

**REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT
2022**

22-RR-SDN-52762

Mr. Abdou Dieng

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

NA

AAR did not take place because few participants managed to make it for the Teams meeting due to competing priorities. Because of time constraints, it was challenging to re-schedule the meeting, however inputs from agencies are obtained through answering the AAR standard questions using a designed template. Inputs from sectors are obtained by feedback and commenting on the draft of the report.

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

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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall during the 2021 rainy season, compounded by a failing economy and inter-communal violence, resulted in a dramatic reduction of harvests and a decrease in cultivated area for mainly autarchic communities and shortages and high cost of agricultural inputs. Access to drinking water became problematic for many communities and water and fodder shortages for livestock were already apparent in the fourth quarter of 2021. The risk of displacement, loss of livelihoods, substantial food insecurity and critical nutrition levels was imminent. Without the ability of small-scale farmers to procure seeds for the next agricultural season, food security for communities left without coping mechanisms was expected to be even worse in 2022.

The Humanitarian Coordinator recognized the developing humanitarian crisis in November 2021, when reports of harvest failure reached her. She asked the SHF to allocate funding to the most affected states. In December 2021, the SHF allocated a first envelope of \$4 million to three states, followed by a second envelope of \$6 million in March 2022 covering the needs in an additional six states.

In April 2022, Sudan received a \$20 million Rapid Response (RR) allocation from CERF. The allocation complemented the ongoing and subsequent SHF allocations. With the SHF having addressed the most immediate needs, the CERF allocation addressed remaining urgent needs (mainly protection, nutrition and water access) and looked forward to the next harvest season, through distribution of seeds to small-scale farmers and the support to crop-protection committees (\$12 million). With a population that used all its resources to bridge the lean season, few means were left to invest in the next harvest. The crop-protection committees are mechanisms between farmers and herders to manage disputes concerning agriculture and grazing. A successful harvest after the failed season in the previous year was deemed crucial to allow the population to restore their depleted coping mechanisms and resilience.

In May 2022, the SHF complemented its previous allocations as well as the CERF allocation by increasing the project budgets of its ongoing projects with an additional \$3 million (part of which was allocated to 2021 projects). It also allocated \$2.5 million, through WHO, to support all the stabilization centers in the most affected localities.

With SHF allocations up to \$15 million and a CERF allocation of \$20 million, both funds together contributed to containing the looming food crisis, by allowing small-scale farmers in making their harvest season of 2022 a success, by assuring herders did not lose their livestock, communities to cope with water shortages instead of having to leave their villages and by assuring nutrition services continued to be provided till the end of the lean season. This was possible through the strategic use of the pooled funds, by temporal sequencing of the funds, as well as achieving complementarity in funding recipients and clusters.

CERF partners managed to reach 1,723,805 people, exceeding the original target of 1,335,000, with more than 50% are women and girls and about two fifth are host communities. Agencies have specifically targeted persons with disabilities where 20,476 persons with disabilities benefited from FSL, WASH and nutrition interventions exceeding the planned target of 18,101.

CERF's Added Value:

This CERF allocation addressed the consequences of the failing economy, prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall in the 2021 rainy season which resulted in shortage and increased prices of food and agricultural inputs. Procuring seeds and distributing them to small hold farmers, that were heavily dependent on own crop production, overcame the acute food crisis from October 2022 onwards, when food supplies are usually depleted. The rapidly deployment of essential crop and animal health supplies, used for production of own food and protection of the livestock assets, as well as the activation of crop protection committees, has also reduced the disputes between herders and farmers which happens annually during the summer agricultural season specially in Darfur region. The CERF UFE 2023 is following up on the crop protection committees by ways of conceptualizing the activity so all actors involved (FAO but as well UNHCR and UNDP) will use the same approach, and to make sure the activity is aligned with other protection committee efforts. This follow up is a result of this allocation, where it became apparent of the impact of crop protection while becoming aware that the concept can be further improved.

Without the CERF Rapid Response Fund, it would not have been possible to make the 2022 main agricultural season a success, allowing targeted vulnerable households to produce their own crop and animal sourced foods. Also, through this CERF allocation, UNICEF was able provide nutrition and WASH lifesaving interventions targeting vulnerable children and families living in localities and communities impacted by dry spell and compounded crises.

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

The allocation anticipated in advance the food crisis that would reach its peak at the end of the lean season, in October 2022. The allocation, launched in April 2022 allowed FAO to rapidly deploy essential crop and animal health supplies that used for production of own food and protection of the livestock assets, so to pre-empt a severe nutrition and food crisis.

The CERF support improved the targeted beneficiaries' access to milk and meat that are strategically important for prevention of malnutrition, together with legumes and vegetables as sources of household income. UNICEF supported Ministry of Health, Water and Environmental Sanitation Cooperation (WES) and ten non-government organizations to provide lifesaving nutrition and WASH assistance across 14 states. Through nutrition interventions, 40,000 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) received time-critical quality nutrition services at 311 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) and three stabilization centres. UNICEF and its partners provided improved drinking water benefitting 627,000 highly vulnerable dry spell affected population; this included reaching 60,300 people with clean water supply through water trucking and 153,700 people with Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services to ensure sustainability of water schemes. CERF fund contributed to securing the pipeline of WASH and nutrition supplies through the timely procurement, transportation, and distribution of 40,000 cartons of RUTF to cover the projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition, 1,000 PAC of 1.67g, 48 tank, collapsible, 5,00 litres, w/distribution. kit and 48 Plastic water tank 5000 litres capacity to about 69,000 people.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF improved the coordination between FAO and WFP and with other UN agencies, as well. FAO organized a big field trip to Nyala in South Darfur in August 2022, which was attended by the RC, WFP Country Director, FAO Deputy Representative in Sudan and representatives from other UN agencies. The purpose of the mission was to monitor seed distribution from the CERF and meet with village beneficiaries and senior government officials. Frequent coordination meetings were convened with WFP to share information and plan for the logistical support provided by WFP CERF to FAO during seed distribution and crop protection committees as explained under Section 2.

