



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT  
(KORDOFAN)**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Ali Al-Za'tari**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

An After Action Review was held at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting on 02 June 2014. All members of the HCT participated.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

The final drafts were shared with the whole HCT mailing list for comment with 1 week turn around. The mailing list includes representatives from the International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)-Steering Committee and the International Federation for Red Cross (IFRC)/International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEX

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: \$353,495,063 <sup>1</sup>		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	1,937,900
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	1,200,000 <sup>2</sup>
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	4,100,000 <sup>3</sup>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,237,900</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 07-Aug-13			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-080	Education	99,671
WFP	13-RR-WFP-036	Food	1,838,229
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,937,900</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	\$1,825,564
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	\$112,336
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,937,900</b>

<sup>1</sup> Overall funding for North, South and West Kordofan (tracked as Kordofans in OPS) was established to be \$346,302,563 in the 2013 Humanitarian Workplan. The Inter-Agency Assessment mission to South Kordofan, at the mid-year review sectors were asked to identify new needs following displacements in 2013. An additional USD 7,192,500 was requested.

<sup>2</sup> Please note this figure refers to funding overall from the CHF to North Kordofan. **There was no Emergency Reserve allocations from the CHF to North Kordofan.** While this funding supported emergency response throughout the year in these geographic areas, it was not allocated in response to rising new needs in the area.

<sup>3</sup> This amount refers to additional bilateral funding reported by agencies in the CERF response (UNICEF and WFP). Other agencies also participated in the North Kordofan response.

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

In South Kordofan<sup>4</sup> and North Kordofan, upsurges in armed clashes in early 2013 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF), an alliance of armed opposition movements consisting of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N), Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) forces, as well as an inter-tribal fighting in West Kordofan displaced at least 90,000 people.

These included:

- Some 11,000 new IDPs following an inter-tribal conflict in El Fula (of El Salam locality) in early January;
- 16,000 new IDPs as a result of the armed clashes between SAF and the SPLM-N forces around Dandur area (in Reif Asharqi locality) in mid-April; and
- 63,000 new IDPs following the SRF attack in Um Rawaba of North Kordofan as well as armed clashes in Abu Kershola and Um Berimbata (both in Rashad locality) around end of April.

The increased conflict exacerbated an ongoing situation that lasted for two years at the time of the response. The conflict in Kordofan over the past two years had increased food insecurity, loss of livestock and disruption of livelihoods activities in the affected areas. A post-harvest assessment preceding the CERF response in government controlled areas of South and West Kordofan revealed that Al Goz locality and large towns like Kadugli, Dilling and Lagawa experienced shortages in cereal production. Insecurity prevented the undertaking of assessments in other localities.

In addition, the displacement of school-aged children mainly from South Kordofan into North Kordofan had overwhelmed existing schools, and assistance was urgently needed to ensure children had access to education.

CERF funding was therefore needed to improve food security and to close gaps in emergency education.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

Both South Kordofan and North Kordofan were facing significant funding gaps at the mid-year analysis of the Humanitarian Work Plan. With clashes in the first and second quarters of 2013 displacing 90,000 people that created additional needs, core pipelines and emergency stocks were drawn upon to respond to an escalation in crisis.

Three sectors presented critical gaps; Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) (food aid), Education, and Health.

Bilateral donors were approached and were willing to support a response as the CHF was unable to supplement with an emergency allocation due to low levels of funding. However, as noted in Table 1, the CHF's standard allocation did contribute to response in the two states earlier in 2013.

The health sector received USD 450, 0000 in funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during May and June, 2013, this allowed for the reallocation of resources in others sectors in need, i.e. education and food.

### **Education**

The education sector carried out an assessment in June 2013, in conjunction with relevant local government ministries. The assessment indicated there were 16,000 primary school aged children newly displaced in North Kordofan (El Rahad and Um Rawaba), mainly coming from South Kordofan state.

The assessment found that schools were in poor condition and there were not enough classrooms to accommodate the new caseload. This compounded a situation in a locality that was already with low education capacity and varying enrolment rates (68 per cent enrolment overall). A limited amount of support had been provided, but essential supplies were needed.

