



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
REPUBLIC OF SUDAN
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY ROUND I 2014**

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. El-Mostafa Benlamih (HC a.i.)

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

An After Action Review of the CERF allocation was conducted by OCHA with Sector Leads, program officers and reporting officer on 26 January, 2015. This included a brief recap of project activities, technical issues and challenges, in addition to lessons learned particularly from the multi-sectoral project, and the added value of complimentary funds.

- 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 version of the RC/HC was shared with CERF recipient agencies and sector coordinators for review.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 498,422,263		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	19,986,850
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND	\$7,346,656
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	\$260,970,501
	TOTAL	\$287,933,007¹

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 24-Mar-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	14-UFE-FAO-013	FSL	1,025,999
FAO	14-UFE-FAO-014	FSL	1,248,523
IOM	14-UFE-IOM-020	WASH	181,911
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-045	WASH	537,477
WHO	14-UFE-WHO-021	WASH	161,693
UNFPA	14-UFE-FPA-017	Health	399,988
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-046	Health	418,086
WHO	14-UFE-WHO-022	Health	640,028
UNFPA	14-UFE-FPA-018	Protection	490,991
UNHCR	14-UFE-HCR-017	ES/NFI's	912,122
UNHCR	14-UFE-HCR-018	Protection	249,395
UNHCR	14-UFE-HCR-019	Multi-sector	1,395,726
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-047	Education	1,095,851
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-051	Nutrition	918,468
WFP	14-UFE-WFP-025	Nutrition	1,112,512
WHO	14-UFE-WHO-023	Nutrition	800,229
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-052	Nutrition	1,858,837
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-053	Protection	491,827

¹ Sudan CHF allocated funds to the amount of US \$7,346,656 to UNHCR (ES/NFIs) totalling \$2,835,654, UNICEF (Education, Child Protection, Nutrition, WASH) totalling \$3,623,592, UNFPA (Health) totalling \$150,000, and WHO (Health) totalling \$737,410. In addition to bilateral funding totalling \$ \$260,970,501 from Canada, European Union, Finland, IGAD, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, UNAIDS, United Kingdom, United States of American (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)), and Russia. In addition to core thematic funds from UNICEF earmarked for Protection (Child Protection).

UNOPS	14-UFE-OPS-002	Protection	234,000
IOM	14-UFE-IOM-022	WASH	280,447
UNICEF	14-UFE-CEF-054	WASH	1,145,951
WHO	14-UFE-WHO-024	WASH	82,790
WFP	14-UFE-WFP-026	FSL	4,031,198
WHO	14-UFE-WHO-025	Health	272,771
TOTAL			19,986,850

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)

Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	13,859,459
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	2,764,691
Funds forwarded to government partners	3,362,700
TOTAL	19,986,850

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2014, the humanitarian needs in Sudan had steadily increased due to the protracted and complex humanitarian situation. According to the Sudan 2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the number of people identified as needing humanitarian assistance in Sudan increased by 1.7 million people compared to the number identified in the 2013 Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP). The reasons for this increase were the heightened level of conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile state and the extensive flooding (particularly in Al Gezira, Khartoum and Nile states), which affected some 435,000 people in 2013.

The harvest prospects for the 2013/2014 main agricultural season have been projected to be 20 to 30 per cent below average at the national level, due to minimal rains, insecurity, and pest outbreaks (grasshoppers and birds). The deficit is largest in the central and eastern areas of Sudan, with production expected to be as low as 60 to 70 per cent below average making the food security extremely concerning. The World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that up to 4 million people were food insecure, mostly resulted from the low agricultural production.

The high rates of malnutrition across had increased in 2013, the January 2014 national level Simple Spatial Sampling Methodology Survey (S3M) conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had shown that severe wasting is much higher than the emergency threshold in East Darfur on top of the aggravating factors such as continuous displacements and ongoing conflict in these areas. The S3M results indicated that Ed Daein in East Darfur has the highest Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 6.62 per cent, 5.65 per cent in Assalaya and 4.65 per cent in El Ferdous localities and with a rural estimate for SAM rate of 9.34 per cent at state level.

South Darfur also showed similar levels of malnutrition as per the S3M survey results where SAM rate was highest in Tullus (23.47 per cent) and Dimsu (20.80 per cent), followed by West and Central Darfur states despite variability across localities. This increased the need for humanitarian assistance and in particular the capacity of the feeding centres to effectively treat severely malnourished children especially in conflict affected localities in overcrowded camps and rural areas.

With increasing needs and significant reduction in funding, the levels of vulnerability for Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps in Darfur increased as basic supplies had been reduced and life-saving services had declined in quality or in some cases stopped altogether. Overcrowding was also reported in a number of IDP camps, placing existing humanitarian services under severe strain. The rates of malnutrition exceeded international emergency thresholds due to frequent disease outbreaks and low rates of vaccination in conflict affected areas, poor access to clean water, basic sanitation and health services, and below standard educational services.

As of December 31, 2014, the total number of people recognized as needing humanitarian assistance was 6.6 million, according to the revised Sudan's Strategic Response Plan 2014 (SRP). This meant that more than 17 per cent of Sudan's population were identified as requiring some form of humanitarian assistance. Most of these groups are IDPs (47 per cent), Non-displaced food insecure (24 per cent), Non-displaced severely affected (11 per cent), IDPs and refugee returns (11 per cent), and other vulnerable groups (10 per cent). The majority of these vulnerable groups are located in Darfur States (3.5 million), South Kordofan State (719,000), Blue Nile State (443,000), Khartoum State (420,000) and Kassala State (325,000). Approximately 5 million people in 100 localities in the aforementioned states were targeted with life-saving assistance across the country through supporting the objective of reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds, and improvement in well-being interventions under the following sectors; Education; Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items' (ES/NFIs); Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) including both Food Assistance and Livelihood; Health, Nutrition, Refugee Multi-Sector; Protection (including sub-sectors; Child Protection (CP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Mine Action (MA)); and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The identification and prioritization of geographical areas for CERF funding was based on 2014 HNO, with additional support based on needs assessment, which were conducted across all areas of intervention, and in line with CERF life-saving criteria. Joint partner assessments of affected people were conducted by the Sudanese government; national and international organisations (NGOs); United Nations, and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). A variety of sector specific and multi-sector needs assessments also took place in the Darfur states and the Eastern States of Kassala and Red Sea.

The priorities were based on the following assessments and information:

Education | In the Kordofan states, continued displacement, as a result of escalating conflict in South Kordofan, tribal conflict in West Kordofan and conflict in South Sudan, had strained the educational system. In most cases, the education facilities of the host community's schools could not accommodate displaced children, including South Sudanese refugees, as the existing school facilities were already in a poor condition. Heavy floods in West Kordofan in 2014 also damaged five schools. The escalated conflict in Darfur states increased the number of children at the school age; this overburdened the schools in IDP camps, such as Kalma Camp in South Darfur, which witnessed an increase from 32,000 to 40,450 students. Monitoring missions conducted by UNICEF and its implementing partners (September and October 2014), and other led by the WASH Sector in Otash and Kalma Camps in November 2014, indicated an urgent need to rehabilitate existing classrooms in IDP camps in the Darfur states, as well as, to cover schools with sanitation facilities based on SPHERE and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) standards.

The schools in the targeted states for this project were considered to be among the highest in terms of needs for WASH facilities. In a separate needs assessment conducted by Ministry of Education (MoE) and education sector partners in South Kordofan, revealed that approximately 50 per cent of schools in the state had no access to water and sanitation facilities. During November/December 2013 and January 2014, UNICEF and MoE have conducted assessments at the field level which included consultation with parents, teachers, students, and community members. The assessment has identified the most urgent humanitarian priority needs: provision of gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, safe drinking water; restoration of access to education through provision of semi-permanent learning spaces; and provision of education in emergency supplies and recreation materials.

ES/NFIs | The locations targeted by the intervention were identified through inter-agency assessments conducted following conflict and crisis. Beneficiaries were verified by IOM /OCHA prior to distribution. Arrangements were in place for Sector partners in Darfur and the rest of Sudan to distribute ES/NFIs to vulnerable households assessed to be in need. In the case that access was not available to locations of displacement due to insecurity; the Sector delivered through national NGOs that had good capacity and access. .

FSL (Food-Assistance) | The primary objectives of WFP's Emergency Operations (EMOP) in Darfur and Eastern Sudan are to save lives, reduce seasonal food insecurity, and stabilize the prevalence of acute malnutrition. WFP provided this assistance primarily through General Food Distributions (GFD) either in-kind food rations or cash vouchers. In 2013, the security situation and operating context across Sudan deteriorated significantly; further impacting what was already a protracted humanitarian crisis. Increased fighting between Government forces and armed groups, as well as inter- and intra-tribal conflict over land and resources resulted in massive population displacements of more than half a million people across the country, 350,000 from the Darfur region alone. Cumulatively this was the highest influx of IDPs since 2008.

Since 2003, WFP has been working with a substantive caseload of IDPs in Darfur. Through regular monitoring and assessment activities, WFP determined that most IDPs have additional resources for accessing income or food commodities. Since 2009, WFP GFD rations in Darfur provide only half a household's daily food requirements. In order to better identify IDP needs, WFP also conducted a verification exercise to update and refine camp beneficiary lists to account for births deaths, displacements after the closure of the initial

lists in 2005 and to eliminate non-valid ration card holders through the cross validation of biometric data among camps where registration took place in multiple locations. Completed in July 2013, this process has since resulted in an overall reduction of IDPs in camps eligible to receive food assistance from 1.9 to 1.2 million. This reduction was been incorporated into WFP's planning figures for the 2014 EMOP and was used as the basis for WFP's transition from status based to vulnerability based entitlement. Based on the IDP verification findings, approximately 31 per cent of IDP beneficiaries are girls, 30 per cent are boys, 26 per cent are women and 13 per cent are men.

FSL (Livelihood) | A SAM causal analysis study conducted by UNICEF in 2011 in Kassala State showed that malnutrition and disease (specifically diarrhoea and fever) are highly correlated with SAM. Infant feeding practices were also associated with SAM, specifically the age at which water was first introduced to the infant. Similarly findings from WFP's food security assessments showed that some of the main contributors to malnutrition in Sudan were linked to disease, poor water/sanitation and feeding practices, all of which are major concerns in East Sudan. The CERF funding under this project was primarily used to save lives of children with acute malnutrition through integrated management. It was also used to ensure provision of safe WASH facilities in the selected feeding centres where management of acute malnutrition service was provided. Furthermore, CERF funds were used to support the targeted undernourished population groups to diversify and increase their production of nutritious food (animal-based and crop-based), and to extend the productive period of their livestock and farms as long as possible in the dry season when the hunger gap is most severe.

Health | The prioritisation of health facilities and organisation benefiting from the medicines and medical supplies under this project was conducted at affected states' level based on the results of the interagency and sectorial assessments and verifications. This ensured that the most urgent and significant needs that threaten the life and well-being of the affected communities had been promptly addressed in an efficient and transparent manner, promoting complementarities and synergies.

Access to essential health services was highlighted as a critical gap in all the emergency states of Sudan; however large variations exists between states with 14 per cent to 75 per cent population covered by basic Primary Health Care (PHC) package: Eastern Darfur; < 14 per cent; Central Darfur: < 53 per cent; North Darfur; < 28 per cent; South Darfur < 39 per cent; Western Darfur < 75 per cent; Blue Nile 21 per cent; Eastern States 38 per cent; South Kordofan 31 per cent (Health Resources Availability Mapping System, Q4 Report, 2013). The steady decrease in the population coverage by basic PHC services was partially caused by the low capacity of SMOH in the targeted emergency states to run and ensure proper functionality of the health facilities handed over by NGOs. The situation significantly affects the availability of qualified health cadres willing to work in these areas as well as high staff turn-over that undermined the delivery of health services while also resulting in increased population displacement and steady increases in humanitarian needs. The situation disproportionately affects women and children health and access to specialised services.

Nutrition | All the targeted localities had SAM rates beyond emergency threshold of 3 per cent. The January 2014 national level S3M conducted by UNICEF Sudan showed that severe wasting is much higher than the emergency threshold in East Darfur on top of the aggravating factors such as continuous displacements and ongoing conflict in selected areas. The S3M results indicated that in East Darfur, Ed Daein has the highest SAM rate of 6.62 per cent, 5.65 per cent in Assalaya and 4.65 per cent in El Ferdous and with a rural estimate for SAM rate of 9.34 per cent at state level. By the end of 2013, a total number of 7,235 children were referred for treatment of SAM out of 30,212 children screened in East Darfur. The insecurity and increased fighting led to the displacement of a total of 50,519 people in East Darfur state alone. South Darfur had also shown a similar level of malnutrition as per the S3M survey results where SAM rate was the highest in Tullus (23.47 per cent) and Dimsu (20.80 per cent). West and Central Darfur states had also shown high SAM rates as per the S3M results despite variability across localities. By the end of 2013, 21,414 children were referred for treatment of SAM out of 127,638 children screened in South Darfur. In this location 655,597 people were displaced because of continuous tribal fighting. This increased the need for humanitarian assistance and in particular the capacity of the feeding centres to effectively treat SAM children, especially in conflict affected localities in overcrowded camps and rural areas. Correspondingly, findings from WFP food security assessments² also showed that some of the main contributors to malnutrition in Sudan are linked to disease, poor water/sanitation and feeding practices, which are major concerns in East Sudan.

Protection | The project focused on South Darfur State, as in 2013 there were extremely high levels of new displacement of around 160,000 people to camps adjacent to Nyala (including El Salam, Kalma, Otash) and camps further afield including Mershing, Manawashi, Khor Abache and Kass. This intervention was designed based on World Vision's assessment which has also has been sub-granted for the project implementation. The assessment has covered 36 schools in Kass locality in South Darfur. The assessment showed that 77.8 per cent of the surveyed schools lacked usable classrooms. Even among the schools with usable classrooms, 78 per cent of the classrooms needed rehabilitation. The quality of education is also poor, for instance, out of 618 teachers in the 36 assessed schools, only 55.3 per cent of the teachers were found to be formally trained. Also, 94 per cent of the assessed schools did not have teaching materials, 61 per cent had no furniture, and 53 per cent of the schools did not have adequate WASH facilities. In the schools with WASH facilities, 50 per cent were not gender sensitive. While lack of baseline data on GBV prevalence in Darfur remains a perennial problem, UNHCR conducts regular field missions and assessments with multi-functional teams through the Field Office in Nyala. Sensitive

² Comprehensive Food Security Assessments in Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala, by WFP and the State Ministries of Agriculture, 2012; Food Security Monitoring Surveys 2013.

information on both individual protection incidents and the general protection environment is shared through – the Darfur Protection Cluster and its associated working groups on GBV and CP. This information in turn fed into the wider protection strategy for Darfur, and prioritization of protection activities through UNHCR partners. This project estimated the number reached through the overall estimated size of Savanna IDP camp of 19,000 beneficiaries, where it is estimated by OCHA and other humanitarian actors that 60 per cent are women and 30 per cent of the total population are children under 5.

CP | Measurable information on service provision was available through the following official databases: the database on separated and unaccompanied children established by the National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW); children released from armed groups and forces were available through the database of the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (DDRC); number of children accessing justice systems was available through the information management system of the national mechanism of Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU); and the number of children reached by Mine Risk Education (MRE) was available through the database at the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). This put the figure at 3.9 million children across Sudan. Key assessment information was compiled on a bimonthly basis through the monitoring and reporting mechanism of the country task force on children and armed conflict. These reports were then compiled in the Annual Report of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict. Data collected through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism task force indicate that nearly all the parties listed in the Security General report continue to recruit and use children in armed conflict. Children continue to face an increased risk of recruitment due to the ongoing conflict, poverty and limited access to basic services, mainly education. Children targeted with CERF funds in Darfur and East Sudan through psycho-social assistance/direct child protection services was 146, 000 of the 150,500 children.

GBV | The Maternal Death Review Report of 2013 (Sudan FMOH/UNFPA Report) highlighted that 40 per cent of the total number of maternal deaths occurred in conflict affected areas. According to statistical estimates 89 per cent of maternal deaths in Darfur and 62 per cent in the Protocol Areas occurred in hospitals. This indicated that there are inadequate Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC) services, insufficient human resources in the health sector and a lack of equipment and commodities required to achieve the basic functional standards. The quality of health services is weak as demonstrated nationally whereby only 19 per cent of PHC services provide the minimum health care package and only 66 per cent of rural hospitals offer basic EMOC and neonatal care (2012 PHC service mapping - MoH/WHO). Critically, women's health is often further affected by harmful traditional practices, such as Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, early marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse. Only 13 to 15 per cent of PHC facilities are able to provide medical care for the GBV survivors in the humanitarian settings of Sudan.

Women and children at a heightened risk for sexual violence increased the need for a more comprehensive multi-sectorial response comprised of medical services (clinical management of rape), counselling and psychosocial support services and social reintegration activities. The project focused on the most vulnerable conflict affected and displaced people in 29 localities in Darfur states (Nertiti, Rokoro, Zalingei, Ed Daein, Yassin, Dar El Salam, El Sireaf, Kebkabiya, Kutum, Saraf Omra, Tawila, Zamzam camp, Otash camp, Kalma camp, Jebel Moon, Foro Barangaein and Sirba), Blue Nile (Al Tadamon, Bau, El Damazine, Geissan), West and South Kordofan (Al Sunut, Dilling, Kadugli, Rashad) and Khartoum (Khartoum, Sharq El Nile) with a high need and prioritization for GBV interventions and a response program. Note, that there are also limited numbers of partners working in the field of the GBV due to capacity and access constraints.

MA | As of January 2014, there were 70 hazardous areas and/or suspected hazardous areas registered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) in the eastern states of Sudan, 58 areas are located in Kassala State with new dangerous areas being discovered regularly by clearance teams and reports by locals. The presence of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) severely impacts both humanitarian and development projects, moving populations and newer activities in the area such as gold digging. This contamination poses an immediate risk of injury and death among all affected population including men, women, boys and girls. The number of mine and ERW victims increased in the last three years to a record number of 225 out of the 1,907 victims registered. More than 25 per cent of the victims are children (372 boys and 69 girls). In 2013, 28 mine accidents were reported, resulting in one death, where a 25 years old man was killed by a mine accident while ploughing a farm using a tractor near to Korteib camp in Kassala state, and 27 injured (5 men, 6 women & 16 children). Women and children are particularly vulnerable, either as direct victims or as part of families, who become even further marginalized economically, socially and psychologically. With agriculture being the main income generating activity for the communities, and women shouldering 60 per cent of the household responsibilities (as bread winners); all affected population, regardless of age and sex benefited equally from demining activities. The project aimed to release land which could be used by the affected 700 households in the area. Of the 6,100 people living in Rassai village, 800 direct beneficiaries (384 female, 415 male, 200 children under 5) were targeted with this project, in addition the project benefitted IDPs, returnees, and at risk communities in the vicinity.

Beneficiary data was collected from multiple assessments by the protection sector, as per Sudan 5th census conducted in 2008; the total population of the Hamashkoreib locality is 255,288 people. The Landmine Impact Survey conducted by the Survey Action Center in Rassi in February 2008 showed that people affected by Landmines and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (ERW) are as follows; 6,100 direct beneficiaries and a total of 700 households are affected. This was further supported by the recent assessments and data collected by Demining and MRE teams. The operational quality of the project, including community relations and environmental impact, was deemed a great importance during the planning period. Therefore, the project activities were carried out in strict adherence to the environmental

standards according to National Technical Standards and Guidelines and International Mine Action Standards and community liaison was a key element in the implementation plans.

RMS | As of December 2013, the total number of persons of concern (PoC) needing protection and assistance were 88,626 (43,268 male and 45,358 female), in the East Sudan some 73,277 (38,596 female and 34,626 male) were registered refugees residing in the 9 camps. In addition, 15,349 refugees live in urban environments and other settlements. The overwhelming majority of the refugees are from Eritrea, with a smaller number originating from Ethiopia and Somalia. In the foreseeable future, the likelihood of return to countries of origin is remote for most refugees in the East. This is due to the sustained political tensions and persisting human rights violations-particularly the forced recruitment of young males and females into open-ended Eritrean national service. New arrivals continue to be registered on a daily basis. 2013 witnessed a continued monthly influx of 400-600 new arrivals and this was projected to continue in 2014, totalling 7,000 new arrivals. The new arrivals mostly come from urban environments in the Eritrean highlands and have difficulties integrating because most of them are Christian and do not speak Arabic. Newly arrived asylum-seekers at the border crossing points in Hamdayet, Gergef and the guesthouses in Wad Sherifai and Tokar are in urgent need of basic humanitarian assistance: comprising of shelter, food and NFIs.

Amongst the new arrivals, there is a significant number of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children UAM/SC. Approximately 38 UAM come to Sudan every month, the majority being male aged 15 -18 years. They are hosted in the UAM centre in Shagarab camp. A variety of reasons prompt their decision to leave Eritrea, including the potential for better educational or economic opportunities, joining relatives living abroad, evasion of open-ended national military services and the search for adventure. Further vulnerable groups within the refugee community include Persons with Specific Needs (PWSNs), and children who constitute about 10 per cent of the total refugee case load. Approximately 9,200 refugees are registered as People with Special Needs (PWSNs). The definition of PWSN relates to those who are physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged like the elderly, single headed household, single female, chronically ill, Persons With Disabilities, (severe and minor) and those with mental disorders who either have limited or no support at all. These vulnerable individuals rely heavily on the provision of basic services and nutritional support.

The November 2013 Nutrition Survey report, indicated Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of exhaustive surveys in Abuda (12.2 per cent), Fau 5 (11.4 per cent), Girba (10.3 per cent) and systematic random surveys revealed estimated rates of GAM in Kilo 26 (12.1 per cent), Shagarab camps (14.1 per cent), Um Gargour (10.6 per cent) and Wad Sherifai (15.1 per cent) still remain at relatively high levels. Although, SAM in all camps was less than 3 per cent, the levels of stunting were above 40 per cent. Stunting rates and anaemia levels for children (6-59 months) and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) continue to reveal the profound impact that malnutrition has in the camps. Data from the Health Information System for 2013 indicate that the major causes of illness and death are malaria, respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases. Measles vaccination rate is currently 76.1 per cent. Crude Mortality Rate is 0.3 deaths / 1000 population / month while under 5 mortality rates is 0.7 deaths / 1,000 population / month.

Despite some improvements through UNHCR's capacity building of law enforcement agents on both national and international refugee legal frameworks, asylum-seekers still continue to be at risk of deportation and are often denied access to asylum procedures. At least 17 asylum-seekers and refugees (15 male and 2 females) were deported in 2013. When arrested, people of concern face lengthy periods of pre-trial detention in prisons that are below minimum standards and basic due process guarantees are not in place. To safeguard the rights of asylum-seekers, UNHCR required CERF funding to continue monitoring prison conditions, and to be able to protect asylum-seekers from deportation as their status needs to be determined upon arrival and promptly registered.

WASH | In preparing the 2014 SRP, the WASH Sector conducted an exercise of identifying and prioritizing humanitarian WASH needs for all localities in Sudan based on the HNO document. The process was completed through field consultations that took place in Darfur and East Sudan (from June to July 2014) respectively, analysis showed that there 63 and 27 localities in Darfur and eastern states had critical and high WASH needs. UNICEF focused on Darfur states (east, west, north, south and central) for provision of WASH to IDPs, and IOM targeted the eastern states (Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref).

III. CERF PROCESS

Sudan was selected for funds (totaling US \$19.9 million) from the first round of Under-funded Emergency (UFE) Window in 2014 due to the low level of funding to the 2013 HWP and increasing humanitarian needs. This included, acute, large-scale nutrition needs that expedited the critical situation in several regions of the country including conflict-affected areas. To ensure maximum impact, CERF funds were allocated to support the multi-sector response to the nutrition emergency. Given that humanitarian needs increased significantly in 2014, the decline in funding threatened to jeopardize the humanitarian gains that had been made over the last number of years. Funding constraints had already compelled humanitarian actors to scale down, for example, GFD rations in IDP camps had to be cut by 20 per cent in 2013. Leaving partners unable to respond adequately to life-saving needs, for instance, the nutrition sector had not been able to address the alarming levels of malnutrition in eastern Sudan because their funding only covered conflict-affected areas.

During this process, sectors used a complimentary funding approach with the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) using the HNO as a basis to identify the highest priority life-saving priorities. This ensured a combined total of \$50 million in funds to address the highest life-saving needs across Sudan, utilizing the respective mandates of the two funds as this ensured affective collaboration between sectors using needs-based evidence to guide their prioritization. Given the decline in overall funding, the funds focused on life saving, whereby \$20 million of CERF UFE was complimented by \$7 million³ of CHF funding to life saving activities under the top and high priority projects as identified in the HNO.

The Sudan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in close collaboration with NGOs and bilateral donors prioritized the funds based on assessed needs through a limited number of key activities to ensure an effective use of funds. After extensive consultations through plenary meetings, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (consisting of Sector Leads with NGO Co-Sector Leads) and full HCT, the decision was to focus on the first pillar of the 2014 SRP; Life-saving assistance in terms of health, nutrition, access to clean water and sanitation, emergency shelter and food security [sectors: Education, FSL, Health, ES/NFI's, Nutrition, Protection, RMS, WASH].

In addition to adopting a two-pronged a strategy approach focusing on;

1. A Sector Based Approach to lifesaving needs (contributing sectors: Education, FSL, Health, ES/NFI's, Nutrition, Protection, RMS, and WASH). With the CERF funding Top Lifesaving projects as identified in SRP in areas of critical and high need. Total envelope \$15 million;
2. A Multi-Sectorial Approach to the Sudan Nutrition crisis (contributing sectors: Nutrition, FSL, Health, and WASH). Total envelope \$5 million.

Envelopes for the Sector Based Approach to lifesaving needs were calculated based on the level of under-funding of the Sector in 2013 and the relative size of the underfunded sectors contributing to Strategic Objective 1, Saving Lives, in the 2014 CAP. The largest and most underfunded life-saving sectors were allocated the largest proportion of the \$15 million. CERF funds were used to target the highest needs localities as identified in the HNO across Sudan. Sectors vary in terms of which localities are considered to be highest needs given their specific sector objectives, target populations and activities in relation to the life-saving gaps identified for sector. In some cases, there was variability within the sector, such as the FSL sector where HNO priority localities requiring food distribution often differs from HNO priority locations requiring agricultural and livelihoods support. This is also relevant to the Protection sector which encompasses several sub-sectors including CP, GBV, and MA, each of which have varying localities identified as highest need relevant to their sub sector objectives, target populations and activities.

The Multi-Sector Approach in response to the nutrition crisis in Sudan focused on an integrated implementation of FSL (both Food and Non-food Assistance (livelihood)), Health, Nutrition and WASH. The strategy was to integrate multi-sectoral programs in several localities where there is a convergence of all the relevant sector high priority needs with a high malnutrition rate. Partners identified the following localities meeting this criterion including rural localities in Kassala and Res Sea states and targeted beneficiaries include all food insecure people, especially those most vulnerable for malnutrition

Finally, recommendations for CERF UFE funds were vetted with CHF first round standard allocation process whereby sectors convened Programmatic Review Groups (PRGs) to review and rank projects most appropriate for funding. The PRGs are made up of United Nations, international and national NGOs representatives, with OCHA technical support. During this review, PRG members advised on how to best leverage both the CERF and CHF funds in a complimentary manner to fund the highest life-saving and urgent humanitarian needs. The CHF advisory group (includes members of the HCT) then endorsed the proposed projects. The key life-saving underfunded gaps that necessitated a CERF grant at the time of allocation were as follows;

- **Education** | Increase access to inclusive and protective life-saving education (formal and non-formal) for children youth affected by emergencies;
- **ES/NFI's** | To provide needs-based and timely emergency/transitional shelter and non-food items to people affected by conflict and disaster; Renewal of ES/NFIs for People with Specific Needs;
- **FSL** | Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters;
- **Health** | To ensure continuity and access for vulnerable populations to primary health care services including maternal and child health care services;
- **Nutrition** | Reduction of deaths associated to acute malnutrition to below the emergency threshold; Improved multi-sectoral emergency planning and implementation to reduce GAM in all disaster affected populations;
- **Protection** | Undertake protection missions to provide protection by presence and carry out protection monitoring/population movement tracking in key areas; respond to urgent and acute lifesaving protection issues with services for IDPs, the South Sudanese and those severely affected by conflict, especially persons with specific needs and extremely vulnerable individuals;
- **RMS** | Ensure access to refugees, asylum seekers and refugee returnees to basic needs and essential services ; ensure protection of asylum seekers and refugees through registration, refugee status determination, documentation, legal assistance, advocacy and protection services, emergency training;

- **WASH** | to sustain and expand wash services to IDPs and seriously affected population in Sudan.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 5,000,000				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	ES/NFI's	56,250	18,750	750,00
	Education	15,970	15,230	31,200
	FSL	184,888	230,567	415,455
	Health	154,884	144,496	1,035,380
	Nutrition	236,521	109,548	346,069
	Protection	81,925	78,827	160,752
	RMS	37,242	40,857	78,099
	WASH	343,929	293,654	637,583

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	1,104,690	
Male	887,460	
Total individuals (Female and male)	1,992,150	
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	385,154	

The overall total number of estimated beneficiaries planned (see table below) was miscalculated at the time of proposal submission; this has been corrected in Table 5.

	Planned
Female	2,291,089
Male	1,534,807
Total individuals (Female and male)	3,825,896
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	498,153

In addition, planned beneficiary numbers for two Protection projects 14-UFE-FPA-018 and 14-UFE-OPS-002, in GBV and MA sub-sectors respectively, included the total population figure in the locality/ies in which project activities were implemented. This created a large discrepancy between the total planned and estimated reached beneficiaries totalling 628,808 people. The revised planned

beneficiary numbers only include individuals who directly benefit from project activities (see table below). This has been reflected in Table 4 and Table 5.

Planned beneficiary								
	Original				Revised			
	Female	Male	Total	Children <5	Female	Male	Total	Children <5
GBV	528,000	90,000	618,000	n/a	5,500	200	5,700	5,500
MA	2,836	3,264	6,100	556	384	416	800	200

The estimation of beneficiaries across sectors and agencies was identified differently:

Education | The Education program reached some 31,200 conflict and flood-affected school-aged children (15,970 girls and 15,230 boys). The beneficiary figures have been compiled at the field offices level, in conjunction with the MoE counterpart, in each of the targeted states. The figures were calculated separately for each of the specific interventions: supplies, learning spaces and latrines. Double counting was avoided by reporting on the highest number of beneficiaries reached through one component, in this case the provision of supplies. Some of the same children benefiting from supplies also benefit from the provision of learning spaces, latrines and health/hygiene education and psychosocial support.

ES/NFIs | The beneficiaries are estimated taking a standard value of 5 people per household, with the project procuring and delivering ES/NFIs to 15,000 households, or a total of 75,000 individuals. Some household sizes may vary above or below this amount, so a mean family size is used.

FSL (Food-Assistance) | The overall number of unique beneficiaries reached is calculated by taking the maximum number assisted in one month throughout the entire implementing period in each location and then adding them together to get the cumulative total; in this case, 57,503 IDPs in South Darfur; 32,792 IDPs in West Darfur and 30,605 refugees in Kassala. Overall, 90,295 IDPs were reached in Darfur and 30,605 refugees in Kassala with funds received from CERF.

FSL (Livelihood) | The number of estimated beneficiaries reached is taken from the implementing partners' final reports disaggregated by sex and age. It is based on a real counting of beneficiaries during distribution of inputs or receipt of services. The names and sex of beneficiaries is compiled by the Village Agricultural/Livestock Committees who were selected and assigned for the distribution of inputs and receipt of services. Each beneficiary has to sign or use his finger print. A copy from the list of beneficiaries is handed to FAO field offices.

The targeted beneficiaries were the newly displaced persons who arrived to specific camp, village or localities. Beneficiaries' selection criteria were put in place through involvement of the local leaders; the neediest households were targeted in each covered location out of the total population. In Eastern Sudan, the estimation of the targeted beneficiaries was based on the level of the acute malnutrition reported in the targeted localities/villages. The neediest households who experienced high level of malnutrition were targeted in each of the targeted localities out of the total population of the village/localities. The differences between the planned number of the targeted beneficiaries and reached number could be attributed to the increase in the number of displaced persons or the tendency of beneficiaries in the rural villages for redistribution of inputs equally among the village population.

Health | The beneficiaries were calculated using the health data recorded by the three fully supported clinics (East Darfur) supported with CERF funding by WHO (43,840 curative consultations, antenatal, vaccinations, and deliveries conducted by qualified staff), the number of consultations conducted with the donated medical supplies that included 100 Interagency emergency Health kits, Rapid Response and diarrheal diseases kits (98,690), and the population covered during the alerts and outbreaks (56,680). To avoid duplication only the curative new cases have been counted.

Nutrition | The nutrition sector reached some 346,069 people, including 11,213 under five children severely malnourished. The beneficiaries' figures have been compiled by UNICEF in a two stage process; first, figures at state level have been calculated by the relevant Field Offices in consultation with implementing partners. Secondly, all State data was aggregated by the Country Office at the Khartoum level. The risk of double counting is avoided as each partner is active in a different geographic location.

Protection | The beneficiaries were estimated using the total estimated individuals of the IDP camps (Gemeiza Komerra and Savanna) – wider beneficiaries who may benefit from general field protection missions have not been included in order to not over exaggerate the beneficiaries.

CP | The Child Protection sub-sector reached some 135,504 people through CERF funding, the total number was compiled and verified by UNICEF Khartoum Office after receiving information from UNICEF Field Offices involved in the project implementation, located in El Fasher, Genina and Nyala (for the Darfur project localities), Damazine (for Blue Nile project

localities), Kadugli (for the Kordofan project localities). All data reported was disaggregated by gender, and the number of children under five had also been reported separately. Special attention was used in avoiding double counting through estimating the number of people who benefitted from multiple interventions and subtracting it from the total of the beneficiaries count. The verified information was shared with the sector leader (UNHCR) for the overall data compilation at the sector level.

GBV | The total of beneficiaries reached by CERF funding include all the beneficiaries directly reached by the project activities with consideration to the estimated number of beneficiaries reached by community protection networks support, and construction or rehabilitation of women's centres it's not easy to be calculated during the immediate project implementation period.

MA | This project estimated 1,050 direct beneficiaries (504 females, 546 males and 350 children under 5), this also includes IDPs, returnees and at-risk populations in the vicinity. . With muddy roads and infrastructure, returnees were not able to return at the end date of the project, however an increase of returnees is foreshadowed.

RMS | The beneficiaries reached by the sector as of 31 December 2014 for the camp based refugee population in the East of Sudan. The rise in figures is due to the registration activity resumption in full collaboration with Government partner- Commissioner of Refugees (COR), and the daily new arrivals registration system which was established at Shagarab registration centre in 2014.

WASH | The estimation of the number of direct beneficiaries reached through the CERF grant was calculated through the compilation and verification of information contained in reports received from UNICEF's Implementing partners (IP). The reports gave detailed information about the number of people disaggregated by gender that have benefitted from the CERF grant. Moreover, the reports also listed the number of people who benefited from specific interventions and the geographic areas concerned. A detailed excel matrix was developed by UNICEF WASH Section to aggregate data received from IPs and come up with a reasonable estimation of beneficiaries. In order to avoid double counting of recipients when aggregating numbers across programmes, UNICEF tried to systematically identify or estimate the number of people who benefited from more than one WASH intervention. The elimination of double counts was than achieved by subtracting the estimated number of people who have benefited from more than one intervention from the total beneficiary count. IPs were systematically contacted whenever any clarifications related to the beneficiary counts were required. This exercise resulted in the figures listed in Tables 4 and 5. The challenges met during beneficiary estimation were mostly related to the provision of incomplete or vague information on direct beneficiaries from implementing partners. These challenges were addressed by UNICEF through active communication (clarification requests) with the concerned parties.

CERF RESULTS

CERF funds were allocated to Sudan at a critical time when sectors had received minimum funding particularly to marginalized localities in Darfur states, and the eastern states of Kassala and the Red Sea. Overall, CERF funds helped agencies reach 1,889,482 people out of 5,000,000 or about 38 per cent of people affected by under-funding in aforementioned states in Sudan. Of the reached beneficiaries, 55 per cent were female, 45 per cent were male, and lastly 14 per cent were children under five.

More beneficiaries were reached through CERF funds than planned; the FSL project implemented by WFP was able to sustain beneficiaries through their GFD cash vouchers activity throughout Sudan in 2014. As each beneficiary was assisted for a longer period than the one month as initially planned, in South Darfur, 57,503 beneficiaries were assisted for five months; in West Darfur, 32,792 beneficiaries were assisted for three (3) months and in Kassala 30,605 refugee beneficiaries were assisted for three months—the equivalent of cash voucher assistance for 477,706 beneficiaries for one month. Beneficiaries were assisted for a longer duration than initially planned as additional bilateral funds were confirmed shortly after the receipt of CERF funds with shorter grant validities.

The WASH project, part of the multi-sector nutrition response, reached an additional 414,985 beneficiaries than planned, this is because UNICEF was able to cover 30 communities through Open Defecation Free (ODF) activities, and new water supply facilities through additional funding by GoS. Moreover, an additional 220,000 people were reached through the WASH project in Darfur as many benefitted from operation and maintenance of existing water infrastructure in Darfur camps, and the number of persons benefitting from newly constructed water supply infrastructure was higher per water point than initially planned in the proposal.

Projects implemented by sub-sectors in Protection, did not reach the total planned number of beneficiaries 171,960 people but only reached 160,752 people, with a 11,208 people not reached. First, CP project could not reach the planned number of beneficiaries 146,460 people, as they could not secure bilateral funding that was needed to achieve the overall project activities. The total number of people reached was 135,504. Second, the GBV project revised planned number of beneficiaries was 5,700, people; the project reached beneficiaries was 5,198 people, include only those that have received training, and were supported by community/protection network members to attend meeting and those who have received Personal Hygiene Kits (PHK). Since funds supported creation/support of community protection networks and construction or rehabilitation of women's centres, indirect beneficiaries include the total catchment of

the population, which is approximately 618,000. Note, the total number of estimated reached people at is difficult to quantify immediately after the project implementation period. Moreover, UNFPA requested a No-Cost Extension as the project was not fully implemented due to a number of delays with implementing partners; their request was rejected due to insufficient justifications and a late submission. Lastly, the revised planned beneficiaries for the MA project were 800 people, who are IDPs who left the targeted locality due to conflict and the presence of landmines. The actual reached beneficiaries in the project are returnees whom physically returned as a result of this project implementation was 1,050 people, with an additional 250 people having returned to Rassai village after land clearance. Additional people are projected to return within the coming months as they previously could not due to rains and muddy roads that affect infrastructure.

Key results by sector have been as follows:

Education | Through CERF funds 31,200 conflict and flood-affected school-aged children (15,970 F and 15,230 M) received emergency education in South Kordofan (El Liri, Kadugli, Alreef Alshargi), West Kordofan (Al Sunut, Al Salam), North Kordofan (Umrwaba), South Darfur (Kalma, Otash, Serief and Gereida IDP camps), Central Darfur (Zalingei, Mukjar, Bindisi) and Blue Nile (Bau, Attadamon) had been reached and benefited from 49 semi-permanent and temporary learning spaces. In addition to 34 rehabilitated classrooms benefited 21,460 children, of them 10,425 were girls. Second, 82 gender segregated emergency latrines were constructed in in schools benefitting 31,200 children, of them 5,970 were girls). Third, essential emergency education supplies were provided that includes; 800 school-in-a-box; 335 recreational kits; 220 boxes of sitting mats, 1,300 boxes of tarpaulin for learning spaces in South, West and North Kordofan, South, North, Central Darfur and Blue Nile that benefited up to 32,000 children, of them 16,320 girls. Lastly, 15 teachers and 150 children were trained on school health/hygiene education, and 60 teachers were trained to provide psychosocial support in the classroom.

ES/NFIs | Through CERF funds, some 75,000 individuals received lifesaving non-food items such as plastic sheets that provide shelter from harsh weather conditions, kitchen sets and jerry cans which allowed food to be properly cooked and water to be transported and stored in clean containers in a timely fashion, and health threats due to exposure to the harsh natural elements were mitigated. The ES/NFIs provided protection from the elements, and restored minimal human dignity. Moreover, the risk of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, of women, girls and boys was averted due to the timely and appropriate distribution of non-food items.

FSL (Food-Assistance) | Through CERF funds, some 120,900 IDPs were assisted across Sudan with GFD cash and commodity vouchers for a period of up to five months rather than 528,233 beneficiaries for one month only. The CERF grant was able to provide up to five months assistance (August-December 2014) in Otash Camp, South Darfur, (57,503 people) people; and three months assistance (October-December 2014) in both Sultan House Camp (32,792 people), West Darfur and Kassala States (56,446people), due to the decreased number of beneficiaries receiving cash vouchers. About 54 per cent or 65,286 beneficiaries were women and the remaining 46 per cent or 55,614 beneficiaries were men, and a total of 19,344 children under the age of 5 were assisted with cash vouchers.

FSL (Livelihood) | Through CERF funds FAO procured 671,122 vaccines and drugs and managed, through the implementing partners and with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in the respective States. The drugs and vaccines were used to complete the livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns targeting 343,000 animals in Darfur and 29,866 animals in Eastern Sudan against the most common epidemic and endemic livestock diseases in the targeted areas. Some 31,275 pastoralist, and agro-pastoralist households benefited from these animal health services and from the training in animal husbandry. CERF funds also supported the procurement of animal concentrated feed for promotion of better feeding and animal husbandry during the dry season to achieve better fertility and milk production. The project distributed 1,269 ton of animal concentrate feed for the benefit of 14,933 households targeting about 29,866 core breeding stock during the dry season. FAO provided additional quantities of animal feed for Eastern Sudan from other sources to build a sustainable service through cost recovery system in the targeted locations. In this regard, the SPs supported the establishment of village based Animal Feed Management Committees to determine the price of the feed to the beneficiaries and to take the responsibility for feed distribution and management of the revolving fund. The money generated from the feed revolving fund is to be used for direct purchase of animal concentrate feed from private service providers locally or outside the area.

CERF funds also supported the urgent humanitarian needs of households that continue to experience in 2013/2014 high levels of vulnerability to food, nutrition and livelihood insecurity, resulting from new upsurges in armed conflict, as well as vulnerable flood and drought affected households. In particular, the CERF-funded project provided crucial agricultural inputs and activities in localities considered as gap areas/States (as Read Sea State), and provided targeted beneficiaries good quality seeds to plant a sufficient portion of land, generating income both to purchase additional seeds and to cover the household needs for about six months.

Health | With the CERF funds, UNICEF procured medical kits to ensure availability of essential drugs in targeted health centres and trained 158 health staff in life saving health packages such as Malaria and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness giving high priority and alert investigation, case definition, and initial response to acute incidents with potential health threats.. About 98 per cent of targeted population has improved access to quality primary health care including reproductive health care and referral services through full support for the running of health services in 3 health facilities in East Darfur state and provision of medical supplies that covered more than 110,000 people.

Lastly, A No-Cost Extension was granted to WHO for project 14-UFE-WHO-025 till the 31 March, 2015, due to unforeseen circumstances that led to an exchange in implementing partners for project activities.

Nutrition | Some 11,213 severely malnourished children under-five were reached through CERF funding across seven states, namely South, East, West Central, and North Darfur, South Kordofan and Gedaref. Project components include expansion of SAM management services to new geographical locations, procurement and provision of life saving therapeutic supplies, training of immediate lifesaving service providers, community mobilization, and ongoing supervision with provision of technical support. Lifesaving nutrition services were provided to elderly with special needs of malnutrition and displacement, accordingly 1,972 MAM cases (684 male and 1,288 Female) and 493 SAM cases (265 male & 228 female) were admitted to the programme and effectively treated with no defaulters and death cases. Moreover, seven new outpatient care centres were established to increase the programme coverage in targeted localities as well as to ensure functionality and improved quality in the existing 15 outpatient care centres. In addition, 7 Stabilization centres were also established. The therapeutic feeding centres were equipped to deliver the services with high quality as per the national and international quality standards.

The total number of beneficiaries reach is still inconclusive, as WHO was granted an NCE till 31 March 2015 for project 14-UFE-WHO-023, as unforeseen circumstances due heavy rains and inaccessibly remote communities impacted WHO and their implementing partner's project operations. CERF Results from WHO activities in Nutrition projects will be update at a later date.

Protection | Some 19,000 people benefited from awareness activities, some 372 children who attended the learning centres in Gemeiza Komerra (170 pupils) and Savanna (201), with an additional, 360 children and youth participating in the awareness/recreational activities. Moreover, five community campaigns and trainings were conducted in Savanna IDP camp in Kass in the Women Centres and Child Friend Spaces.

CP | Through CERF funds, 125 community based child protection networks were established. Each Child protection network has an average of 30 members (3,750 members for the 125 CBCPN supported) representing different community structures such as religious leaders, Umda, community based organisation, women groups, youth groups, independent but influential people within the community. Members of these networks were trained on child rights and protection issues, with a focus on child protection issues arising as a consequence of armed conflict (family separation, protection of children from recruitment, Gender based violence, etc) and were oriented on their roles as network members. In West Darfur, the community based networks were able to identify some 2,779 (1,505 male, 1,274 female) vulnerable children who were followed-up and supported through referral to formal schools, accelerated learning programmes, NGO supported skills training. In Elseriaf and Saraf Omra (North Darfur), a UNICEF partner conducted awareness sessions on prevention of child recruitment, gender based violence and existing referral pathways for vulnerable boys and girls. Some 1,198 school girls and women were supported through these referral mechanisms. Moreover, the support provided to boys and girls released from armed groups and forces was also extended to other 7,859 (M 4,090, F 3,769) conflict affected children. The children were identified by community child protection mechanisms as vulnerable to recruitment and accessed community based reintegration programmes through referral to formal school, accelerated learning programmes, skills training and livelihoods opportunities. UNICEF supported psychosocial programmes benefited at least 45,820 children (M27880, F, 17,940), who have engaged in age-appropriate recreational, cultural and awareness raising activities in Child Friendly Spaces. The psychosocial activities supported included non-formal education, counselling, storytelling and drawings, drama, traditional music, etc. An overall number of 25,866 people, including women, children, youth and other persons with specific needs, have had access to Family and Child protection services.

GBV | Some 5,198 people benefitted from six community protection networks in South Kordofan state (3 in Liri Khrib and Liri Sharig localities; 1 in Talodi, and 2 Abugebiaha) were supported to facilitate civil society initiatives to mitigate the risks of GBV and provide adequate response. Out of the total, three community protection networks were newly established in South Kordofan state (Liri Khrib and Liri Sharig locality). A total number of 266 different providers were trained on Clinical Management of Rape survivors, psychosocial support, referral pathway and legal aid to support GBV survivors. In West Darfur (Kenobi, and Abuzar IDP camp); East Darfur (Elneem IDP camp); South Darfur (Mershing); and, Central Darfur (Zalingei; Tayiba IDP camp; and Aridiba IDP camp, Garsila locality) 7 women centres were supported to address women needs and to promote women's empowerment; Hygiene/dignity kits were distributed to 4,540 vulnerable girls and women of reproductive age group CERF funds also allowed to conduct 4 meetings for the members of the protection networks in Khartoum and were attended by 104 participants (67 female, 37 male). Their discussions centred on women protection issues and concerns in their respective geographic areas and resulted in drafting action plans to address the identified issues and monitoring mechanisms to follow up on the implementation through the established networks.

MA | CERF funds contributed to the humanitarian partner's successful release of land in Kassala from landmines, in the amount of 1,727, 455 metres sq. This constituted 447,455 metres square more land released than was originally planned. 407 items (including anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnances, small arms ammunitions, air-drop bombs and sub-ammunitions) were destroyed, and approximately 200 families of IDPs were resettled in the cleared area, consisting of 1,050 persons. New

houses were built nearby and inside the areas released. Lastly, two schools, one health care centre established in 2009, and a water borehole were previously inaccessible due the presence of landmines in the surround areas.

The operational quality of the project, including community relations and environmental impact, was deemed a great importance during the planning period. Therefore, the project activities were carried out in strict adherence to the environmental standards according to National Technical Standards and Guidelines and International Mine Action Standards and community liaison was a key element in the implementation plans.

RMS | Through CERF funds, 16,368 new asylum-seekers were registered upon arrival in Sudan in five entry points (Hamdayeit, Gergef, Kassala, Gedaref, and Red sea). The government authorities were sensitized about the importance of respecting the principle of non-*refoulement* through a series of capacity building workshops, and the law and policy of refugee law and human rights law were strengthened. UNHCR organized and facilitated 8 two-day workshops in Showak, Gedaref (2), Doka, Gergef and Gallabat, Kassala and Wad Medani. Particular attention has been paid to providing training to the protection staff of COR. Workshops were also conducted and aimed at high ranking members of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities, high level government officials and members of the security forces, tribal and community leaders, as well as field officers and journalists. A total of 267 individuals, male and female, have received training and copies of legal materials by UNHCR in 2014. In addition, 2 high level officials from the Police Security in Kassala and Prosecutor Office in Red Sea State were sponsored to take part in external workshops on refugee law and human rights law in San Remo, Italy. This year, UNHCR also provided comments on the new Asylum Act and its accompanying regulations.

Some 7,000 asylum seekers received food and non-food items as well as shelter upon arrival in Shagarab refugee camp. In addition, they benefited information campaign about their rights and obligation, reception procedure, Registration and Refugee Determination Status procedure and other useful information related to the asylum process. Moreover, some 2,160 new asylum- seekers were provided with emergency shelter and basic needs in 2 transit centres in Toker and Wad Sherife. CERF funds were also used to provide the ready meals for new arrivals through to address the gaps of emergency food as well as its management. Lastly, some 300 household latrine units were constructed for 300 families in Shagarab camp to improve hygiene and sanitation status and minimize the risk of SGBV; a 750 meter water pipeline for the new arrivals in Shagarab camp and 500 metres of piping in Um Gargur camp were constructed; and 10 (Shagarab), 2 (Abuda) and 5 (Wad Sherifai) water distribution points were connected.

WASH | Some 88,630 conflict affected people and new IDPs have sustained access to improved drinking water in targeted IDPs camps, gathering in Darfur and eastern states within a period of 9 months through rehabilitation and construction of water facilities and operation and maintenance of motorized water systems. Second, some 2,600 people (1,274 men, 1,326 women) from household with high vulnerability among conflict affected and new IDP populations have, by December 2014, access to adequate sanitation facilities and about 60,000 people in 10,000 households are mobilized to construct, maintain and use their household latrines in Darfur and eastern states. Thirds, some 125,130 people in Darfur region and eastern states were reached with critical hygiene promotion interventions and messages by December 2014. Forth, WASH sector coordination and emergency preparedness and response strengthen the capacity of 175 persons in community management at federal and state levels. Fifth, a total of 22,872 persons are benefitting from these new WASH infrastructures. In addition to this, IOM was able rehabilitate 5 hand-pumps, drilling of 2 new boreholes with installation of hand-pumps and the construction of 1 new water yard for 6 communities in Rural Kassala locality of Kassala state. Lastly, UNICEF has conducted Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS) in 30 communities in Kassala State. A total of 56,500 people are now using a toilet (pending final verification of ODF status). Approximately 100,150 people were reached with personal and environmental hygiene interventions. In addition, IOM has provided access to adequate sanitation facilities for 11,512 in 4 communities in Rural Kassala locality of Kassala state.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

All sectors agree that CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries.

Education | (YES) CERF funds enabled UNICEF to work rapidly with Government authorities - MoE and WES at the state and locality levels - to construct temporary learning spaces and emergency latrines for children affected by conflict and floods. More than NGOs, the MoE and WES have access to conflict-affected locations, and have proven capacity to deliver emergency education services.

ES/NFIs | (YES) Health threats were mitigated for 75,000 people in Darfur through the distribution of items such as plastic sheets for protection from the rains and harsh weather conditions, kitchen sets and jerry cans which allowed food to be properly cooked and water to be transported and stored in clean containers. The risk of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, of women, girls and boys is reduced with the timely distribution of non-food items.

FSL (Food-Assistance) | (YES) The CERF funding helped fill critical gaps in the vouchers pipeline which threatened the food security situation of over 470,000 beneficiaries across Darfur and Kassala states in 2014. The advantage of cash and commodity voucher programming (versus that of in-kind food) is that once funds were received, it was immediately programmed and channelled towards assisting beneficiaries. The CERF funds were received in April and covered distributions until the end of October.

FSL (Livelihood) | (YES) CERF funds led to a fast delivery of assistance, with rapid and timely support to at-risk populations, enabling the planting of vegetable and legume seeds and survival of livestock during a very critical time for the population affected by natural disasters and conflicts. Unfortunately, in Eastern Sudan particularly in Tokar; Khor Baraka unusual floods washed out some of the area cultivated with vegetables. About 25 per cent of the farms affected by this flood and consequently the production were hugely decreased. In addition, to 10 per cent of them managed to harvest some vegetables and their other crops. This group got more benefits from the livestock services.

For those who harvested their farms, it has been assessed that on average they were able to secure additional four months of food. For example, an average production of an IDP household was reported to about 260 kilograms of assorted crops' yield. This will secure the food need for the household for at least four months, by using the total production for household consumption and to change the crops' produce into cash value so as to access other household' needs.

Health | (YES) With CERF funds, 10,894 people were granted with access to health services in Blue Nile State (Geissan and Roserius localities) through 4 PHC centres and 6 mobile clinics run by UNICEF in partnership with World Vision. Additionally, 60,000 newly displaced population received health assistance in Zamzam, Abasi, Kalma Alslalm IDPs Camps in the Darfur States. CERF funding had been received in country at the pick of the new displacement crises; once the funds provided, WHO had immediately procured the initial batch of supplies from its Dubai logistic hub, that have been pre-positioned in most affected states: Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. This allowed the rapid dispatch of much needed supplies to the multiple localities and locations affected by the new wave of armed conflict. The health cadres in these facilities have been trained and the systems put in place to activate a daily/weekly alert and surveillance of the health threats. This has enabled timely implementation of mitigation and response measures.

Nutrition | (YES) The CERF assistance enabled to quickly reach and treat 11,213 severely malnourished under five children across seven states, namely South, East, West Central, and North Darfur, South Kordofan and Gedaref. Life-saving assistance was also possible for elderly with special needs of malnutrition and displacement.

Protection | (YES) CERF funds allowed UNHCR to carry out multi-functional protection missions in the targeted areas, to ensure that ongoing protection concerns were considered and reacted. The project allowed the rapid enhancement of child services within IDP camps, reaching over 700 children.

CPI (YES) The CERF funds enabled 408 children formerly associated with armed groups and forces to be re-integrated in the society through social follow-up skills training, referral to formal schools or livelihoods support. In addition, through 143 Child Friendly Spaces 45,820 vulnerable conflicts- affected children were provided with a safe and protective environment in order to have access to recreation activities. Awareness and sensitization sessions on the risks of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) were conducted in conflict affected communities and reached 45,745 people.

GBV | (YES) The total number of beneficiaries reached by CERF funds is calculated by estimating the number of beneficiaries reached by community protection networks support, and construction or rehabilitation of women's centres.

MA| (YES) CERF funds were rapidly disbursed after the project was approved, enabling operations to commence at a rapid pace. The project aims were released and felt immediately after the nine months of implementation work.

RMS | (YES) CERF funding enabled life-saving reactive and timely assistance to newly arriving asylum seekers to Sudan in the form of food and basic items. It has also ensured that UNHCR could continue to fulfil its protection mandate to mitigate the *refoulement* and detention and deportation of asylum seekers.

WASH | (YES) CERF funds led to the fast delivery of assistance to more than 123,150 (67,732 females, 55,417 males and 23,180 children under age 5) people in the most vulnerable areas in 2 states in Sudan (Red Sea and Kassala). Moreover, the CERF funds contributed to the achievement of the sector wide goal to prevent the outbreak of WASH related disease in the eastern states of Sudan.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs³?

YES PARTIALLY NO

All sectors agree that CERF funds helped respond to critical needs on time.

Education| (YES) CERF funding helped provide education for school-aged children who may otherwise have missed out on learning in 2014, as a result of conflict, displacement, overcrowding in schools and inadequate learning environments. If these children had missed out on schooling, they would have been at much greater risk of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation, abuse and psychosocial distress.

ES/NFIs | (YES) For newly arrived refugees, the CERF enabled immediate response for those arriving across the border, and also allowed UNHCR to respond to time critical needs in terms of nutrition and shelter for the most vulnerable in the camps. It also ensured timely access to refugee status determination processes and issuance of documentation.

FSL (Food-Assistance) |(YES) Cash and commodity voucher beneficiaries in Darfur and Kassala states are highly vulnerable and food-insecure populations who require emergency GFD in order to be able to meet their daily food requirements. The CERF funds were instrumental in ensuring that vulnerable communities received uninterrupted life-saving food assistance for a sustained period through guaranteed receipt of the recommended daily kilo-calorie intake provided through GFD.

FSL (Livelihood) | (YES) The CERF funds enabled timely provision of the required time-bound agricultural inputs. Livestock inputs ensured timely protection of animals against major livestock epidemic diseases and also provided feed to animals that otherwise may have not survived because of under nutrition.

Health | (YES) The underfunding of the health sector in 2014 had been significant; CERF 9-month grant allowed the sector to address existing and newly emerging humanitarian health needs. The funds were used for setting up and running integrated and affordable health services for the most vulnerable. Furthermore, it has supported establishment of an effective surveillance and alert system for diseases with epidemic potential for the benefit of large number of populations. Moreover, given the inadequate water and sanitation conditions experienced by displaced population which led to communicable disease outbreaks such as Diarrhoea and Hepatitis E which were reported in Darfur Hence, the CERF funds was used to train health promoters to educate communities about ways to prevent and control the outbreaks.

Nutrition| (YES) Without CERF support, the 11,213 severely malnourished under five children who needed immediate lifesaving assistance could not have been reached.

Protection | (YES) CERF funded projects were implemented in the area of ongoing displacement and potential protection risks. Therefore, enhancement of GBV and child protection referral mechanisms was essential to ensure swift action to protection incidents in the communities.

CP| (YES) Given the importance of quickly acting to re-integrate in the society children who were formerly members of the armed groups and forces, CERF funds were instrumental in ensuring an adequate support. The UXOs and mines sensitization activities were also supported by this funding.

³ 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.).

GBV | (YES) With the provision of hygiene kits through CERF funding, the needs of the most vulnerable women and girls at reproductive age were reached, particularly those affected by new displacement in Fasya, Hamidia IDPs camp in Central Darfur state, and Greida and Kalma IDPs camp in South Darfur. The response was timely and immediately provided.

MA| This CERF project constituted a positive experience for the Mine Action Programme in Sudan. It afforded the team an opportunity to fill funding gaps for clearance in a region that was prioritised by the national authorities. Through CERF support, this project, alongside other consecutively-implemented projects through other NGOs and parallel funding, clearance and land release operations in Kassala saw good progress.

RMS | (YES)The availability of CERF funds ensured that UNHCR ES/NFIs project was able to contribute from the NFIs common Pipeline, life-saving NFIs for the large caseload newly displaced people in various parts of Darfur.

WASH | (YES) The CERF funds significantly contributed to respond to critical needs in the area of WASH promotion in Kassala and Red Sea states. Approximately 38,872 have access to improved drinking water after the CERF funded intervention. Moreover, 56,500 people have access to sanitation services through the implementation of CATS campaigns in 30 communities. Finally, 100,500 people were reached with personal and environmental hygiene interventions.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds helped all sectors improve resource mobilization from other sources with the exception of Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection (Child Protection, Mine Action) and WASH.

Education| (NPARTIALLY) CERF funds received by the education sector was the one of two sources of funding toward Education in Emergency; no other bilateral contributions were received apart from CHF funds received, totalling \$ 604,823.

ES/NFIs | (YES) CERF funds were useful in covering a percentage of the needs of the envisaged new arrivals – as these numbers were higher than previous years the dearth in funding to this additional caseload was then helped with additional funding from bilateral sources taking into account the money received from the CERF, which in the end could not cover all the newly arriving beneficiaries. Bilateral funds from OFDA, totalling \$1.8 million, in addition to funds from CHF totalling \$2.8 million.

FSL (Food-Assistance) | (YES) In 2014, WFP's overall vouchers portfolio stood at \$50 million (total) with monthly requirements of \$4 million per month. As mentioned in the 2013 RC/HC report, funding received from the CERF UF window in 2013 had enabled WFP to carry out voucher activities uninterrupted during the first quarter of the year thereby highlighting the efficiency and effectiveness of this modality to the donors and yielding significant contributions from DFID and USAID. The same occurred in 2014 with three contributions towards the vouchers pipeline being confirmed against the program in the fourth quarter totalling \$24.6 million. This was in addition to smaller contributions made in the earlier part of the year totalling around \$10 million. Funding received from the CERF was thus a critical factor in ensuring that no pipeline breaks occurred in the cash and commodity vouchers pipeline throughout the course of 2014.

FSL (Livelihood) | (YES) CERF funding came after the allocation of funds from the other donors. However, it was possible, though the CERF funds, to complete the activities not covered by the CHF core pipeline and standard allocation which helped reduce the funding gap and to safeguard the livelihoods of border vulnerable communities. In addition, CERF funding in the Red Sea State contributed to mobilize funds from Italy, \$625,782, against the 2014 SRP.

Health | (YES) The CERF funding immediately helped filled in critical gaps allowing time for the mobilization of other sources from CHF totally \$ 887,410, in additional to bilateral contribution \$629,000.

Nutrition| (Partially) No additional resources were mobilized from bilateral donors, however the complimentary funds from the CHF totalling \$ 1,063,332 was used to implemented activities.

Protection | (NO) The continuation of the CERF-funded activities was ensured by UNHCR own funds, as no other earmarked funding was received. The added value of the project was to kick-start activities which other members of the protection sector could also implement with the fundraising support of the protection sector.

Child Protection| (PARTIALLY) Additional resources of \$ \$466,291 666,886 were mobilized through CHF and thematic funding.

GBV | (YES) Through CERF funds, the sector was able to mobilize bilateral funds from Italy for RH and GBV project for Darfur, totalling \$400,000

Mine Action| (NO) Though the project has not yet led directly to resource mobilisation; its successful results are expected to contribute positively to enhancing interest to support this region and securing future funding from donors. Given the conflicts in Southern Sudan and throughout the Darfur State of Sudan, resource mobilization efforts to fund rapid land release in Kassala have been a significant challenge over the past years. The success of this CERF grant was to contribute to tangible progress in clearance work in this heavily contaminated state. The result was that this grant not only opened access to land previously contaminated, but facilitated clearance efforts to be completed which could attract further donor support for the region.

RMS | (YES) The CERF funds were received at a critical time as the NFI Pipeline was running out of stock due to the unexpected large scale displacements in the first half of the year. CERF funds helped augment resource mobilization from other donors which considerably helped to reduce the funding gap.

WASH | (Partially) CERF funds did help to mobilize resources from bilateral donors, however the funds were complimented by CHF funds totally \$1,7 million.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

All sectors agree that CERF improved coordination amongst the humanitarian community.

Education| (YES) As with all education in emergency work, UNICEF ensured that the intervention funded by CERF was coordinated with partners on the ground through participation in regular education sector coordination meetings at the federal and state levels.

ES/NFIs | (YES) The timely receipt of CERF funds by UNHCR, allowed a coordinated response whereby the NFI Common Pipeline was able to provide to displaced population.

FSL (Food-Assistance) | (YES) CERF funding was critical in strengthening coordination with WFP implementing partners across Darfur (approximately 130 actors). In South Darfur, for example, WFP has established a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of the Humanitarian Aid Commission, State Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, the Agricultural Bank of Sudan, and Sudanese Standards Metrology Organization. Its role is to provide advice on technical matters related to the design and implementation of cash voucher based activities in South Darfur in a coordinated manner as well as a forum for advocacy and resource mobilization. It is meant to build partnership and promote inclusiveness in different aspects of the voucher program while disseminating appropriate technical standards and best practices in the delivery of voucher services.

FSL (Livelihood) | (YES) The CERF further strengthens partnerships within the sector and encourages partners to work together to rapidly deliver the most needed support to the affected population. It also strengthens inter-sector decision making as each sector has to carry out a gap analysis to justify the need for CERF funding.

Health | (YES) The development and implementation of the project has been done jointly by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA with inputs from partners for the prioritization of the most pressing gaps. This included the procurement component to ensure the complementarities of different kits in order to address the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls. Multiple threats caused by different determinant of health such as living conditions, access to safe potable water and sufficient nutrition have been monitored, and mitigated through improved coordination and collaboration with other relevant sector (WASH, Nutrition, NFI, etc) .

Nutrition| (YES) The CERF intervention notably contributed to the improvement of coordination within the humanitarian community through participation in sector coordination meetings, as well as harmonized projects implementation among partners (UN Agencies, NGOs, and Government bodies)

Protection | (YES) CERF funding formed part of a wider response to displacement in South and East Darfur, with information from monitoring missions shared among protection partners at the State level. The funding also included training element which brought together a wide array of humanitarian partners beyond the traditional UN/NGO community.

CP| (YES) The CERF funded intervention provided the opportunity to ensure a good coordination among partners (UN Agencies, Governmental bodies and NGOs), especially on the ground.

GBV | (YES) Yes, the project has enabled close links with the GBV actors on ground. The implementation of the different activities in the targeted states was coordinated with relevant line ministries, to ensure comprehensive response to need of GBV survivors and efficient utilization of resources.

MA| (YES) This project contributed to other humanitarian work in Kassala. While this project focused on the Hameshkoreib locality in the Rassai region of Kassala, CHF contributions funded work of national NGOs throughout the rest of Kassala. During the implementation, the National Demining Units working on this CERF-funded project, were supported by and coordinated with CHF-funded NGOs providing Mine Risk Education teams to the region.

RMS | (YES) The CERF funds enabled further collaboration with the COR in responding to new refugee arrivals from Sudan, It has also helped to enhance the capacity of local partners working within the camps.

WASH | (YES) CERF funds contributed to the establishment of a good coordination mechanism with partners and government authorities (e.g. Taskforce, HAC, etc.) under the leadership of the WASH Sector.

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

Health (WHO) | CERF funds contributed to maintain minimal surge capacity for emergency response, provided support to health partners to respond to acute events, and ensured that vulnerable populations are protected. It had partially addressed the underfunding faced by health sector and the health partners in programmatic and geographical areas identified as high risk/needs for 2014 SRP.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Where possible, it is important to construct semi-permanent learning spaces and latrines which over time are more cost-effective and conducive to a safe and adequate learning environment. Temporary structures, made of local materials, are often not appropriate for extreme weather conditions and require annual rehabilitation.	To support semi-permanent construction as appropriate for emergency interventions funded by CERF.	CERF Secretariat
Implementation of CATS requires time.	The implementation of CATS from triggering of the community to final verification of ODF status takes at least 9 month. CERF Secretariat should allow for additional time to complete the CATS process in future proposals.	CERF Secretariat
There is a need for sector coordinators, technical and reporting officers of recipient agencies and other key stakeholder to meet after CERF grants have been allocated to discuss in detail and agree on the reporting process and tentative schedule. The same focal points should attend the recap	To conduct a quarterly meeting to discuss developments on CERF grants and processes.	CERF secretariat and OCHA CO (as facilitator).

and lessons learnt session, and the After Action Review.		
In terms of the reporting by sector, the differences in modalities between CERF UFE and RR grants cause confusion.	To maintain single but further clarified reporting guidelines for UFE and RR. Whereas each lead agency submits projects (and reports) on the behalf of others in case of multi-sector projects, and in the case of single-sector projects the responsibility lies with individual agency.	CERF secretariat and OCHA CO (as facilitator).
There is limited guidance from CERF on messaging, and the use of the available public information materials from implementing partners to increase the visibility of CERF and CERF-funded emergency response.	CERF should provide guidance and focal points on visibility and key messaging related to CERF grants. The guidance should be provided to recipient agencies in-country and at the HQ.	CERF secretariat and OCHA CO (as facilitator)

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Filling gaps in Integration between schools and community is of added value.	Implementation of WASH interventions for the community using schools as the entry point turn out to be very strategic both from a social and technical perspectives. Technically, the water supply facility that is designed for the community can also serve the school, contribute to social stability and mitigate suffering, especially amongst the vulnerable children in cholera prone areas.	Implementing partners
Local knowledge makes a difference in CATS implementation.	Implementation of CATs through national NGOs especially women lead NNGO's is effective in scaling up sanitation (example of Rera and Labena NNGO's in Kassala).	Implementing partners
The internal evaluation of this project's impact by the UN Mine Action Programme team stressed the high added value that CERF funds had on regional impact for clearance work. However, it was also noted that improvements need to be made in linking mine action activities, in particular land release and clearance, to other humanitarian work.	Planning processes which involve mapping and early coordination with other partners, within and outside the CERF grants, could improve the impact of grant activities that focus on mine action.	Protection Sector

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF WFP WHO	5. CERF grant period:	UNICEF 17.04.14 – 31.12.14 WFP 01.05.14 – 31.12.14 WHO 24.04.14 – 31.03.15
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-051 14-UFE-WFP-025 14-UFE-WHO-023	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing ⁴ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		
4. Project title:	Multi-sectoral Emergency Response to Nutrition Crisis in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$5,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$2,831,209	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US \$550,944
	c. Amount received from CERF:	UNICEF US \$918,468 WFP US \$1,112,512 WHO US \$800,229	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US \$157,982
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	50,118	50,487	n/a
b. Male	47,350	46,390	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	97,468	96,877	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	23,692	24,460	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Major Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds related to the nutrition crisis in Sudan among the nutritionally vulnerable; promoting access to essential and quality multi-sector services.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce deaths associated to acute malnutrition and Improve nutrition status of vulnerable children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). 2. Enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities and households to access, through livelihood intervention, sufficient nutritious food and to diversify their food basket. 3. To provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in feeding/health centres and to surrounding affected communities. 4. To provide lifesaving medical support to malnourished children and PLW. 5. To ensure access to quality essential health, nutrition, and emergency referral services for the most vulnerable 			

⁴ UNICEF and WFP concluded all activities. The total number of beneficiaries reached is inconclusive, as WHO was granted an No-cost Extension till 31 March 2015 for project 14-UFE-WHO-023, as unforeseen circumstances due heavy rains and inaccessibly remote communities impacted WHO and their implementing partner's project operations. CERF Results from WHO activities in Nutrition projects will be update at a later date.

populations affected by the ongoing nutrition crisis.	
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal	
Nutrition (UNICEF, WFP and Partners)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17,350 MAM children; 6,342 SAM children and 2,350 PLWs 2,350 PLWs admitted and effectively treated in the four localities. All existing 45 CMAM management centres provide high quality treatment services meeting SPHERE and national standards⁵. The distribution of approximately 357MT of Super-cereal Plus per month to treat and prevent MAM in Red Sea and Kassala states for a period of 9 months. The distribution of approximately 140MT of cereals and 28MT of pulses to 230 COW and their family members (1,150 beneficiaries) through FFW to undertake community outreach activities. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18,770 MAM children including 9,020 children less than 5 years; 6,062 SAM (Male 2,806 and Female: 3,256) less than five years old and 9,750 PLW were admitted and effectively treated in the Red Sea State (Ageeg, Haia, and Tokar localities) and Kassala State (Rural Kassala locality). Also, 2,167 SAM cases with complications were treated (in 10 clinics) and 564 SAM cases with medical complication were admitted and treated. Treatment services were delivered through 58 therapeutic feeding centres (18 in Kassala and 40 Red Sea state), with performance indicating the same national and international standards of treatment protocol (Cure rate > 70%, Death rate < 10% and Defaulter rate <15). 282 MT of Super-cereal Plus were distributed in the four localities, including 163 MT in rural Kassala and 119 MT in Agig, Haya, and Tokar localities in Red Sea(this represent 79 per cent ⁶of the target tonnage) through FFW⁷ to undertake community outreach activities. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
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"/>
2a	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
To ensure the quality of services provided, two integrated joint supportive supervision visits were conducted from federal level to the two targeted states, as well six supportive nutrition monitoring visit were conducted at state level. Moreover, a multi-sectoral matrix with each sector specific indicators was created to track progress against the planned results: these were reviewed monthly during the monthly coordination meetings chaired by the Federal MoH.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

⁵ Quality treatment services are provided and meet the SPHERE standards measured as Cure rate > 75 per cent, Death Rate <10 per cent and Defaulting Rate < 15 per cent.

⁶ The target was not fully met due to flooding which drastically reduced outreaches activities access was constrained between September and November 2014 in the project areas.

⁷ A total of 275 people (55 community outreach workers with 4 family members each) were supported monthly with food-for-work monthly under this activity

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF IOM WHO	5. CERF grant period:	UNICEF 17.04.14 – 31.12.14 IOM 17.04.14 – 31.12.14 WHO 21.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-054 ⁸ 14-UFE-IOM-022 14-UFE-WHO-024	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		
4. Project title:	Increase and sustain access to critical lifesaving WASH services for conflict affected populations and new IDPs in Darfur region and eastern states.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$5,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$3,259,218 ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$73,538
	c. Amount received from CERF:	UNICEF US \$1,145,951 IOM US \$280,477 WHO US \$82,790	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners: US \$677,402
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	66,200	257,961	The number of beneficiaries is significantly higher, as an additional 220,000 persons benefitted from operation and maintenance of existing water infrastructure in Darfur camps. Secondly, the number of persons benefitting from newly constructed water supply infrastructure was higher per water point than initially planned in the proposal.
b. Male	58,930	221,135	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	125,130	479,096	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	21,528	91,992	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Increase and maintain access to basic lifesaving improved water, sanitation and hygiene outreach services to 125,130 (58,930 men, 66,200 women and 21,528 children) conflict affected and new IDPs, in the most vulnerable locations and IDP camps in Darfurs (east, central, west, north and south) and eastern states (Kassala, Gedaraf and Red sea) of Sudan within a period of 9 months.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<u>Outcome 1</u> 88,630 people conflict affected and new IDP populations have sustained access to improved drinking water in targeted IDPs camps, gathering in Darfur and eastern states within a period of 9 months through rehabilitation and construction of water facilities and operation and maintenance of motorized water systems. Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69existing water points (hand pumps) rehabilitated within 9 months to benefit 27,000 people. • 25,000 people provided with water for 2 weeks by trucking/tankering within the first month of the response. 			

⁹ Bilateral funding from CHF allocated to UNICEF, totaling \$1,750,000

- 22new/ additional water points (19 hand pumps and 3 motorized water systems) constructed within 9 months to benefit 20,000 people.
- 3 motorized water systems/points maintained and operated for a period of at least 3 months to benefit 15,000 people.
- 500 households provided with water purification kits
- Water quality monitoring laboratory provided with supplies for functioning in east Darfur and number of water samples tested.

Outcome 2

2,600 people (1,274 men, 1,326 women) from household with high vulnerability among conflict affected and new IDP populations have, by December 2014, access to adequate sanitation facilities and about 60,000 people in 10,000 households are mobilized to construct, maintain and use their household latrines in Darfur and eastern states.

Indicators:

- 130emergency shared latrines constructed/rehabilitated within a period of 9 months to benefit 2,600 people.
- 2 school latrines constructed in red sea state.
- About 10,000 households have and use household latrines.

Outcome 3:

About 125,130 people in Darfur region and eastern states are reached with critical hygiene promotion interventions and messages by December 2014.

Indicator;

- At least 125,130 people reached with hygiene education messages and awareness raised in identified locations/camps by December 2014

Outcome 4

WASH sector coordination and emergency preparedness and response and 175 persons in community management capacities strengthened at federal and state levels

Indicators:

- 175 Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services and water quality testing.
- At least 9 coordination meeting conducted at federal level and in each of the 5 states.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Outcome 1:

136,866 people conflict affected and new IDP populations have sustained access to improved drinking water in targeted IDPs camps, gathering in Darfur and eastern states within a period of 9 months through rehabilitation and construction of water facilities and operation and maintenance of motorized water systems.