UNICEF as nutrition and WASH cluster lead continued regular coordination with key stakeholders, especially with UN agencies and NGO partners on the ground to ensure optimal utilization of the CERF fund. UNICEF closely coordinated with WFP and WHO (Nutrition), UNHCR (Shelter/ NFI), UNFPA and WHO (Health), FAO and WFP (FSL) to have complementarity of actions and synergy high priority geographical location to address multi-sectoral needs.

The CERF funds provided a dialogue to improve WFP's logistics support to other UN agencies and humanitarian actors within the grant period through fuel provision to FAO, as well as future coordination considering the procurement of floss pans that provide a more durable storage capacity throughout the country.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

FAO received exceptionally extra funding from BHA/USAID, after the CERF funding. BHA allocated US\$15 million to FAO as extra funding after announcement of the CERF fund.

Joint advocacy around the nutrition crisis in the 2022 lean season led to a number of partners contributing to the lifesaving nutrition response, especially securing of the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) pipeline needed to treat children with life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in a timely manner (UNICEF is the sole provider of RUTF). Thanks to quick action and mobilization of resources, no break in the RUTF pipeline was reported. Overall, more than 320,000 children with SAM were treated, which was around half of the SAM cases in 2022. This year, UNICEF aims to reach 90 per cent of the total caseload, or around 550,000 children with the worst form of malnutrition.

From WFP Sudan's perspective within this grant including logistics and service provision for FAO, CERF funds did not improve resource mobilization.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

General protection: The prolonged dry spell and subsequent crop failure increased the risk of conflict due to the early migration of pastoral communities and competition for water and land. About half of dry spell-affected localities were affected by multiple crises, and the prolonged dry spells further exacerbated the risk of conflict and violence. Dry spells impacted fodder and water availability for livestock, forcing pastoral communities to migrate earlier than usual. There was early migration of pastoral communities in some parts of Darfur which placed additional pressure on limited water and fodder availability in some areas. This could have led to tension and conflict among the pastoralists and hosting communities, but this CERF allocation was timely to help in minimizing this tension.

Gender based violence (GBV): Also, the prolonged dry spell and crop failure were expected to increase specific protection risks for children and women. According to the 2022 Sudan HNO, over 2.8 million children needed child protection assistance, and 2.5 million people face protection risks in the affected localities were at increased protection risk. An additional 2.5 million people will be exposed to gender-based violence.

This CERF allocation focused on the general protection issues by establishing and managing crop protection committees in to foster peaceful co-existence between farming and nomadic communities to reduce competition for resources and avert armed conflict. Child protection and GBV needs were supported through the SHF standard allocation, which has set aside an amount of \$10 million for the protection sector in 2022.

The allocation's projects had positively impacted the situation of girls and women, by stabilizing their economic situation so that exploitative recourses were not required, as well to avoidance of intercommunal violence where women and girls and people with a disability were disproportionately affected. While education in emergency is not directly targeted by this allocation, by stabilizing communities' economic situation, financial options were created to improve the children's education. The general protection context has been addressed through support of crop protection committees.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	100,000,000
CERF	20,000,094
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	15,000,000
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	15,000,000
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	50,000,000

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	22-RR-FAO-015	Food Security - Agriculture	12,000,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	3,990,054
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,010,040
WFP	22-RR-WFP-026	Common Services - Logistics	1,000,000
Total			20,000,094

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	16,522,126
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	2,184,288
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	114,976
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	1,131,056
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	47,554
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	3,477,874
Total	20,000,094

* 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.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The failing economy, prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall in the 2021 rainy season have resulted in shortages and high cost of agricultural inputs and labour, reduced harvests and a decrease in cultivated area. Furthermore, crop production was impacted by the inflation, diseases outbreaks, and pest infestation. Looking ahead small-scale farmers do not have the ability to procure seeds for the next agricultural season. The below-average rainy seasons has caused a shortage of water for domestic use and livestock, impacting livelihoods and access to drinking water. According to WFP and FAO, more than 18 million people were forecasted to face acute food insecurity by September 2022. If the harvest in October 2022 that provides Sudan's staple crops fails, more people will become food insecure and there could be an increase of wide-spread intercommunal violence.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The CERF allocation ensured a successful agricultural season for people who receive assistance. This is primarily achieved by procuring seeds and distributing them to small hold farmers that are heavily dependent on own crop production, and as such avoid an acute food crisis from October onwards, when food supplies will be depleted. The economic situation has left them without savings to procure seeds themselves. While the brunt of the impact of a failed harvest will be felt at the end of the year, the emergency is imminent, and the urgent lifesaving response is the distribution of seeds. The grant will also support the management of government led crop protection committees to assist farmer and nomad communities manage access to land and water thereby preventing intercommunal tension, often associated with protection risks and displacement. In parallel, responses to acute water needs, such as water trucking for domestic consumption and for livestock will also be secured for the months until the rainy season, starting in June, and nutrition services till the end of the lean season. Many localities no longer have access to water, and trucking will address this acute need to avoid displacement and loss of livelihoods. This allocation targets a total of 993,384 affected people, with its Food Security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition and Logistics engagement which later amended to 1,335,000 people.

People Directly Reached:

The initial target for this CERF allocation was a total of 993,384 affected people to be reached by FSL, WASH and nutrition services. However, FAO revised the scope of the FSL component, after community consultations, which resulted in increasing the target to 1,335,000 people, the bulk of them are host communities. Since the FSL is the umbrella of this allocation, with WASH and nutrition as supportive components, the FAO achievements is considered as the total people directly reached in order to safeguard against double counting. Following this approach, 1,723,805 people have benefited from this CERF allocation with achievement rate of 129% with women and girls representing 51% of this achievement.

Agencies have targeted persons with disabilities where 20,476 persons with disabilities benefited from FSL, WASH and nutrition interventions exceeding the planned target of 18,101.

People Indirectly Reached:

Nomadic herds benefited from the vaccination services provided by the project during the mass vaccination campaigns that were organized for this purpose. The presence of these mobile herds occurred during the rainy season campaigns when the nomadic herds come closer to the urban centres. It can be estimated that 20% of the cattle vaccinated belong to nomadic herds (about 200,000 heads) belonging to about 2,500 people.