### **Food**

In May, an inter-agency team comprising WFP, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) conducted a verification and rapid needs assessment in several locations across the three localities. The assessment found that the

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<sup>4</sup> In mid-July 2013, the Sudanese president endorsed the final status of the three Kordofan states—North, South and West Kordofan—and issued decrees appointing new governors to each Kordofan state. West Kordofan state, which ceased to exist in 2005 following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, has been re-instated.

newly displaced were receiving only a very limited amount of food assistance from the El Rahad government – enough for ten to fifteen days maximum – after which they were on their own or depended on international humanitarian support to meet their daily food requirements. (The displaced were mainly subsistence farmers reliant on their own production and purchase of food from markets to meet their daily food needs.)

The assessment came to the conclusion that the use of commodity vouchers is an appropriate and feasible response to the displacement because: (i) the market is functioning well and the required commodities are available in the market; and (ii) the North Kordofan WFP office is already operating an effective voucher programme.

### III. CERF PROCESS

The process for this CERF rapid response application happened at the same time as the process for the Darfur rapid response application, as follows:

- The decision to appeal for CERF funding came about during the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Work Plan, as sectors were taking stock of interventions to date, and remaining as well as new needs for the rest of the year.
- At this point, it became evident that stocks across all sectors and funding across all sectors were seriously depleted, and given the continued displacements and armed clashes throughout Darfur and the Kordofans, further funding was required to continue delivering services to both the existing and new IDP caseloads in these states. Initial consultations were held at the inter-sector level to determine priority needs and gaps, and results from these efforts were presented to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).
- At the HCT's behest, OCHA, through the sector coordinators, compiled a needs assessment for all those displaced or affected by conflict in Sudan in 2013. A deliberate effort was made to make sure all sectors consulted with the NGO implementing partners, and all sectors held sector meetings to discuss the sector-wide needs. During the process, feedback from the INGO-Steering Committee to OCHA indicated that some sectors partners were given very short time-frames for providing feedback/input and thus the message was reinforced yet again. The Allocation method followed the normal procedure for the CHF Emergency Reserve; identifying and verifying needs through sectors (including consulting with NGOs), and attaining approval of the prioritization process and the final package of proposals from the HCT (in lieu of the CHF Advisory Group).
- As a result of the exercise, the overall new needs came to USD 50,164,090, with USD 47,971,590 for Darfur and USD 7,192,500 for the Kordofans. So for the Kordofans original need was established to be \$346,302,563 in the 2013 Humanitarian Workplan. During the Inter-Agency Assessment mission to South Kordofan, at the mid-year review sectors were asked to identify new needs following displacements in 2013. An additional USD 7,192,500 was requested for the Kordofans. OCHA and the HC then worked with the sector leads and in-country donors to determine sector envelopes for the CERF request. The initial total request from sectors amounted to USD 23.8 million. By examining potential co-funding available from bilateral donors and tightening the requests from the sectors, this was brought down to USD 13.6 million.
- After HCT consultation, the HC submitted the rapid response application to the CERF secretariat. After feedback from the Secretariat, the overall (Darfur and Kordofan) envelope was agreed to be reduced, i.e. the agencies would request 20 per cent of the overall need identified in the needs assessment, using CERF funding to kick-start the response and ensure continued response to needs before other bi-lateral funding arrived. Sectors then worked with their sector partners, through the established sector coordination mechanisms, to draft the CERF proposals. The proposals were shared with the HCT before the HC submitted the two sets of proposals (one for Darfur and one for South Kordofan) to the CERF Secretariat and the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC).

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

**TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR**

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 90,000				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Education	9,526	7,753	17,279
	Food	20,856	17,765	38,621

#### **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

For this project, beneficiary estimation was relatively straightforward.

The project beneficiaries reported by each agency were simply added together, as UNICEF only targeted school aged children, while the WFP project targeted adults. While there is likely some overlap, the overlap is considered minimal, so the best estimate seemed to be to simply add the beneficiaries together.

**TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING**

	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	28,240	30,382
Male	23,760	25,518
Total individuals (Female and male)	52,000	55,900
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	5,400	5,792

#### **CERF RESULTS**

CERF funding allowed displaced school age children improve access to emergency education and supported the food security of displaced persons through food vouchers distribution.

Overall, the estimated beneficiaries reached exceeded planned targets.

- Out of 52,000 people targeted for assistance with CERF funds, an estimated 55,900 were reached.
- Agencies reported that more people were reached than had been planned due to a recurring instability in the region increasing the number of people displaced by conflict.

