

**SOUTH SUDAN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FOOD INSECURITY  
2020**

**20-RR-SSD-40943**

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# PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

## Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

[19 April 2021]

Recipient agencies completed an AAR form providing feedback on the added value of the grant, lessons learned and recommendations, in consultation with the cluster coordinators. The information was consolidated, followed by a desk review. A summary of the findings was shared with all stakeholders.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

The report on the use of funds will be share with the next HC/HCT meeting, to be discussed during the upcoming meeting. The HC a.i. Matthew Hollingworth, with the support of OCHA SS will be commending the recipient agencies including their Sub-implementing partners for addressing critical humanitarian needs effectively, despite the multiple challenges encountered while responding; - movement disruption, restrictions due to COVID-19 and floods.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

The final version of this report was shared for review in Country with all stakeholders on 26 May 2021 for review.

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The devastating floods that affected South Sudan from June to November 2019, had serious impact on the food security situation in the country. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) released in February 2020 indicated that 5.29 million people were facing severe food insecurity in January 2020, and as many as 40,000 people -- including the worst-hit areas of Ayod and Duk counties in Jonglei, faced IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe food shortages. Malnutrition had worsened with 1.3 million children either at risk of mortality and morbidity due to poor nutritional status. The situation was expected to worsen between May to July, at the height of the lean season, more than half of the population or 6.5 million people, out of 12 million, was projected to be in Phase 3 or worse with Ayod and Duk with pockets of people in IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe, while Ulang, Pibor and Maban in IPC Phase 4 throughout. Therefore; It was deemed critical to hold an interagency meeting chaired by the Humanitarian coordinator to identify the funding requirement to address the initial food insecurity needs in the areas that were highly affected by the floods. A total of USD 16.86 Million was committed to a rapid response to food insecurity for a period of three months which was critical in bridging the funding gap before bilateral donor contributions were received.

The grant supported priority actions to provision of food assistance to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations. It also addressed the protection concerns that came about as a result of food insecurity through provision of critical protection-related assistance and specialized services using an integrated approach to address the priority needs of targeted vulnerable women, men, girls and boys in hard-to-reach and priority geographical areas.

The CERF fund was strategically used in the counties worst hit by the food insecurity; this enabled the UN agencies and their partners to directly reach 242,376 people who benefitted from either one or a mix of all funded interventions. This was slightly above the --- affected people targeted at the time of the grant allocation

### CERF's Added Value:

The CERF funding processes worked well in improving coordination within the respective sectors and OCHA as the coordinating unit. It also led to fast delivery of aid, addressed the critical needs in a timely manner and helped agencies to leverage other sources of funding. All agencies reported that with in their respective sectors, there was improved coordination. A number of existing coordination forums were engaged such as the cluster and sub cluster working groups. However, UNICEF noted the need to increase coordination across agencies who received CERF funding (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFPA) to enable periodic joint progress review and joint problem solving. The flexibility of the fund which allows to use the pre-financing approach enabled fast delivery of aid, where by all agencies used their existing stock and supplies they had in the pipeline to quickly serves people in need and later used the CERF money to replenish them, this highly reduced the turnaround time that would have been required to procure, transport and preposition supplies. The pre-financing approach further led to timely addressing of critical needs for the affected person, for example WFP used its existing stocks to provide food assistance while UNFPA, was able to mitigate the GBV and SEA risks through timely provision of Dignity Kits to affected persons. UNFPA and UNICEF, used the CERF fund to leverage for additional resources for example UNFPA received 100,000USD to procure additional Dignity Kits and through the CERF funded communities were propelled to contribute by building dykes around the women and Girls friendly spaces.

#### Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

## Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

This CERF grant had a strong focus and programmatic component on the ERC priorities. The different UN agencies deliberately devised mechanisms for addressing the priorities by ensuring inclusion of women, girls and people with disabilities (PWDs) in all the programmatic areas.

### Women and girls, including gender-based violence

Women and girls were reached in this CERF programming who represent 152,708 or 63 per cent of the overall people reached. The women and girls were reached with a range of services for example UNFPA restored dignity of women and girls through distribution of dignity kits to 16,632 women and girls. GBV concerns were addressed by UNFPA, UNICEF and UNCHR through an integrated approach which included GBV risk mitigation, protection monitoring, awareness creation, case management and provision of Psychosocial support (PSS). UNFPA addressed sexual reproductive health concerns among pregnant mothers by distribution of delivery kits to mothers who resided far away from the health facilities. WFP enhanced meaningful participation of women by ensuring women hold leadership positions on the project management committees. The post distribution monitoring report highlighted strong female participation in household decision-making around food utilization and cash assistance. 63% and 77% of the HH reported women making these decisions for refugees and crisis affected persons respectively.

#### People with disabilities.

UNFPA reached 1208 people with disability of which 574 disabled women and girls received dignity kits. UNFPA and its partners deliberately ensured inclusion of PWDs in their project activities through stakeholder's engagements such as community leaders identifying and encouraging the PWDs' participation. Priority to receive dignity kits was given to PWDS and comfortable sitting spaces were availed to them during awareness session. Although WFP didn't capture numbers reached on PWDS, to further improve its programming around disability inclusion, WFP partnered with Human Inclusion to conduct a gaps analysis and opportunities assessment on WFP's Community Based Participatory Planning process (CBPP). The findings were used to improve the targeting strategy and development of a guidance on activities that improve inclusion of PWDs.

CERF should note that more funding is required to support agencies in ensuring proper targeting and inclusion of people with disabilities in the different programmatic areas.

#### Other Protection concerns

Children in South Sudan are disproportionately affected by ongoing conflict experiencing high levels of displacement and family separation causing severe psychological distress and leaving children vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and neglect. Through the different protection structures, UNICEF addressed child protection concerns of over 500 boys and girls through identification, registration and documentation of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), of which 74 were reunified with their biological families or placed into permanent alternative living arrangements.

#### Education

Given the prevailing COVID-19 SOP in place, schools in South Sudan have not been operational since March 2020, thus not prioritized in this CERF allocation.

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<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>                    | <b>334,948,000</b> |
| CERF  | 16,859,798         |
| Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)                                     | 34,707,965         |
| Other (bilateral/multilateral)  | 200,000            |
| <b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b> | <b>51,767,763</b>  |

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

| Agency       | Project Code  | Sector/Cluster                                   | Amount            |
|--------------|---------------|--|-------------------|
| UNFPA        | 20-RR-FPA-016 | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence | 860,000           |
| UNHCR        | 20-RR-HCR-011 | Protection - Protection                          | 500,000           |
| UNICEF       | 20-RR-CEF-022 | Protection - Child Protection                    | 500,000           |
| WFP          | 20-RR-WFP-015 | Food Security - Food Assistance                  | 14,999,798        |
| <b>Total</b> |               |  | <b>16,859,798</b> |

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b> | <b>15,893,318</b> |
| Funds sub-granted to government partners*  | 0                 |
| Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*   | 508,150           |
| Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*  | 458,330           |
| Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*  | 0                 |
| <b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>                                | <b>966,480</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>16,859,798</b> |

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## **OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:**

### **Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:**

The devastating floods that affected South Sudan from June to November 2019 had a serious impact on the food security situation in the country. The heavier-than-normal floods affected the community's productive capacity with losses of about 72,000 metric tons (MT) in cereal production and as yet unquantified livestock losses. The floods have caused extensive damage in the affected counties further compounding their vulnerability levels as 90 per cent of people affected live in counties in IPC phase 3 (crisis), and 8 per cent in IPC phase 4 (emergency). Due to the reduced household productive capacity, communities are likely to face an earlier than normal lean season as people have far less food stocks to rely upon. Additionally, the prolonged floods have shortened the dry season, which is the main period for delivering supplies by road in South Sudan. The situation is expected to worsen between May to July, at the height of the lean season, more than half of the population, or 6.5 million people out of 12 million, are projected to be in IPC phase 3 or worse. Ayod and Duk are two of the counties with pockets of people in IPC phase 5 (catastrophe), while Ulang, Pibor and Maban all face IPC phase 4 throughout. While the IPC assessment indicates Kapoeta East as facing IPC phase 3 between February and July 2020, this is based on the assumption that food assistance will be distributed in the county – thus, it was critical to implement the planned support to avoid a deterioration of an already fragile situation, following the impact of the floods.

### **Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:**

The primary trigger for the CERF Rapid Response request was the worsening food security situation in South Sudan and the high and growing risk of a further deterioration, especially given that there were insufficient supplies of food assistance in place by the end of the dry season prepositioning window in South Sudan. The CERF funding supported the food security and the protection sectors in addressing the needs of 116,850 vulnerable people in six counties: Ayod, Duk, Ulang, Pibor, Maban and Kapoeta East. The World Food Programme (WFP) supported the prepositioning of 65 metric tons of food supplies during the dry season prepositioning window, which was distributed during the implementation period.

