

**SOUTH SUDAN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DISPLACEMENT  
2022**

**22-RR-SSD-52708**

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

N/A

An After-Action Review was not conducted but inputs were collected from the recipient agencies, their partners, and clusters. The inputs provided highlighted CERF added value around coordination, timeliness in addressing critical needs, and its complementarity to other funding sources or mechanisms.

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

Recipient UN agencies and their partners reported on their achievements in addressing post-conflict needs Abyei Administrative Area and Twic under this CERF grant. A consolidated report on the use of CERF Funds was discussed with the HCT/UNCT on 08 March 2023

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 the report was shared with the HC/HCT and OCHA South Sudan senior management for review and clearance. The report from recipient agencies is a result of the organization's input, its implementing partners, and contribution from relevant cluster coordinators. Another set of reviews with the recipient agency, cluster coordinators, and implementing partners on the consolidated report was not required.

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Inter-communal violence in Abyei Administrative Area led to the forcible displacement of people to neighbouring countries. This CERF grant allowed a timely response to those affected because of the conflict through the provision of assistance. At least 122,531 people, including persons with special needs, were reached with food assistance, nutrition, protection, shelter and non-food items, and water and sanitation services. The grant acted as a catalyst for additional resources from other funding sources amounting to \$7 million and complemented by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund in Twic.

### CERF's Added Value:

The CERF grant allowed fast delivery of humanitarian assistance to 122,531 individuals through an effective and well-coordinated response throughout the whole project period. Additionally, it leveraged additional funding from other sources amounting to \$7 million.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF grant supported UNHCR to strengthen protection monitoring and extend field outreach to hard-to-reach areas in Twic and Abyei. With timely protection monitoring and outreach, vulnerable persons with specific needs were identified and assisted in a timely manner. Furthermore, the CERF grant provided critical funding support to ensure the continuity of life-saving assistance following UNHCR's initial deployment of its prepositioned emergency response stock needs at the onset of the displacement.

While the CERF fund disbursement was done in a timely manner, factors such as the escalation of violence in the project sites impacted service delivery. For instance, the unpredictable security situation in both Abyei and Twic led to delays in the movement of child protection supplies along the major road into Abyei. Supplies could only be delivered via joint convoys. Another impact was the re-location of IDP sites following the repeated attacks in the project areas. This led to the replacement of one of the proposed child-friendly space (CFS) sites in Abyei following IDP re-location.

Although there were delays in the procurement of RUTF to treat wasted children using the CERF grant due to the global crisis, UNICEF was able to use RUTF from other grants for the project and later replaced it.

IOM implemented Cash based intervention which enabled faster delivery of assistance to people who needed it most. In addition, the funds; enabled the IOM core pipeline to transport 232 metric tons of S-NFI emergency kits, 223 metric tons of WASH household kits, and 4500 menstrual hygiene management kits to the Wau logistics hub. The timely delivery of supplies happened prior to the start of the rainy season, which eased access for the partner and ensured fast distribution of supplies to the affected persons.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF emergency support allowed UNHCR to build upon its extensive field presence with protection expertise and warehousing of emergency response supplies under its regular programme. Increased presence in the field contributed to the timely sharing of information and advocacy for an improved protection environment. It also led to more identification and targeted assistance to more vulnerable persons with specific needs. UNHCR and partners were able to assist 1,624 households/8,120 pax with NFI assistance, 270% of the initial targeted 600 households; similarly, 644 households were provided with emergency/transitional shelter support, 129% of the planned at the onset of this project (500 HH).

The CERF grant enabled UNICEF to scale up lifesaving emergency services to affected women and children in Twic and Abyei. It also supported the provision of lifesaving nutrition services through the establishment of nutrition outreach sites to provide services to displaced women and children whose nutrition situation was deteriorating in Twic and to reconstruct nutrition sites that were burnt down in Abyei. Through the grant, UNICEF was able to place a procurement order for more RUTF for treating wasted children.

The CERF funds enabled IOM to respond to time-critical needs through cash intervention. Beneficiaries cash to purchase items and services that addressed their most critical needs both at personal and household levels. In addition, the affected person had access to safe water through the installation maintenance of water supply systems and water yards in Twic and Abyei.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The humanitarian community in Abyei and Twic benefited from improved coordination as CERF funds enabled concerted efforts across sectors in project areas and coordinated actions to avoid duplicated efforts. Regular updates on CERF-funded activities were exchanged at UNHCR-chaired Protection Cluster meetings at state and local levels, where coordination took place not only across CERF implementing agencies, but also key government stakeholders such as the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

The provision of child protection case management services was coordinated through the leadership of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. The CERF grant enabled Hold the Child (HCO) and The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH) to provide comprehensive services to vulnerable children who were identified through community mechanisms, including referrals from other child protection actors in Abyei and Twic. Coordination is key in delivering lifesaving services. Nutrition partners operate within specified zones with clear guidance and coordination from the sub-national nutrition cluster to ensure that targeted children and women are reached, and duplication is minimized and avoided.

IOM coordinated with the clusters, cash working group, partners, and local authorities such as the county water department, county Administration and Payam leadership. In Twic, coordination meetings were held with MSF and Action Against Hunger aimed at assigning responsibilities in different IDP sites, to ensure that services are provided according to the needs, while in Abyei, similar meetings were held with Samaritan Purse, UNICEF, CCOSS, MSF and Save The Children.

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

Yes

Partially

No

UNHCR was also able to mobilize its core funding (unearmarked contributions allocated from HQ) and other donors (e.g. UNHCR's partnership with private sector actors H&M, Inditex, Hanesbrands Inc.) to address humanitarian needs beyond the initial project target. In addition, the quality of information and advocacy derived from the strengthened coordination while implementing the protection activities. While IOM mobilized additional funding approximately \$7 million from other donors including BHA to scale up response in Abyei.

UNICEF complemented the Abyei and Twic response with other thematic funds. However, the needs outweighed the available resources. The vision for child protection in South Sudan is for a government-led system that is well-resourced, including having qualified social workers deployed at the county level. Unfortunately, the short-term nature of CERF funding does not contribute towards a sustainable child protection system; but it nonetheless meets the objective of providing critical lifesaving services during the onset of an emergency.

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

Three priorities were considered and were advanced through the humanitarian response: 1) **support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence**; Pre-safety audits were conducted to understand and address safety concerns. Women and girls benefitted from menstrual hygiene management kits, and women were also part of the community-based structures promoting gender parity in leadership roles. (2) **programmes targeting disabled people**: 10,228 persons with special needs were included in the programming and benefitted from the services in WASH, Shelter/NFI, Nutrition, and Protection. (3) **other aspects of protection**: Regular protection monitoring to project locations were conducted to ensure the persons of concern were identified and assisted with various services.

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

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
CERF	10,016,221
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	3,626,605
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	7,000,000
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>20,642,826</b>

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	22-RR-IOM-014	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000,000
IOM	22-RR-IOM-014	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,000,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-014	Protection	975,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-014	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	525,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-027	Nutrition	693,808
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-027	Protection - Child Protection	502,413
WFP	22-RR-WFP-024	Food Security - Food Assistance	2,988,000
WFP	22-RR-WFP-024	Nutrition	332,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,016,221</b>

<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 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>833,573</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	974,261
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	704,387
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>1,678,648</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,016,221</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.

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Intercommunal tensions increased in the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA), allegedly driven by territorial disputes, inter-tribal tensions, and revenge-seeking-state armed groups which launched attacks against the civilian population in a series of incidents in February and March 2022. An estimated 100,000 people were affected, including 70,000 people displaced because of the clashes, while public and private infrastructure were destroyed in certain locations and many settlements were looted. Some of the internally displaced persons integrated with the host communities, while others sought refuge in public buildings. Those affected were in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

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

At the time of the allocation, people were forcibly displaced and were in critical need of assistance in Abyei Administrative Area and Twic county. Most displaced by the conflict were women, girls, persons with specific needs, and the elderly and the grant placed a specific focus on responding to their distinct needs. The \$ 10 million allocation directly targeted 106,430 affected people with protection services (also including child protection and programming against gender-based violence), water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and basic household items, food security, and nutrition engagements.

### People Directly Reached:

The data collected on directly targeted and directly reached persons for this allocation was disaggregated by gender and age, and population category (IDPs, Host communities, and Other affected persons). A total of 122,531 beneficiaries were reached, this was computed based on the “Max” methodology, where the overall figure is computed by aggregating the maximum figure reached in each cluster for men, women, boys, and girls. This helped avoid double-counting.

### People Indirectly Reached:

This CERF grant reached people indirectly for instance through Shelter and NFI-sector-specific unconditional cash transfers 10,000 individuals benefitted and another 90,000 benefitted monthly from food in the local markets. Consequently, the cash voucher assistance contributed to the local economy in areas where local markets were set up. 56,000 people indirectly benefitted from child protection interventions through sharing of messaging, sharing self-care, referral, and peer-based support following psychosocial support interventions. 76,234 people, especially mothers/caregivers of children, indirectly benefitted from the Nutrition intervention during awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding during emergencies and others through kitchen garden activities because some of the direct beneficiaries transfer the skills to their friends.