Agencies reached or exceeded their targets.

- WFP planned to distribute approximately 36,000 commodity vouchers monthly during the project period. On average, they distributed 35,119 per month, with peaks at 38,621 beneficiaries in October and November.
- UNICEF planned to provide improved school spaces, learning materials, teaching, recreation kits, and education supplies to 16,000 children. Some 17,279 children ultimately received assistance.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

UNICEF: CERF funds led to the fast despatch of emergency educational supplies to affected areas to assist in emergency response to displaced students.

WFP: The CERF funding was crucial in enabling WFP to provide life-saving food assistance to more than 38,000 IDPs in North Kordofan State through the provision of commodity vouchers. The advantage of cash and commodity voucher programming (versus that of in-kind food) is that once funds are received they can be immediately programmed and channelled towards assisting beneficiaries. The CERF funds were received in August and covered distributions until the end of November (i.e. were utilised at the field level within twelve weeks), thereby highlighting the efficiency of response on the ground that the CERF contribution enabled.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>5</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

UNICEF: Due to the time critical factor of emergencies, the provision of CERF funds were essential in responding. The urgent requirements of providing teaching and learning materials to assist in the temporary learning spaces were met by CERF funding.

WFP: As this was the first time that North Kordofan had been exposed to fighting between Government of Sudan forces and rebel groups, populations were very much caught off guard by the attacks<sup>6</sup>. Having had no forewarning that their villages were under threat and having no time to move vulnerable family members, such as women and children, to safer locations or to hide their existing food stocks or assets, affected populations were found – at the time of initial assessment – to be huddling under trees in a state of shock by what had occurred and in no position to meet their daily food requirements. The CERF funds were therefore instrumental in ensuring that affected communities received timely and uninterrupted life-saving food assistance for the period in which insecurity prevailed in their places of origin through guaranteed receipt of the recommended daily kilo-calorie intake provided via GFD.

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

WFP: Following CERF's contribution of US\$1.8 million towards WFP's vouchers programme, WFP subsequently received additional contributions of US\$3.5 million from USAID's Emergency Food Security Programme (EFSP), and US\$600,000 from DFID. Together, both these contributions were critical in ensuring that WFP was able to continue responding to the needs of newly displaced and existing WFP caseloads in a timely and efficient fashion.

UNICEF was not able to mobilize further resources, other than the CHF funding in the amount of \$550,000 (included in the total USD 1.2 million reported in table one).

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

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

UNICEF: Funding received from CERF enhanced UNICEF and partners ability to respond in an emergency context. In particular, coordination was enhanced with the Ministry of Education and the education sector, such as undertaking joint assessment missions and coordination meetings with partners.

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<sup>5</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

<sup>6</sup> This differs to other regions in Sudan, such as Darfur for example, where GoS-affiliated entities, such as the Rapid Support Force, often announce their intention to attack villages in advance in efforts to clear areas of population potentially sympathetic to rebel groups before razing them. While these too have a devastating impact on the populations targeted, the advance notice and/or prior experience of such attacks means that they have often developed and can deploy coping strategies that may partially mitigate their impacts on livelihoods.

WFP: WFP's response to displacement in North Kordofan was very closely coordinated with other relevant actors. Before starting with food assistance, WFP participated in an inter-agency verification and rapid needs assessment mission in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). The assessment recommended that emergency food assistance be provided to conflict-affected populations displaced from their areas of origin. The project itself was implemented in very close coordination between WFP, HAC and SRCS. The voucher distribution was conducted by four distribution teams who covered the various distribution locations in the three localities (El Rahad, Um Rawaba, Sheikan) and each of the distribution teams consisted of WFP, HAC and SRCS representatives. Furthermore, WFP worked with four contracted traders who provided the food in exchange for vouchers, thereby promoting the partnership with the private sector.

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

N/A



## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
For planning and reporting purposes, it was straightforward to estimate beneficiaries.	Estimation was straightforward because the sectors clearly don't overlap much – education for school aged children, and food aid. It seems guidance could be developed for more complex allocations about what sectors 'overlap' and which probably don't when taking place in the same geographic area. This would make assumptions within and across country allocations more comparable.	CERF secretariat in consultation with OCHA offices.