The WASH indirectly targeted population included people residing in the surrounding communities and benefit from the newly constructed or rehabilitated water facilities.

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 - Agriculture	275,000	265,000	180,000	180,000	900,000	527,475	506,815	344,760	344,755	1,723,805
Nutrition	40,000	0	20,000	20,000	80,000	40,000	0	20,954	20,552	81,506
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	187,995	160,765	127,200	124,040	600,000	185,601	146,041	151,121	145,004	627,767

* 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*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	61,214	84,250
Returnees	362,448	460,025
Internally displaced people	367,667	505,500
Host communities	543,671	674,030
Other affected people	0	0
Total	1,335,000	1,723,805

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

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	422,823	527,475	6,682	7,432
Men	388,694	506,815	3,027	3,852
Girls	262,325	344,760	4,071	4,221
Boys	261,158	344,755	4,321	4,971
Total	1,335,000	1,723,805	18,101	20,476

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-FAO-015

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Republic of the Sudan
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	22-RR-FAO-015
Project title:	Restoring food and nutrition security		
Start date:	24/05/2022	End date:	23/11/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 51,300,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,000,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 12,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 937,350.79
	Government Partners		US\$ 23,220.19
	International NGOs		US\$ 34,449.96
	National NGOs		US\$ 832,126.80
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 47,553.84	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF Rapid Response, FAO and its the Implementing Partners (IPs), provided agriculture support to 267,000 vulnerable farmer households (1,335,000 people) to produce their own food and enhance their income; at least 40% were women headed households. The agriculture support included distribution of certified crop, legume and vegetable seeds, and quick refresher training on improved agronomic practices during inputs' distribution. FAO procured and distributed the following agricultural inputs and provided targeted training for improving crop productivity.

- 3,338.61 MT of crop seeds including millet, sorghum, groundnut and sesame;
- 204.39 MT of legume seeds including cowpea, chickpea and pigeon pea;
- 16.320 MT of vegetable seeds including okra, and watermelon;

On the other hand, through the CERF Project, FAO procured 7,985,000 doses of vaccines including 6 million doses of PPR and sheep pox and 1,985,000 dose of HS and BQ. In addition, FAO procured and distributed through the IPs 100 tonne of mineral licks. Consequently, a total of 4 million animals were vaccinated against the infectious diseases including 3 million small

ruminants, which were vaccinated against PPR and sheep pox and one million cattle (against HS and BQ). The mineral licks and vaccination services benefited 77,761 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households (388,805 people).

The project reached a total of 344,761 beneficiary households (1,723 805 persons) with crop and livestock inputs including 505,500 IDPs, 460,025 returnees, 84,250 South Sudanese Refugees, as well as 674,030 vulnerable host communities. The support provided by the project assisted almost all the beneficiaries to improve their food and livelihood security situation through the protection of assets, increased crop and livestock productivity and enabled FAO to respond to the critical needs of these targeted groups. The focused group discussions with farmers in some targeted areas indicated that owing to the CERF certified seeds, the sorghum yields have reached between 1-3 tonne per ha, compared with 0.5 tonne from traditional seeds. The CERF support improved the targeted beneficiaries' access to milk and meat that are strategically important for prevention of malnutrition, together with legumes and vegetables, and as sources of household income. The project activities were implemented by FAO-CERF implementing partners in 14 states including five Darfur states, three Kordofan states, Blue Nile, Sinnar, White Nile, Gedarif, Kassala, and Red Sea states.

Disputes between herders and farmers occur annually in Darfur during the summer agricultural season. The main factors that lead to these conflicts include (a) crop destruction by livestock (early release of animals into crop harvest); (b) blockage of livestock migratory routes; (c) expansion of shifting and semi-mechanized farming into grazing lands; (d) illegal fencing of pasturelands; and (e) blocking access to water sources. Through the CERF project, FAO led, coordinated and supported the crop protection activities and reduction of conflicts between farmers and herders in Darfur for the 2022 agricultural season. The main actors were the Crop Protection Committees (CPC) at the locality level. FAO provided financial and fuel support to these committees over a period of four months. The diesel fuel was provided by WFP from its CERF project, while, FAO provided the benzene fuel. The state-level FSL sector led by FAO in Darfur region played an active role in coordinating the crop protection work.

At the beginning of the season, FAO conducted workshops in the five Darfur states to discuss issues related to crop protection and agree on ways forward. The workshops were attended by more than 300 farmers and pastoralists' representatives, native administration, local authorities, and line ministries and resulted in identification of the localities that were prioritized to face conflicts over crop destruction and blockage of livestock migratory routes. There was an intense debate during the workshops on which committees to be supported among the three categories of committees including the Higher State Committees led by the Walis, the CPCs and the Village Committees. FAO decided to support the CPCs on the ground that they had been already proactive in addressing the constraints facing access to land and migratory routes.

WFP CERF project coordinated very well with FAO in logistic and fuel support. The amount of diesel provided by WFP to the 39 crop protection committees reached 152,400 litres. Moreover, WFP provided UNHAS return tickets to 32 FAO staff engaged in monitoring of the CERF activities. WFP storage facilities were opened for storing FAO CERF seeds in Red Sea state. On the other hand, FAO provided US\$ 159,438 as financial support to the Locality-level Crop Protection Committees (LCPCs) to meet the cost of food and credit cards for the crop farms' patrolling teams. Furthermore, FAO provided 11,600 litre of petrol and 29,400 of diesel to the committees.

Thanks to the vigorous work of the crop protection committees and the generous CERF support, the agricultural season in Darfur in 2022 was very successful with minimal frictions between farmers and herders.

3. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	13,750	13,800	9,000	9,000	45,550	25,780	24,770	16,850	16,850	84,250
Returnees	82,500	79,200	54,000	54,000	269,700	140,765	135,260	92,000	92,000	460,025
Internally displaced people	55,000	53,200	36,000	36,000	180,200	154,680	148,620	101,100	101,100	505,500
Host communities	123,750	118,800	81,000	81,000	404,550	206,250	198,165	134,810	134,805	674,030
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	275,000	265,000	180,000	180,000	900,000	527,475	506,815	344,760	344,755	1,723,805
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	750	1,400	850	1,100	4,100	1,500	2225	1000	1750	6,475

* 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.

4. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Nomadic herds benefited from the vaccination services provided by the project during the mass vaccination campaigns that were organized for this purpose. The presence of these mobile herds occurred during the rainy season campaigns when the nomadic herds come closer to the urban centres. It can be estimated that 20% of the cattle vaccinated belong to nomadic herds (about 200,000 heads) belonging to about 2,500 people.

5. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Enhance the productive capacity of 180,000 food insecure IDP, resident, refugee and returnee and nomadic households (900,000 people) through provision of emergency agricultural and livestock inputs and refresher training to access sufficient nutritious food and income in 41 localities in 14 states			
Output 1	Output 1: 267,000 vulnerable households supported with agricultural inputs and refresher training to produce their own food			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Ag.1 Number of people receiving agricultural inputs (items/packages/kits)	1,335,000	1,335,000	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 1.2	Ag.6 Number of people receiving training on agricultural skills, practices and/or technologies	100,000	352,511	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 1.3	Ag.7 Percentage change in crop yields	40%	At least 40% increase in crop yield this season	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 1.4	Number of crop protection committees activated and functional	42 community committees	40 (39 locality CPCs and one Executive Committee in North Darfur)	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 1.5	AP.5b Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance and services in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	70	80	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Because of reprogramming and redeployment of fund, the additional quantities of seeds procured and distributed reached 1,866.49 MT. This resulted in procuring 3,455.05 MT of seeds instead of the original quantity of 1,588.56 MT. The originally targeted total 100,000 beneficiary households (500,000 people) increased to 267,000 beneficiary households (1,335,000 individuals).		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 1.1	Procurement of certified crop, legume and vegetable seeds and hand tools and donkey ploughs through closed biddings from registered suppliers	FAO
Activity 1.2	Distribution of agricultural inputs to the beneficiaries	Implementing Partners (IPs)
Activity 1.3	Provision of on-job training to 267,000 heads of households	IPs
Activity 1.4	Support crop supply assessment to measure change in production	IPs
Activity 1.5	Activate the crop protection committees at locality level to reduce crop destruction and prevent/mitigate conflict between farmers and herders	FAO
Activity 1.6	Provision of refresher training on improved agronomic practices including post-harvest losses and Integrated Pest management (IPM) to 56 humanitarian workers	FAO/state departments of agriculture

Output 2	60,000 vulnerable agro pastoralist and pastoralist households supported with veterinary services to reduce livestock losses due to diseases. Healthy animals produce more milk and meet			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of people receiving vaccination services	300,000	388,805	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of animals vaccinated	4 million	4 million	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 2.3	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed/live animals/kits/packages)	25,000 people	12,500	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Indicator 2.4	Ag.5 Quantity of animal feed and mineral licks distributed in MT	600	100 MT mineral licks	FAO monitoring and Service Providers' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The original target was reaching 375,000 people. Due to re-programming, the planned target was changed to 300,000 people. However, the number of people receiving the vaccination services reached 388,805. The reprogramming resulted in procuring only 100 MT of mineral licks. The budget allocated to other inputs under this output were used for procuring additional seeds		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of vaccines: procure and distribute 8 million doses of bacterial and viral vaccines to control TADs targeting 3 million sheep and goats and one	FAO		

	million cattle against PPR, sheep pox; HS and Black Leg respectively. Procurement and distribution of salt licks	
Activity 2.2	Supporting mass vaccination and treatment campaigns to deliver the services to the targeted beneficiaries.	IPs/State Animal Resources
Activity 2.3	Monitoring of the animal health activities: Provide on job –training to 60,000 vulnerable heads of households on improved animal husbandry practices;	FAO and IPs
Activity 2.4	Establish feedback/complaints mechanism to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations	FAO
Activity 2.5	Provide refresher training to 28 humanitarian actors on Participatory Disease Surveillance (PDS) to measure the impact of the animal health package	IPs/State Animal Resources

6. 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 areas² 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)³:

At the onset of the project, FAO and IPs organized inclusive community mobilization/sensitization meetings with active participation of women, youth and minority groups to support beneficiary’s identification in the selected areas. During these meetings several issues were discussed and highlighted including, but not limited to, the project design, selection of beneficiaries, monitoring of the activities, human protection, avoidance of abuse and exploitation and complaints mechanism. Community feedback and suggestions were taken into account regarding the above-mentioned aspects. Intensive consultations were made with key community leaders to identify the most vulnerable communities, varieties of seeds preferred by the local farmers, the suitable vaccination timings and sites, etc.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The beneficiaries were informed about the complaint’s mechanisms established by FAO and encouraged to report their grievances, concerns, exploitation or abuse. FAO focal points were nominated at the state and Khartoum levels. IPs’ focal points were identified as well. Confidential matters to be reported directly to FAO Khartoum Focal Points. Names and cell phones of focal points were shared with the beneficiaries’ committees that were established for this purpose. The IPs and FAO field offices were instructed to record the complaints in a form especially designed for this purpose. Analysis of the community feedback for 2022 agricultural season centered mainly on late delivery of seeds in 10-targeted locations in 4 states out of 14.

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

² 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](#).

³ 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](#).

Reporting on sexual abuse or exploitation is always captured through the above-mentioned mechanism. There is no a specific mechanism for capturing the sexual exploitation or abuse.

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

More than 40% of the total beneficiaries were women farmers and agro pastoralists. The project provided them with certified seeds and vaccination for their livestock. They also received training in improved cropping and livestock practices. One beneficiary women, as an example, interviewed by FAO, in Darfur, revealed that she managed to buy a cow from selling sorghum straws this year. The cow is now producing enough milk for her children and selling the extra quantity of milk to gain income for other needs. The CERF support provided to this woman and others contributed towards their empowerment.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

FAO included a section on its Letters of Agreements with the implementing partners to include household data about number and types of members with disabilities and obliged IPs to include heads of households with disabilities as one of the criteria for selection of beneficiaries. The main objective of participation of persons with disabilities in the livelihoods activities was to ensure equity in combating food insecurity among this group of people. The project selected heads of families with disabilities and/or selecting households that include members with disabilities. Most persons with disabilities who benefited from crop and livestock interventions were members of households who were suffering from physical and mental impairments, just to cite the main types of disabilities. On the other hand, male- and female-headed households within this category were not affected by serious disabilities that prevent their engagement in crop and livestock activities and the project did not bother to go for special treatment for this group.

f. Protection:

The project was aware of the concept of doing no harm. All the project activities were designed to ensure better protection for the vulnerable communities. Inputs distributions' sites and timings were carefully selected to put no one under risk.

g. Education:

NA

7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	NA

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.

CVA was not considered by FAO in the project because FAO is undertaking an internal revision process for its cash transfer programme. As soon as the new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are declared and adopted, FAO will be in a better position to implement cash transfer activities. The new SOPs will make use of all the lessons learned from previous projects.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:				
Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
NA	NA	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

8. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
A woman farmer harvesting tomato in White Nile state	https://twitter.com/FAOSudan/status/1629558049873575936?s=20
Targets achieved from the 2022 CERF funding to FAO	https://twitter.com/FAOSudan/status/1617477784976166912?s=20

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-029

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Republic of the Sudan
Sector/cluster:	Nutrition Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-029
Project title:	Addressing nutrition and WASH needs of children and their communities impacted by dry spells (drought) and compounded crises.		
Start date:	01/05/2022	End date:	31/10/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 270,000,000	
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 48,600,000	
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 7,000,094	
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 2,540,523	
	Government Partners	US\$ 2,161,068	
	International NGOs	US\$ 80,526	
National NGOs	US\$ 298,929		
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With thanks to CERF grant, UNICEF supported Ministry of Health, Water and Environmental Sanitation Cooperation (WES) and ten non-government organizations to provide lifesaving nutrition and WASH assistance across 14 states. Through nutrition interventions, 40,000 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) received quality nutrition services at 311 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) and three stabilization centers. 296,689 children were screened for malnutrition through routine and targeted mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). Efforts were made to strengthen outreach activities and the linkages between the community and CMAM programme through training of 3,017 mother of SAM children to identify early signs of malnutrition, formulation of 250 mother support groups (MSGs) and the provision of nutrition counselling to 66,063 caregivers of children under two years. UNICEF also supported the Federal Ministry of Health in the printing of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to cover over 1,838 OTPs across Sudan.

UNICEF and its partners provided improved drinking water benefitting 627,000 highly vulnerable dry spell affected population, including children and people with special needs. This included reaching 60,300 people with clean water supply through water trucking and 153,700 people with Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services to ensure sustainability of water schemes. In total, 72 improved water sources systems were completed, including the construction of 6 new water yards, rehabilitation of 18 water yards, rehabilitation of 18 mini-water yards, and the rehabilitation of 30 hand pumps.

During the project duration, 129 monitoring and supportive supervision visits were conducted to different project sites to ensure the delivery of high-quality nutrition and WASH services. These visits contributed to building the capacity of service providers through the

on-job training sessions for frontline staff. CERF fund contributed to securing the pipeline of WASH and nutrition supplies through the timely procurement, transportation, and distribution of 40,000 cartons of RUTF to cover the projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition, 1,000 PAC of 1.67g, 48 tank, collapsible, 5,00 litres, w/distribution. kit and 48 Plastic water tank 5000 litres capacity to about 69,000 people.

3. Changes and Amendments

No changes or amendments were done. WASH and Nutrition interventions were implemented as planned.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Nutrition									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	2,800	0	1,400	1,400	5,600	2,800	0	1,745	1,632	6,177
Returnees	1,920	0	960	960	3,840	1,920	0	1,054	996	3,970
Internally displaced people	5,600	0	2,800	2,800	11,200	5,600	0	3,055	2,970	11,625
Host communities	29,680	0	14,840	14,840	59,360	29,680	0	15,100	14,954	59,734
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,000	0	20,000	20,000	80,000	40,000	0	20,954	20,552	81,506

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	4,000	0	2,000	2,000	8,000	4,000	0	2,000	2,000	8,000
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Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	11,796	7,945	9,870	9,383	38,994	12,342	8,313	10,327	9,817	40,799
Returnees	7,482	5,386	8,130	7,906	28,904	9,148	6,162	7,655	7,277	30,242
Internally displaced people	94,626	77,430	51,198	50,330	273,584	86,591	58,322	72,453	68,878	286,244
Host communities	74,091	70,004	58,002	56,421	258,518	77,520	73,244	60,686	59,032	270,482
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	187,995	160,765	127,200	124,040	600,000	185,601	146,041	151,121	145,004	627,767

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	1,932	1,627	1,221	1,221	6,001	1,932	1,627	1,221	1,221	6,001
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* 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

The indirectly targeted population included people residing in the surrounding communities and benefit from the newly constructed or rehabilitated water facilities. Several training activities were held to build the capacity of service providers at the community and facility levels. 3,017 mothers with SAM children were trained to identify early signs of malnutrition in their children using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape and referral within their communities. 66,063 caregivers including both mothers and fathers received counselling on IYCF massages at both the community and facility levels.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Addressing nutrition and WASH needs of children and their communities impacted by dry spells (drought) and compounded crises in Darfur (Central, East, North, South and West), the Eastern states (Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea), Kordofan (North, South, West) and Blue Nile, Sennar and White Nile states.
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Output 1	Access to basic, gender-sensitive water supply is improved and sustained for 600,000 most vulnerable people
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Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.15 Number of communal water points (e.g., wells, boreholes, water taps and systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated	72	72	(Progress reports, WASH monthly Output Indicators Monitoring system, Field monitoring reports)
Indicator 1.2	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	600,000	627,700	(Progress reports, WASH monthly Output Indicators Monitoring system, Field monitoring reports)
Indicator 1.3	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g., WASH/hygiene kits)	1,500	0	0

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

There in minor variation in Indicator 1.2 which reflects the actual number of people reached with water trucking and Operation and maintenance, rather than the initial planning estimate.

For indicator 1.3 regarding the hygiene kits supplies, it was mistaken selected as indicator as no such activity and no budget line for purchasing hygiene kits. On the other hand, WASH supplies (1,000 PAC of 1.67g, 48 tank, collapsible, 5,00 litres, w/distribution. kit and 48 Plastic water tank 5000 litres) which were purchased benefited total of 69,000 people.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Drilling boreholes and constructing six new water yards and 18 mini water yards, including distribution system	Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES), Jabal Marra Charity Organization for Rural Development (JMCO)

Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation of 18 non-functional water yards and 30 handpumps .	Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES), Jabal Marra Charity Organization for Rural Development (JMCO)
Activity 1.3	Operation and maintenance (O&M) of water supply facilities	Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES), Jabal Marra Charity Organization for Rural Development (JMCO)
Activity 1.4	Water trucking to gathering points in affected states (once or twice per day, for one month)	Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES), Jabal Marra Charity Organization for Rural Development (JMCO)

Output 2 Support the delivery of essential lifesaving nutrition package of interventions to address the needs of the most vulnerable mothers and children in dry spell/ drought affected areas

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

Sector/cluster	Nutrition			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	N.3a Number of people (girls and boys (6-59 months) admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) (40,000	201,831 reached in the targeted localities through multi-donor contributions (out of them 40,000 were supported by the CERF fund)	CMAM Database
Indicator 2.2	N.6 Number of people receiving training and/or community awareness sessions on maternal, infant and youngchild feeding in emergencies (Number of mothers/caregivers accessing infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling including those with children suffering from SAM, through mother support groups and facilities)	40,000	470,927 reached in the targeted localities through multi-donor contributions (out of them 40,000 were supported by the CERF fund)	CMAM Database
Indicator 2.3	Percentage/number of out-patient therapeutic feeding programmes (OTPs) with zero stock-out of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF).	96 per cent of the 1,135 OTP sites in the 115 localities	98 per cent of the 1,135 OTP sites in the 115 localities had zero stock out	CMAM Database
Indicator 2.4	N.3b Percentage of people (girls and boys (6-59 months) who were admitted for SAM treatment who recovered (SAM recovery rate)	More than 75% (as per sphere standards)	91% Per cent	CMAM Database
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The procured 40,000 cartons of RUTF (planned to cover the target of 40,000-projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition due to the impact of the dry spell) were able to reach 40,000 children with SAM. The timely		

		procurement and supply distribution contributed to reducing the reported stock out significantly.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Ensure intact essential nutrition supplies pipeline through timely procurement and delivery of nutrition supplies (ready-to-use therapeutic food- RUTF)	The procured 40,000 cartons of RUTF (planned to cover the target of 40,000- projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition due to the impact of the dry spell) were able to reach 40,000 children with SAM. The timely procurement and supply distribution contributed to reducing the reported stock out significantly.
Activity 2.2	Support the provision of lifesaving treatment services for children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) either through health facilities or mobile teams	The procured 40,000 cartons of RUTF (planned to cover the target of 40,000- projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition due to the impact of the dry spell) were able to reach 40,000 children with SAM. The timely procurement and supply distribution contributed to reducing the reported stock out significantly.
Activity 2.3	Promote quality infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices through facility level and community-level counselling services	The procured 40,000 cartons of RUTF (planned to cover the target of 40,000- projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition due to the impact of the dry spell) were able to reach 40,000 children with SAM. The timely procurement and supply distribution contributed to reducing the reported stock out significantly.
Activity 2.4	Establish/maintain mother support groups in the targeted 115 localities	The procured 40,000 cartons of RUTF (planned to cover the target of 40,000- projected 10% increase in cases of acute malnutrition due to the impact of the dry spell) were able to reach 40,000 children with SAM. The timely procurement and supply distribution contributed to reducing the reported stock out significantly.
Activity 2.5	Strengthen quality of lifesaving nutrition services through enhanced supportive supervision, data management and monitoring	

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 areas⁴ 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.**

⁴ 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](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

Accountability to affected populations is one of UNICEF's core commitments in humanitarian actions. UNICEF is consistently encouraging its partners at the national and sub-national levels to design and implement beneficiary-cantered interventions. During project design and implementation, local authorities, community leaders and affected populations have been consulted for example to determine the locations for temporary water points (bladders and rigid tanks) to be supplied with safe water through water trucking, and for both construction and rehabilitation of water points. Female and youth were involved throughout the project cycle at different stages to ensure their full engagement and have better utilization of the services provided. Monitoring of the project was done through productive cooperation from the affected population by which active feedbacks, suggestion and complaints from the local communities were carefully considered and corrective actions were made accordingly. UNICEF and its implementing partners considered conflict sensitive and do no harm approaches through engaging members from different parties and groups with the focus on serving the children and communities in needs.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF and its partners engage not only with community chiefs, but a wider group of stakeholders, including women and youth groups to ensure their views and needs in Nutrition and WASH interventions were taken on board. For women's group, the partners' female staff organized a separate meeting as women may not be comfortable to voice their opinion in front of male community members. Through established feedback mechanism, 443 complaints were submitted and captured by different complaint instruments, bringing the total of complaints to 1,592 (816 F, 776 M) whereby each complaint was followed up and corrective actions were taken. Hence, 99 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries served by different partners reported that the humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner.

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

PSEA is integral to UNICEF Sudan's work. Each implementing partners' organizational risk was assessed, and partner staff were trained to prevent and respond to PSEA. UNICEF was actively engaging with other humanitarian actors and partners to ensure coordinated, appropriate and effective responses to any reported incidents of PSEA. Internally, UNICEF has both in-country and head quarter levels reporting channels and notification procedures for escalation and institutional accountability and follow up, particularly for child survivors. Focal point for PSEA was assigned to provide the needed assistants and ensure the implementation of the UNICEF supported interventions including capacity building and support risk mitigation and awareness among the targeted communities.

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

This project is gender-sensitive and planned WASH and nutrition activities were implemented in-line with guidelines for gender equality, including considerations for women and girls' preferences and different needs for security/safety, dignity, domestic chores and gender-sensitive facilities. For example, location of new water collection points was determined upon consultation with female users. Also, women were engaged to participate in and lead community mobilization activities (hygiene promotion, MUAC screening and nutrition education covering both preventive and curative interventions).