**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	11,686	8,815	16,814	12,685	<b>50,000</b>	12,296	9,990	29,200	25,359	76,845
Nutrition	12,005	160	6,545	3,850	<b>22,560</b>	12,005	160	6,545	4,162	<b>22,872</b>
Protection	10,000	7,200	7,250	5,550	<b>30,000</b>	21,307	13,294	18,065	11,700	<b>64,366</b>
Protection - Child Protection	2,701	1,599	3,853	3,847	<b>12,000</b>	3,590	2,840	6,154	6,085	<b>18,669</b>
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	4,350	250	5,160	240	<b>10,000</b>	6,244	809	7,937	1,225	<b>16,215</b>
Shelter and Non-Food Items	21,662	20,188	23,562	24,588	<b>90,000</b>	22,603	20,864	25,980	23,982	<b>93,429</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	16,175	15,073	17,593	18,359	<b>67,200</b>	15,490	8,203	16,475	13,570	<b>53,738</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\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	106
Returnees	3,630	1,841
Internally displaced people	90,000	98,026
Host communities	9,800	20,500
Other affected people	3,000	2,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,430</b>	<b>122,531</b>

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

Sex & Age	Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	28,862	30,362	2,556	2,431
Men	22,388	23,361	2,382	2,197
Girls	27,992	37,219	2,780	2,689
Boys	27,188	31,589	2,901	2,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,430</b>	<b>122,531</b>	<b>10,619</b>	<b>10,228</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-014

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Country:</b>	South Sudan
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Shelter and Non-Food Items	<b>CERF project code:</b>	22-RR-IOM-014
<b>Project title:</b>	Provision of Emergency and Lifesaving Multisectoral Assistance in Response to Conflict affected population in Twic and Abyei Administrative Area		
<b>Start date:</b>	01/04/2022	<b>End date:</b>	02/11/2022
<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\$ 6,500,000</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\$ 4,000,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, IOM reached a total of 53,738 individuals (8,203 men, 15,490 women, 13,570 boys, 16,475 girls) with portable safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in Twic and Abyei Administrative Area (AAA). This was achieved through the operation of surface water treatment plants (SWAT), rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of water yards, construction of sanitation facilities, distribution of WASH NFIs, excluding beneficiaries reached with hygiene promotion message. IOM installed and maintained four water supply systems and constructed two water yards each with a capacity of 20,000 litres. The water yards are equipped with motorized boreholes powered with solar panels and connected to three distribution points constructed by IOM. The distribution points are in different directions to improve access to safe water by the target beneficiaries. IOM's interventions ensured that 36,818 individuals (8,468 men, 8,836 women, 9,573 boys, 9,941 girls) gained access to safe drinking water. A total of 12,887 WASH non-food items kits were distributed. Each kit included a bucket with tap, bucket without tap, soap, aquatabs, PuR sachets, filter cloths, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, and collapsible jerrycans. A total of 4,483 MHM kits were distributed to women and girls of reproductive age (1,948 women, 2,535

girls). The distribution of WASH NFI was combined with hygiene promotion as well as technical orientation for the beneficiaries on how to use items, such as household water treatment chemicals. A total of 340 sanitation facilities (latrines and showers) were constructed. Throughout the project period, IOM recruited and trained 61 community hygiene promoters (31 in Twic (13 women, 18 men) and 30 in Abyei (11 women, 19 men) who conducted hygiene promotion awareness activities providing key messages focused on hand washing, water treatment, and safe storage, food handling, safe excreta disposal and COVID-19 preventive measures. Daily, the trained hygiene promoters conducted awareness-raising activities using different platforms, such as House to House, mass campaigns, one on one, environmental clean-up campaigns, and jerry can-clean up campaigns. These activities contributed to mitigating any risk of waterborne diseases outbreak.

IOM Core Pipeline provided critical immediate in-kind lifesaving WASH and SNFI supplies to frontline WASH and S-NFI clusters partners responding to emergency needs of the displaced population through administering partners' requests, replenishment of critical supplies, and transportation of WASH and S-NFI pipeline supplies to Wau logistics hub for ease of partner access. IOM Core Pipeline prepositioned, 232 metric tons of S-NFI emergency kits for 11,800 households and 223 metric tons of WASH household kits for 11200 households including providing 4500 menstrual hygiene management kits. The S-NFI kit included a plastic sheet, rubber rope, Mosquito net, blankets, kanga, kitchen set, sleeping mats, NFI bags and solar lamp). Emergency latrine construction items (latrine slabs, latrine digging kits, tarpaulin) and hand pump spare parts were also provided to partners for WASH interventions.

The shelters and settlements team from IOM assisted 90,403 displaced people, while the goal was to reach 90,000 people in Abyei Administrative Areas and Warrap States. This support included in-kind and cash and voucher assistance (CVA). The cash assistance was provided in locations where markets are functional. Based on selection criteria, IOM teams registered eligible households and distributed cash through financial Service Provider (FSP). The transfer value was calculated based on Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) and market prices in the target location. The households were categorized into two; 1) Households received amount equivalent to USD 90; and 2) household received amount equivalent to USD 70 plus plastic sheet and rubber ropes as in-kind support for shelter construction]. By providing cash assistance, the target beneficiaries were able to meet their Shelter needs as well as other basic needs according to their priorities and preferences. During post-distribution monitoring (PDM), more than 90% of respondents reported that assistance was provided when it was most needed. Seventy-seven (77%) of the respondents were highly satisfied with the selection and distribution processes. However, 50 per cent of the respondents reported that the transfer amount was insufficient to cover all household expenses.

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

WASH: The initial target was 40,800 individuals, while the number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use reached is 36,818 individuals. The initial targets were based on estimates from DTM. The beneficiary numbers from the actual registration were less than DTM estimates. In addition, not all the planned sanitation facilities were constructed. This is because the ongoing conflict in Abyei disrupted the local markets making it difficult to purchase construction materials. However, IOM was able to buy construction materials from Wau but insecurity from the conflict, coupled with impassable roads due to the rainy season, severely limited access to the target locations. Constructions were further obstructed by local authorities and host community as they did not want constructions in the allocated lands. Initially, IOM planned to build/repair 1,500 sanitation facilities, and despite the challenges, IOM managed to construct 307 sanitation facilities in two IDP sites in Twic (Nyindeng Ayuel and Gomgoi). Although the project initially planned to construct bore holes in the IDP camps, these were later constructed in the host communities to avoid tensions over water supply. Two water yards were constructed in the IDP camps to ensure a constant supply of water. This explains why the host communities benefitted from the water supply even though not initially targeted.

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

Sector/cluster		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene								
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	16,175	15,073	17,593	18,359	67,200	8,903	6,371	9,695	8,269	33,238
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	6,587	1,832	6,780	5,301	20,500
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>15,073</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>18,359</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>16,475</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>53,738</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	2,426	2,261	2,639	2,754	10,080	2,324	1,230	2,470	2,036	8,060
Sector/cluster		Shelter and Non-Food Items								
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	21,662	20,188	23,562	24,588	90,000	22,603	20,864	25,980	23,982	93,429
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>20,188</b>	<b>23,562</b>	<b>24,588</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>22,603</b>	<b>20,864</b>	<b>25,980</b>	<b>23,982</b>	<b>93,429</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	2,556	2,382	2,780	2,901	10,619	2431	2197	2689	2911	10,228

\* 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 cash and Voucher Assistance contributed to the local economy, which indirectly benefitted an estimated 10,000 individuals (local shopkeepers and small vendors). Local communities set up temporary markets in locations where cash was distributed.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** To provide life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations through targeted WASH and S-NFI frontline and pipeline interventions

**Output 1** Displaced populations in IDP have access to safe, equitable and dignified critical WASH services in areas of settlement within the Twic and Abyei Administrative Area.

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

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use	40,800	36,818	Weekly report, GPS coordinates, photos, population headcount and sphere standard for 1 Borehole to 500 individuals
Indicator 1.2	WS.16b Number of WASH/hygiene kits distributed	6,800	12,887	Weekly report, beneficiary list, photos, core pipeline utilization report
Indicator 1.3	WS.15 Number of communal water points (e.g wells, boreholes, Water tap stands and systems) constructed and /or rehabilitated.	32	47	Weekly report, GPS coordinates, photos.
Indicator 1.4	WS.14 Number of household sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or household bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	1,500	307	Weekly report, GPS coordinates, photos.
Indicator 1.5	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	40,800	53,738	Weekly report
Indicator 1.6	SP.1b Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits	4,500	4,483	Weekly report, beneficiary list, photos, core pipeline utilization report
Indicator 1.7	Number of WASH NFI kits replenished and released to partners for their distribution.	11,200	11,200	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System
Indicator 1.8	Number of metric tons of WASH pipeline supplies transported by road to key logistics hub in Wau	223	223	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System
Indicator 1.9	Percentage of partner requests for WASH core pipeline supplies that	100%	100%	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System

	are processed within 72 hours upon WASH Cluster approval			
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<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> The under achievement is due to the discrepancies between the estimated target population and the actual /registered population in the target locations. Therefore, of the targeted 40,800 individuals, about 90 per cent (36,818) directly benefitted from the operation of the four (4) water systems in Twic IDP camps (16,318 individuals) and 41 rehabilitated boreholes in Abyei and Twic.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> The over-achievement in this indicator is due to an influx of newly affected people in the target locations due to repeated conflicts. Thus, more households 12887 (8,141HH in Twic and 4,746 HH in Abyei) received WASH kits compared to the targeted 6800 households.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> The overachievement is due to number of boreholes rehabilitated/repared in both Abyei (10) and Twic (31) and the additional two constructed water yards with six (6) water taps.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4:</b> The under achievement is related to the challenges faced throughout the project implementation in Abyei. The conflict affected the local markets, and IOM was forced to purchase construction materials from Wau. The team faced two main challenges in transporting items, as the roads were impassable due to insecurity and heavy rains. Additionally, constructions were obstructed by local authorities and the host community since they did not allow constructions in the allocated lands. Thus, Sanitation facilities could only be constructed in two IDP sites in Twic (Nyindeng Ayuel and Gomgoi)</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5:</b> The overachievement reflects the number of individuals reached with hygiene messages in IDP sites and host communities.</p>
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<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by IOM</b>
Activity 1.1	Number of people accessing lifesaving WASH services	IOM WASH team
Activity 1.2	Provision of WASH and NFI, kits composed of water containers (bucket, jerrycan), water treatment product (Aquatabs, PUR), and soap, including training on water treatment and safe handling	IOM WASH team
Activity 1.3	WS.15 Number of communal water points (e.g., wells, boreholes, water taps stand, systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated	IOM WASH team
Activity 1.4	Distribution of latrine digging kits and construction of the latrines: as part of community engagement and ownership, IOM will cluster households into groups of 3 that will benefit from the sanitation package (1 latrine digging kit with 2 slabs to 50 individuals). Demonstration of the proper use of tools will be provided to two (2) members per cluster on the latrine design and key technical considerations (depth, width), including daily technical supervision	IOM WASH Team
Activity 1.5	Hygiene Promotion activities are driven by community members and tailored to prevent WASH-related public health hazards (cholera, AWD) as well as COVID-19. 82 Community Hygiene Promoters (Twic: 12 CHPs and	IOM WASH team

	Abyei: 72 CHPs) will be recruited and trained to conduct household visits, jerry can clean up campaigns, and group awareness sessions on WASH-related diseases, and hygiene behaviors on regular basis.	
Activity 1.6	Distribution of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits to women and girls of menstrual age, including demonstration of the proper usage of the items.	IOM WASH team
Activity 1.7	Administer WASH partner requests for the AAA response and release available items in stock upon approval of the WASH Cluster coordination team	IOM Core Pipeline Unit
Activity 1.8	Replenish critically low WASH pipeline supplies that have been and are being released for the AAA response. Items for replenishment include Aquatab, PuR, filter cloths, buckets, soap, MHM kits, latrine materials, and handpump spare parts	IOM Core Pipeline Unit
Activity 1.9	Transport the WASH pipeline supplies to logistics hub in Wau for easier access of WASH frontline partners	IOM Core Pipeline
Activity 1.10	Conduct one PDM monitoring exercise (integrated WASH and S-NFI)	IOM Core Pipeline

**Output 2** Improved access to emergency Shelter and NFI assistance through in-kind and cash-based interventions

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

Sector/cluster				
Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind shelter assistance	57,600	59,218	Shelter and NFIs response monitoring sheet, beneficiaries' registration, and distribution report
Indicator 2.2	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	57,600	56,192	Shelter and NFIs response monitoring sheet, beneficiaries' registration, and distribution report]
Indicator 2.3	Cash.2a Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	32,400	34,211	Shelter and NFIs response monitoring sheet, beneficiaries registration and distribution report
Indicator 2.4	Number of S-N-FI kits procured and released to partners for their distribution.	11,800	12,678	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System
Indicator 2.5	Number of metric tons of S-NFI pipeline supplies transported by road to key logistics hub in Wau	232	232	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System]

Indicator 2.6	Percentage of partner requests for S-NFI core pipeline supplies that are processed within 72 hours upon S-NFI Cluster approval	100%	100%	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System
Indicator 2.7	SN.1b Number of in-kind Shelter kits distributed	11,800	11,800	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System and distribution report
Indicator 2.8	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFIs kits distributed	12,768	12,678	Core Pipeline Monitoring and Tracking System and distribution report
Indicator 2.9	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	540,000	525,337	Shelter and NFIs response monitoring sheet, beneficiary's registration and distribution report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The over-achievement in this indicator is due to an influx of newly affected people in the target locations due to repeated conflicts. Thus, more households 12,678 households were reached with S-NFI kits against a target of 11,800. The additional households were reached with SNFI kits contributed to by other donors.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Administer S-NFI partner requests for the AAA and Twic response and release available items in stock upon approval of the S-NFI Cluster coordination team	IOM Core Pipeline Unit		
Activity 2.2	Replenish critically low S-NFI pipeline supplies that have been and are being released for the AAA and Twic response. Items for replenishment include plastic sheet, rubber rope, blanket, mosquito net, kitchen set, kanga, solar lamp, and NFI bag.	IOM Core Pipeline Unit		
Activity 2.3	Transport the S-NFI pipeline supplies to logistics hub in Wau for easier access of S-NFI frontline partners	IOM Core Pipeline		
Activity 2.4	Conduct one Post Distribution Monitoring exercise (integrated WASH and S-NFI)	IOM Core Pipeline		
Activity 2.5	Provide in-kind emergency shelter and NFIs support to affected communities in Abyei and Twic: Based on the existing needs assessment, conduct verification of the households in different locations and request Pipeline for provision of S-NFIs from Pipeline. IOM will engage local communities and provision standard SNFIs, including Plastic sheets, rubber ropers for Shelter and kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, solar lamps and kanga as NFI kit	Directly IOM		
Activity 2.6	Provide sector-specific unconditional cash assistance: In locations like Agok, and Abyei, where markets are functional, IOM will provide sector-specific cash assistance to the affected communities. Based on the initial assessment, each household, 5400 households, will receive estimated \$100 for their emergency shelter, NFI and other priority needs. The cash assistance will be	IOM		



	provided to those households who did not receive in-kind assistance. IOM will engage a financial service provider for the disbursement of cash	
Activity 2.7	Conduct rapid and post-distribution monitoring during and after 2-4 weeks of the distribution: Once the distribution is completed, IOM will conduct post-distribution monitoring to monitor the identification and distribution of shelter and NFI response. In addition, the teams will conduct household surveys with a representative sample household that received cash. The PDM will help identify gaps, track the utilization of cash and inform future activities.	IOM Core Pipeline

## 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>:

In Twic, IOM WASH coordinated with WASH Cluster, MSF and Action Against Hunger on assigning responsibilities in different IDP sites, to ensure that services are provided according to the needs, while a similar meeting was held with WASH partners (Samaritan Purse, UNICEF, CCOSS, MSF, Save The Children) in Abyei. At the early stage of the response, IOM conducted the technical WASH assessments to identify the main gaps to be addressed in the short period. As part of the community engagement process, community meetings were conducted to inform the beneficiaries on the components of the response and identify potential sites for WASH NFI distribution and construction of sanitation and water facilities. Later, safety audits were conducted with sub-group representatives to ensure that the proposed locations are accessible, safe and secure for users. IOM ensured the recommendations were included, such as distributions were conducted within the IPD sites, with prioritization of people with special needs, assigned community hygiene promoters to accompany PwD with their WASH NFIs, sanitation facilities included ramps to ease access. To mitigate any risk of exploitation, IOM ensured clear information was shared on the recruitment process for workers, job advertisement displayed, and application received by IOM staffs. Both written tests and interviews were conducted by IOM team composed of man and woman staffs, thus providing an equal opportunity to both genders.

IOM Core Pipeline partners shared information on how they integrated AAP in their approaches to distributions in communities, ensuring that beneficiary communities were consulted and participated in the planning and execution of the distribution exercises. The information was included in the needs assessment reports that were shared with the clusters for review and approval for Core Pipeline to process partners requests for WASH and SNFI supplies. The Core Pipeline monitored partners compliance with AAP through post-distribution exercises.

The Shelter and Settlement consulted with affected communities through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. During the post-distribution monitoring of Cash- and Voucher Assistance (CVA), 97 per cent of the respondents shared that they prefer cash to in-kind because they can use cash independently according to their needs. However, for 50 per cent of the beneficiaries the cash amount

<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](#).

was insufficient PDM also notes that community consultations took place during the identification and selection process. According to in-kind PDM findings, 82 per cent shared that local chief informed them about the assistance.

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

IOM's Shelter, Settlement and WASH team set up a complaint feedback mechanism in place during both in-kind and cash and voucher assistance. The M&E team monitored the quality of CFM through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities. Four per cent of the respondents reported they submitted a complaint about the assistance given. Of these, 55 per cent registered their complaints through the complaint desk, 35 per cent contacted other IOM staff at the distribution site and 10 per cent registered their complaints through local chiefs who were provided short training on how to receive, record, refer and address the complaints received. IOM protection staff were also at the CFM desk. The CFM volunteers were recruited and trained by IOM. Over 90 per cent of those who filed complaints, rated CFM help desk performance as "good". However, the monitoring team observed the need to ensure proper visibility and communication related to the CFM services desk as most of the respondents were not aware of the CFM desk. Similarly, IOM partners set up a complaint desk, to ensure beneficiaries were able to report their feedback during distribution activity.

For the Core Pipeline, all WASH and S/NFI endorsed requests from the partners go through a rigorous review process by the WASH and S-NFI cluster where assessment reports and response/project documents are required for approval. Partners requested supplies based on their assessment of the needs of the crisis-affected population in the location of the assessment. The flood response assessments were usually inter-agency and provided an immediate and quick overview of the emergency on the ground to identify the immediate impacts of the crisis, make initial rough estimates of the needs of the affected population for assistance, and define the priorities for humanitarian action. Reports of assessment were submitted to and consulted with the Cluster, which verified and acknowledged the needs of interventions and emergency responses in those areas. The review considers how partner organizations target beneficiaries with priority given to the most vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population.

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

During WASH and SNFI distribution activities, all casual workers hired by IOM and its partners were oriented on PSEA and communities were informed about their rights, the reporting mechanism related prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. IOM and its partners also displayed PSEA posters (Rules on Sexual conduct for humanitarian workers) in local languages to ensure that community members had information on the behaviour expected of humanitarian workers, and the SEA reporting mechanism, including phone numbers and emails. Prior to each intervention, the shelter and settlement team organized orientation sessions with enumerators and casual labour on PSEA and the IOM code of conduct. The monitoring team solicits feedback from respondents during distribution if there is any instance of exploitation from IOM team or those engaged by IOM for beneficiary's registration and distribution.

Similarly, IOM WASH teams informed beneficiaries that humanitarian services were free of charge. Beneficiaries were also informed of where to report any staff misconduct related to PSEA. Registration and verification were directly conducted by IOM staff. They recruited 98 volunteers (35 women, 63 men), composed of 61 Community Hygiene Promoters, 8 SWAT operators, 21 pump mechanics, and 8 guards, were trained on GBV, IOM code of conduct and PSEA and all signed the IOM code of conduct.

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

IOM ensured that its items in the Core Pipeline stock cater for the special needs of women and girls. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, kangas, and solar lamps were included in the emergency kits and provided to frontline partners for the response. The Core Pipeline team ensured that templates for distribution/utilization reports account for beneficiaries with disaggregation by gender and persons with special needs and disabilities. The narrative component of the report also requires the partner agency to describe how they have mainstreamed protection concerns in their response. The shelter and settlement prioritized women, girls, and persons with disabilities. Over 70 per cent of cash assistance beneficiaries were female-headed households.

Prior to the distribution and construction of sanitation and water points facilities, pre-safety audits were conducted to understand and address safety concerns, Gender Based Violence risks and the appropriate risk mitigation measures were considered in the design of WASH facilities. Due to the limited availability of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, the most vulnerable women and girls of menstrual age were identified to benefit from the kits.

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

To ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities, older persons, and young persons, especially girls, IOM ensured that the consultation and assessment process specified a requirement to consult with marginalized groups, and staff were trained on inclusive communication methods. During the distribution of NFI kits, IOM ensured that the location and timing favoured easy access by persons with disabilities.

Focus Group discussions and safety audits were conducted with the subgroup representatives to identify access challenges and usability of WASH facilities for people with special needs and mitigation activities to be conducted. IOM ensured the recommendations were included, such as distributions were conducted within the IPD sites, with prioritization of people with special needs, assigned community hygiene promoters to accompany PwD with their WASH NFIs, sanitation facilities included ramps to ease access and hand pumps were fitted with handrails and ramp for accessibility by people with special needs.

#### f. Protection:

IOM conducted safety audits ahead of the distribution of WASH NFIs (PUR, Aquatabs, soap) and MHM kits and took into consideration existing GBV risks and accessibility issues. Furthermore, IOM ensured that distributions were conducted in safe locations, at the most preferred times and that options for support to address the needs of at-risk persons were considered and put in place ahead of the distribution. WASH facilities were constructed and installed in accessible and visible locations within the settlements. During selection, the SNFI team ensured female and person living with disabilities were selected and included in the beneficiary list. Shelter and Settlement conduct safety audits and monitored protection risks during and after distributing cash and in-kind items.

#### g. Education:

N/A

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

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

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	34,211

The cash assistance was provided in locations where markets are functional. Based on selection criteria, IOM teams registered eligible households and distributed cash through financial Service Provider (FSP). The transfer value was calculated based on Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) and market prices in the target location. The households were categorized into two; 1) Households received amount equivalent to USD 90; and 2) household received amount equivalent to USD 70 plus plastic sheet and rubber ropes as in-kind support for shelter construction]. IOM conducted PDM three weeks after the distribution where 81 per cent respondents were female. Finding of the PDM showed that.

- 94 per cent of the beneficiaries shared that a major portion the amount of cash was used for Food, followed by Shelter and NFIs, health, WASH, debt repayment and education
- Over 50 per cents of respondents had utilized the entire amount at the time of PDM, 25 per cent who had spent 75% of the amount. Those who did not spend the full amount said that they were saving some money for future emergencies.
- 50 per cent of respondents indicated insufficient transfer value
- 51 per cent reported that consultations were made within the household on how to spend the money, while 42 per cent, said that the head of household decided on how money was spent.
- 65 per cent of the respondents said that they felt empowered and respected after receiving cash assistance.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
Activity 2.6	34,211	US\$ 525,337	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Gender Mitigation training in Abyei	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOMSouthSudan/status/1550197875488989186">https://twitter.com/IOMSouthSudan/status/1550197875488989186</a>

## 3.2 Project Report 22-RR-HCR-014

### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	UNHCR	<b>Country:</b>	South Sudan
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Protection Protection - Gender-Based Violence	<b>CERF project code:</b>	22-RR-HCR-014
<b>Project title:</b>	Support to IDP/host community in Abyei and Twic through provision of protection and promotion of solutions		
<b>Start date:</b>	29/04/2022	<b>End date:</b>	28/10/2022
<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\$ 6,000,000</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\$ 1,500,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 885,000</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 588,000
	National NGOs	US\$ 297,000
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With the CERF rapid response grant, this project advanced Protection Cluster's objectives in Abyei Region and Twic County in Warrap State through dedicated presence and key protection activities. During the 9-month implementation, this project reached a total of 64,366 individuals with actions under Protection activities and 16,215 individuals with GBV prevention and response, including 508 persons with disability in need for prioritized assistance and service.

More specifically, UNHCR and partners were able to achieve the following:

- 55 field missions were conducted to project areas with continuous protection monitoring, analysis and reports to inform the humanitarian response, reaching 10,700 households.
- 10,331 individuals were identified and assisted with customized assistance depending on the specific needs and/or follow-up referral for protection and counseling services for women and girls in need, including.
  - 8,120 beneficiaries assisted with NFI/Core Relief Items, including plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets, buckets, jerrycans, sanitary kit, underwear, solar lamps, kitchen sets).
  - 644 women-led households/3220 individuals were assisted with emergency, transitional and gender-sensitive shelters.
  - 3,412 women and girls provided dignity/hygiene kits including sanitary clothes/pads, underwear, soap and washing buckets.

- 3,716 individuals reached by Housing Land and Property counselling and aid, with improved awareness raising, access to justice, basic tool to secure access to land and household security;
- 7 women/ and girl-friendly spaces (5 in Twic and 2 in Abyei) were set up with 985 people accessing the Women and Girls Friendly Spaces (WGFS) for women-empowering activities and services.
- 6 community-based projects were supported with 1,025 women and girls benefiting from psychosocial support and economic empowerment, including tailoring training, vegetable production, Village Saving and Loaning Associations.
- 5,216 community members reached through Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention awareness-raising.
- 270 community members reached with established/strengthened community-based structure for women and girls.
- 202 local authorities, police, partner, and community leaders trained and sensitized through refresher training sessions on GBV prevention and response.

These achievements reduced the suffering of people who experienced violence. UNHCR and partners empowered the communities through community-based structures and women and girl groups to mitigate protection risks inflicted by inter-communal violence, natural disaster, and subsequent displacement. Building on the life-saving efforts, UNHCR and partners will continue to work with the communities to empower the displaced population, especially the women and girls.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

This project was granted a no-cost extension for 3 months, extending the project end date to 28 January 2023, due to access security and natural disaster-related access constraints. The initial 6-month implementation (April to October 2022) coincided with the rainy season in South Sudan and exceptional overflowing river and flooding to project locations. With further security constraints, the project implementation was seriously behind the target and had to cope with additional logistical and access challenges, for example, the relocation submerged Protection Help Desk in Nyinkuac IDP Site, and the postponement of the women and girls center construction in Nyinkuac towards the end of 2022 after three relocations following local authorities' decisions and heavy rains.

Performance-wise, UNHCR and its partners significantly exceeded the initial projects targets under several outputs, including Output 1.1 (Protection monitoring missions), 1.2 (Assisted Person with Specific Needs), 1.3 (Shelter support), 2.1 (NFI assistance), 3.1 (GBV Awareness raising), 4.1 (beneficiaries to WFGS) and 4.3 (Community-based projects for women and girls). This was mainly due to increased displacement in the project areas, and UNHCR and its partners strived to close the gap and mobilized additional sources to step up the performance to meet the humanitarian needs.

On the other hand, under Output 4.2 (distribution of 10,000 menstrual hygiene management kits), UNHCR and its partners distributed 3,412 kits to beneficiaries, which is behind the schedule of 10,000 distribution. While the stock was depleted during the project period, UNHCR warehouse has been replenished with more than 10,000 dignity kits with both this CERF grant (for 5,000 kits) and other sources of funding. The distribution extended beyond this project's end date due to the lengthy pipeline and logistical process. UNHCR and partners have planned for the remaining targets and will deliver dignity kits to women in need by the end of Feb 2023.

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

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Women	Men	Planned			Reached				
			Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	18	79	6	3	106
Returnees	1,000	500	1,000	500	3,000	304	173	670	512	1,659
Internally displaced people	7,000	5,000	4,500	3,500	20,000	17,962	11,021	15,768	9,774	54,525
Host communities	1,200	1,000	950	850	4,000	2,300	1,608	1,210	1,019	6,137
Other affected people	800	700	800	700	3,000	723	413	411	392	1,939
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>13,294</b>	<b>18,065</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>64,366</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	70	130	100	50	350	171	249	44	44	508

Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence									
Category	Women	Men	Planned			Reached				
			Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	926	100	1,630	50	2,706	431	97	725	102	1,355
Internally displaced people	2,684	100	2,450	100	5,334	4,863	626	5,726	885	12,100
Host communities	370	20	590	20	1,000	636	68	978	191	1,873
Other affected people	370	30	490	70	960	314	18	508	47	887
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,244</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>16,215</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	200	100	150	100	550	37	84	13	17	151



## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project targeted IDPs/returns and hosting communities using UNHCR vulnerability categories of persons with specific needs, with an emphasis on prevention and response to GBV. While the project provided direct assistance and service to persons with specific needs, the rest of the population also benefited from improved protection environment and better access to information and services. This project ensured a protective environment with community-based projects empowering women and girls (livelihood, strengthening of Community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs), GBV/PSEA awareness raising, provision of PSS), reduced the vulnerability of the community, improved stability, and enhanced access to basic services. The population benefited from the implemented projects, particularly the interventions under area-based approach. Conducting protection assessment and monitoring, prevention of GBV through strengthening community-based structures, and provision of non-cash and CRIs distribution positively reflected on the general situation of the targeted areas.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Services for persons with specific needs strengthened			
<b>Output 1</b>	Support to persons of concern 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			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	PG.1 Number of human rights and/or protection monitoring missions, analysis and/or reports that inform the humanitarian response (target 5,000 HH)	12	55	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; ODK and field visit
Indicator 1.2	Number of customized individual assistance for persons with specific needs (including Core Relief Items and household goods) (1,100 households)	6,550	10,331	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; list of PSNs, Case management records, Distribution reports and PDM
Indicator 1.3	Number of emergency/transitional and gender sensitive shelter for households with vulnerable girls and women (500 households)	3,000	3,220	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; Monitoring/progress report & physical verification
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		UNHCR and partners significantly exceeded the targets under the protection objective of strengthening the support to persons of concern with specific needs, mainly due to the increased displacement following the exceptional scale of rains and subsequent flooding. For costs beyond the initial project plan, UNHCR mobilized additional resources from its core funding and other donors to address the increased humanitarian needs in Twic County and Abyei Region.		