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Vouchers can be used as an emergency response tool if contracted traders are already in place.	WFP is currently exploring the possibility of using vouchers as an emergency response tool in Darfur, based on lessons learned in Kordofan. This would require that WFP contracts traders in key locations in anticipation of potential displacement.	WFP
WFP worked together with four traders for the North Kordofan response in 2013. Retrospectively, this was not sufficient as it increases the bargaining power of the traders and increases the risk for WFP (e.g. if one trader decides to stop participating)	The internal evaluation confirmed this and trader selection procedures were launched during 2013. Additional traders were brought on board for the intervention in 2014.	WFP
The internal evaluation found that the SRCS needed to take a bigger role during the voucher distribution and reconciliation process.	This recommendation was implemented following the evaluation and SRCS started to take more responsibilities and a bigger role in the implementation of the programme.	SRCS

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF project information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	26 Aug. 2013 – 25 Feb. 2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-080	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Provision education in emergencies supplies for newly displaced IDP children in North Kordofan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 792,500	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 224,671	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 99,671	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	8,800	9,526	Despite receiving less funds than required to implement the full project, UNICEF reached the planned number of beneficiaries with school supplies. Additional funding would have supported other activities such as teacher and Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) training and the provision of temporary learning spaces.
b. Male	7,200	7,753	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	16,000	17,279	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	N/A	N/A	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Provide access to education in emergency services through provision of emergency education and recreation supplies.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
At least 16,000 newly displaced primary school aged children in El Rahad and Um Rawaba areas of North Kordofan have access to quality teaching and learning materials and recreation kits by the end of December 2013			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
17,279 newly displaced primary school aged children in El Rahad and Um Rawaba localities of North Kordofan have access to quality teaching, learning materials and recreation kits through the provision of emergency education supplies to supplement the erection of temporary learning spaces.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
N/A			
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2a			

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Assessments have been undertaken by the North Kordofan State Ministry of Education (implementing partner) through monitoring mission to assess the needs and response, and the Ministry of Education (MoE) have shared inputs and outcomes with UNICEF.</p> <p>Due to insecurity in the area, and challenges with access and staffing, joint monitoring visits have been delayed.</p>	

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information				
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	27 Aug. 2013 – 26 Feb. 2014	
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-WFP-036	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$3,700,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 3,157,484		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 112,336
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,838,229		▪ Government Partners: US\$0
Results				
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).				
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>	
a. Female	19,440	20,856	More beneficiaries were reached than planned in North Kordofan State due to recurring conflict in the region – which resulted in additional displacements – and subsequent re-verifications of the initial caseload.	
b. Male	16,560	17,765		
c. Total individuals (female + male):	36,000	38,621		
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	5,400	5,792		
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal				
WFP's primary objective is to respond to emergency food needs in North Kordofan and save the lives of 36,000 affected beneficiaries through the provision of General Food Distribution (GFD) rations through commodity vouchers which will be sufficient to meet their needs for a period of three months.				
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal				
The distribution of approximately 36,000 commodity vouchers per month to newly displaced populations in North Kordofan for a period of three months (the equivalent of 2,000 tonnes of food assistance).				
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds				
The CERF contribution <sup>7</sup> was utilized to assist newly displaced persons with commodity vouchers in three localities during the period of August to November 2013: El Rahad, Um Rawaba, Sheikan. From the start of WFP's overall voucher interventions in June 2013, the caseload that WFP assisted increased every month (see below table):				

<sup>7</sup> WFP's response to the North Kordofan crisis began in June with existing funds in its cash voucher pipeline which were diverted away from long-standing caseloads in Darfur. The intervention was not CERF driven but facilitated with funding received from CERF over the entire course of the project period.

Month	# of beneficiaries
Jul-2013	31,893
Aug-2013	31,893
Sep-2013	34,567
Oct-2013	38,621
Nov-2013	38,621

For the months of July/August and October/November, WFP organized a double distribution. WFP decided to conduct a double distribution to reduce the high workload of the El Obeid Sub-office team which had prioritised the emergency response to the Abu Kershola IDPs since the onset of the crisis in June 2013 and whose capacity had subsequently been fully absorbed. WFP moved back to a single-distribution of commodity vouchers in both September and also December. The internal evaluation conducted in September 2013 found that one month distributions are programmatically preferable because beneficiaries tend to sell less food than with two-month distributions.