### **People Directly Reached:**

Agencies and their partners had in place a range of tools for capturing data which included distribution lists and reports, partner progress reports and UNICEF's monthly CPIE Data matrix. Data was collected and consolidated at administration level 2 or county level and was aggregated per agency to provide the number of people reached or assisted per cluster or sector.

The number of People reached per category and gender is different from the people assisted per cluster because it was determined by choosing the maximum number of people reached with in a county and per category. This aimed at minimizing the double counting of beneficiaries with an assumption that there are chances of a single person benefiting from all the sectors with a particular county. It was also noted that, there was 89% and 120% overachievements of Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence and child protection sectors targets respectively. The over achievement is highly attributed to usage of local supplier who quoted favourable prices for dignity kits, which resulted in savings and, therefore, procuring and distributing additional dignity Kits and the integrated of protection community awareness with Covid-19 messaging hence attracting more numbers from the community.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

The people reached indirectly include number of women, men, boys and girls who received COVID-19 messaging from UNFPA and UNICEF. In particular UNICEF addressed MHPSS needs of 44,324 individuals (8,798 boys, 10,351 girls, 14, 902 women, 10,923 men) related to the effect of COVID-19 pandemic through key messaging on how to address social stigma, discrimination and self-care during the implementation of the restrictive measures.

**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

| Sector/Cluster                                   | Planned       |               |               |               |                | Reached       |               |               |               |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|  | Women         | Men           | Girls         | Boys          | Total          | Women         | Men           | Girls         | Boys          | Total          |
| Food Security - Food Assistance                  | 43,335        | 29,565        | 8,892         | 8,208         | 90,000         | 43,335        | 29,565        | 8,892         | 8,208         | <b>90,000</b>  |
| Protection - Child Protection                    | 1,980         | 2,100         | 5,220         | 5,700         | 15,000         | 3,763         | 2,268         | 13,596        | 13,310        | <b>32,937</b>  |
| Protection - Protection                          | 7,067         | 4,183         | 6,522         | 5,730         | 23,502         | 10,954        | 7,370         | 9,655         | 9,292         | <b>37,272</b>  |
| Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence | 15,900        | 11,000        | 10,000        | 6,600         | 43,500         | 39,288        | 12,339        | 23,225        | 7,315         | <b>82,167</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>68,282</b> | <b>46,848</b> | <b>30,634</b> | <b>26,238</b> | <b>172,002</b> | <b>97,340</b> | <b>51,542</b> | <b>55,368</b> | <b>38,125</b> | <b>242,376</b> |

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Planned</b> | <b>Reached</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Refugees                    | 2,300          | 0              |
| Returnees                   | 8,850          | 13,893         |
| Internally displaced people | 25,500         | 48,540         |
| Host communities            | 90,000         | 90,000         |
| Other affected people       | 500            | 0              |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>127,150</b> | <b>152,433</b> |

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

| <b>Sex &amp; Age</b> | <b>Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*</b> |                | <b>Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b> |                |
|----------------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
|                      | <b>Planned</b>  | <b>Reached</b> | <b>Planned</b>   | <b>Reached</b> |
| Women                | 56,399  | 68,341         | 2,184  | 2,534          |
| Men                  | 38,443  | 37,984         | 1,739  | 1,866          |
| Girls                | 17,720  | 24,977         | 722  | 1,132          |
| Boys                 | 14,088  | 13,425         | 1,853  | 2,154          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>126,650</b>  | <b>144,727</b> | <b>6,498</b>   | <b>7,706</b>   |

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FPA-016

| 1. Project Information          |   |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Agency:</b>                  | UNFPA   | <b>Country:</b>                                | South Sudan                            |
| <b>Sector/cluster:</b>          | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence  | <b>CERF project code:</b>                      | 20-RR-FPA-016                          |
| <b>Project title:</b>           | Restoring the dignity and addressing protection risks of women and girls affected by deteriorating food |  |  |
| <b>Start date:</b>              | 23/03/2020  | <b>End date:</b>                               | 22/09/2020                             |
| <b>Project revisions:</b>       | No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>  | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Funding</b>                  | <b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>                             |  | <b>US\$ 1,748,000</b>                  |
|                                 | <b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>                        |  | <b>US\$ 100,000</b>                    |
|                                 | <b>Amount received from CERF:</b>   |  | <b>US\$ 860,000</b>                    |
|                                 | <b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>   |  | <b>US\$ 311,745.43</b>                 |
|                                 | Government Partners   |  | US\$ 0                                 |
|                                 | International NGOs  |  | US\$ 0                                 |
|                                 | National NGOs   |  | US\$ 311,745.43                        |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation |   | US\$ 0   |  |

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF UFE grant, a total of 82,167 beneficiaries were served, among whom were 39,288 women, 12,339 men, 23,225 girls and 7,315 boys. As was envisioned in the project design, women and girls accounted for most beneficiaries at 76%, while the men and boys accounted for 24%. Of the 82,167 people assisted by the project, 33,627 were from the host communities, 48,540 were from the IDPs, and 1,208 were people with disability.

As will be shown below the project surpassed its initial target of 41,200 beneficiaries due to a combination of factors, such as the increased demand for GBV services within the context COVID-19 pandemic, which was matched with improved availability of GBV services with support from this grant and therefore resulting into increased utilisation of services.

The overachievement is noticeable across all the four outputs. Under output one, due to favourable changes in the prices of dignity kits, UNFPA was able to procure and distribute 16,623 to women and girls including women and girls with disability instead of the 12,000 planned. 56 staff and community/frontline workers were trained on case management and psychosocial support. Under output two, working within women and girls' friendly spaces, we reached 34,024 (over 218%) instead of the planned 15,600 women and girls. The increased reach is due to intensified awareness raising that followed the COVID-19 pandemic. Under output three, the increased number

of beneficiaries is largely due to increased demand of psychosocial support; instead of the planned 2180 beneficiaries, we reached 18,183 beneficiaries majority of whom benefitting from psychosocial support. Under output four, the overachievement is largely from the people reached with messages on PSEA which was 13,281 as compared to planned 11,500 people.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

These were no changes or amendments to the project.

However, there was a delay in the construction of the women and Girl's Friendly spaces (WGFSs) in both Kapoeta East and Ayod counties due to inaccessibility of roads and poor terrain resulting from the heavy rains during the first months of the project and insecurity in both counties slowing down activities. However, all the five WGFSs were fully operational within the project lifetime.

There were also reported delays with the transportation of dignity kits to some counties due to movement restriction as a result of Covid – 19 pandemics. However, all the dignity kits were distributed to the beneficiaries before end of the project.

There is a variance between the planned targets and those reached as indicated in the tables under section 4. This was due to the project integration with Covid-19 response activities where many people were reached with GBV prevention messages, services availability and PSEA awareness messages.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

| Sector/cluster   | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence |               |              |              |               |               |               |               |              |               |
|--|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|  | Planned  |               |              |              |               | Reached       |               |               |              |               |
| Category   | Women  | Men           | Girls        | Boys         | Total         | Women         | Men           | Girls         | Boys         | Total         |
| Refugees   | 0  | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             |
| Returnees  | 0  | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             |
| Internally displaced people                            | 9,400  | 6,500         | 6,000        | 3,600        | 25,500        | 23,506        | 7,247         | 13,600        | 4,187        | 48,540        |
| Host communities                                       | 5,500  | 4,000         | 3,500        | 2,700        | 15,700        | 15,782        | 5,092         | 9,625         | 3,128        | 33,627        |
| Other affected people                                  | 0  | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>14,900</b>                                    | <b>10,500</b> | <b>9,500</b> | <b>6,300</b> | <b>41,200</b> | <b>39,288</b> | <b>12,339</b> | <b>23,225</b> | <b>7,315</b> | <b>82,167</b> |
| <b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b> |  |               |              |              |               |               |               |               |              |               |
|  | 1,550  | 1,100         | 550          | 450          | 3,650         | 350           | 147           | 410           | 301          | 1,208         |

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Indirectly other women, men, girls and boys who did not directly benefit from the Dignity Kits benefited from the project as GBV prevention and response services were integrated with community awareness on Covid-19 preventive measures.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** To restore the dignity and address protection risk of women and girls affected by deteriorating food insecurity in six counties of South Sudan.

|  |   |  |                 |  |
|--|---|--|-----------------|--|
| <b>Output 1</b>  | 12,000 women and girls have access to Dignity Kits  |  |                 |  |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   |  |                 |  |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence  |  |                 |  |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b>  |
| Indicator 1.1  | Number of Dignity Kits Procured   | 12,000   | 16,623          | Delivery Note and Good Received Notes  |
| Indicator 1.2  | Number of women and girls receiving dignity kits  | 10,500   | 16,623          | Project Progress Report, DKs Distribution Plan, Delivery Slips and UNFPA Programme Supply Distribution Agreements (PSDA) |
| Indicator 1.3  | Number of women and girls with disabilities specifically targeted with dignity kit distribution               | 1,500  | 574             | Project Progress Report  |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>  |   | <p>Indicator 1.1 and 1.2 have over achievements. UNFPA procured and distributed 16,623 Dignity Kits as compared to the planned 12,000. This resulted from using a local supplier who quoted favourable prices for dignity kits, which resulted in savings and, therefore, procuring and distributing additional dignity kits.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. was underachieved. This could be partly due to poor recording at the outlet level and, therefore, the failure to capture data for disabled women and girls or that few of them were able to access these services.</p> |                 |  |
| <b>Activities</b>  | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Implemented by</b>  |                 |  |
| Activity 1.1   | Procure dignity kits  | UNFPA  |                 |  |
| Activity 1.2   | Distribute Dignity Kits to implementing partners (IPs)  | UNFPA  |                 |  |
| Activity 1.3   | Distribute Dignity Kits to beneficiaries (women and girls) by IPs including women and girls with disabilities | SAADO, CARE, Nile Hope, CAO, ARC, Voice of Peace, INTERSOS, Nile and HDC.  |                 |  |

|  |  |               |                 |                               |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Output 2</b>  | 15,600 women and girls served at Women and Girls Friendly Spaces (WGFS) and conduct GBV awareness to provide a protective space and mitigate risks of negative coping mechanisms linked to food insecurity |               |                 |                               |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |               |                 |                               |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence   |               |                 |                               |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Target</b> | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b> |
| Indicator 2.1  | Number of women and girls who access GBV referral services through WGFS (disaggregated by age and type of service)   | 1,000         | 754             | Project Progress Report       |
| Indicator 2.2  | Number of people ( women, men, girls and boys) reached with GBV  | 14,600        | 33,270          | Project Progress Report       |

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   | prevention and services availability awareness messages  |  |  |  |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b> |  | <p>Indicator 2.1. is underachieved largely due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, which hampered referral.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Many people were overachieved through the GBV prevention and response services awareness message because it was integrated with community awareness on Covid-19 preventive measures, hence attracting more numbers at the women and girls friendly spaces than planned.</p> |  |  |
| <b>Activities</b>                                     | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Implemented by</b>  |  |  |
| Activity 2.1  | Provide GBV services at five WGFSs in most food insecure areas of Kapoeta East and Ayod, providing space for life-skills, recreational and psychosocial support activities for women and girls of different ages and backgrounds | SAADO  |  |  |
| Activity 2.2  | Conduct awareness raising on GBV prevention and services availability  | SAADO  |  |  |

|  |  |   |                 |  |
|--|--|---|-----------------|--|
| <b>Output 3</b>  | Provide GBV case management and psychosocial support services through strengthened referral pathways for gender-based violence                                       |   |                 |  |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> |  | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  |                 | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence   |   |                 |  |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Target</b>   | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b>            |
| Indicator 3.1  | Number of staff and community/frontline workers received refresher training on case management & PSS   | 80  | 56              | Project Progress Report, Training Report |
| Indicator 3.2  | Number of women, men, boys and girls with protection concerns supported through case management and referral services  | 100   | 317             | Project Progress Report                  |
| Indicator 3.3  | Number of women, men, girls and boys provided with individual, group, specialized PSS and other related services (e.g. recreational activities, livelihood services) | 2,000   | 17,810          | Project Progress Report                  |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>                                      |  | <p>Indicator 3.1 is under achieved due to decreased demand for training from frontline workers but also covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>Indicators 3.2 and 3.3. are overachieved. More women, men, girls and boys were provided with individual, group, specialized PSS and other related services (e.g. recreational activities, livelihood services than targeted because people who came for dignity kits, those who came to WGFSs and those identified during community outreaches for GBV awareness-raising benefited from these services.</p> |                 |  |
| <b>Activities</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Implemented by</b>   |                 |  |
| Activity 3.1   | Provide refresher training on GBV case management and PSS, disability inclusion, operation of WGFS, GBV/PSEA outreach messaging                                      | SAADO   |                 |  |
| Activity 3.2   | Provide GBV referrals training for multi-sectoral service providers including health, police and other protection actors according to the GBV SOPs                   | SAADO   |                 |  |
| Activity 3.3   | Provide GBV case management, basic counselling and referrals to other services providers, as required  | SAADO   |                 |  |
| Activity 3.4   | Provide individual and group psychosocial support services   | SAADO   |                 |  |

|  |  |  |                 |                               |
|--|--|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Output 4</b>  | Improved knowledge on PSEA and GBV   |  |                 |                               |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |  |                 |                               |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence   |  |                 |                               |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b> |
| Indicator 4.1  | Number of Partner Organisations identified for the PSEA refresher training   | 10   | 13              | Project Progress Report       |
| Indicator 4.2  | Number of participants who attended the PSEA refresher training  | 160  | 56              | Project Progress Report       |
| Indicator 4.3  | Number of people reached with messages on PSEA   | 11,500   | 13,281          | Project Progress Report       |
| Indicator 4.4  | Number of complaints and feedback mechanisms strengthened by humanitarian actors   | 2  | 5               | Project Progress Report       |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>  |  | [Most of the Output Indicators above were achieved beyond the planned targets, except for indicator 4.2; Number of participants who attended the PSEA refresher training and this is attributed to COVID - 19 Restrictions that required reducing the number of participations for training than earlier planned hence fewer numbers were achieved within the limited project timeframe] |                 |                               |
| <b>Activities</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Implemented by</b>  |                 |                               |
| Activity 4.1   | Conduct 4 refresher training events on basic concepts of PSEA and CBCM   | UNFPA, SAADO   |                 |                               |
| Activity 4.2   | Conduct awareness-raising and sensitization of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), reporting channels, support available to survivors and consequences for alleged perpetrators | SAADO  |                 |                               |
| Activity 4.3   | Ensure that humanitarian actors strengthen their Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) to record and address beneficiary feedback and complaints                                   | SAADO  |                 |                               |

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>2</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>3</sup>:

During the design phase, assessments were conducted to identify the needs of the affected population through community consultations, including discussions on project sites, risks as understood by the communities and their leaders. GBV Sub - Cluster partners, had monthly

<sup>2</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

meetings to identify and assess emerging issues. Beneficiaries were sensitized on accountability standards and complaints mechanisms. Communities were also informed about the availability of focal points to whom they could raise any arising issues. The feedback and reporting procedures were displayed in safe places within the project location. Community User-Friendly monitoring tools were developed for those who cannot read and write to encourage the beneficiaries and communities' inclusivity and participation at large. Continuous consultations were made with communities to explore additional safe complaint mechanisms to encourage more feedback.

### Sample of Community Based Monitoring Reporting Tool

It is a colour coding tool for community members who do not know how to read and write to monitor activities implementation progress. Their role is to observe specific activities and report on progress of implementation using colours. When meetings are organised to discuss project implementation, community members can indicate progress as **RED** (Activities Not Started), **YELLOW** (Activities in Progress) or **GREEN** (Activities Completed) and this can then be relayed in the report.

| Planned Activities | Implementation Period |    |    |    | Implementation Progress |             |           |     |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----|
|                    | W1                    | W2 | W3 | W4 | Not Started             | In Progress | Completed | N/A |
| Activity 1: -----  |                       |    |    |    |                         |             |           |     |
| Activity 2: -----  |                       |    |    |    |                         |             |           |     |

#### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNFPA and its partners informed the affected people and provided relevant information about its procedures and principles of all the parties involved, including what the programme entailed while ensuring coordinated messaging with one voice to avoid confusion. Meetings were held with partners through the GBV Sub – Cluster meetings; women, girls, men and boys were engaged using appropriate methodologies such as focus group discussions and key informant interviews with local leaders to enlist views from all those concerned. Relevant information about the project was provided, and affected people were allowed to seek clarification at any point in time, especially around what the programme intends to deliver. The affected people were also informed and encouraged to report any wrongdoing by partners'/staff member that was deemed to affect project implementation and the beneficiaries of assistance. This was facilitated by using complaint boxes placed at health facilities for easy access, and some information was collected during programme performance review meetings with stakeholders.

Complaint boxes were placed at the WGFS, One Stop Centres (OSC). However, within health facilities, UNFPA's experience has shown that most feedback and complaints emerge during FGDs and community meetings. Input related to service provision has been discussed with beneficiaries to ensure their views are captured and acted upon. For example, they were increasing the number of sanitary pads and their quality and increasing the number of outreaches to enable access to services for the affected population.

#### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNFPA has a PSEA policy in place for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints as an agency and as part of the Inter-Agency PSEA Task Force as well as a dedicated PSEA Focal Point. There is a PSEA hotline in place and the email [psea@unfpa.org](mailto:psea@unfpa.org) for reporting SEA cases. Awareness-raising about SEA as a violation and information on victim assistance through existing GBV referral Pathway continued through the project process, especially through partners who provide GBV case management. SAADO and Health Link South Sudan are long term UNFPA Implementing Partners working in a Consortium to implement GBV Programming. As per the terms of engagement with Implementing Partners, UNFPA under takes assessment of IPs as required by the IP Protocol which outlines requirements for the United Nations when working with its implementing partners to ensure adequate safeguards and appropriate action related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). In addition, UNFPA provided training on PSEA for all its IP project staff including IP PSEA Focal points to ensure that staff are aware of what SEA is, reporting mechanisms and how they can support the communities to prevent, report SEA allegations and refer victims for assistance using the GBV Referral Pathways

#### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The main purpose of this project was to restore the dignity and address protection risk of women and girls affected by deteriorating food insecurity in six counties of South Sudan through improving access to Dignity Kits, conducting GBV awareness to provide a protective



space and mitigate risks of negative coping mechanisms linked to food insecurity, and through delivering GBV case management, psychosocial support and PSEA services. Women and girls, including those with disability, were targeted. During this project, **five (5)** WGFSs were established in Jieth and Mogok payams of Ayod county and Lolim, Narus and Lopua payams of Kapoeta East county. The WGFS are providing a conducive environment where life skills are imparted to the beneficiaries, and peer to peer learning is encouraged. The skills included though not limited to embroidery skills, innovative nutrition, and food security skills that nurture the resilience and healing process of the affected population.

#### e. People with disabilities (PWD):

The community leaders were involved in identifying people with disability in their communities and ensuring they received the necessary support required to enhance their access to the project benefits. This included requesting caregivers to push their wheel chairs to enable them catch up with project activities, provided comfortable sitting spaces especially in front so they are not stepped on by mistake especially during distribution of dignity kits and awareness raising including them being served first before other beneficiaries.

#### f. Protection:

The project procured and made available dignity kits that are specifically meant to address dignity concerns as a major component for protection from a gender-based violence perspective. In addition, the Women and Girls Friendly Space programming comprised of awareness raising component as well as the community mobilization efforts towards mitigating the risks of GBV associated with food insecurity as well as protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. This also included ensuring that project activities were carried out in safe accessible locations and during the day to allow beneficiaries to safely move in the day light to reach activity sites and get home safe after thereafter before dark.

#### g. Education:

None

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|----------|---|
| No      | No       | Not Applicable                                    |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The nature of the project is not suitable for cash and voucher assistance within the context of South Sudan and moreover UNFPA does not have internal capacity to do CVA within this project context.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity<br>(incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster  | Restriction     |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title  | Weblink   |
|--|---|
| UN provides dignity kits to South Sudanese women | <a href="https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/un-provides-dignity-kits-to-south-sudanese-women/1837022">https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/un-provides-dignity-kits-to-south-sudanese-women/1837022</a> |
| [Insert]   | [Insert]  |
| [Insert]   | [Insert]  |

## 3.2 Project Report 20-RR-HCR-011

| 1. Project Information          |   |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Agency:                         | UNHCR   | Country:                                       | South Sudan                            |
| Sector/cluster:                 | Protection - Protection   | CERF project code:                             | 20-RR-HCR-011                          |
| Project title:                  | Addressing the protection needs of persons with specific needs            |  |  |
| Start date:                     | 01/03/2020  | End date:                                      | 31/12/2020                             |
| Project revisions:              | No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                     | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Funding                         | Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:      |  | US\$ 1,550,000                         |
|                                 | Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency: |  | US\$ 100,000                           |
|                                 | Amount received from CERF:  |  | US\$ 500,000                           |
|                                 | Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:                    |  | US\$ 380,932                           |
|                                 | Government Partners   |  | US\$ N/A                               |
|                                 | International NGOs  |  | US\$ 270,000                           |
|                                 | National NGOs   |  | US\$ 110,932                           |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation |   | US\$ N/A                                       |  |

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The security situation and the displacement resulting from it exposed the displaced population to a wide-range of protection risks, particularly those more vulnerable such as girls and boys, elderly people, persons with disabilities, or people suffering from chronic diseases. Through this CERF grant, UNHCR and partners were able to provide protection assistance through protection monitoring to 37,272 persons. Trained protection staff were deployed to conduct the protection monitoring and identify the most vulnerable individuals from the affected population, and as a result facilitated the identification of 16,841 persons with specific needs. Sharing of up to date and timely information on available services was provided to those affected, including referrals to available service providers to address their critical needs and conditions. A total of 592 persons with specific needs were provided targeted support to available lifesaving multi-sectoral services. People affected by displacement indicated acute needs in the areas of shelter and non-food items (NFIs). For those with specific needs, 8,547 received customized assistance, including material support of non-food items such as blankets, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, and sleeping mats, as well as the distribution of dignity kits to women and girls, and emergency shelter materials based on their individual needs.

UNHCR and its partners strengthened the communities' capacities to protect themselves and establishing community networks and structures to support the most vulnerable. Feedback to beneficiaries was given regularly through focus group discussions and meetings with representative structures. Volunteer networks were used to keep the communication channels open and ensure that affected communities received information on available services and counselling in a timely manner.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The protection interventions in the project were carried out by presence via protection monitoring to identify and refer the most vulnerable cases. With sub-national violence flaring up, a second year of devastating flooding, and COVID-19 pandemic, UNHCR and partners were unable to conduct vital protection monitoring as planned. The triple threat was so severe that on 13 August 2020, President Kiir announced a state of emergency for the state of Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area from August to October. A no-cost extension was submitted until 31 December 2020 to allow for the dry season to start and further progress on the peace process to allow for structures to help mediate the sub-national violence.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

| Sector/cluster   | Protection - Protection |              |               |               |               |         |       |       |       |        |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Category   | Planned                 |              |               |               |               | Reached |       |       |       |        |
|  | Women                   | Men          | Girls         | Boys          | Total         | Women   | Men   | Girls | Boys  | Total  |
| Refugees   | 0                       | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0       | 0     | 0     | 0     |        |
| Returnees  | 3,352                   | 1,500        | 2,694         | 2,200         | 19,492        | 4,034   | 3,058 | 3,617 | 3,184 | 13,893 |
| Internally displaced people                            | 1,051                   | 805          | 1,000         | 1,550         | 8,812         | 4,889   | 2,588 | 4,072 | 3,458 | 15,006 |
| Host communities                                       | 2,664                   | 1,878        | 2,328         | 1,980         | 17,700        | 2,030   | 1,725 | 1,967 | 2,650 | 8,372  |
| Other affected people                                  | 0                       | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0       | 0     | 0     | 0     |        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>14,134</b>           | <b>8,366</b> | <b>12,044</b> | <b>11,460</b> | <b>46,004</b> | 10,954  | 7,370 | 9,655 | 9,292 | 37,272 |
| <b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b> |                         |              |               |               |               |         |       |       |       |        |
|  | 2,184                   | 1,739        | 722           | 1,853         | 6,498         | 2,184   | 1,739 | 722   | 1,853 | 6,498  |

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Persons, both internally displaced and host communities, targeted by this project are located in insecure locations, vulnerable to flare up in clashes, flooding of homes and land, and secondary displacement. The families and community members of persons with specific needs, particularly persons with disabilities and older persons indirectly benefited from the project including through the provision of referrals to multi-sectoral services and other customised items as per their specific needs as well as advocacy efforts and sharing of assessment information with humanitarian partners to ensure there is no duplication of efforts. The total indirect number of beneficiaries of the project is estimated to be some 70,000 individuals.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

|  |  |                             |                 |                               |  |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project objective</b>   | Address the protection needs of persons with specific needs through identification, direct lifesaving assistance and referrals to multi-sectoral services in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile state by December 31, 2020. |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Output 1</b>  | Identification and referral to available lifesaving multisectoral services through existing referral pathway   |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> |  |                             |                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Protection  |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Target</b>               | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b> |  |
| Indicator 1.1  | # of PSNs identified   | 11440                       | 16,841          | Partner monthly reports       |  |
| Indicator 1.2  | # of PSNs referred to available lifesaving multisectoral services  | 500                         | 592             | Partner monthly reports       |  |
| Indicator 1.3  | # of people reached through protection monitoring  | 30,000                      | 37,272          | Partner monthly reports       |  |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>                                      |  |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Activities</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Implemented by</b>       |                 |                               |  |
| Activity 1.1   | Identification of the most vulnerable PSN including persons with disabilities and older persons)   | ADRA, INTERSOS & HDC        |                 |                               |  |
| Activity 1.2   | PSNs including persons with disability and elderly persons will be referred to available lifesaving multisectoral services through the existing referral pathways  | ADRA, INTERSOS & HDC        |                 |                               |  |
| Activity 1.3   | Protection monitoring  | UNHCR, ADRA, INTERSOS & HDC |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Output 2</b>  | Support to persons with specific needs provided  |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> |  |                             |                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Sector/cluster</b>  | Protection - Protection  |                             |                 |                               |  |
| <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Target</b>               | <b>Achieved</b> | <b>Source of verification</b> |  |
| Indicator 2.1  | # of PSNs receiving customized assistance, including CRI, sanitary   | 6,900                       | 8,547           | Partner monthly reports       |  |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   | items, emergency shelter materials, material support, based on the individual specialized needs.etc.   |   |  |
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b> |  | Following the granting of the no-cost extension, the easing of the rainy season and emergence of pockets of stability allowed for increased access for UNHCR and partners to reach persons in need. However, the vulnerability figure also rose considerably as protection monitoring intensified. As a result, UNHCR and partners carried out additional outreach and subsequent response efforts including referrals to specialized services as well as distribution of material items to support families in need. |  |
| <b>Activities</b>                                     | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Implemented by</b>   |  |
| Activity 2.1  | Customized assistance to identified PSNs in the form of core relief items, emergency shelter or livelihood support based on needs and targeted assistance based on specific needs. | UNHCR, ADRA, INTERSOS & HDC   |  |

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>4</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC’s four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>5</sup>:

To the extent possible, the UNHCR South Sudan operation placed affected populations at the centre of action in order to capture the views and opinions of the newly displaced as well as communities hosting them, both of which were affected by clashes and flooding. By engaging both static and mobile field and protection teams, UNHCR and partners ensured proximity to persons in need, bolstered by gender balanced teams, as well as a diversity of skills through the efforts of the UNHCR multi-functional teams.

The South Sudan operation relied on participatory methods and age, gender, diversity mainstreaming to inform programming. UNHCR continued to encourage inclusion and participation of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as enhanced efforts to promote an inclusive environment for persons with disabilities and older persons. The operation used a combination of methodologies to capture the needs, feedback and views of persons of concern at all stages of the planning cycle, including focus group discussions, key informant interviews, reaching out by phone calls, on-sites visits and case management. Based on the feedback from the community outreach efforts, UNHCR gathered a comprehensive understanding of the immediate needs of the displaced and their host communities. This ensured an appropriate response including tailored NFI kits as well as targeted support for persons with specific needs. Shelter assistance items were provided to households sheltering in open areas.

<sup>4</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

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Furthermore, close coordination took place with UN and NGO partners implementing activities in the targeted areas. Systematic referrals by UNHCR to other agencies of individual cases, including in the areas of SGBV, child protection and medical needs, ensured coverage and complementarity. At the same time, the shelter/NFI response addressed immediate humanitarian needs and formed part of a comprehensive package, complemented by other partners.

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#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

UNHCR's age, gender and diversity (AGD) policy seeks to ensure that all persons of concern fully participate in decisions that affect them, and enjoy their rights on an equal footing with others. UNHCR has ensured that persons of concern, including those with specific needs, were at the centre of decision making related to their protection and wellbeing. The feedback and complaint mechanisms include suggestion boxes, protection desks and free of charge protection hotline. Physical locations were chosen in consultation with the community and ensuring accessibility for those with specific needs. This is in addition to the regular meetings, assessments and monitoring involving representatives; ensuring that those representing youth groups, community leaders, women groups and persons with disabilities are included. The relationship built through these interaction help facilitate trust building to encourage enhanced information sharing. Protection information desks operated are used to identify, track, document and assist persons with specific needs.

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#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The project strengthens referral mechanism and ensures that essential information such as the means to access the PSEA hotline is provided during protection monitoring and awareness raising sessions, including referrals to established Women and Girls Friendly Spaces. Awareness raising on rights includes a component of SGBV and SEA risks and mitigation. UNHCR and its partners strive to ensure that beneficiaries are aware and informed of PSEA mitigation and available services. The use of IEC materials, such as posters explaining protection and ethical principles including anti-SEA posters are posted at various accessible locations. UNHCR have designated PSEA focal persons in all office with static UNHCR presence, all UNHCR staff and UNHCR partners staff have signed a code of conduct with zero tolerance on PSEA and commitment to inform beneficiaries about protection against SEA.

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#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

UNHCR's protection monitoring includes focusing on those with specific needs, including women and girls. By providing needed protection response, it aims to reduce the risk of women and girls engaging in negative coping mechanisms, sexual exploitation and abuse, forced and child marriage, domestic and intimate partner violence among others. UNHCR also provides referrals to specialists and case managers to begin the process of healing for survivors. By engaging women and girls in the protection process, it will ensure their needs and concerns are met, with hopes to provide empowerment to continue community-based protection.

The project mainstreamed the gender, age and diversity approach throughout all activities, including sex and age disaggregated data, inclusive and participatory consultations, identification and referral of persons with specific needs, including women and girls, to available multi-sectoral services, and provision of direct assistance.

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#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project addressed the protection needs of persons with specific needs, which includes PwDs through the identification, provision of assistance, and referrals to available lifesaving multi-sectoral services. The project was designed to intentionally include persons with disabilities not only as beneficiaries but also as important informants who offer feedback on the implementation of the project and potential

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measures to improve it. During feedback sessions, special arrangements were made to seek information from PwD at the household level to ensure that their voices are reflected in all assessments and reflected in adjustments made to the project.

The project mainstreamed the gender, age and diversity approach throughout all activities, including sex and age disaggregated data, inclusive and participatory consultations, identification and referral of persons with specific needs, including those living with a disability, to available multi-sectoral services, and provision of direct assistance.

#### f. Protection:

The project's focus is on enhancing the protection environment of persons with specific needs. UNHCR and partners conducted protection by presence by using protection monitoring to identify and refer the most vulnerable cases. The protection needs were met through the identification, referral and provision of assistance. UNHCR and its partners strengthened community-based protection mechanisms. This initiative is aimed at strengthening communities' capacities to protect themselves and establishing community networks and structures to support the most vulnerable.

The project mainstreamed the gender, age and diversity approach throughout all activities, including sex and age disaggregated data, inclusive and participatory consultations, identification and referral of PSN to available multi-sectoral services, and provision of direct assistance.

#### g. Education:

Not relevant

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved        | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| No      | Choose an item. | [Fill in]   |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity<br>(incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster  | Restriction     |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title    | Weblink  |
|----------|----------|
| [Insert] | [Insert] |

### 3.3 Project Report 20-RR-CEF-022

| 1. Project Information          |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Agency:                         | UNICEF  | Country:  | South Sudan                                       |
| Sector/cluster:                 | Protection - Child Protection   | CERF project code:  | 20-RR-CEF-022                                     |
| Project title:                  | Integration of Child Protective Services into Life-Saving Food Security Humanitarian Response |   |   |
| Start date:                     | 19/03/2020  | End date:   | 18/09/2020  |
| Project revisions:              | No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Funding                         | <b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>                   |   | <b>US\$ 1,650,000</b>                             |
|                                 | <b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>              |   | <b>US\$ 0</b>                                     |
|                                 | <b>Amount received from CERF:</b>   |   | <b>US\$ 500,000</b>                               |
|                                 | <b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>                                 |   | <b>US\$ 273,802</b>                               |
|                                 | Government Partners   |   | US\$ 0  |
|                                 | International NGOs  |   | US\$ 238,150                                      |
|                                 | National NGOs   |   | US\$ 35,653                                       |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation |   | US\$ 0  |   |

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The report covered the activities carried out in the from March 2020 to March 2021 which factors in two consecutive no cost extensions from October 2020 to March 2021.

- Through this CERF grant, UNICEF and implementing partners reached a total of 32,937 individuals: 16,333 children (8,275 girls, 8,058 boys) with focused and non-focused psychosocial support (PSS) activities; 6,031 adults (3,763 women, 2,268 men) and 10,573 children (5,253 boys, 5, 320 girls) with awareness raising sessions on child protection and PSS.
- 525 (273 boys, 252 girls) children were registered and received case management services according to their vulnerability criteria, including remote case management by mobile phones due to restricted movement. Under the partnership with Save the Children, nationally all reunifications for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are verified and facilitated jointly with UNICEF. To this end, 74 children (41 girls, 33 boys) were reunified with their primary caregivers in the reporting period.
- 202 boys and 10 girls formerly released from armed forces and groups were reached with livelihoods and/or economic reintegration services
- 2,087 caregivers (1,112 women, 975 men) were equipped with positive parenting skills in Pibor and 219 community-based child protection network (CBCPN) members (108 women, 111 men) were trained in child protection.

The project contributed to the training of 729 participants (552 women, 177 men) in half-day sessions on the topics of child protection, psychological first aid, self-care, social stigma and discrimination and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) taking into account the COVID-19 context. This included participants from WASH, health, nutrition, gender-based violence (GBV), and child protection sectors, from NGOs, UN agencies and Government. From this total, 100 child protection actors from the ten states were trained on case management standard operating procedures (SOPs) and practices, family tracing and reunifications (FTR), justice for children, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and prevention and response to GBV adapted to the COVID-19 context in three online

half-day sessions. New guidance and technical notes for each of the child protection thematic areas was developed prior to the trainings through the protection cluster coordination mechanisms.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

UNICEF requested reprogramming and no cost extensions (NCE) in June and November 2020 consecutively due to the COVID-19 global pandemic which required social distancing and other measures to ensure good public health risk management practices. However, the impact of the pandemic disrupted activities from the start of the CERF project. The second NCE was requested to cater to the backlog in FTR reunifications which had been suspended from April to August 2020 because of the COVID-19 related travel requirement of quarantine in Juba which impacted on the implementation of reunification activities in a safe manner.

There was a shift in focus from the initially envisioned project to implement in six locations to a national focus for COVID-19 response activities. This shift was due to the fact that the unprecedented global pandemic required adaptation of case management, FTR and MHPSS on a national scale. Partnerships were only secure in three of the six counties targeted in the original project plan (Kapoeta East, Pibor and Ulang). Targets of children to be reached with case management services, including FTR, reintegration services and PSS and capacity building of the CBCPC/Ns were reduced. In the case of Pibor, implementation also required factoring in a flood response and an increase in intercommunal violence (ICV) related to child abductions. In addition, the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) classified Pibor county as the only county in catastrophic need. Due to the late start of the project in some locations such as Kapoeta East by Save the Children, UNICEF increased project partnerships as outlined in the June 2020 reprogramming and NCE request in order to ensure much needed child protection services were channelled to vulnerable children and avoid loss of funding. To this end Vétérinaires sans Frontières-Germany (VSF-G) was added to the list of partnerships implementing in Pibor in addition to Plan International and War Child Holland (WCH) to respond to the multi-faceted and complex emergency. The NGO Grassroot Empowerment and Development Organisation (GREDO) is working in Pibor, however it was not included in the sub-grantee list for the CERF project. GREDO was added as its work was aligned with the CERF outputs on PSS and case management services including FTR for vulnerable children.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

| Sector/cluster   | Protection - Child Protection |              |              |              |               |              |              |               |               |               |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Category   | Planned                       |              |              |              |               | Reached      |              |               |               |               |
|  | Women                         | Men          | Girls        | Boys         | Total         | Women        | Men          | Girls         | Boys          | Total         |
| Refugees   | 0                             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Returnees  | 0                             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Internally displaced people                            | 1,150                         | 1,200        | 3,400        | 3,700        | 9,450         | 1,709        | 994          | 3,264         | 3,200         | 9,167         |
| Host communities                                       | 830                           | 900          | 1,820        | 2,000        | 5,550         | 2,054        | 1,254        | 10,332        | 10,110        | 23,770        |
| Other affected people                                  | 0                             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,980</b>                  | <b>2,100</b> | <b>5,220</b> | <b>5,700</b> | <b>15,000</b> | <b>3,763</b> | <b>2,268</b> | <b>13,596</b> | <b>13,310</b> | <b>32,937</b> |
| <b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b> |                               |              |              |              |               |              |              |               |               |               |
|  | 0                             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             |

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

In line with COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) pillar activities, the project was adapted to address MHPSS as a result of the pandemic. A total of 44,324 individuals (8,798 boys, 10,351 girls, 14,902 women, 10,923 men) were reached with MHPSS key messages on how to address social stigma, discrimination and self-care during the implementation of the restrictive measures. The activities were jointly carried out with UNICEF's Communication for Development and Water and Sanitation teams in order to address infection prevention control measures as well as fostering behaviour change among communities.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Project objective</b> | Provide 100 per cent of identified vulnerable boys and girls with critical psychosocial support, life skills, and family tracing and reunification services in response and prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation against children in the six locations, over a six-month period. |
|--------------------------|--|

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Output 1</b> | Identified and registered boys and girls at risk of violence have access to FTR, Case management and PSS services |
|-----------------|---|

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

|                       |                               |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Sector/cluster</b> | Protection - Child Protection |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|

| <b>Indicators</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Achieved</b>           | <b>Source of verification</b>   |
|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator 1.1     | # of newly identified, registered and documented Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) per month                  | 4,142 children (1,858 girls and 2,284 boys) in the targeted areas (Kapoeta East, Maban, Ayod, Duk, Ulang | 525 (273 boys, 252 girls) | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 1.2     | # of UASC who received follow up visits   | 150 children   | 33 (20 boys, 13 girls)    | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 1.3     | # of children who are reunified with their biological families or placed into permanent alternative living arrangements | 50 children  | 74 (41 boys, 33 girls)    | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b> | <p>In the approved June NCE and reprogramming request, a change was made to the Activity 1.1 – Indicator to change to indicate:</p> <p><i># of boys and girls at risk of violence and not unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)</i>”.</p> <p>Changed target: 1,283 children (577 girls, 706 boys)</p> <p>Neither the initial 4,142 children (1,858 girls and 2,284 boys) nor the proposed target of 1,283 children (577 girls, 706 boys) were attainable due to the pandemic. FTR activities were equally constrained by the restriction in movement.</p> <p>From the original project plan, partnerships were only secured in Kapoeta East, Pibor and Ulang counties as planned, however SCI could only focus on Kapoeta East and did not add Maban due to the limited allocation and timeframe under CERF. In Ayod and Duk, UNICEF was unable to secure partnerships which contributed to reaching less children than targeted in addition to the constraints of access to children resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> |
|---|---|

| Activities   | Description   | Implemented by   |
|--------------|---|--|
| Activity 1.1 | Conduct identification, documentation tracing and reunification for UASC and placement of children in alternative care while tracing is ongoing | CAO, Plan International, Save the Children                           |
| Activity 1.2 | Conduct follow up visits for children receiving FTR services  | CAO, War Child Holland   |
| Activity 1.3 | Provide case management services and referrals to other service providers including GBV and FTR services for IDP and host community children    | CAO, Plan International, Save the Children, VSF-G, War Child Holland |

**Output 2** Increased life skills and resilience of 100 adolescent boys and girls at risk of all forms of child protection concerns including CAAFAG through provision of socio- economic assistance in the 6 targeted locations

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Protection - Child Protection

| Indicators    | Description   | Target  | Achieved                    | Source of verification          |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Indicator 2.1 | # Boys and girls at risk of child protection concerns including recruitment and re-recruitment and use by armed forces and armed groups registered and receiving case management services according to the vulnerability criteria | 100 (50 boys and 50 girls)                                | 212 (202 boys and 10 girls) | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 2.2 | # Boys and girls reached with focused and non-focused PSS and life skills activities  | 100 (50 boys and 50 girls)                                | 212 (202 boys and 10 girls) | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 2.3 | # Boys and girls(out of school and adolescents) reached with socio-economic activities  | 100 (50 boys and 50 girls); 18 community-based CP members | 212 (202 boys and 10 girls) | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** The partnership with VSF-G enabled UNICEF to reach 212 adolescents who were previously enrolled in a reintegration programme which includes livelihoods intervention and PSS.

| Activities   | Description   | Implemented by |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| Activity 2.1 | Provide economic strengthening support, such as auto-mechanics; basketry; beekeeping; bead-making/design; borehole pump installation, maintenance and repair; brickmaking; and carpentry etc. in order to prevent re-recruitment  | VSF- G         |
| Activity 2.2 | Provide timely and specialised GBV support for girls who are survivors of conflict related sexual violence including referrals to receive timely services (case management, clinical management of rape for child survivors of sexual assault etc.)                       | VSF- G         |
| Activity 2.3 | 12 community-based child protection mechanism (CBCPM) members trained and supported to follow up on children at risk or recruitment or re- recruitment and referral of GBV and other child protection cases for timely support (2 members*6 groups trained on CP and GBV, | VSF- G         |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | pocket guide and referral pathways, Psychological First Aid (PFA), etc.) |  |
|--|--|--|

**Output 3** Improved psychosocial wellbeing for men, women, girls and boys in IDPs and host communities and community awareness in addressing protection concerns

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Protection - Child Protection

| Indicators    | Description  | Target   | Achieved   | Source of verification          |
|---------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Indicator 3.1 | # of individuals in receipt of focused and non-focused PSS and community awareness addressing protection issues (disaggregated by sex)               | 15,000 individuals (2,100 men, 1,980 women, 5,700 boys, 5,220 girls) | 32,937 individuals (3,763 women, 2,268 men, 13,310 boys, 13,596 girls) | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 3.2 | # Community-based child protection committee/network (CBCPC/N) members trained to support prevention and protection of children from violence, abuse | 12 CBCPM (15 members per CBCPM) =180 (105 men and 75 women)          | 20 CBCPM (11 members per CBCPM) =219 (108 men, 111 women)              | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |
| Indicator 3.3 | # of adolescents trained on peer to peer support   | 300 adolescents (120 girls and 180 boys)                             | 40 (19 boys, 21 girls)   | UNICEF monthly CPIE Data matrix |

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** A combination of focused and non-focused PSS increased the reach to children and their families including through door to door interventions. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the peer to peer adolescent training was not prioritised as an activity, and the focus was shifted to direct PSS support to adolescents in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The GBV risk mitigation activities which were originally included and not costed as a separate output and activities in the project, such as the safety audits, were not implemented.

| Activities   | Description   | Implemented by   |
|--------------|---|--|
| Activity 3.1 | Provide focused and non-focused PSS activities through either static or mobile child friendly spaces (CFS) in community spaces and schools.                           | CAO, Plan International, Save the Children, VSF-G, War Child Holland |
| Activity 3.2 | Community-based child protection committee/network (CBCPC/N) members trained to support prevention and protection of children from violence/abuse, GBV, including PFA | Plan International, War Child Holland                                |
| Activity 3.3 | Adolescents trained on peer to peer support in six counties   | Plan International   |
| Activity 3.4 | Provide training on PSS, GBV and PFA for staff in the CFS   | Plan International   |
| Activity 3.5 | Conduct regular safety audits   | None   |

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and



Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>6</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>7</sup>:**

UNICEF implementing partners have established networks embedded in communities in all locations called the Community Based Child Protection Networks/ Mechanisms (CBCPN) that support in identification of child protection concerns at a community level.

Within the UNICEF accountability framework, implementing partners disaggregate beneficiaries based on gender, age and location. This data is analysed in order to integrate core people related issues and AAP in an effective manner.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

The feedback mechanisms are an opportunity to address emerging issues affecting the project and having joint and durable solutions with the project beneficiaries. CBCPN supported the community surveillance of child protection concerns particularly at times of restricted movement and in the absence of phone communication and were key in the follow up visits of children and flagging issues to the attention of the child protection agency in the project. Additionally, feedback on the project was obtained through engaging children during PSS sessions and from caregivers during the parenting skills workshops, focused group discussions and key information interviews with community leaders and local government structures on how their ratings of the project meeting intended objectives and on whether they were satisfied with the services being provided by the child protection actors.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

In 2020, PSEA assessments were also carried out for the six partners, with four INGOs rated as low risk for SEA and two national NGOs as medium, to ensure adherence and compliance by the implementing partners to PSEA. Through its committed PSEA Specialist, UNICEF continues to provide capacity building to partners on PSEA and gender. Training on these issues were adapted to the COVID-19 context. The communities were made aware of PSEA through the partnerships on the project and provided with information on what SEA is and how to report it. The project used already existing feedback mechanisms at community level, to receive feedback on PSEA. For example, focus group discussions (FGD) for women and girls (satisfaction surveys) were incorporated into the project to ensure continuous feedback from project beneficiaries. In addition, after the completion of the release and reintegration services and comprehensive case management services for CAAFAG and UASC, FGDs will be conducted with children and communities to understand the level of satisfaction and appreciation of the service and if the services were effective and fair.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project was designed to integrate a gender lens through GBV risk mitigation, awareness, monitoring and identification of GBV and CP risks through safety audits. The project focused more on, GBV risk mitigation which was incorporated in the joint COVID-19 trainings for frontline workers from the WASH, health, nutrition, gender-based violence, and child protection sectors. Data was disaggregated by age and gender; and the project design also targets an equal number of boys to girls and women to men to the extent possible. The delivery of CPIE services (including PSS and FTR) were designed to reduce the risk of exposure to GBV. PSS and FTR facilitators within partner organizations

<sup>6</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

have codes of conduct, which emphasize the importance of respecting each child regardless of differences and ensuring safe, supportive, welcoming, and accessible environments, including PSEA components.

**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project design did not target people with disabilities (PwDs) and no data on PwDs was collected during the project period.

**f. Protection:**

Protection is cross cutting and involves local authorities, community leaders and civil society in coordination with the Protection Cluster, the AAP Technical Working Group and other clusters. Children in South Sudan are disproportionately affected by ongoing conflict experiencing high levels of displacement and family separation causing severe psychological distress and leaving children vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and neglect. The centrality of protection was therefore key in the project, which ensured the application of the principles of 'do no harm', confidentiality and the best interest of the child among the affected population. The UNICEF child protection project supported extremely vulnerable, conflict-affected girls and boys who are exposed to child protection risks through case management services, family tracing and reunification services (FTR). Women, men, girls and boys were reached with MHPSS services adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**g. Education:**

*Not applicable*

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

| Planned | Achieved        | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| No      | Choose an item. | [Fill in]   |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

[Fill in]

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

| Specified CVA activity<br>(incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster  | Restriction     |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title    | Weblink  |
|----------|----------|
| [Insert] | [Insert] |
| [Insert] | [Insert] |
| [Insert] | [Insert] |

### 3.4 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-015

#### 1. Project Information

|                           |   |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Agency:</b>            | WFP   | <b>Country:</b>                                | South Sudan                            |
| <b>Sector/cluster:</b>    | Food Security - Food Assistance                       | <b>CERF project code:</b>                      | 20-RR-WFP-015                          |
| <b>Project title:</b>     | South Sudan Food Insecurity                           |  |  |
| <b>Start date:</b>        | 18/03/2020  | <b>End date:</b>                               | 17/09/2020                             |
| <b>Project revisions:</b> | No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |

|                                 |  |                         |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <b>Funding</b>                  | <b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>      | <b>US\$ 330,000,000</b> |
|                                 | <b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b> | <b>US\$ 262,000,000</b> |
|                                 | <b>Amount received from CERF:</b>  | <b>US\$ 14,999,798</b>  |
|                                 | <b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>                    | <b>US\$ 909,653</b>     |
|                                 | Government Partners  | US\$ 0                  |
|                                 | International NGOs   | US\$845,365             |
| National NGOs                   | US\$ 64,288  |                         |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation | US\$ 0   |                         |

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF UFE grant, WFP and its partners provided food assistance to 90,000 people purchasing 5,864 mt of sorghum for General Food Distribution and 1,014.57 mt of nutrition commodities. In line with what was agreed with CERF, due to procurement lead times, WFP utilized existing food stock for timely prepositioning. Assistance was provided in the target locations such as Ayod, Duk, Kapoeta East, Maban and Pibor for the period of March/April to November 2020.

In addition, please also note:

- Flood response covered other counties in Jonglei (Twic East and Bor South )and Upper Nile (Renk and Fangak).
- In order to maximize the use of resources, a combination of 70% and 50% rations were utilised.
- Along with Ayod, 70% rations were also used in Nyirol, Uror and Akobo.
- Duk was originally planned to receive 70% rations but instead 50% were used so the caseload could be expanded from 32,000 to almost 55,000
- Ulang, Pibor and Maban received 50% rations.
- Limited resources prevented WFP from providing 70% rations elsewhere. The sites selected fort 70% rations are in the hardest-to-reach areas of Jonglei.- Ayod

#### 3. Changes and Amendments

Due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions and mitigation measures, lead time for food procurement and delivery was longer than usual.

In August 2020 a No Cost Extension was approved by CERF secretariat, extending the duration of the validity of the grant from 17 September to 30 November 2020.

The CERF grant was disbursed by end of February 2020. WFP immediately programmed the funds for purchase of sorghum and nutrition commodity. However, since it would take some time to receive the food purchased, WFP agreed with CERF to use food it had in its stock and replenish when the CERF-funded food arrived. WFP then took the equivalent amount from its stock and distributed it to targeted beneficiaries.