	<p>55 mission visits to affected areas (vis-à-vis the target of 12) were conducted with protection monitoring analysis and reports to inform the humanitarian response. They included field visits to project areas with data collection that fed into the revamped protection monitoring system led by the Protection Cluster.</p> <p>10,331 persons in need or at risk were assisted with customized assistance including household items, hygiene kits and necessary referral for individual case management services, exceeding the initial 6550 planned beneficiaries,; similarly, more emergency/transitional shelter support were provided, reaching 3,220 beneficiaries (644 households/ shelters) which exceeded the initial target of 3,000 beneficiaries (500 households/shelters).</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Protection assessments and monitoring, with focus on situation of girls within the community and household (target 5,000 households)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 1.2	Customized individual assistance for women and girls in need or at risk (including Core Relief Items and household goods) (1,100 households)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 1.3	Emergency/transitional and gender sensitive shelter for households with vulnerable girls and women (500 households)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization

**Output 2** Support to persons of concern 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 - Gender-Based Violence			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	3,000	8,120	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; List of PSNs, CRIs distribution lists; Distribution report, post-distribution monitoring
Indicator 2.2	Number of persons reached by Housing, Land & Property programming (legal counselling and aid, access to justice, awareness raising, basic tools to secure access to land ownership and household security) (500 households)	3,000	3,716	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; Attendance register/report; Case management records
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		This project significantly exceeded the planned target due to the increase in identified needs. The NFI assistance (including kitchen sets, plastic sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerricans, buckets, solar lamps) were provided to 8,120 are beneficiaries, more than the initial target of 3,000.		

3,716 persons were reached with services under housing, land and property programming including legal counselling and aid, access to justice, awareness raising, basic tools to secure access to land ownership and household security, mainly due to the increased provision of transitional/emergency shelter to vulnerable households in need (Output indicator 1.3).

For items procured beyond the project plan, UNHCR mobilized additional resources from its core funding and other donors to address the increased humanitarian needs in Twic County and Abyei Region.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of CRIs, non-cash assistance for most vulnerable PSNs (3,000)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 2.2	Housing, Land & Property programming (legal counselling and aid, access to justice, awareness raising, basic tools to secure access to land and household security) (500 households)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization

<b>Output 3</b>	Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
<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 - 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 community member reached through GBV prevention awareness raising activities (500 HH)	3,000	5,216	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; Attendance register/photos; Community-based protection network reports
Indicator 3.2	Number established/strengthened community-based protection networks/ structures for women and girls (24)	168	270	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; Community-based protection network reports, Women and Girl Friendly Space Records and Reports
Indicator 3.3	Number of trained participants (local authorities, police, and community leaders) on GBV prevention and response (200 persons)	200	202	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; list of trainings, Training reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to increased number of IDPs in the project area, more community members were reached than initial target both for GBV prevention awareness raising (indicator 3.1) and capacity building to strengthen community-based protection structures/groups (indicator 3.2).		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		

Activity 3.1	GBV prevention awareness raising activities (3,000)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 3.2	Establishing/strengthening community-based protection networks/structures for women and girls (24)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 3.3	Training sessions for local authorities, police and community leaders on GVB prevention and response (200 persons)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization

**Output 4** Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

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

**Sector/cluster** Protection - Gender-Based Violence

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	PS.1a Number of people accessing women/ and girl-friendly spaces and/or centres (600).	600	985	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; Women and Girl Friendly Space Records and Reports; Attendance register
Indicator 4.2	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed	10,000	3,412	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; List of PSNs, Distribution lists; Distribution report, post-distribution monitoring
Indicator 4.3	Number of community-based projects empowering women and girls (4)	4	6	UNHCR and partner field monitoring reports; List of PSNs, Distribution lists; Distribution report, post-distribution monitoring

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

Under output 4.1 and 4.3, 985 women and girls accessed the women/ and girl-friendly spaces following the setup of 7 WGFS (5 in Twic and 2 in Abyei), which is significantly more than the planned 600 beneficiaries due to increased displaced population in need. For the same reason, two more community-based projects were initiated and supported 1,025 women and girl groups with psychosocial support and economic empowerment, including tailoring training, vegetable production, Village Saving and Loaning Associations.

Under output 4.2, UNHCR and partners distributed 3,412 menstrual hygiene management kits to beneficiaries. While the stock was depleted during the project period, UNHCR warehouse has been replenished with more than 10,000 dignity kits with both this CERF grant (for 5,000 kits) and other sources of funding. The distribution will extend beyond this project end date due to the lengthy pipeline and logistical process. UNHCR and partners has planned for the remaining targets and will deliver dignity kits to women in need by the end of Feb 2023.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Women Empowerment capacity building, psychosocial support, economic empowerment and establishment of women centre in urban areas (2) and Women and Girls Friendly Spaces in IDP sites (4)	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization
Activity 4.2	Provision of dignity kits and non-cash support for GBV survivors	UNHCR, World Vision International, Hold a Child Organization

## 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 ensure accountability to the affected population, UNHCR made sure that affected communities were consulted and engaged throughout the project implementation by using age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approach. In establishing and supporting community-based networks and coordination mechanisms, UNHCR promoted inclusive and diverse representation to ensure the voices of both men and women, the young and the elder, and the more marginalized and those from different ethnic groups were represented. The systemic engagement and coordination with community-based structures helped UNHCR to ensure the community participation in decision-making processes that were relevant to them, from this specific project to inter-cluster and government coordination forums. Regular protection monitoring further allowed individual community members to voice their concerns in a confidential manner. Feedback collected through these means were also given back to all community members and were also communicated to other stakeholders for information and cross-referencing.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNHCR ensured that complaints and feedbacks were collected through multiple pathways, including in-person through protection desks and community-level structures to complaints and feedback committees/representatives in each location, digitally through calls and emails to UNHCR and partners, and post-distribution monitoring surveys and participatory assessments mandated as part of UNHCR programme management. In sensitizing direct/indirect beneficiaries in remote locations, UNHCR and its partners ensured diverse pathways were available through existing community-level mechanisms and newly established communication channels to collect feedback on the implementation of activities (e.g., delays in implementation, complaints about selection of beneficiaries). Community-level complaint and feedback focal points were also trained on standard procedure for the processing of complaints and feedback so that complaint boxes established (including at every WGFS, distribution point and training venue), were collected and processed in a confidential and safe manner.

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

UNHCR's PSEA policy in place provided various confidential ways to report related complaints, which were considered a priority at all levels of the organization and followed up/investigated centrally depending on the case. The PSEA obligation were extended to implementing partners, staff, collaborators, volunteers and contractors. At field level, all UNHCR offices involved had a PSEA focal point, and regular trainings were provided for UNHCR partners to comply with a set of policies and actions, in common with other UN agencies. UNHCR also maintained a community-based complaint and feedback mechanism through which community Protection Committees were trained to convey SEA-related concerns where individuals might not feel they have the necessary access. Focus-group discussions and awareness raising sessions, also provided UNHCR and partners regular opportunities to receive and share information with community members about and from other feedback mechanisms to raise awareness and discuss trends.

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

This project focused on the integrated protection response for women and girls who were negatively impacted following the shocks of floods, conflicts and violence and the displacement. From the start of the project, UNHCR ensured that women, girls, and gender minorities were well represented through the consultation / monitoring processes, the participatory approach of which ensured that their needs were taken into consideration and were met with targeted interventions or by being mainstreamed into community level activities. Targeted interventions included individualized GBV service and assistance and livelihoods support. Additionally, UNHCR ensured that women were part of the community-based structures and promoted for gender parity in leadership roles, thus empowering them by playing a more active role within the community. Furthermore, UNHCR mainstreamed gender equality and provided contextualized trainings and sessions for community leaders, men, youth and boys on issues like GBV (including early marriage, pregnancy).

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

In project areas, UNHCR organized intervention for PwDs by both using existing data available from protection desks and referral mechanisms in places and initiated identification of PwDs in the new and hard-to-reach areas. UNHCR's vulnerability assessment tools supported the gathering of data to reflect the type and level of disability; knowledge and guidance in working with PwDs were also incorporated into protection training and materials. In building and capacitating the community-based protection and coordination structures, UNHCR ensured sufficient representation of female members who would be sensitized and trained for their outreach in identifying and supporting women and girls with disabilities. Similarly, protection teams, both mobile and present on the ground not only conducted monitoring and PSNs identification household visits, but also collected beneficiaries' opinions and feedback on assistance received, particularly focusing on the PwDs with multiple protection concerns.

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**f. Protection:**

Protection was at the centre of all the interventions under this project. UNHCR and its implementing partners based its assistance and services on comprehensive and continuous protection assessments. Regular protection monitoring to project locations were conducted to ensure the persons of concern were identified and assisted. UNHCR supported community-based structures to monitor IDPs, their return, improve reception and reintegration of returnees, from strengthening coordination mechanisms to provided trainings, material support, and assistance for activities to the community structures. Identification, assistance and/or referral for case management support for the most vulnerable individuals and households were mainstreamed into the protection monitoring process as well as community-based protection mechanism. With the Protection Cluster leadership role from national to local levels, UNHCR pursued coordinated response and joint advocacy to improve the protection environment along with the rest of humanitarian actors including CERF partners IOM, WFP, UNICEF.

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**g. Education:**

Not applicable.

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

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
No	No	-

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.

Cash and voucher assistance was not considered in project design and implementation due to high risks associated with the constraining factors, including minimal availability of infrastructures, the lack of solid accounting software with implementing partners to fulfil corresponding procurement, human resource and inventory management requirements, and insufficient capacity to use CVA across the vast geographical areas under this project.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
0	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Displaced women rebuilding their lives with vegetable gardening	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNHCRSouthSudan/status/1625876634237652994">https://twitter.com/UNHCRSouthSudan/status/1625876634237652994</a>
Displaced women were supported to form groups for vegetable gardening	Facebook] <a href="https://www.facebook.com/shorturl.at/bHPR1">shorturl.at/bHPR1</a>

### 3.3 Project Report 22-RR-CEF

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	South Sudan
Sector/cluster:	Nutrition Protection - Child Protection	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-027
Project title:	Emergency Nutrition and Child Protection Response in Abyei Administrative Area and Twic county		
Start date:	29/04/2022	End date:	28/10/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 6,952,410</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\$ 1,196,221</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 463,761</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 142,145
	National NGOs		US\$ 321,616
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners reached 18,669 people (3,590 women, 2,840 men, 6,154 girls, and 6,085 boys) with comprehensive child protection in emergency services against a target of 12,000 people. This included the distribution of 800 menstrual hygiene management kits to women and girls in the project areas. The overachievement is mainly attributed to the all-inclusive modality used to provide services at the community level, the use of child-friendly spaces (CFS) for group Mental Health and Psychosocial Services activities. The CFS is an open space open to all children in the community, and when it's equipped with recreational supplies such as footballs, skipping ropes, and board games, a lot of children in the project sites participate in the group activities. Overall, the child protection interventions contributed to improving the well-being of emergency-affected children. For instance, 49 children (35 boys and 14 girls) were reunified with their relatives, thus improving their living care arrangements.

In addition, The CERF grant supported UNICEF and implementing partners to provide both preventive and lifesaving nutrition services to children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through the provision of essential nutrition services such as ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and the establishment of additional (mobile/static) outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs) and stabilization centres (SCs) in Abyei area and IDP sites. With the CERF funding, UNICEF was able to procure 22,560 cartons of RUTF which were used to treat 22,560 boys and girls, supported IPs to establish 16 nutrition outreach sites in IDP camps and equip 36 existing nutrition sites with anthropometric equipment and 4 stabilization centres.

The project assisted a total of 41,229 people through Nutrition and Child Protection interventions between April 2022 and January 2023.



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

UNICEF implemented activities in this project as planned. However, the ongoing global crisis has impacted the timely delivery of procured supplies to UNICEF in Juba to replenish items used under this contribution. As the delivery dates exceeded the grant's lifespan, UNICEF requested a No-Cost Extension, approved by CERF. As a result, the initial expiration of the project on 28 October 2022 was extended to 26 January.

#### 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	6,605	110	4,545	2,450	13,710	6,605	110	4,545	2,450	13,710
Host communities	5,400	50	2,000	1,400	8,850	5,400	50	2,000	1,400	8,850
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>22,560</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>22,560</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	125	2	65	38	230
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	1,743	1,003	2,648	2,645	8,039	2,317	1,781	4,229	4,184	12,511
Host communities	818	524	942	940	3,224	1,087	931	1,505	1,487	5,010
Other affected people	140	72	263	262	737	186	128	420	414	1,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>18,669</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	140	72	263	262	737	186	128	420	414	1,148

\* 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

Under the child protection component, approximately 56,000 people indirectly benefited from child protection interventions through sharing of messaging, sharing self-care, referral, and peer-based support following psychosocial support interventions. We anticipate that each of the 18,669 beneficiaries would, on average, provide support to 3 other members back of their family or immediate communities – siblings, peers, and relatives.

Under Nutrition intervention, approximately 76,234 people, especially mothers/caregivers of children, indirectly benefited from the Nutrition intervention during awareness sessions on the infant and young child feeding during emergencies and others through kitchen garden activities because some of the direct beneficiaries transfer the skills to their friends

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provide emergency nutrition and child protection services to populations affected by conflict in Abyei and Twic county				
<b>Output 1</b>	Identified, documented and registered boys and girls at risk of violence, including UASC have access to family tracing and reunification (FTR) and case management services				
<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 - Child Protection				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	CP.3 # of children receiving protection support (e.g., family tracing, reunification, reintegration, case management services, etc.)	250 (125 boys, 125 girls) This includes 75 children: 43 Unaccompanied children (23 boys, 20 girls)	310 (164 boys, 146 girls)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report. CPIMS+	
Indicator 1.2	# of children who are reunified with their biological families or placed into permanent alternative living arrangements	28	49 (35 boys, 14 girls)	Monthly partner reports; Consolidated CPiE report; CPIMS+	
Indicator 1.3	# of children receiving case management services referred to other service providers (other sectors)	100	120 (72 boys, 48 girls)	Monthly partner reports; Consolidated CPiE report; CPIMS+	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Indicator 1.1: The intervention reached 310 children against the target of 250. The children were targeted based on criteria developed by the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. The implementing partners encountered more vulnerable children than initially targeted and in line the 2<sup>nd</sup> Principle of the Child Protection Minimum Standards, humanitarian assistance should be made available especially to the most vulnerable. As such, the actual number reached exceeded what was targeted.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: The intervention reunified 49 children against a target of 28 children. This increase in expected since there were more children registered for case management services (indicator 1.1) compared to what had been targeted. The over accomplishment was realized without a change in budget costs.</p>			

		Indicator 1.3: no significant variance in achieved results. The increased reach is in line with the justification provided for indicator 1.1 above.
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. This includes 75 children: 43 Unaccompanied children (23 boys, 20 girls) and 26 Separated children (13 boys, 13 girls)	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 1.2	Provide case management services and referrals to other service providers including FTR services for IDP and host community children	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 1.3	Selection and screening of 90 (60 female; 30 male) foster carers in child protection basic psychological first aid (50 in Abyei and 40 in Twic)	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 1.4	Train 180 community-based child protection network (CBCPNs) members (90 women) on identification and support of children experiencing and at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation; and referral of GBV services. (6 groups trained on CP and GBV, pocket guide and referral pathways)	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)

<b>Output 2</b>	Improved mental health and psychosocial wellbeing services are available for girls, boys, women and men in IDPs and host communities in Abyei Administrative Area and Twic County			
<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 - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	CP.4 Number of people accessing protection activities and/or services through child-friendly spaces	2,100	4,424 (2,227 boys, 2,197 girls)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report. CPIMS+
Indicator 2.2	CP.5 Number of child-friendly spaces established and/or rehabilitated	10	10	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report;
Indicator 2.3	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services (Disaggregated by sex)	(4,300 adults and 7,700 children)	11,896 (8,700 children, 3,196 adults)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report. CPIMS+
Indicator 2.4	# of community members reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response messages	4,500	6,263 (1,463 boys, 1,566 girls 1,624 men, 1,610 women)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report;
Indicator 2.5	# of adolescents trained on peer-to-peer support	200	200 (100 boys, 100 girls)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report;
Indicator 2.6	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed	800 (350 women and 450 girls)	800 (350 women, 450 girls)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPiE report;

Indicator 2.7	SP.1b Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits	800 (350 women and 450 girls)	800 (350 women, 450 girls)	Monthly partner reports. Consolidated CPIE report;
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<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	<p>Indicator 2.1: The overachievement is due the all-inclusive strategy applied in a child friendly space. Within a community setting, a Child Friendly Space (CFS) is open to all children and includes group recreational activities such as sports. As such, more children were reached in this intervention.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: no variance.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: no significant variance, the intervention reached 11,896 people against a target of 12,000.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: over achievement due to all-inclusive modality used to provide services. This includes women and girl-friendly spaces, child-friendly spaces, and door-to-door outreach activities by community-based child protection networks</p> <p>Indicator 2.5: no variance</p> <p>Indicator 2.6: no variance</p> <p>Indicator 2.7: no variance</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provide focused and non-focused MHPSS activities through either static or mobile child friendly spaces (CFS) in community spaces and schools.	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 2.2	Establishing and equipping child-friendly spaces (10) in Abyei and Twic	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 2.3	Provide rapid orientation on MHPSS, GBV and psychological first aid (PFA) for staff in the CFS	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 2.4	Conduct awareness raising on the prevention of family separation, prevention of recruitment of children into armed forces or groups and GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response; and explosive ordinance risk education (separate sessions for adults and children)	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 2.5	Train 200 adolescents (100 girls) on peer-to-peer support	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
Activity 2.6	Procurement and distribution of dignity kits, adolescents' kits, CFS, and recreational kits for children in settlements.	Hold the Child (HCO), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH)

**Output 3** Increase access and utilization of quality lifesaving nutrition services for early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition for girls and boys under five years of age and PLW

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

**Sector/cluster** Nutrition

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 3.1	# of OTP outreach sites providing standard treatment services for SAM children.	36	33	Nutrition information system (NIS) data based.
Indicator 3.2	N.3a Number of people admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) (disaggregated by sex)	3734	4,765 (M=2,334 F=2,431)	NUTRITION Information system (NIS)
Indicator 3.3	# of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) procured for 3734 SAM Children who are part of the IDPs.	3734	3,734	Supplies report
Indicator 3.4	N.3b Percentage of people who were admitted for SAM treatment who recovered (SAM recovery rate)	>75%	97%	Nis (Nutrition information system)
Indicator 3.5	# of Anthropometric and Mortality SMART surveys conducted	2	3	Three rapid assessment was conducted and can be verified through th joint assessment reports]
Indicator 3.6	# of nutrition mobile teams established to reach IDPs in the camp settlements.	16	15	NIS (Nutrition information system)

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

Indicator 3.1: no significant variance  
Indicator 3.2: The overachievement is due to the robust screening by strong network of the community nutrition volunteers and the family MUAC approach enable mothers to refer their own children to the OTP.  
Indicator 3.3: No Significant variance  
Indicator 3.4: No variance  
Indicator 3.5: No significant variance  
Indicator 3.6: No significant variance

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Rehabilitation and maintenance of nutrition facilities affected during conflict	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 3.2	Strengthening Family MUAC to screen, refer and admit children with severe acute malnutrition without and with complication in OTPs and SCs	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 3.3	Procurement of RUTF for 2,844 SAM Children who are part of the IDPs.	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 3.4	Distribution of RUTF for 2,844 SAM Children who are part of the returnees.	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 3.5	Conduct Anthropometric and Mortality SMART surveys	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 3.6	Establishment of community outreaches for IDP camps	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)

**Output 4** Improving access and utilization of nutrition prevention services among targeted displaced and host community children and mothers through integrated MIYCN and nutrition-sensitive integrated services

**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 4.1	N.6 Number of people receiving training and/or community awareness sessions on Infant and young child feeding in emergencies	200	200 (m=120 & F=80)	Nutrition information system (NIS)
Indicator 4.2	# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received maternal, infant, young child nutrition counselling.	12,005	12,283 M=668 F=11,615)	Nutrition information system
Indicator 4.3	N.5 Number of people receiving vitamins and/or micronutrient supplements (children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements and deworming during the first semester)	10395	10395 (M=4,989 & F 5,406)	Vitamin A and deworming campaign reports.
Indicator 4.4	# of kitchen gardens established at the Nutrition sites.	26	42	42 Kitchen gardens were established both at the static Nutrition sites and the IDP sites.
Indicator 4.5	# of cooking demonstration sessions conducted for strengthening complementary feeding practices among IDPs	156	151	Cooking demonstration reports and attendance sheet.

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**  
 Indicator 4.1: No variance  
 Indicator 4.2: No significant variance  
 Indicator 4.3: No variance  
 Indicator 4.4: The overachievement is because more kitchen gardens were established at the community by the mother-to-mother support groups  
 Indicator 4.5: No significant variance

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Maternal, infant, young child nutrition in emergency refresher training for health and nutrition workers and community volunteers, including Mother support groups.	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 4.2	Setting up Mother to Mother Support Groups	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 4.3	Implementation of Vitamin A and deworming campaign.	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 4.4	Developing kitchen gardens to promote the preparation of complementary foods using locally available food for children 6-23 months by caregivers	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)
Activity 4.5	Organising one cooking demonstration session per month in 26 nutrition sites to promote the preparation of	World vision international (WVI) and Save the children (SCI)

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complementary foods using locally available food for children 6-23 months by caregivers.
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## 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 encourages child and community participation and feedback mechanisms to ensure that activities are child-centered and in line with their needs and wishes. For this project, community-based child protection networks, women and girl-friendly spaces, and child-friendly spaces were utilized for initial consultations with targeted populations. Feedback from these consultations formed the basis of the interventions.

Due to the sensitivities around sexual and gender-based violence, information about survivor-centered GBV services was shared in a safe, appropriate, and equitable manner with all groups with provision for feedback and complaints. This approach ensured that protection risks were identified, existing services were mapped, and corrective measures were implemented to ensure that services were provided in a safe, confidential, appropriate, equitable, and inclusive manner.

UNICEF and its partners engage the community at all stages of intervention; for example, youths are involved during the mobilisation for nutrition intervention, and community engagement meetings are also conducted to ensure community ownership of the nutrition programme and provide protection to the nutrition supplies from being looted.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF has two helplines, one in English and one in Arabic, to collect confidentially any reporting on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). These numbers were shared widely as part of the awareness raising in this project. UNICEF and implementing partners also used existing community-based platforms to incorporate feedback from project beneficiaries. The platforms include the weekly door-to-door outreach activities by community-based child protection networks as well as the network's bi-weekly coordination meetings.

UNICEF and its partners also have a suggestion box placed at each nutrition site and a complaint desk table at each nutrition site where beneficiaries can raise their complaints. These complaints are analysed monthly by the monitoring and evaluation officer of the partners, and feedback is provided to the beneficiaries. There was no major complaint during the reporting period.

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

UNICEF has two hotlines that handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse complaints; building the capacity of communities to be aware of SEA and how to report it is central to every project. In addition, GBV risk mitigation actions are taken with implementation partners to ensure that risks are not created or enhanced through implementation activities. Community reporting mechanisms were strengthened. In addition, each implementing partner is required to have organizational PSEA policies and mechanisms.

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<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](#).



UNICEF has also provided training to all its partners on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of authority, and the partner further extends similar training to its staff to ensure that their staff are aware of the PSEA.

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

GBV risk mitigation measures are streamlined across all programmes to design interventions with a gender lens and to tailor implementation to the recommendations. All services supported through the programme were gender-sensitive, keeping in mind the needs of vulnerable groups. Communities were engaged in discussions on gender roles, stereotypes, and stigmas while at the same time creating a safe and protective environment. The project also empowered women and girls through skills-building and financial support.

Women and girls are at risk of sexual GBV due to overcrowding in the IDP sites with no privacy, no latrines, and sanitary facilities. Negative coping mechanisms have been reported in some locations, especially on sexual exploitation targeting young girls who have lost most of their basic items, including lack of sanitary materials. The project supported mitigating such as harmful coping mechanisms by providing Dignity kits to women and girls.

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

The Nutrition programme is designed to provide services to all children and women regardless of their physical status. Although no specific number of people with disabilities were targeted for this project, 230 women, girls, boys, and men with disabilities were reached with nutrition services.

According to the World Health Organization, approximately one in ten people globally (15%) live with some form of disability. The needs of children with disabilities were factored into the intervention, including a selection of sites for child-friendly spaces for access; individual assessment of children during the case management process to ensure that all vulnerabilities, including disabilities, were mapped out and informed the case plan to support the child; and equitable distribution of menstrual hygiene management kits.

**f. Protection:**

Protection was cross-cutting and involved local authorities, community leaders, and civil society in coordination with the protection cluster, AAP Technical Working Group, and Nutrition Cluster. Critical protection issues such as the impact of menstruation location of water points and latrines were done through consultations with community groups to ensure the facilities do not threaten their safety, security, and dignity. Safety audits were conducted to assess risks associated with access to services. The recommendations were addressed to ensure women and children are not exposed to GBV-related risks when accessing humanitarian services.

South Sudan children are disproportionately affected by climatic shocks, including floods and ongoing conflict, leading to high displacement levels, family separation, and severe psychological distress. These factors increase children's vulnerability to exploitation, abuse, and neglect. The centrality of protection was therefore crucial in the project, which ensured the application of the principles of "do no harm."

**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.	

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.

No.

Cash transfers in emergencies are an effective approach to empower affected households to respond to crises in a dignified manner and to start putting in place building blocks to build back better. The current project designed to treat children affected with severe wasting, which has a high correlation with child mortality, could not consider cash transfer as an appropriate modality because the specialized nutrition supplies required to save these lives threatened by severe wasting are not freely available at the counter in South Sudan. Moving forward, it would be beneficial for the family with a wasted child to access treatment and, on top of that to receive additional cash transfers. This would require more resources.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
NA	NA	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Prolonged flooding increases challenges children face in Panyagor	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/prolonged-flooding-panyagor">https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/prolonged-flooding-panyagor</a>
New climate resilient facilities help prevent malnutrition in Jonglei State	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/new-climate-resilient-facilities-help-prevent-malnutrition-jonglei-state">https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/new-climate-resilient-facilities-help-prevent-malnutrition-jonglei-state</a>
Racing to save Wilson	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/racing-save-wilson">https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/racing-save-wilson</a>

### 3.4 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-024

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	WFP	<b>Country:</b>	South Sudan
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance Nutrition	<b>CERF project code:</b>	22-RR-WFP-024
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people affected by the recent outbreak of violence in the Abyei Region		
<b>Start date:</b>	14/04/2022	<b>End date:</b>	13/10/2022
<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\$ 6,516,647</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\$ 3,320,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 329,887</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 244,116
	National NGOs		US\$ 85,771
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF UFE grant, WFP was able to provide in-kind food assistance to 22,816 people over 3 months in Twic and 5 months for Agok/ Abyei Counties of Warrap State distributing 635.64 MT of assorted food commodities at half ration. 54,029 beneficiaries received assistance through cash (37,427 direct cash assistance; 16,602 cash through B2B). WFP employed the use of Retail In A Box (RIAB) model to facilitate the distribution of cash assistance to beneficiaries. WFP and partners also distributed 19.73MT of Con-Soy Blend++ (CSB++) to 1,367 Pregnant Lactating Women (PLW) while 6,004 children under five years received 56 MT of Ready to use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) as part of the nutrition assistance.

While the outbreak of inter-ethnic violence in Agok and deteriorated security situation north of Abyei, severely affecting markets at some points during the period of implementation, WFP and partners were able to carry out planned interventions. WFP conducted a Market Functionality Index Assessment (MFI) to understand variability and functionality of the markets in Agok and Aneet. In addition to MFI, a protection assessment was also conducted to equally inform on cash viability and check if there are protection related concerns before cash injection.

As part of the market development initiatives, WFP constructed 12 retail shops in Aneet and conducted a 3-day workshop on best retail practices to 50 retailers (37 women and 13 men). This will improve the market functionality and with time eventually allow for a CBT response in future. The Market Functionality Assessment conducted in June 2022 revealed that while there is generally a strong supply

chain during the dry season the market faces significant challenges during the rainy season and is subject to breaks due to insecurity in the surrounding areas that can cut off supply routes. Therefore, the construction of 12 shops will not only provide a better shopping experience for customers but it will also increase the total storage capacity of the market ensuring more food is available when supply routes breakdown increasing the resiliency of the market.

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

The impact of the conflict as well as flooding during implementation period also inhibited accessibility of warehouses restricting movements including for the administering of monitoring visits in some areas. To ensure continued assistance, and in view of the progress made in the establishment of the retail shops, WFP transitioned part of the beneficiaries to cash based assistance therefore reaching almost double the number of beneficiaries through cash.

Following the outcomes of the Market Functionality Index Assessment as well as indications from beneficiary preference, WFP increased the assistance provided through cash, reaching 54,029 people, almost three times more than the initially planned 18,896 people. WFP therefore adjusted the intervention providing more assistance through cash to optimise limited available resourcing. In-kind assistance was still provided to targeted beneficiaries in areas where markets were found to not be conducive for cash assistance.

#### 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	1,300	0	2,109	1,591	5,000	1,367	0	3,242	2,762	7,371
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>7,371</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

26	0	42	32	100	28	0	65	55	148
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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	11,686	8,815	16,814	12,685	50,000	12,296	9,990	29,200	25,359	76,845
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,686</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>12,685</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>12,296</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>25,359</b>	<b>76,845</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

234	176	336	254	1,000	159	129	378	329	995
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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

Given the cash assistance and market component of the indirect beneficiaries such as local traders include traders contracted to provide food to targeted beneficiaries, as well as contracted transporters who supported the movement of food commodities into project areas benefited from the project implementation. When fully stocked each of the shops constructed can store 1 month of food commodities for 1,000 people. Therefore, at any given time the market will have food available for 12,000 people and during the dry season when traders can restock 2-3 times per week the shops could comfortably serve 90,000 people per month. This will allow a significant part of the Abyei population to purchase food items at well-constructed and organized shops from traders that have been trained on customer relations, food handling and best business practices. The available storage capacity will also reduce risk of food shortages and price hikes during the rainy season and time of insecurity in the surrounding areas.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Address emergency food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations affected by the Abyei crisis				
<b>Output 1</b>	Critical food assistance is timely delivered to targeted crisis-affected locations				
<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>	Food Security - Food Assistance				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	31,104	22,816	WFP Distribution Report	
Indicator 1.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT	942.91	635.64	WFP Distribution Report	
Indicator 1.3	FS.3 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	<8	12	[PDM R2 2022	
Indicator 1.4	FS.4 Percentage of people enabled to meet their basic food needs	100%	100%	WFP Distribution Report	
Indicator 1.5	FS.5c Percentage of households with a poor food consumption score	<20%	19%	PDM R2 2022	
Indicator 1.6	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	18,896	54,029 (16,602 actual Abyei IDPs)	WFP Distribution Report	
Indicator 1.7	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	627,423	1,249,994	WFP cash confirmation report	
Indicator 1.8	Numbers of traders with new outlets present in the area	12 new outlets – 150 retailers trained	12 retail shops in Aneet 3-day workshop on best retail practices to 50 retailers (37 women and 13 men).	Project Implementation report	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to the impact of the conflict as well as flooding during implementation period which also served to inhibit accessibility of warehouses restricting movements including for the administering of monitoring visits in some areas WFP adjusted its assistance to ensure continued assistance. This saw WFP			

		transition part of the beneficiaries to cash based assistance therefore reducing the tonnage procured for in-kind assistance while reaching almost double the number of beneficiaries through cash.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement of food commodities	WFP
Activity 1.2	Food delivery to WFP and/or partners warehouses	WFP
Activity 1.3	Food distribution	ACAD/JAM
Activity 1.4	Contracting of financial service providers and traders	WFP
Activity 1.5	CBT distribution	FSP
Activity 1.6	Rebuilding of market in Abyei Region: Using the Retail in a Box (RIAB) mechanism, WFP will implement a Market Development Activity (MDA) that aims to kickstart retail networks and supply chains in places with no or inadequate market infrastructures. Through rebuilding market infrastructure and providing retail best practice training in Abyei, the aim is to improve market functionality and eventually allow for a CBT response. WFP will provide: 12 Shop structures (20ft shipping containers, remodelled as shops) Shading/roofing Local contractor for site clearing and ground preparation, excavation, drainages, masonry and structural works, installation of prefab units and roofing Shopfitting material (shelves and counter) Team of 4 retail trainers to provide 3-days retail best practice workshop for 150 retailers Meals for all participants for 3-day workshop (incl. in-shop immersion)	WFP

<b>Output 2</b>	Specialized nutritious commodities (such as RUSF and CSB++) are delivered to vulnerable groups			
<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>	Nutrition			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	N.2a Number of people admitted in MAM treatment programme	5,000	6,004	CP reports
Indicator 2.2	N.2b Percentage of people who were admitted for MAM treatment who recovered (MAM recovery rate)	100%	100%	CP reports
Indicator 2.3	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT (	105.81	76 MT	WFP Distribution Report
Indicator 2.4	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	5,000	6,004	CP reports
Indicator 2.5	N.4 Number of people screened for acute malnutrition	5,000	6,004	CP reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Following verification exercises through WFP's beneficiary management systems, WFP reviewed the number of people planned for assistance. Given ongoing activities under other donor funding providing nutrition support		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		

Activity 2.1	Procurement of specialized nutritious commodities	WFP
Activity 2.2	Delivery to WFP and/or partners warehouses	WFP
Activity 2.3	Distribution of specialized commodities (such as RUSF and CSB++)	ACAD/JAM

## 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 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>:

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) was ensured through three core activities: provision of information; Inclusion; and Community Feedback and Response. WFP constituted project management committees made up of community representatives and through these, they are consulted and agreed on timing of the distribution, eligibility criteria and communicates with beneficiaries. This allowed WFP to mitigate and prevent protection risks during design and implementation, while providing communities the opportunity to participate in decision-making and ensure that assistance is tailored to their preferences. To strengthen community engagement, WFP supported the formation and engagement of functioning of project management committees (PMC), comprising women, men, youth, persons with disabilities, and other individuals identified as vulnerable, thereby ensuring that the PMC is representative and inclusive, and empowering the most vulnerable to have their voice heard. The committees facilitated engagement, problem resolution, and communication with Cooperating and WFP to facilitate effective delivery of life-saving food and nutrition assistance. Before and during distributions, WFP and its partners provided timely and accurate information to the affected community on program objectives, activities, eligibility criteria, entitlements, and where and how to lodge grievances and suggestions. This information was disseminated through various communication channels, including community meetings, help desks, hotlines, and appointed community mobilizers.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

As a broader part of accountability to affected populations, WFP continued the utilisation of its Community Feedback Mechanism managing feedback and complaints from the people we serve. The CFM which is made up of the helpdesk set up at distribution and registration sites; a hotline through which feedback, complaints and compliments from beneficiaries are received, documented in Sugar CRM, and resolved. The hotline – a toll managed by WFP through free call centre provides beneficiaries with an opportunity to contact WFP directly through hotline numbers which were distributed in case of any questions, feedback, or complaints. WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) operates at the local level, with a 360-degree monitoring, reporting and feedback process in place.

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

WFP maintained its Zero Tolerance Policy to SEA through carrying out of regular awareness and prevention activities to WFP and partner staff, and communities. The WFP Standard Operating Procedure on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in South Sudan provides guidance to all staff (including partners) on their roles, responsibilities, accountabilities, and actions in case of any identified/suspected SEA concerns.

<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](#).

<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](#).



The various safe, accessible, and confidential reporting mechanisms in place and accessible to communities, partners, and staff include PSEA Advisor, Ms. Miriam Warui (Cell 0926-622-6020); Office of Inspections & Investigations (OIGI) Food SAT: 1301-3663; Phone: +39 06 6513 3663; investigationsline@wfp.org; PSEA focal points at field level; and the National PSEA hotline. WFP developed communication materials with this info and displayed in strategic spaces.

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

All WFP's programmes are implemented from Gender and protection lens to promote inclusiveness of all genders. This is ensured through consultations with the people we serve right from design throughout project cycle. Gender indicators are embedded in the project design and measured periodically to determine the level progress made in achieving Gender equality through Gender and Age marker.

WFP promotes access to information especially for the most marginalised/vulnerable groups such as women and girls through usage of different channels, ranging from CFM, PMCs, community structures about the available services it offers in the community, additionally, there is close collaboration with relevant partners and platform such as protection and GBV sub clusters both at national and state level to address emerging gender issues through referrals, joint awareness creations, trainings on specific areas of interest in Gender and protection, working closely with established community/local structures to address some of the harmful practices towards women and girls such as forced and early marriage, lack of access and control over resources, barriers to meaningful participation and decision making.

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

The unconditional and blanket assistance modality will prioritize Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and other categories of persons with specific needs. WFP Field Offices will work with communities and partners to identify PwD's to ensure that mechanisms are put in place to address their needs prior and during distributions, registrations and post-assistance follow up through the WFP Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP prioritizes PwDs during registration and at distribution sites. Additionally, during monitoring visit to the distribution site, community outreach sessions on protection and inclusion are conducted for affected population including PwD and feedback are collected about services provided to identify emerging issues which require improvement /actions to ensure persons with disabilities have meaningful and dignified access to their entitlements.

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**f. Protection:**

Mainstreaming of protection and AAP are at the core of the project design to ensure food assistance is accessible, safe, dignified and appropriate to all men, women, boys, girls and vulnerable including persons with disabilities (following Do not Harm principles). WFP Field Offices with the support of the Gender and Protection Unit directly engage and collaborate with communities and cooperating partners to ensure considerable mechanisms are addressed and put in place to adequately account for the needs of affected people and PwD. Protection risk analysis is introduced for protection sensitive programming. Close coordination with protection partners ensures protection favourable environment through strengthening referral mechanism. During registration and distributions, to prevent risk associated to GBV to beneficiaries while accessing their entitlements, WFP emphasizes early distribution closing early helps beneficiaries to leave safely to their respective homes with their entitlements within facing any risk.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

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

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	54,029

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.

WFP undertook Market Functionality Index Assessments to confirm the feasibility of providing cash assistance to individuals for a duration of three months. The results of the MFIs showed that is generally a strong supply chain during the dry season the market faces significant challenges during the rainy season and is subject to breaks due to insecurity in the surrounding areas that can cut off supply routes. Cash assistance was provided to 54,029 through Financial Service Providers and traders to ensure that target beneficiaries receive their entitlement on time and can use it to procure key staple commodities.

### 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
CBT assistance	54,029	US\$ 1,249,994	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
<p>Abyei, #SouthSudan</p> <p>WFP is working with local communities to build local assets and strengthen their resilience.</p> <p>Thanks to @UNCERF participants of WFP's vegetable gardens learn skills like land preparation and harvesting technics to increase food availability in the future</p>	<p><a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1522516015267127296">https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1522516015267127296</a></p>

**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

<b>CERF Project Code</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Implementing Partner Type</b>	<b>Funds Transferred in USD</b>
22-RR-HCR-014	Protection	UNHCR	INGO	\$588,000
22-RR-HCR-014	Protection	UNHCR	NNGO	\$297,000
22-RR-CEF-027	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$182,000
22-RR-CEF-027	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$139,616
22-RR-CEF-027	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$30,478
22-RR-CEF-027	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$111,667
22-RR-WFP-024	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$85,771
22-RR-WFP-024	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$244,116