Newly displaced populations received the following food items; 475g/cereal, 60g/pulses, 30g/vegetable oil and 30g sugar, in exchange for the commodity voucher. This differs slightly from the regular General Food Distribution (GFD) full ration – containing 2,058 kcal per person per day – and which has 60g of pulses and 10g of salt instead of sugar and was based on the recommendation from the field to mitigate against beneficiaries selling parts of their ration entitlement to obtain sugar which is under high demand. The revised ration provided beneficiaries with 2,147 kcal (102 per cent of their daily requirements) and appropriate levels of fat and protein.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

In North Kordofan, WFP exceeded its planned number of beneficiaries assisting more than 38,000 beneficiaries between October and December (compared to the 36,000 planned), due to increased insecurity which resulted in fresh displacements and an improved registration process that led to more beneficiaries being included in the distribution lists. Throughout the project period, WFP re-registered the initial North Kordofan caseload on two further occasions (first in July and second at the end of September). This latter re-registration entailed a re-verification of the entire caseload of Um Rawaba locality amid concerns that some non-genuine IDPs had previously received food assistance, while others had not been included in distribution lists as they had not yet registered – either because they had not arrived or because they had missed previous registration rounds. All ration cards were collected from beneficiaries in Um Rawaba until the re-verification process was finalised. As a result, 7,764 beneficiaries (compared to 7,136 IDPs in early September) were newly registered in Um Rawaba locality. In Sheikan locality, the caseload also increased – from 1,834 to 5,083 – as IDPs who had not previously received food assistance were registered for the first time. In total, these increases meant that WFP assisted more than 38,000 beneficiaries with commodity vouchers in North Kordofan during the reporting period.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): Fill in

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation  
As the majority of the people affected by the conflict in South Kordofan were women, the bulk of beneficiaries collecting the commodity vouchers in North Kordofan were also women. During the distribution, WFP ensured that men and women queued in separate lines and that women were assisted by female WFP and Sudanese Red Crescent staff.  
No gender specific concerns were identified.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES  NO

An interim internal evaluation of the project was conducted in September 2013 (See attached report). Please find key findings below:

- Beneficiaries were satisfied with the management of the exercise and with the types, quality and quantity of food provided. However, approximately 50 percent of the focus group participants reported that they sold or exchanged some of their food for transport or to meet other daily needs.

- Beneficiaries are more-or-less aware of their entitlement and of the procedures to receive their food, but show minimal
- More than half of the focus group participants were not aware that traders were the ones doing the calculation of the total food entitlement and redeeming the vouchers.
- More than half of the focus group participants stated that Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the Cooperating Partner (CP), was providing the food even though the WFP logo is printed on the voucher and the WFP flag and posters were hung in some distribution centres.
- 50 percent of the focus group participants stated that they had not heard of people who should not be receiving food but receiving it anyway. Conversely, the remaining 50 percent said that residents from El Rahad and Um Rawaba were registered as Abu Kershola IDPs.
- The WFP El Obeid sub office is heavily involved in the distribution process for 10 days per distribution with 27 staff members, while the Sudanese Red Crescent Society participated with only 11 staff and volunteers.
- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is not currently monitored as the emergency assistance was planned to be a short-term exercise, hence the post distribution monitoring conducted was a shorter version.
- 85 percent of IDPs expressed their intention to return to Abu Kershola should the security situation improve.

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/Remarks
13-RR-WFP-036	Food Assistance	WFP	SRCS	INGO	\$112,336	7-Nov-13	1-Jul-13	WFP provided assistance to affected communities in North Kordofan from June onwards by diverting existing resources in its cash voucher pipeline away from long-standing caseloads in Darfur. As WFP was already running an effective voucher programme in North Kordofan at that time (under its Food for Assets programme), existing contracts with implementing partners and traders were already in place and could be quickly mobilised and redirected towards the emergency response. As the emergency response began in the immediate aftermath of the crisis in June, funds to implementing partners were transferred as early as July.

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
CP	Cooperating Partner
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Programme
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GFD	General Food Distribution
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement
MoE	Ministry of Education
RC	Resident Coordinator
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SLA/MM	Sudanese Liberation Army/Minni Minawi
SPLM-N	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement- North
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SRF	Sudanese Revolutionary Front
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme