, and between fund-recipient agencies within the same cluster	Agencies should ensure staff involved in the planning of reporting remain engaged with the subsequent process. The designated lead Agency for each cluster should convene other Agencies to harmonise reporting. Agencies should work closely with sub-grantee partners throughout the project cycle and not only during reporting, for a shared understanding of results.	UN agencies and OCHA

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		26/04/2017 - 25/10/2017
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-016		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:		CCCM				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:		Core camp management activities for Internally Displaced People (IDP) settlements in Aburoc and Kodok				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁵ :	US\$ 800,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁶ :	US\$ 250,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 205,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 250,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<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 (< 18)</i>	8,100	8,100	16,200	3,807	3,900	7,707
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	5,400	5,400	10,800	3,282	4,082	7,364
Total	13,500	13,500	27,000	7,089	7,982	15,071
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	22,000			10,071		
<i>Host population</i>	5,000			5,000		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	27,000			15,071		
<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>	In May 2017, Kodok was declared a militarised zone with no humanitarian access. IDPs fled to Sudan and Aburoc following a new offensive. IOM's implementing partner, DRC, withdrew from Kodok to conduct activities from Aburoc. To assess needs in Aburoc, DRC made two head counts in June and August 2017, revising the target population to 15,070 people including 5,000 host community members. In September 2017, activities in Aburoc were affected by new clashes in Adodo leading to the temporary withdrawal of staff.					

⁵ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁶ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

These developments led to a reduction in the number of beneficiaries reached and some project outputs, as shown below.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve the camp/site coordination and delivery of humanitarian services to improve the living conditions of displaced vulnerable populations living in Aburoc and Kodok		
10. Outcome statement	27,000 IDPs in Aburoc and Kodok. are supported to have improved living conditions		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	IDPs in Aburoc and Kodok are better informed on the availability of and have greater access to humanitarian services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of people reached through out of camp management services	27,000	15,070
Indicator 1.2	Number of Camp Coordination and Camp Management meetings organized	12 (adjusted to 10) *	10
Indicator 1.3	% of complaints received responded to through the feedback mechanism (absolute number complaints received and responded to will be reported at the end of the project).	80%	39%
Indicator 1.4	Number of self-management committees formed / supported	4	4
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Chair bi-weekly Camp Management Coordination meetings, including feedback from IDP communities through the various community groups formed within and share minutes with all humanitarian service providers and CCCM cluster at state and national level	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Activity 1.2	Conduct camp management training for community leaders over the project cycle in order for them understand the role and function of out of camp coordination in the target project sites, and lay out their roles and responsibilities, as well as accountability to the beneficiary population	DRC	DRC
Activity 1.3	DRC will establish two complaints desks, one in each site: DRC will operate a two-way Complaints Response Mechanism in Aburoc and Kodok, ensuring that IDPs complaints are received in an accountable manner, and are updated with the status of the complaint/referral through various mechanisms	DRC	DRC

Activity 1.4	Identification, coaching and mentoring community groups regarding self-management and community participation within the IDP sites - with clear development plans and outputs, facilitated and support by DRC	DRC	DRC
Output 2	Ensure regular exit/entry tracking of IDPs in Aburoc to better inform the humanitarian response		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of days IDP movement tracked	180 (adjusted to 150) *	91
Indicator 2.2	Number of analysed information disseminated to partners on the exit and entry of IDPs to Aburoc	24 (adjusted to 20) *	13
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Conduct exit and entry movement tracking (MTT) of IDPs in identified 3 doc station in Aburoc on a daily basis	DRC	DRC
Activity 2.2	Disseminate analysed exit and entry information to CCCM cluster at state level to better understand the movement of IDPs and to better inform humanitarian response in the area.	DRC	DRC
Output 3	Proper IDP settlement site is demarcated, public structures constructed, and population remain accessible for humanitarian services.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of community centres established	1	1
Indicator 3.2	Appropriate site identified and demarcated	1	1
Indicator 3.3	Number of recreational (play) areas developed	1 – Aburoc	1
Indicator 3.4	Number of community access points identified for repair and rehabilitated	6	4
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Upgrade and maintenance of the community centre	DRC	DRC
Activity 3.2	Site demarcation	DRC	DRC
Activity 3.3	Identification and demarcation of play ground	DRC	DRC
Activity 3.4	Identification and construction of required communal & access infrastructure	DRC	DRC

* After the first month of the project, when the decision was made to halt project activities in Kodok due to insecurity and access constraints, IOM and DRC consulted on the indicators and adjusted several targets to reflect the new situation.

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:

Output 1: IDPs in Aburoc and Kodok are better informed on the availability of and have greater access to humanitarian services

Humanitarian assistance was coordinated through various mechanisms, ensuring that IDPs received adequate information, including through CCCM, Women and Youth committees; bi-weekly CCCM meetings attended by all other clusters, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews where community members and representatives (block leaders, women and youth committee representatives) could raise issues, provide feedback and discuss actions needed to improve protection and assistance. Service mapping was conducted, to ensure complementarity, strengthen referral mechanisms and inform the community about available services. A Complaints and Feedback Mechanism involving 2 physical desks with trained staff and related referral mechanisms was established, offering a channel for community members to inform continuous improvement in the provision of services and promote equitable access.

Output 2: Regular exit/entry tracking of IDPs in Aburoc ensured and dissemination of information in regular basis to better inform humanitarian response in the area

4 monitoring stations were established on main exit/entry routes, with daily movement tracking summarised in weekly reports and shared with stakeholders including clusters, humanitarian organisations and authorities.

Output 3: Proper IDP settlement site is demarcated, public structures constructed, and population remain accessible for humanitarian services

The location of the IDP settlement in Aburoc was identified and agreed with relevant stakeholders, after which DRC demarcated the site, developed a site plan, and produced visual maps. A Youth Committee centre, 2 Complaints and Feedback Mechanism desks, an office for RRC and an informal court hall were constructed, the latter requested by the local, traditional leadership of IDPs and host communities. Accessibility through crossing swamps or by river remained problematic, however improvements will be made after the end of this project and with the use of complementary funding including from the SSHF. For water management and better hygienic conditions in the settlement 36 drainages were constructed. Three-foot bridges were constructed over the drainage canals, to facilitate school access for children.

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

Accountability to Affected populations stands at the core of CCCM cluster activities. Governance, communications with communities, service monitoring, and complaints and feedback mechanisms are all designed with the explicit intent of enabling beneficiary populations to engage in two-way dialogue with humanitarian actors, hold service providers accountable, and have a voice in project implementation. Project activities were determined based on a community-led approach which mainstreamed protection principles and practices and resulted in strong rapport between project staff and the affected communities while promoting ownership and empowerment which was demonstrated by active community participation. Through community consultations, regular dialogue with community leadership, and daily interactions between community mobilizers, camp management staff, and the host and beneficiary communities, priorities were identified and addressed.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Due to the short term and emergency nature of the project no evaluation is planned. The CCCM cluster ensures strong programme monitoring throughout the project.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	26/04/2017 - 25/10/2017		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-048		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of life-saving education supplies in support of the famine response in Unity					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁷ :	US\$ 3,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁸ :	US\$ 700,060				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 700,060				
				▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>	US\$ 0	
				▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>	US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries ⁷⁰⁰						
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).						
<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 (< 18)</i>	34,000	51,000	85,000	34,391	51,811	86,202
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	400	600	1,000	519	705	1,224
Total	34,400	51,600	86,000	34,910	52,516	87,426
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	43,000			44,100		
<i>Host population</i>	43,000			43,326		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	86,000			87,426		
<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>	No significant discrepancy.					

⁷ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁸ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To reduce the risk of deaths, diseases and cognitive underdevelopment of 85,000 children-youth and 1,000 adults through provision of teaching, learning and recreation supplies in schools where school feeding is taking place		
10. Outcome statement	Risk of deaths, diseases and cognitive underdevelopment of 85,000 children-youth and 1,000 adults reduced through provision of teaching, learning and recreation supplies.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	85,000 children-youth and 1,000 adults have access to teaching and learning materials		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of children-youth having access to student kits, recreation kits and ECD kits	85,000 children-youth (34,000 girls)	86,202 (34,391 girls)
Indicator 1.2	Number of adults having access to teachers kits	1,000 adults (400 women)	1,224 (519 women)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of student kits, teacher kits, recreation and ECD kits	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Prepositioning and distribution of supplies at targeted locations	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Monitoring and reporting on deliveries reaching targeted populations	UNICEF and partners	UNICEF

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
There was no significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes. 382 ECD kits, 529 recreation kits, 70 rolls of plastic tarpaulin, 650 teachers' kits, and 1,100 student kits were procured, prepositioned and distributed by partners to benefit 86,202 children and 1,220 teachers in Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar counties in Unity. Materials were distributed with the help of education partners on the ground in the targeted counties.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
Involvement of affected children was integral to the implementation strategy. Parent-teacher associations (PTAs) were established and trained in 68 schools, and were involved in decisions related to the project, including its design and the distribution of teaching and learning materials. The PTAs participated in enrolment of children, and were accountable for ensuring that children attended school regularly and for upkeep of facilities. The education materials were provided to children after consultations with teachers and community members.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
An evaluation remains pending. The project will be encompassed by the evaluation of UNICEF's overall Education in Emergency programme, scheduled for 2018.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		26/04/2017 - 25/10/2017
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-017		6. Status of CERF grant: <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:		Non-Food Items				
4. Project title:		Provision of adapted inter-cluster survival kits, standard shelter materials and non-food items				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁹ :	US\$ 3,400,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ¹⁰ :	US\$ 2,199,392		▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,000,819		▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	69,660	64,300	133,960	49,396	47,222	96,618
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	32,780	30,260	63,040	53,912	45,949	99,861
Total	102,440	94,560	197,000	103,308	93,171	196,479
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	197,000			196,479		
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	197,000			196,479		
<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>	As a result of favourable prices an additional 400 Shelter-NFI kits were procured, enabling the project to reach 2,000 more beneficiaries than originally planned. Supplies were prepositioned in Rumbek and Juba, as well as key hubs in Bor, Malakal and Wau.					

⁹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁰ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide emergency lifesaving materials to individuals affected by famine and conflict in Unity and Western and Central Equatoria		
10. Outcome statement	IDP living conditions in crisis affected areas of Central Equatoria, Unity and Western Equatoria are improved through the provision of shelter and NFI		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	24,000 survival kits are procured, stored and transported to priority locations, for distribution in famine affected areas in Unity		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of Survival kits procured and prepositioned	24,000	24,000
Indicator 1.2	# of cluster partners supported	6	3
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure and store Survival Kits	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	Dispatch Survival Kits to priority locations in famine affected locations	IOM	IOM, NRC PAH
Activity 1.3	Conduct one post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise	IOM	N/A
Output 2	15,400 Shelter-NFI kits are procured, stored and transported to priority locations in Western and Central Equatoria		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of Shelter-NFI kits procured and prepositioned	15,400	15,800
Indicator 2.2	# of cluster partners supported to provide effective Shelter-NFI response	20	18
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procure and store loose shelter-NFI Kits	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Identify pre-positioning locations and transport items for immediate response	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	Conduct one post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise	IOM	IOM

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:

24,000 survival kits were procured and prepositioned in Juba and Rumbek to support response in Greater Equatoria and Unity. Of these, 2,500 were deployed in Pakur, Mayendit Town and Leah through an Inter-Cluster Response Mission (ICRM) in April 2107 reaching 14,978 individuals. Coordination with health and nutrition partners ensured targeting of most vulnerable people. Activities adhered to 'do no harm' principles in coordination with protection partners.

15,800 shelter/non-food items (S/NFI) kits were procured and prepositioned in Bor, Juba, Malakal, Rumbek and Wau. As well as those originally targeted, the project maintained flexibility to respond to emerging needs in other, newly identified priority locations. These included locations in Jonglei that experienced spikes in conflict in February and April 2017; the West Bank in Upper Nile in April and May 2017; south-east Upper Nile in July and August 2017; southern Unity in May and again from August 2017; and Lakes in April 2017.

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

IOM incorporates accountability to affected populations (AAP) in all its projects, undertaking activities only after assessments and/or verifications with community members including women and girls, and involving the community in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This project prioritised vulnerable groups including pregnant women, lactating mothers, elderly people, people with disabilities, and unaccompanied/separated children. Women and girls were targeted for distribution of menstrual management kits. Focus group discussions with women were conducted during assessments and monitoring activities, ensuring that gender considerations were taken into account.

Complaints Desks were established whenever distributions were taking place, providing beneficiaries with an immediate opportunity to express concerns and ask questions. IOM staff were on the ground to address concerns, recording issues raised for subsequent feedback to other cluster partners with a view to promoting continuous refinements in future projects. To ensure items procured were appropriate and effective in meeting people’s needs, regular monitoring and evaluation of distributions was conducted, obtaining feedback from beneficiaries. Debriefings were conducted immediately following distributions during Inter-Cluster Response Missions (ICRM) to inform future operations.

Four post distribution monitoring (PDMs) were carried out during the project period, in Ganyiel and Nyal in Unity, and in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and Collective Centres in Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal. Findings included concerns regarding the dimensions and quality sleeping mats and the quality of kangas, prompting review and adjustment of items to be included in future distributions.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation is planned for the project. Close monitoring of inventories and distribution activities was conducted throughout the project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		FAO		5. CERF grant period:		01/05/2017 - 31/10/2017
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-FAO-020		6. Status of CERF grant: <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:		Agriculture				
4. Project title:		Rapid Response to famine-prone areas				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹¹ :	US\$ 1,536,923	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹² :	US\$ 1,199,901	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,199,901	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			US\$ 0
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<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 (< 18)</i>	16,000	10,667	26,667	8,961	4,635	13,596
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	144,002	96,001	240,003	181,681	113,705	295,386
Total	160,002	106,668	266,670	190,642	118,081	308,982
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	160,002			185,389		
<i>Host population</i>	106,668			123,593		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	266,670			308,982		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>308,982 individuals (51,497 households) were reached, significantly exceeding the target. Planning assumed each household would receive both a vegetable seed kit and a fishing kit, while in practice most households received only one type of kit corresponding to their specific livelihood opportunities. As such more households were reached.</p> <p>222,828 individuals (37,138 households) in ten counties originally targeted were provided with 42,031 kits, comprising 23,948 vegetable kits and 18,083 fishing kits. 19,055 households received a vegetable kit, 13,190 a fishing kit and 4,893 one of each. In addition, 86,154 individuals (14,359 households) in</p>					

¹¹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹² This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

	<p>two other counties, Ayod in Jonglei and Guit in Unity which lie adjacent to the originally targeted counties, were reached with 19,315 kits, comprising 7,637 vegetable kits and 11,678 fishing kits. Of these households, 2,681 received a vegetable kit, 6,722 a fishing kit, and 4,956 one of each.</p> <p>From the 88,890 kits procured (44,445 vegetable kits and 44,445 fishing kits), the remaining 12,860 vegetable kits and 14,684 fishing kits will be distributed during November and December 2017.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Contribute to the protection of vulnerable populations affected by the crises against hunger, malnutrition and destitution		
10. Outcome statement	Most vulnerable, severely food insecure populations provided with emergency livelihood support		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	44 445 vulnerable farmers and fisher folk households (266 670 individuals) provided with rapid response kits for livelihood protection and enhanced food security		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of Rapid Response Vegetable Kits and Fishing Kits procured	44,445 Vegetable Kits 44,445 Fishing Kits	44 445 vegetable kits 44 445 fishing kits
Indicator 1.2	Rapid Response kits prepositioned to field hubs on a timely basis	44,445 Vegetable Kits 44,445 Fishing Kits	44 445 vegetable and 44 445 fishing kits
Indicator 1.3	Number of households in targeted counties receiving kits	44,445	51,497
Indicator 1.4	Number of M&E assessments and reports conducted and submitted	1 consolidated post-distribution monitoring assessment produced	1
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of livelihood inputs for Rapid Response Operation	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Prepositioning rapid response kits to field hub by airlift	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.3	Distribution of rapid response kits in Famine-prone area	Implementing Partners	CAFAD, CARD, HeRY, MaCDA, Nile Hope, Plan, RuCAPD, SPEDP, VSF, World Relief
Activity 1.4	FAO direct implementation (where partners cannot scale up)	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.5	Carry out M&E and donor reporting requirements	Implementing Partners and FAO	FAO, CAFAD, CARD, HeRY, MaCDA, Nile Hope, Plan, RuCAPD, SPEDP, VSF, World Relief

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:

As noted above, more households were reached than originally planned since most received either a vegetable kit or a fishing kit but not both. 222,828 beneficiaries were reached in 10 counties originally targeted in Central Equatoria (27,000), Eastern Equatoria (43,326), Unity (142,542) and Upper Nile (9,960). 86,154 beneficiaries were reached in two additional, neighbouring counties where a high number of IDPs were located, namely Ayod in Jonglei (43,284) and Guit in Unity State (42,870).

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

Through capacity development workshops in early 2016, FAO supported implementing partners to enhance the quality of programme delivery, including with regard to strengthening accountability to affected populations (AAP). Complementary efforts by FAO Field Monitors deployed to distribution sites during this project reinforced good practices in relation to transparency, information provision and feedback. Through established AAP mechanisms, FAO and its partners have been able to review continuously kit composition and delivery methodology.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

An evaluation of the Emergency Response Livelihoods Programme is conducted on average every two to three years by FAO's Office of the Evaluation. The next evaluation will be conducted in 2018 and will encompass this project.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		UNICEF UNFPA IOM WHO	5. CERF grant period:		03/05/2017 - 02/11/2017 (UNICEF) 03/05/2017 - 02/11/2017 (UNFPA) 03/05/2017 - 02/11/2017 (IOM) 04/05/2017 - 03/11/2017 (WHO)	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-051 17-RR-FPA-025 17-RR-IOM-020 17-RR-WHO-019	6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Health				
4. Project title:		Provision of integrated health and nutrition life-saving services to famine affected and displaced population in Central Unity, Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria regions.				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹³ :	US\$ 16,889,763	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹⁴ :	US\$ 3,815,954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: UNIDO</i> US\$ 100,000 ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0 			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,704,176				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	42,120	38,880	81,000	41,351	37,943	79,294
Adults (≥ 18)	28,080	25,920	54,000	45,809	45,152	90,961
Total	70,200	64,800	135,000	87,160	83,095	170,255
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	108,000		126,943			
Host population	27,000		43,312			
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	135,000		170,255			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or</i>		The number of beneficiaries reached exceeded the target due to greater than anticipated outreach through mobile clinics.				

¹³ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁴ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision and access to life-saving essential health care services to famine affected persons and displaced persons by provision of the much-needed medical supplies and medical kits		
10. Outcome statement	Internally displaced and famine affected people in Central Unity, Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria have improved access to quality and comprehensive life-saving primary health care services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Respond to health-related emergencies, including controlling the spread of communicable diseases		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of IEHK/ IDDK/ SAM kits procured and distributed	5 IEHK 2 IDDK 20 SAM kits	5 IEHK 2 IDDK 20 SAM kits
Indicator 1.2	Number of partners that receive emergency medical supplies (IEHK / PHCU kits, and Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kits. (WHO)	15	18
Indicator 1.3	Number of consultations, disaggregated by sex and age (IOM/WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF and other partners)	90,000	213,985 (Under 5 - 51,233; 5 and above - 162,752)
Indicator 1.4	Number of children managed for SAM with medical complications	2,100	2,500
Indicator 1.5	Percentage of complete and timely integrated disease surveillance reports submitted to WHO surveillance offices. (WHO)	80% (12 of 14)	70%
Indicator 1.6	Number of RRT/MMT mission deployed (IOM/WHO)	12	13
Indicator 1.7	percentage of outbreak alert responded to in 48 hours	80% (40 of 51)	75%
Indicator 1.8	Number of mobile medical team / Pre-established and operational	5	5
Indicator 1.9	Children 6 months to 15 years Immunized against measles (IOM/WHO/UNICEF)	135,000	52,269
Indicator 1.10	Number of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits	6,000	6,200
Indicator 1.11	Number of deliveries assisted by qualified health providers	5,000	5,200

Indicator 1.12	Number of Rape Survivors provided with post rape treatment within 72 hours	200	225
Indicator 1.13	Number of people treated for sexually transmitted infections	4,000	4,115
Indicator 1.14	Number of pregnancy complications managed appropriately	1,800	1,820
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure lifesaving medicines and medical supplies (IEHK, IDDK, Vaccines, RH kits and antimalarial drugs)	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Distribute IEHK, IDDK, RH kits and Vaccines 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	UNFPA
Activity 1.3	Treat common but potentially fatal illnesses	WHO/MOH/IOM/Other health cluster partners	WHO/MOH/IOM/UNIDO
Activity 1.4	Improve the existing disease surveillance system to contain potential outbreaks through rapid verification of events and prompt deployment of epidemiologists	WHO/IOM/Health cluster partners	WHO/IOM/UNIDO
Activity 1.5	Screen children for malnutrition and clinical management of SAM with medical complication and refer malnourished children to active nutrition partners	IOM/WHO and Nutrition partners.	IOM/WHO and Nutrition partners.
Activity 1.6	Immunize children for measles through rapid response Mechanisms (RRM) or supplemental immunization activities (SIAs) Campaign	UNICEF/Cluster Partners	UNICEF/Cluster Partners
Output 2	Enhance cold chain capacity to store and distribute vaccines		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of fridge supplied to the County health departments	10	8
Indicator 2.2	Number of fridges installed and maintained at health facility level	10	10
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procure, strategically distribute and install solar vaccine fridges for emergency response	UNICEF/MOH	UNICEF/MOH

Activity 2.2	Conduct maintenance of the cold chain system at health facilities in the targeted areas.	UNICEF/MOH	UNICEF/MOH
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12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The number of consultations was significantly higher than planned due to repeat visits by beneficiaries, in particular children subject to multiple infections in famine or famine-like conditions. Scaling up of mobile curative consultations and disease outbreak response in the islands of Leer and Mayendit bridged gaps in primary health care services for remote and underserved IDP communities. The allocation was used to procure 551 assorted emergency reproductive health kits. Rapid Response Missions were conducted in only some of the targeted counties due to insecurity, contributing to fewer than planned measles immunisations being provided.

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

During project design and planning inter-cluster and inter-agency rapid assessments were conducted in counties most affected by food insecurity and conflict, in which community members played a key role in identifying and prioritising needs. During implementation, weekly meetings with community leaders generated feedback for the calibration of activities. Complaints procedures were put in place, and social mobilisation activities conducted to promote beneficiary ownership. Regular field monitoring ensured rational use of supplies while obtaining feedback from community leaders and beneficiaries. Health workers for mobile medical teams were recruited from the affected communities.

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 implementation to track progress and calibrate activities accordingly.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF WFP	5. CERF grant period:	02/05/2017 - 01/11/2017 (UNICEF) 01/05/2017 - 31/10/2017 (WFP)			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-052 17-RR-WFP-031	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Scale up of Life-Saving Nutrition Interventions in Unity and Greater Equatoria States					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁵ :	US\$ 6,700,000 UNICEF: US\$ 4,500,000 WFP: US\$ 2,200,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹⁶ :	US\$ 2,900,534 UNICEF US\$ 1,714, 553 WFP: US\$ 1,185,981	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		UNICEF: US\$ 1,207,666 WFP: US\$ 33,342.00	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,669,498 UNICEF:US\$ 1,714,553 WFP: \$ 954,945	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<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 (< 18)</i>	12,144	11,638	23,752	10,749	9,841	20,590
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	95,067	0	95,067	143,499	0	143,499
Total	107,181	11,638	118,819	154,248	9,841	164,089
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	2,518			4,029		
<i>IDPs</i>	15,067			15,662		
<i>Host population</i>	101,234			144,398		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	118,819			164,089		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the</i>	The number of pregnant and lactating mothers reached with IYCF messages through nutrition, education and counselling was 153 per cent of the planned target, as a result of additional education sessions delivered through the RRM and partners.					

¹⁵ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁶ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The number of children with moderate acute malnutrition reached through TSFP was 68 per cent of that planned. Activities were not implemented in Kajo-Keji due to insecurity, which also delayed establishment of sites in Lainya and Yei. In Leer and Mayendit activities were interrupted at some sites due to insecurity. Notwithstanding these access challenges, due to a change in admission criteria for pregnant and lactating mothers the number reached was 107.5 per cent of the target.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Prevent excess morbidity and mortality in children under 5 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) due to acute malnutrition, through provision of quality and timely lifesaving nutrition services.		
10. Outcome statement	Children under five years, pregnant and lactating women had access to quality life-saving and prevention nutrition services.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	10,084 Boys and girls (6-59 months) with SAM treated at the OTP and In-patient SC		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of children with SAM admitted for treatment	10,084	11,178
Indicator 1.2	% of children admitted for treatment discharged as cured	> 75%	83.6 %
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure and preposition therapeutic nutrition supplies and High Energy Biscuits (Survival Kits).	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Distribute therapeutic supplies to implementing partners as per agreements with UNICEF for treatment of Children with SAM.	UNICEF and Partners	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Carry out active MUAC and oedema screening of children 6-59 months in targeted communities	Partners	UNICEF through RRM and partners
Activity 1.4	Refer screened children with SAM and MAM cases to OTP/IPF and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFPs) accordingly.	Partners	ACROSS, CHADO, CARE, THESO, MACDA, GREDO, AFOD, ARC, Nile Hope, CWW, SCI, and World Vision.
Activity 1.5	Conduct supportive supervision and field monitoring of supplies utilization and treatment of children with SAM.	UNICEF and Partners	UNICEF, ACROSS, CHADO, CARE, THESO, MACDA, GREDO, AFOD, ARC, Nile Hope, CWW, SCI, and World Vision.
Activity 1.6	Distribute High Energy Biscuits as part of rapid response Inter-cluster survival kits.	UNICEF and Partners from other	UNICEF, ACROSS, CHADO, CARE, THESO, MACDA, GREDO, AFOD,

		participating Clusters	ARC, Nile Hope, CWW, SCI, and World Vision.
Output 2	90,300 pregnant and lactating women and caretakers of children 0-23 months reached with counselling / messages.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of functional mother support groups formed in the priority counties (about 5 per county)	50	93
Indicator 2.2	Number of pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers of children < 24 months reached with IYCF counselling and messages	90,300	138,315
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identify and train Mother Support Group leaders on IYCF counselling package	NGO partners	ACROSS, CHADO, CARE, THESO, MACDA, GREDO, AFOD, ARC, Nile Hope, CWW, SCI, and World Vision
Activity 2.2	Conduct IYCF counselling with pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers of children <24 months	NGO partners (Health and Nutrition Workers including Volunteers)	ACROSS, CHADO, CARE, THESO, MACDA, GREDO, AFOD, ARC, Nile Hope, CWW, SCI, and World Vision.
Output 3	Procure RUSF and treat 6,971 girls and 6,697 boys under five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of MT of RUSF procured, prepositioned and distributed.	85	85 MT procured and prepositioned 30 MT distributed
Indicator 3.2	Number of children under 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition newly admitted for treatment	13,668	9,345
Indicator 3.3	% of children 6-59 months discharged as cured	>75%	89%
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procure, preposition and distribute of nutrition commodities	WFP	WFP
Activity 3.2	Distribute nutrition supplies to implementing partners as per agreements with WFP for treatment of boys and girls 6 to 59 months with MAM	WFP and partners	WFP and UNIDO, MEDAIR, ACROSS
Activity 3.3	Provide direct implementation for the treatment of malnutrition in areas without partner presence	WFP	WFP

Output 4	Procure CSB++ and treat 4,767 PLW		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of MT of CSB++ procured, prepositioned and distributed	182	182
Indicator 4.2	The number of PLW with acute malnutrition newly admitted for treatment	4,767	5,125
Indicator 4.3	% of PLW discharged as cured	>75%	88%
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Procure, preposition and distribute nutrition commodities	WFP	WFP
Activity 4.2	Distribute nutrition supplies to implementing partners as per agreements with WFP for treatment of PLW with acute malnutrition	WFP and partners	WFP, ACROSS, MEDAIR, UNIDO

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 pregnant and lactating mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages through nutrition, education and counselling was 153 per cent of the planned target, as a result of additional education sessions delivered through the RRM and partners.

Conflict and insecurity limited access to targeted locations, interrupting delivery of nutrition services, including in Kajo-Keji, Lainya and Yei, reducing the quantity of RUSF distributed. All CSB++ was distributed, including to the increased caseload of pregnant and lactating women. Flooding and the continued movement of beneficiaries also affected service delivery and supportive supervision.

Unutilised supplies will be distributed following the end of the project period, with improved access in some locations, particularly in Lainya and Yei. It is expected that by January 2018 the full number of planned beneficiaries will have been assisted.

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

UNICEF, WFP and partners worked closely with communities during project inception and throughout implementation. Consultations with affected populations during onsite monitoring allowed for continued feedback. Nutrition assessments conducted at household level also generated feedback on the status of the interventions. Qualitative monitoring findings including beneficiary feedback, were routinely reported to programme and management teams through weekly reports. Partners also used the nutrition cluster reporting system, to inform the wider cluster coordination.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

A WFP country portfolio evaluation including this project was completed in early 2017. As such no separate evaluation is planned. The report can be found at: <https://www.wfp.org/content/south-sudan-evaluation-wfps-portfolio-2011-2015-terms-reference>

EVALUATION PENDING

UNICEF does not plan any evaluation for this project, however all projects, including those implemented through partners, are routinely monitored and evaluated

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF UNFPA	5. CERF grant period:	26/04/2017 - 25/10/2017 (UNICEF) 26/04/2017 - 25/10/2017 (UNFPA)			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-050 17-RR-FPA-024	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Protection of women and children from the conflict affected and famine-stricken populations including critical psychosocial support for children in the Equatorias, Unity and Upper Nile					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁷ :	US\$ 7,900,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹⁸ :	US\$ 5,100,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 76,000	
	c. The amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,600,014	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ N/A	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	122,374	97,752	220,126	108,920	131,842	240,762
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	11,600	0	11,600	10,368	0	10,368
Total	133,974	97,752	231,726	119,288	131,842	251,130
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	188,280			198,162		
<i>Host population</i>	43,446			52,968		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	231,726			251,130		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category</i>	The project reached 9 per cent more people than originally planned, attributable to reaching more children. Among children reached, there was a significant variance in the breakdown between girls and boys as compared to planned targets. Fewer girls were reached than planned (88 per cent), while more boys were reached than planned (135 per cent). This was due to the					

¹⁷ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁸ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	increased number of Rapid Response Missions conducted (26) and the expansion of support to some locations outside those originally targeted. Ongoing conflict and displacement combined with fear of abuse results in girls often being kept away from public gatherings by their families in a bid to ensure their safety. Traditional roles also limit girls' engagement, notwithstanding ongoing efforts to promote their participation.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve access to protection services (GBV, CP) for women and children at risk from communities affected by the combination of severe food insecurity and conflict		
10. Outcome statement	The project has enhanced access to lifesaving health and psychosocial case management services for the most vulnerable women and children.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Dignity, self-esteem, psychosocial well-being and confidence of women and girls is restored		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Women and girls affected by the crises with dignity, self-esteem and confidence restored by receiving the dignity kits.	14,400	14,400
Indicator 1.2	Number of organizations receiving the dignity kits as per the distribution plan	6	9
Indicator 1.3	Percentage of women and girls reporting to be satisfied with the content of the dignity kits and the information received	90%	94%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure 14,400 dignity kits	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Distribute dignity kits to conflict affected, displaced women and girls	INTERSOS, IMC, IRC	AMA, CARE CIDO, IMC INTERSOS NH, WVI
Output 2	Risk of GBV for women and girls related to access to cooking fuel is mitigated		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of vulnerable women and girls receiving training and information on fuel efficient stoves (FES) production	100	100
Indicator 2.2	Number of organisations piloting the FES project	1	1
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute rolls of mesh wire for the production of FES	Implementing Partner	INTERSOS

Activity 2.2	Training for 100 vulnerable women and girls on the production and maintenance of FES, and GBV risk mitigation	Implementing Partner	INTERSOS
Activity 2.3	Disseminate information on how FES reduce firewood consumption and curb smoke emission, GBV risk mitigation, and available GBV services	Implementing Partner	INTERSOS
Activity 2.4	FGDs with selected beneficiaries on the contribution of FES	Implementing Partner	INTERSOS
Output 3	Child-appropriate kits and supplies for psychosocial support and family tracing and reunification are procured to support the scale up of child protection		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Core pipeline supplies for child protection procured	794 recreational kits, 760 CFS kits, 500 Tents, 2000 tarpaulin sheets, 200 megaphones and batteries	794 recreational kits, 760 CFS kits, 249 tents, 2,965 tarpaulin sheets, 326 megaphones and batteries
Indicator 3.2	Number of children reached through community-based and non-community-based PSS	220,126 children (122,374 girls 97,752 boys)	240,762 children (108,920 girls 131,842 boys)
Indicator 3.3	Number of children reached through distribution and utilisation of PSS supplies, including Child Friendly Space, Recreation, and Early Child Education kits	217,226 children (119,474 girls 97,752 boys)	240,762 children (108,920 girls 131,842 boys)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procure child-friendly and PSS/FTR supplies based on the standing operating procedures (SOP) for CP pipeline	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.2	Delivery of supply items to children based on a detailed, systematic distribution and delivery plan including logistics	UNICEF	UNICEF, CAO, CDOT CHIDDO CRO, HCO IPCS, MTT SCA, UNIDO WOCCO
Activity 3.3	Monitoring and documentation of the usage of supplies based on minimum PSS standards	UNICEF	UNICEF, CAO, CDOT CHIDDO CRO, HCO IPCS, MTT SCA, UNIDO WOCCO

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:

UNFPA and UNICEF followed agency-specific procurement policies. Currency fluctuations resulted in some changes in the quantity of some supplies procured, including from Kenya and Denmark. UNICEF deployed contingency stocks to ensure timely programme implementation while procurement was taking place. Including through additional use of RRM, the child protection response reached Malakal and Renk in Upper Nile, Mayom and Rubkona in Unity, Bor South, Fangak and Pibor in Jonglei, and Juba in Central Equatoria.

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

Beneficiary participation was promoted during all stages of the project. UNFPA and partners ensured engagement of community members, especially women and girls, in the identification of the most vulnerable, the planning and distribution of dignity kits, and implementation of the FES component. UNICEF's child protection programme is based on situational analysis carried out by partners to assess the child protection needs in a given location, based on emerging trends of conflict and displacement, and includes participatory identification of vulnerable children. The design of child protection activities is based on consent and feedback from children and their caregivers, and informs the services provided. Case management processes for supporting vulnerable children involve direct engagement of beneficiaries, including informed consent and feedback as services are provided to ensure the child's best interest. Each stage of the process with individual children has a follow up component to further monitor and assess the child's situation, providing an added layer of accountability. Active engagement of the wider community in sensitisation and awareness raising activities promotes community support in the care and protection of children, and prevention of violations including abuse and exploitation.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Considering the short duration of the project no evaluation is planned. During implementation regular field monitoring and supervision was conducted by UNFPA and UNICEF staff in project locations to ensure effective utilisation of supplies and progress by partners with agreed activities. Partners' monthly reports were used to oversee overall project progress. UNICEF staff participating in RRM observed the distribution of and utilisation of supplies including for children's play and psychosocial support activities. UNICEF staff worked with implementing partners to identify best ways to safeguard and store materials, while ensuring timely availability for children's use.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		UNICEF IOM	5. CERF grant period:		02/05/2017 - 01/11/2017 (UNICEF) 01/05/2017 - 31/10/2017 (IOM)	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-049 17-RR-IOM-018	6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Provision and Management of Common WASH Core Pipeline Supplies for WASH Cluster Partners				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁹ :	US\$12,432,887	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ²⁰ :	US\$10,576,300	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 129,721	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,800,122	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<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 (< 18)</i>	55,872	53,637	109,509	62,250	47,715	109,965
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	62,577	51,403	113,980	89,066	33,892	122,958
Total	118,449	105,040	223,489	151,316	81,607	232,923
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	138,563			121,093		
<i>Host population</i>	84,926			111,830		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	223,489			232,923		
<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>	9,434 more beneficiaries reached (4% achievement above target due to small variations in the number of IDPs in project locations).					

¹⁹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

²⁰ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide critical NFIs WASH supplies that will address basic WASH needs of the targeted IDPs and vulnerable host communities		
10. Outcome statement	IDPs and vulnerable host communities protected against WASH related diseases		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Partners are provided with supplies in order to provide emergency WASH services for 223,489 individuals in need		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of beneficiaries supported with emergency WASH supplies	223,489	232,923
Indicator 1.2	% of partner requests for WASH core pipeline supplies delivered (absolute number of request will be provided at the reporting stage)	100%	104%
Indicator 1.3	Number of girls and women provided with menstrual hygiene management kit	20,000	21,730
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure WASH emergency supplies for 223,489 individuals	IOM and UNICEF	IOM and UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Overall management and preposition supplies in key warehouse locations	IOM and UNICEF	IOM and UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Distribution of core pipeline supplies	WASH Partners	UNICEF, ACF, CEDS, CEI, CHADO, CMD, CRS, CWW, HeRY, HFCWF, IRC, IAS, INTERSOS, IRW, Malteser International, Mentor Initiative, Mercy Corps, Nile Hope, NSDO, Oxfam, PCO, PAH, RUWASSA, SCPD, Solidarities, SPEDP, SSDO, Tearfund, THESO, WVI

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 project reached 232,923 individuals including IDPs and members of host communities with emergency WASH supplies. This was a 4% achievement above target due to small variations in the number of IDPs in project locations. WASH supplies were also incorporated into inter-cluster survival kits benefiting 5,000 people in Unity. In view of newly emerging needs, the response reached Malakal in Upper Nile, Yambio in Western Equatoria, Kassangor in Eastern Equatoria, and Budi in Central Equatoria, in addition to originally planned locations.

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

IOM, UNICEF and implementing partners conducted post-distribution monitoring whenever and wherever WASH humanitarian relief items were distributed. This ensured that feedback from beneficiaries was obtained on the appropriateness and quality of the supplies distributed. Community members were involved in targeting of distributions to the most vulnerable, particularly in hard-to reach locations with limited access

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No evaluation is planned for the project. However, as noted above, post distribution monitoring was conducted throughout the project to assess progress and ensure quality implementation.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		IOM WFP		5. CERF grant period:		30/03/2017 - 29/09/2017 (IOM) 30/03/2017 - 29/09/2017 (WFP)
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-019 17-RR-WFP-030		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:		Common Logistics				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:		Augmenting the Logistics response to meet increasing needs				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ²¹ :		US\$6,900,00		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:	
	b. Total funding received ²² :		US\$ 2,201,979		▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$1,599,999		▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<i>Children (< 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>						
Total				0		0
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)	
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)					N/A	
<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>		Logistics cluster activities do not directly impact beneficiaries, but enable other humanitarian organisations that are responsible for programme delivery to respond efficiently and effectively.				

²¹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

²² This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Augmenting the Logistics response to meet increasing needs		
10. Outcome statement	Ensuring the increased logistics needs of the humanitarian community are met through a well-coordinated and timely cluster response		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Cargo airlifts for transportation of inter-cluster emergency supplies		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of Metric Tonnes of humanitarian cargo airlifted to priority locations identified by the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG)	500	728
Indicator 1.2	Average number of days taken to deliver cargo to priority locations identified by the ICWG	2	2
Indicator 1.3	# of humanitarian organizations assisted through cargo airlifts	80	85
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Coordinate forward planning and transport of humanitarian cargo to key states and priority locations designated by the ICWG	WFP/Logistics Cluster	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 1.2	Support the inter-cluster rapid response missions by facilitating airlifts.	WFP/Logistics Cluster	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 1.3	Assist organisations responding to new emergencies with information sharing and coordination services	WFP/Logistics Cluster	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Output 2	Air transportation of humanitarian personnel, light cargo		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of Metric Tonnes of humanitarian cargo transported to prioritized locations	2,000	2,000
Indicator 2.2	# of humanitarian organisations assisted through ground transportation of supplies	80	89
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Manage fleet of 15 CTS trucks to provide timely overland transport of humanitarian cargo, including air cargo handling	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Common Warehouse Management in Malakal and Bentiu, and other priority locations for INGOs and UN agency cargo and supplies	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	Regular use of Fleet Management System	IOM	IOM
Output 3	Air transportation of humanitarian personnel, light cargo		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached

Indicator 3.1	# of passengers transported by air to prioritised locations per month	330	412
Indicator 3.2	# of Metric Tonnes of light humanitarian cargo transported by air to prioritised locations per month	9	14
Indicator 3.3	# of organisations assisted through air transportation of passengers and light humanitarian cargo	30	57
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Engage an Mi8 helicopter for a period of 3 months for 60 hours	WFP/UNHAS	WFP/UNHAS
Activity 3.2	Facilitate requests for special missions within 3 days	WFP/UNHAS	WFP/UNHAS
Activity 3.3	Conduct monthly meetings with users to ensure their needs are met	WFP/UNHAS	WFP/UNHAS

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 IOM managed Common Transportation Service (CTS) provided ground transportation of 2,000 MT of humanitarian goods. Through the project, with complementary support from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), the CTS supported humanitarian partners across South Sudan, notably including to address the crisis in Aburoc in Upper Nile. The CTS transported cargo to strategic pre-positioning locations and provided warehousing services until partners organised onward-movement to project locations. The Logistics Cluster exceeded the planned tonnage for cargo airlifts by 45 per cent due to efficient utilisation of air assets. Following priorities set by the ICWG, the cluster worked with an aviation tasking officer to ensure all airlifts carried the maximum payload taking into account distances to be flown. Early dispatch of flights enabled additional rotations to meet demand. Following the declaration of famine in Unity, and with the deteriorating humanitarian situation in other locations, UNHAS experienced an increase in passenger demand during the reporting period, exceeding planned targets. Regular passenger flights increased, and 16 Inter-Agency Missions involving 169 passengers were supported.

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

N/A

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No evaluation is planned. The Logistics Cluster annual user survey in November 2017 indicated a best-ever 95 per cent satisfaction rate, with respondents highlighting good coordination and adherence to ICWG priorities. IOM monitors the CTS through established fleet management systems, including financial records, hub management, requests, minutes, stock reports, tracking sheets, packing lists. Weekly reports are submitted to the Logistics Cluster. Periodic reports are generated for partner monitoring and evaluation purposes.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$6,668
17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$6,668
17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$6,668
17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$6,668
17-RR-WFP-031	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$6,668
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$58,154
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$239,658
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$93,220
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$186,997
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$61,605
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$17,817
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$41,462
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$41,505
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$3,303
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$190,483
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$35,236
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$7,298
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$200,309
17-RR-CEF-052	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$30,618
17-RR-FPA-024	Protection	UNFPA	INGO	\$76,000
17-RR-CEF-051	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$100,000
17-RR-IOM-016	Camp Management	IOM	INGO	\$205,000
17-RR-IOM-018	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	NNGO	\$129,721

ANNEX 2: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY CLUSTER BY COUNTY:

Cluster	County	People Reached				
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
CCCM	Fashoda	4,082	3,282	3,900	3,807	15,071
Sub-total CCCM		4,082	3,282	3,900	3,807	15,071
ES-NFI	Koch	1,152	1,351	1,184	1,313	5,000
	Mayendit	2,298	2,697	2,362	2,621	9,978
	Juba	29,254	34,324	30,064	30,359	124,001
	Rumbek	13,245	15,540	13,612	15,103	57,500
Sub-total ES-NFI		45,949	53,912	47,222	49,396	196,479
Education	Koch	150	105	13,241	8,825	22,321
	Leer	171	117	14,051	9,488	23,827
	Mayendit	151	131	12,911	8,690	21,883
	Panyijar	233	166	11,608	7,388	19,395
Sub-total education		705	519	51,811	34,391	87,426
FSL	Kajo-Keji	5,520	8,820	225	435	15,000
	Lainya	2,208	3,528	90	174	6,000
	Yei	2,208	3,528	90	174	6,000
	Magwi	5,962	9,526	243	470	16,201
	Torit	9,982	15,950	407	787	27,126
	Fashoda	3,665	5,856	149	289	9,959
	Leer	12,343	19,722	503	973	33,541
	Koch	11,040	17,640	450	870	30,000
	Mayendit	18,273	29,198	745	1,440	49,656
	Panyijar	10,799	17,255	440	851	29,345
	Ayod	15,929	25,451	649	1,255	43,284
	Guit	15,776	25,208	643	1,243	42,870
Sub-total FSL		113,705	181,682	4,634	8,961	308,982

Health	Koch	4,632	5,381	3,491	3,620	17,124
	Leer	4,993	5,729	11,746	10,443	32,911
	Mayendit	5,201	2,982	5,721	7,495	21,399
	Panyijar	2,897	4,631	1,003	872	9,403
	Fashoda	2,902	3,591	8,536	8,368	23,397
	Kajo-Keji	5,202	3,264	720	927	10,113
	Lainya	4,527	2,121	312	872	7,832
	Yei	5,278	6,457	3,316	3,728	18,779
	Magwi	4,239	5,214	2,019	3,007	14,479
	Torit	5,281	6,439	1,079	2,019	14,818
Sub-total health		45,152	45,809	37,943	41,351	170,255
Nutrition	Leer	0	8,871	2,562	2,826	14,259
	Koch	0	66,131	957	1,166	68,254
	Mayendit	0	16,607	2,506	2,733	21,846
	Panyijar	0	25,164	2,251	2,388	29,803
	Yei	0	3,322	165	179	3,666
	Kajo-Keji	0	4,493	72	75	4,640
	Lainya	0	10,000	7	8	10,015
	Magwi	0	1,918	569	593	3,080
	Torit	0	6,993	751	781	8,525
Sub-total nutrition		0	143,499	9,841	10,749	164,089
Protection	Fashoda	0	1,432	24,062	25,960	51,454
	Malakal	0	0	2,871	2,799	5,670
	Renk	0	0	2,969	2,629	5,598
	Leer	0	1,098	6,281	5,476	12,855
	Koch	0	1,068	4,913	2,328	8,309
	Mayendit	0	980	5,365	5,258	11,603
	Panyijar	0	1,084	5,187	5,004	11,275
	Rubkona	0	0	13,608	10,428	24,036
	Mayom	0	0	5,950	4,044	9,994

	Yei	0	1,444	1,758	2,043	5,245
	Kajo-Keji	0	1,004	767	1,260	3,031
	Lainya	0	830	1,278	1,348	3,456
	Juba	0		16,022	11,236	27,258
	Magwi	0	728	3,764	2,984	7,476
	Torit	0	700	8,456	6,531	15,687
	Nzara	0	0	1,151	1,294	2,445
	Bor South	0	0	17,185	12,257	29,442
	Pibor	0	0	5,803	3,293	9,096
	Fangak	0	0	4,452	2,748	7,200
	Sub-total protection	0	10,368	131,842	108,920	251,130
WASH	Fashoda	3,232	3,935	3,372	3,513	14,052
	Malakal	2,124	12,742	3,982	7,697	26,545
	Leer	2,514	11,871	2,746	4,388	21,519
	Koch	1,860	6,278	1,976	1,511	11,625
	Mayendit	2,000	10,110	3,165	5,225	20,500
	Panyijar	0	0	0	0	0
	Yei	6,958	8,470	7,260	7,563	30,251
	Kajo-Keji	1,840	2,240	1,920	2,000	8,000
	Lainya	3,935	12,060	5,370	8,135	29,500
	Magwi	3,743	4,278	7,738	7,105	22,864
	Budi	680	4,080	1,275	2,465	8,500
	Kassangor	200	1,200	375	725	2,500
	Torit	3,946	6,640	6,922	8,804	26,312
	Yambio	860	5,162	1,614	3,119	10,755
	Sub-total WASH	33,892	89,066	47,715	62,250	232,923

ANNEX 3: UNIQUE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY COUNTY

County	Unique Number of People Reached				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Ayod	15,929	25,451	649	1,255	43,284
Bor South	0	0	17,185	12,257	29,442
Budi	680	4,080	1,275	2,465	8,500
Fangak	0	0	4,452	2,748	7,200
Fashoda	0	1,432	24,062	25,960	51,454
Guit	15,776	25,208	643	1,243	42,870
Juba	29,254	34,324	30,064	30,359	124,001
Kajo-Keji	5,520	8,820	225	435	15,000
Kassangor	200	1,200	375	725	2,500
Koch		66,131	957	1,166	68,254
Lainya	3,935	12,060	5,370	8,135	29,500
Leer	12,343	19,722	503	973	33,541
Magwi	3,743	4,278	7,738	7,105	22,864
Malakal	2,124	12,742	3,982	7,697	26,545
Mayendit	18,273	29,198	745	1,440	49,656
Mayom	0	0	5,950	4,044	9,994
Nzara	0	0	1,151	1,294	2,445
Panyijar	0	25,164	2,251	2,388	29,803
Pibor	0	0	5,803	3,293	9,096
Renk	0	0	2,969	2,629	5,598
Rubkona	0	0	13,608	10,428	24,036
Rumbek	13,245	15,540	13,612	15,103	57,500
Torit	9,982	15,950	407	787	27,126
Yambio	860	5,162	1,614	3,119	10,755
Yei	6,958	8,470	7,260	7,563	30,251
Total	138,823	314,931	152,850	154,611	761,215

ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
AAR	After Action Review
ACF	Action Against Hunger USA
ACROSS	Association of Cristian Resource Organisation Serving Sudan
AFOD	Action for Development
AMA	Assistance Mission for Africa
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ASG	Assistant Secretary General
BP5	High Energy Biscuits
CAFAD	Community Aid for Fisheries and Agriculture Development
CAO	Community Action Organization
CARD	Community Aid for Relief and Development
CARE	CARE International
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CDOT	Catholic Diocese of Torit
CEDS	Centre for Emergency and Development Support
CEI	Community Empowerment Initiative
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CHADO	Community Health and Development Organisation
CHIDDO	Child's Destiny and Development Organization
CIDO	Community Initiative for Development Organisation.
CMD	Christian Mission Development
CP	Child Protection
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CREDO	Grassroot Empowerment and development Organisation
CRO	Child Rehabilitation Organisation
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CTS	Common Transport Services
CWW	Concern World wide
DANIDA	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ES-NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FES	Fuel Efficient Stoves
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HCO	Hold the Child Organization
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HeRY	Help Restore Youth
HFCWF	Hope for Children and Women Foundation
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IAS	International Aid service
ICRM	Inter Cluster Response Mission
ICWG	Inter Cluster working Group
IYCF	Infant and Young Child feeding

IDDK	Interagency Diarrhoeal Disease kit
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEHK	Interagency Emergency Health kit
IOM	International Office of Migration
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IPC	Insecurity Phase Classification
IPCS	Institute for Promotion of Civil Society
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MaCDA	Mother and Children Development Aid
MIYCN	Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Treatment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTT	Movement Tracking
MTT	Mobile Theatre Team
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NH	Nile Hope
NSDO	Nile Sustainable Development Organisation
OCHA	Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCV	Oral Cholera Vaccination
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
OTP/IPF	Out Patient Treatment / Inpatient Facilities
PCO	Peace Corps Organization
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring.
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
Plan	Plan International
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PTAs	Parents teachers Associations
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator and /Humanitarian Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
RRT	Rapid Response Treatment
RuCAPD	Rural Community Action for Peace and Development
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
RUWASSA	Rural Water and Sanitation support Agency
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Stabilisation Centre
SCA	Street Children Aid
SCI	Save the Children International
SCPD	Sobat Community for Peace and Development
SG	Secretary General
SIAs	Supplemental Immunisation Activities
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SSDO	South Sudan Development Organisation
SSHF	South Sudan Humanitarian Fund

SPEDP	Support for Peace and Education Development Programme
THESO	The Health Support Organisation
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	The United nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	Universal Intervention and Development Organisation
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
US\$	United States dollars
VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WOCO	Widows and Orphans Charitable Organization
WVI	World Vision International