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNICEF interventions targeted the most vulnerable children/women, this included people living with disabilities. UNICEF made sure that water collection points' design took into consideration the needs of children and people with physical disabilities and will ensure that Children with Disability will receive the provided WASH and nutrition services on an equity basis.

f. Protection:

⁵ 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](#).

Equity is at the heart of UNICEF's programming whereby the most vulnerable and needy children are reached with lifesaving and preventive services. The selected states and localities were experiencing multiple vulnerabilities of dry spell and food insecurity. UNICEF and partners (MOH and NGOs) ensured that children in the targeted localities received lifesaving WASH and nutrition services. Protection and prevention under the GBV Area of Responsibility (AOR) and guidelines were observed and maintained to support beneficiaries, especially vulnerable women and girls at risk of GBV. GBV protection and coordination mechanisms were in place.

g. Education:

There is no standalone component of education in the project, but learning is considered in all activities where the service providers were involved. Training of the service providers, sensitizing and orienting the stakeholders and the awareness raising of the beneficiaries were crucial parts of the project implementation both for the SRH and GBV interventions. Nutrition education was integrated into programme delivery in the targeted states and localities. Pregnant and lactating women received counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding practices as well as early health seeking behaviour. The capacity of PHC staff was enhanced to offer counselling services. Also, IYCF counselling corners were created at some health facilities to provide dedicated services to caregivers. Community support systems were established through the creation of mother support groups to offer care and support to each other especially new mothers. Through the support of the MOH and partners, the mother support groups were trained and provided nutrition education tools to support their activities. They also received regular support from MOH staff and partners to undertake their activities.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[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 (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
NA	NA	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Clean water is everything. Without water, we have no life - 21-year-old Nagat: A young person's experience using a UNICEF water system in one of Sudan's remotest villages.	https://www.unicef.org/sudan/stories/clean-water-everything-without-water-we-have-no-life-21-year-old-nagat
What does water mean to you? Remote communities share experiences after receiving clean and safe water	https://www.unicef.org/sudan/stories/what-does-water-mean-you
In Sudan, UNICEF is preventing, detecting, and treating malnutrition	https://www.unicef.org/sudan/stories/sudan-unicef-preventing-detecting-and-treating-malnutrition
Little Mehrab fights hard to beat malnutrition	https://www.unicef.org/sudan/stories/little-mehrab-fights-hard-beat-malnutrition
Using mobile clinics to reach children in remote areas with critical health services	https://youtu.be/TRpmPFIWrDg
Malnutrition in Sudan	https://youtu.be/aSQ6nOi3CxQ
UNICEF addressing malnutrition in Sudan	https://youtu.be/cUaisOwRnyY
What does water mean to you?	https://youtu.be/y3KZzNbB6Ts
"Water is life. Without water, we have no life," Nagat Ahmed, 21 years	https://youtu.be/ink80Twy8-w
Without treatment half will likely die. Thanks to @USAID Saves Lives, @eu_echo, @UNCERF & partners, @UNICEFSudan is saving lives	https://twitter.com/UNICEFSudan/status/1565322709852213248
Thank you @UNCERF for your invaluable support to the future of #Sudan's children in 2022	https://twitter.com/UNICEFSudan/status/1605566213437788160 https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=485842430000695 https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7011334003773304833/
Malnutrition is the single largest killer of children under five.	https://twitter.com/UNICEFSudan/status/1563085153429524481 https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFSudan/videos/485842430000695/
"Water is everything in life. Water is life, without water, we have no life," said 21-year-old Nagat Ahmed.	https://twitter.com/UNICEFSudan/status/1580867412454297600 Facebook

3.3 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-026

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Republic of the Sudan
Sector/cluster:	Common Services - Logistics	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-026
Project title:	Provision of Emergency Logistics Services Amid Soaring Food Insecurity in Sudan		
Start date:	17/05/2022	End date:	16/11/2022
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\$ 29,600,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 10,198,360
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The role of the World Food Programme under this project was to provide logistical support to FAO and other Agencies. From the inception of the project, preliminary indications centred around FAO need for intermediate storage / warehousing across the geographic spread of the programmed distribution, along with transportation between hubs across the states.

WFP prepared and provided plans to FAO outlining coverage to incorporate FAOs needs including the procurement of steel-cladding storage facilities (8 units in total) to ensure dedicated and availability of warehousing for the duration of the FAO project. Due to the known lead-times for procuring of such items, WFP set about the process immediately. The 'Flospans' (steel cladded storage units) arrived within the duration of the project with some to be erected in WFP hubs, designated for use by Partner Agencies for the storage of high value and or temperature sensitive commodities. WFP shall retain those units not erected for deployment in support of future onset emergencies in Sudan.

WFP provided storage for 182MT of Seeds and equipment, in Red Sea State (RSS) for a period over 3 months.

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to changes initiated by FAO, the preliminary request for storage and transportation across the project was withdrawn and the focus switched to the provision of fuel (diesel) supplies to FAO. More than 150,000 Litres of diesel was provided to FAO. FAO through its partners and use of commercial transportation were able to move and store the items under the project thus negating the need to utilise the same services originally agreed/planned to be provided by WFP. The provision of fuel from WFP, drawn by FAO and its partners assisted in the movement of implementation of the project as well as movement of monitoring teams to carry out necessary follow-up ensuring the success of the project.