WFP purchased 5,864 mt of sorghum (sourced from Sudan) which arrived in country. WFP also purchased 1,014.57 mt of nutrition commodities (sourced from Belgium, South Africa and Kenya) with the CERF allocation. Following confirmation of the CERF grant, WFP programme the grant for procurement of nutrition commodities in March 2020. However, due to COVID-19 related preventative measures taken by governments in the region, including border closures and extended delays at overland borders, the production and international transport of the commodity was significantly delayed by approximately 4 months. While partial amounts started arriving from August onwards and moved to the counties for distribution, the full amount of nutrition commodities only arrived in country in November 2020. To mitigate impact on the life-saving nutrition activities in these counties, WFP used its existing stocks to provide assistance and replenished these stocks once the CERF procured balance arrived.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

| Sector/cluster   | Food Security - Food Assistance |               |              |              |               |               |               |              |              |               |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Category   | Planned                         |               |              |              |               | Reached       |               |              |              |               |
|  | Women                           | Men           | Girls        | Boys         | Total         | Women         | Men           | Girls        | Boys         | Total         |
| Refugees   | 0                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             |
| Returnees  | 0                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             |
| Internally displaced people                            | 0                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             |
| Host communities                                       | 43,335                          | 29,565        | 8,892        | 8,208        | 90,000        | 43,335        | 29,565        | 8,892        | 8,208        | 90,000        |
| Other affected people                                  | 0                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>43,335</b>                   | <b>29,565</b> | <b>8,892</b> | <b>8,208</b> | <b>90,000</b> | <b>43,335</b> | <b>29,565</b> | <b>8,892</b> | <b>8,208</b> | <b>90,000</b> |
| <b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b> |                                 |               |              |              |               |               |               |              |              |               |
| H  | 0                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0            | 0             |

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

NSTR

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** To ensure vulnerable populations receive food and nutrition assistance in the most effective and cost-efficient way

**Output 1** Critical food and nutrition assistance is timely delivered to targeted locations

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Food Assistance

| Indicators    | Description   | Target | Achieved | Source of verification   |
|---------------|---|--------|----------|--------------------------|
| Indicator 1.1 | Amount of food procured and dispatched (mt)                       | 7,133  | 6,878    | CPs Distribution reports |
| Indicator 1.2 | Percentage of food procured under this project that is dispatched | 100    | 100      | CPs Distribution reports |
| Indicator 1.3 | Number of beneficiaries reached                                   | 90,000 | 90,000   | CPs distribution reports |

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** For indicator 1.1, please note the figure included as a target at proposal stage was an estimate, this explains the variance between the target and achieved figures.

| Activities   | Description                                    | Implemented by               |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|
| Activity 1.1 | Food procurement                               | WFP                          |
| Activity 1.2 | Food delivery to WFP and/or partners warehouse | WFP                          |
| Activity 1.3 | Food Distribution                              | WFP and Cooperating Partners |

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>8</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate**

<sup>8</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>9</sup>:**

The formalized Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which promotes two-way beneficiary feedback and engagement comprised of community outreach, complaint and feedback helpdesks and a complaint and feedback helpline. WFP also has centralized database which is used for management and analysis of data gathered through the feedback systems. The CFM allows beneficiaries, service providers, community members and any other interested parties to provide feedback on services and escalate concerns and has proven to be an effective strategy for community engagement and a foundation for improving programmes based on beneficiary feedback.

**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

WFP South Sudan is guided by the Accountability to Affected Populations Strategy (2017 – 2020) and the Gender Action Plan (2017 – 2020). Consistent across all is commitment to ensuring that women, men, girls and boys of all diversity are meaningfully engaged in the full programme cycle and humanitarian decisions. This is actualized through the formalized Complaint and Feedback Mechanism, establishment of Project Management Committees (PMC) and improved access to accurate and timely information.

In the areas funded by CERF, WFP and its implementing partners worked together to establish inclusive and representative Project management committees (PMCs). These PMCs are also known as Food and/or Cash Management Committees, Boma Management Committees and Community Nutrition Volunteers. Consistent across all these structures is the shared responsibility between WFP, CPs and PMCs to ensure that all members of the community are provided with opportunities to share their complaints and feedback and to receive timely and accurate information. For this to be possible, WFP and CPs hold regular meetings with the PMC who in turn inform their community and advocate for their viewpoints.

A community engagement guideline was developed and widely circulated to field offices. The guidelines provide WFP staff and cooperating partners with a clear and consistent approaches to community engagement, including an understanding of the different forms of engagement and an awareness of the policies, procedures, guidelines and other resources that are available to support this endeavour with the aim of building more resilient relationships with the community and identify mechanisms for building a community's strength to address food insecurity issues.

**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

In response to the increased gendered protection risks of exploitation, abuse and violence for women and children, posed by the pandemic, WFP delivered awareness sessions on GBV prevention and response, targeting and inclusion and on the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) to clusters (Food Security and Livelihoods as well as Nutrition), WFP partners, and WFP staff as a step towards GBV and SEA prevention and mitigation. Through collaboration between the GBV sub-cluster and the Nutrition Cluster, safety audits were conducted at the beginning of the year to understand safety and security issues for women and girls in and around nutrition facilities and provide learning on emerging GBV concerns linked to nutrition service delivery and opportunities for GBV risk mitigation in nutrition programming. A virtual workshop that brought together nutrition actors was organized and facilitated in July to review findings and finalize key recommendations from the safety audits of nutrition sites.

<sup>9</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).



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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Focus on gender parity in the Project Management Committees continued to provide women with opportunities for leadership and meaningful participation in WFP supported activities. This was done by ensuring all committees have equal representation of men and women and have mirrored roles for example, having both a chairman and chairwoman in a committee. This has led to proactive and intentional community outreach and gender equality discussions with communities. Women's representation in the committees currently stands at 58 percent. WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data demonstrates strong female participation in household decision-making with the proportion of households where women make decisions on the use of food and cash assistance at 63 percent for refugees and 77 percent for crisis affected people.

For GBV kindly refer to section c.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

In partnership with Humanity Inclusion (HI), a gaps analysis and opportunities assessment on WFP's Community Based Participatory Planning process (CBPP) was conducted to come up with concrete recommendations on how to strengthen disability inclusion. The assessment identified good practice that is already incorporated in the CBPP process as well as gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen disability inclusion such as the need for sensitization of all the stakeholders on the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure regular review involving all the stakeholders. The findings were used to improve the targeting strategy and development of a guidance on disability that proposes activities that will better target persons with disability across all of WFP programming.

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**f. Protection:**

WFP continued to focus on sourcing, documenting and analyzing protection, gender and conflict sensitive data through Protection context analysis, monitoring and assessments, desk based literature, secondary data review, desk based primary data review (e.g. FSNMS, PDM, mVAM), primary data collection through field missions, regular engagement and information sharing with community based organizations, structures and representatives, and focusing this knowledge to inform evidence based and protective programming by WFP. This is to ensure that WFP interventions are consistent with SPHERE safety and security standards. This includes ensuring that distribution points are within dignified walking distance (where possible) and that hazards are mitigated or avoided. This may result in the opening of two distribution points within one town to ensure that beneficiaries do not have to walk past front lines to access food assistance and to (where necessary) separate conflicting groups. Where possible, prepositioning of food has been a key focus for WFP in 2020 to reduce inaccessibility to existing distribution points during rainy season and due to COVID-19 restrictions. These assessments are also critical in ensuring that WFP assistance doesn't unintentionally generate a pull and stay factor that can attract insecurity.

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**g. Education:**

NTR

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved        | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| No      | Choose an item. | NTR   |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

NTR

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity<br>(incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster  | Restriction     |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| [Fill in]   | [Fill in]                      | US\$ [insert amount] | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title | Weblink   |
|-------|---|
| Tweet | <a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1326448963575296000">https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1326448963575296000</a> |
| Tweet | <a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1328326850658115585">https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1328326850658115585</a> |
| Tweet | <a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1366646121771188224">https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1366646121771188224</a> |
| Tweet | <a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1326116633153331200">https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1326116633153331200</a> |

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

| CERF Project Code | CERF Sector           | Agency | Implementing Partner Type | Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner in USD |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 20-RR-FPA-016     | Gender-Based Violence | UNFPA  | NNGO                      | \$311,745                                      |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | INGO                      | \$27,726                                       |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | INGO                      | \$89,258                                       |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | NNGO                      | \$24,631                                       |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | INGO                      | \$94,538                                       |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | INGO                      | \$26,628                                       |
| 20-RR-CEF-022     | Child Protection      | UNICEF | NNGO                      | \$11,022                                       |
| 19-RR-HCR-005     | Protection            | UNHCR  | NNGO                      | \$110,932                                      |
| 19-RR-HCR-005     | Protection            | UNHCR  | INGO                      | \$180,000                                      |
| 19-RR-HCR-005     | Protection            | UNHCR  | INGO                      | \$90,000                                       |
| 20-RR-FPA-016     | Gender-Based Violence | UNFPA  | NNGO                      | \$311,745                                      |