UNHAS provided air-support to FAO and its partners for the movement of staff between hubs and remote locations.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics									
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	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

The intervention of WFP support throughout the project has been on behalf of FAO only through a logistics support capacity. WFP does not have the data /statistics to support any response here.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Provide essential logistics services for delivery and dispatch of agricultural inputs requested by FAO, including additional services required by other agencies, as feasible
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Output 1 Targeted beneficiaries receive required quantity and quality of agricultural and livestock inputs in a timely manner

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

Sector/cluster	Common services - Logistics			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of locations commodities delivered to nationwide	41 localities across 14 states ³	Not achieved. Fuel delivered to 5 locations	Logistics reports
Indicator 1.2	CS.2 Total weight of cargo transported by land, sea or air in MT per project (cargo containing agricultural and livestock inputs transported)	2,500	182MT Stored in Red Sea State	Logistics reports
Indicator 1.3	CS.9 Percentage of service requests that have been completed	100	100	Logistics reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Review (and amendments, if needed) to bilateral Service Level Agreement	N/A
Activity 1.2	Comprehensive resourcing and distribution plan for assigned commodities	WFP Sudan in liaison with FAO Sudan
Activity 1.3	Receipt of agricultural and livestock inputs and necessary clearances for movement	FAO Sudan
Activity 1.4	Transportation of requested commodities to destination	WFP Sudan
Activity 1.5	Storage of necessary inputs, as needed	WFP Sudan

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 areas⁶ 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)⁷:

While WFP did not directly provide support to targeted beneficiaries— it ensured AAP, especially to those more likely to be affected by crisis including women and girls, persons with disabilities, marginalized and at-risk individuals and groups, from design to evaluation. From training its implementing partners on key considerations, hosting consultations and awareness raising sessions on rights and responsibilities with target communities, conducting protection risk analysis, protection-related concerns are well integrated into implementation and supervision. Beneficiaries can reach out through community-based focal points, traditional leadership, distribution help desks as well as the national call center should any concerns emerge and adapt interventions accordingly. Protection-related indicators encompass female-driven decision making, their integration into project management committees, protection related challenges in accessing assistance, and awareness of target beneficiaries on support delivered. WFP ensures that there is no discrimination in principles and processes underlying its transportation of food and non-food commodities and can lend its expertise to support other agencies on AAP as needed.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP listens to beneficiaries' voices and provides opportunity to give feedbacks and make complaints on WFP activities through a Community Feedback Mechanism. Through a toll-free helpline number, the call center, manned by six operators who speak all major vernacular, handles cases daily in a secure manner. The cases are managed in a corporate system, SugarCRM, ensuring data protection. In addition to distributing visibility materials in targeted locations nationwide, WFP is working to deliver the sensitization messages through audio for those who are illiterate. And, it is partnering with UNHCR to develop referral pathways to smoothly escalate cases to external organisations as needed, with possibility to deliver likewise in tandem with FAO as well.

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

Although not immediately relevant to the proposed project— to ensure PSEA, all WFP staff are obliged to take a corresponding corporate e-learning course. A PSEA Hotline is also accessible by all beneficiaries, with all incoming cases recorded and handled in a safe manner using a corporate case management system. The access is strictly limited to a limited number of staff to protect privacy of beneficiaries. WFP also conducted Privacy Impact Assessment for helpline database of callers, which indicated an overall compliance with the handling of personal beneficiary data including information on SEA and actively contributes to inter-agency fora such as PSEA network at national and state levels. PSEA-related consideration is also integrated into corporate contractual obligations of transporters through inclusion of corresponding clauses, requiring them to take all appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation, namely no sexual activities with a minor or engaging in any sexual favors or services, among others

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

⁶ 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](#).

⁷ 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](#).

The Country Office strives to integrate gender-related considerations into the overall design, implementation, and monitoring processes to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, shared household-level decision-making, and protection of minorities. At the Area Office level, WFP's senior gender focal points will regularly conduct monitoring, trainings to implementing partners and community leaders, and gender and protection assessments to ensure that the target communities have access to WFP assistance in a safe and dignified manner. Within the context of the intervention, WFP Sudan provides transportation-related support in a manner that does not directly exclude on the basis of sex and gender.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

WFP targets people who are in areas identified as having high food insecurity and nutritional vulnerability, irrespective of their gender, disability, age etc. And, in order to ensure that those with disabilities do not face impediments to receiving necessary support, they are prioritized in order of delivery of all forms of assistance. Similarly, WFP Sudan provides transportation services in a manner that delivery and dispatch processes do not violate needs of persons with disabilities.

f. Protection:

In alignment with the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy, WFP applies a “do no harm” approach contributing to the safety, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable people through regular monitoring, conducting protection assessments and response to risks in collaboration with protection partners. WFP will also mitigate COVID-19-related risks following health measures maintaining safe distance and placing hand washing stations at activity sites. With view to ensuring protection of affected and at-risk persons, contractors cannot engage in fraudulent, corrupt, collusive, coercive, obstructive, or other prohibitive practices that may exacerbate conflict dynamics or harm those targeted.

g. Education:

Aside from desisting child labor or any activities that could interfere with child education, in ensuring delivery of non-food items that would be utilized to train smallholders and pastoralists to build their food resilience, this Project retains a close emphasis on education as an indirect outcome.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

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.

With the nature of the intervention premised on the delivery and dispatch of commodities as requested by FAO, it has been determined for WFP to set aside its immediate funding needs (for six months) of USD 94.8 million for cash and voucher assistance.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:				
Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
NA	NA	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
N/A	

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$92,543
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$52,959
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$97,267
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$66,100
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	RedC	\$47,554
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$53,594
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$55,281
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$67,755
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$23,220
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$26,005
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$19,147
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$34,450
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$49,225
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$75,981
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$77,539
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$49,347
22-RR-FAO-015	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$49,383
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$3,685
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$40,026
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$33,083
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$44,999
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$26,035
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$36,652
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$15,026
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$7,499
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$65,000
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$3,398
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$15,148
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$19,535
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$50,962
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$5,000
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$30,310
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$98,109
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$7,083
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$12,048
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$10,574
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$4,989
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$4,976
22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$24,718

22-RR-CEF-029	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$53,908
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$6,590
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$6,590
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$7,951
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$3,521
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$3,521
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$39,675
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$39,675
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$132,072
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$132,072
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$123,266
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$123,266
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$20,734
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$20,734
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$78,733
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$78,733
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$5,422
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$7,033
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$82,818
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$42,751
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$25,494
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$26,591
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$26,591
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$26,591

22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$45,053
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$52,761
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$28,622
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$166,759
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$6,555
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$23,322
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$23,560
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$28,543
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$5,843
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$54,426
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$1,204
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$103,965
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$822
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$14,724
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$8,474
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$1,333
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$2,585
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$42,258
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$11,233
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$2,404
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$3,920
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$4,068
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$126,662
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$16,760

22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$35,317
22-RR-CEF-029	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$56,165