Indicators;

- 63 existing hand pumps & mini-water yard in Kalma, Otash, Alsalam camps & Alsalam locality were rehabilitated by UNICEF using CERF funds to benefit 28,500 people. Furthermore, 14 existing water points (hand pumps), benefiting 19,200 people in Tagdra, Eidab, Darheib, Kasrat Ageeg, Adoubna, Abu Sanab, Warhat, Adarat, Ageitai (A) Ageitai (B) in Red-Sea State; and Um Gouid and Bagdad in Wasat Algadaref locality, Hillat Albushara and Alrimaila in Alfashaga locality, Gadaref State were rehabilitated by IOM.
- Over 30,000 new arrivals and old IDPS in Tawilla gate of ZamZam IDP camp benefited from drilling and installation of two new boreholes through UNICEF intervention. These systems are supporting the current new arrivals from El Fasher Rural and Hashaba areas in North Darfur State. 9 new hand pumps were constructed by IOM to benefit 8,900 people in Alkenada West, Alkenada East, Adarhabet and Gasanet in Rural Kassala Locality- Kassala State. Allitiet, West Kass, Hankel, Awieb, Naflimait and Shawra in Haya locality - Red-Sea state by IOM. Also, construction of 1additional water yard, benefiting 5,000 people in Krayeit village.
- More than 27,000 conflict affected people and host community (pastoralist) as a result ongoing military operation in Jebel-C area, part of Kuttum and Kabkabiya benefited from the replacement of two generator run system with a solar powered water supply system that improved water availability as provision of fuel to insecure areas and operation and maintenance was a standing challenge by UNICEF.
- 2 motorized water systems maintained and operated by UNICEF for a period of 6 month benefit 37,466 IDP people in Kalma camp sector 4a, 4b & 8.
- 500 households were provided with water purification kits by IOM.
- Support and capacity building was provided by WHO to the only water lab of East Darfur State and 4 water sampling

missions conducted and the results shared with the partners and the sector.

Outcome 2

2,600 people (12,000 men, 14,000 women) from household with high vulnerability among conflict affected and new IDP populations have, by December 2014, access to adequate sanitation facilities and about 60,000 people in 10,000 households are mobilized to construct, maintain and use their household latrines in Darfur and eastern states.

Indicators;

- 26,000 IDPs (12,000 men, 14,000 women) benefitted from the construction of 1,350 communal emergency latrines in ZamZam (600), El Srief (350), Shengel Tobaya (100) and Gara Zawya (200) by UNICEF. In addition, 1,996 emergencies shared latrines constructed/rehabilitated in Ottash, Kalma, Kass & Mossei IDP camps during the lifetime of the project, benefiting 25,920 people by UNICEF.
- 2 school latrines were constructed in Red Sea State by IOM
- 15,500 people in Eastern Sudan (9,300 men, 6,200 women) from household with high vulnerability have access to adequate sanitation facilities in Bablaweit Sinkatkenab and Fedyaeb supported by IOM.

Outcome 3

285,714 people were reached with hygiene education messages and awareness raised in identified locations/camps by December 2014

Indicators;

- 285,714 people have been reached with messages on WASH related diseases and good hygienic behaviour practice in the following locations/camps in North, South and East Darfur States: Ottash, Kalma, Elneem, Korma, ZamZam, Abu Shock, and El Srief (145,584 by UNICEF and 125,130 by IOM). Also, 3 health awareness campaigns were organized by WHO in Al Neem camp in which 3000 households were visited and 4500 copies of IEC distributed.

Outcome 4

WASH sector coordination and emergency preparedness and response and 205 persons in community management capacities strengthened at federal and state levels.

Indicator;

- 205 Community members have been trained on management of water, sanitation and good hygiene services (85 by UNICEF and 120 by IOM).
- 4 coordination meeting conducted at federal level and in each State.

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

No significant discrepancies were noted.

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

YES NO

2a

The differentiated needs of women and young girls were systematically identified and taken into consideration in the design of all WASH infrastructures. Women groups were engaged and have actively participated in the implementation of the Community Action Plan (CAP) and other community mobilization and hygiene promotion activities.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The project hasn't been evaluated. However, UNICEF WASH technical team from relevant Zonal Office in conjunction with implementing partners carried out regular monitoring visits to follow up the implementation status and quality of work for CERF funded activities.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF IOM WHO	5. CERF grant period:	UNICEF 15.04.14 – 31.12.14 IOM 14.04.14 – 31.12.14 WHO 15.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-045 14-UFE-IOM-020 14-UFE-WHO-021	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		
4. Project title:	Multi-sectoral Emergency Response to Nutrition Crisis in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$34,168,040	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$2,631,081 ¹⁰	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US \$39,092
	c. Amount received from CERF:	UNICEF US\$537,477	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US \$313,392
		IOM US\$181,911 WHO US\$161,693	
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. <i>Female</i>	50,118	85,968	More beneficiaries than planned were reached, mainly due to the fact that UNICEF was able to cover 30 communities with ODF activities, and new water supply facilities, instead of the 9 planned in the proposal through the GoS funding contribution.
b. <i>Male</i>	47,350	72,519	
c. <i>Total individuals (female + male):</i>	97,468	158,487	
d. <i>Of total, children under age 5</i>	23,692	31,180	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Major Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds related to the nutrition crisis in Sudan among the nutritionally vulnerable; promoting access to essential and quality multi-sectoral services.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce deaths associated to acute malnutrition and Improve nutrition status of vulnerable children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) Enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities and households to access, through livelihood intervention, sufficient nutritious food and to diversify their food basket To provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in feeding/health centres and to surrounding affected communities. To provide lifesaving medical support to malnourished children and PLW To ensure access to quality essential health, nutrition, and emergency referral services for the most vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing nutrition crisis 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			

¹⁰ Bilateral funds from Sudan CHF allocated to UNICEF totaling \$1,750,000

<p>WASH(UNICEF and Partners)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 hand pumps constructed in health/nutrition centres in 4 localities; 5 existing hand pumps and 4 water yards rehabilitated in 4 localities; • 9 communities in red sea declared ODF; Gender sensitive latrines constructed at 2 health/feeding centres in rural kassala.30,000 people reached with HWTS (household water treatment); improved skills knowledge and practices on water safety amongst 368,000 targeted communities. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>WASH (UNICEF and Partners)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 new hand pumps in Red Sea State were constructed, 11 in Tokar locality and 3 in Ageeg locality. A total of 22,872 persons are benefitting from these new WASH infrastructures. In addition to this, IOM was able rehabilitate 5 hand-pumps, drilling of 2 new boreholes with installation of hand-pumps and the construction of 1 new water yard for 6 communities in Rural Kassala locality of Kassala state. A total of 23,954 persons have benefitted from these rehabilitated and new WASH infrastructures. WHO has supported and enhanced the capacity for the 2 water labs of Red Sea and Kassala states and training of 80 environmental health workers and 30 private well owners; • UNICEF has conducted CATS in 30 communities in Kassala State. A total of 56,500 people are now using a toilet (pending final verification of ODF status). Approximately 100,150 people were reached with personal and environmental hygiene interventions. IN addition, IOM has provided access to adequate sanitation facilities for 11,512 in 4 communities in Rural Kassala locality of Kassala state. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>Based on the fact that the Government of Sudan is contributing to all Government of Sudan/UNICEF WASH projects in Kassala and Red Sea States topping \$1 per \$1 of UNICEF funding, the outputs for water supply and sanitation (CATS) could be increased, and more communities within the same target localities could be reached. Priority was given based on the Nutrition indicators, and additional WASH outputs were realized in communities that were covered by Nutrition under the CERF funding. The inclusion and planning of the additional communities have been part of the project once the CERF grant had been confirmed, and was included in the targeting, planning and implementation, based on community action plans established (together with other sectors).</p>	
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"/>
<p>2a</p> <p>The differentiated needs of women and young girls were systematically identified and taken into consideration in the design of all WASH infrastructures. Women groups were engaged and have actively participated in the implementation of the Community Action Plan (CAP) and other community mobilization and hygiene promotion activities</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The project hasn't been evaluated. However, UNICEF WASH technical team from relevant Zonal Offices in conjunction with implementing partners carried out regular monitoring visits to follow up the implementation status and check the quality of work for CERF funded activities.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF WHO FPA	5. CERF grant period:	UNICEF 11.04.14 – 31.12.14 WHO 15.04.14 – 31.12.14 FPA 14.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-046 14-UFE-WHO-022 14-UFE-FPA-017	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		
4. Project title:	Improved access to quality PHC services , including emergency reproductive health and control of outbreaks for extremely vulnerable communities (IDPs, and conflict affected host communities) in Darfur, Protocol Areas and East Sudan states		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$5,368,680	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,608,102 ¹¹	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US \$128,727
	c. Amount received from CERF:	UNICEF US \$418,086	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US \$33,308
		WHO US \$640,028 UNFFPA US \$399,988	
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	102,000	103,584	n/a
b. Male	98,000	95,616	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	200,000	199,200	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	36,000	37,848	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to basic health including maternal and child health and referral services (including chronic diseases) for the communities affected by emergencies taking into account the different needs of men, women, boys and girls Maintained the case fatality rate caused by outbreaks within internationally agreed standards through improved capacity to collect, and verify critical health information and capacity to initiate early response. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcomes:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 per cent of targeted population has access to quality primary health care including reproductive health care and referrals services 150 health workers trained or re-trained on life-saving interventions 			

¹¹ Bilateral funds from Sudan CHF allocated to UNFPA totaling US\$150,000.

Indicators:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization rates of the supported clinics at least 1 consultation/person/year for the whole project period. Measles vaccination coverage at least 90% at the end of the project period 160 Health Facilities in targeted states and areas improved skills for alert investigation and initial response Number of RH kits distributed Number of RH kit beneficiaries (Category breakdown of beneficiaries: # of pregnant women attending Anti Natal Care, Post-Natal Care, and intra-partum care) 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
Outcomes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% of targeted population had improved access to quality primary health care including reproductive health care and referral services through full support for the running of health services in 3 health facilities in East Darfur state and provision of medical supplies that covered more than 110,000 people.¹² 158 medical staff received training on early warning, case definition, alert investigation and initial response. 	
Indicators:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The utilisation rate of targeted health facilities has been 1.12 consultation per person per year The measles vaccination coverage for the fully supported health facilities 90% 158 medical staff different staff categories trained on alert investigation, case definition, and initial response to acute incidents with potential health threats. 	
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"/>
2a	
Distributed supplies included items specific for maternal and child health (including Rapid Response kits, reproductive health kits, paediatric formulas, family planning, etc) through close coordination between WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. In addition, in line with the national standards for PHC provision regarding service and staff package has been adhered to, and in all supported clinics at least one qualified female staff (midwife) was present.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¹² The PHCC in Abu Matarig, Hai Almatar and Katilla serving conflict affected communities and IDPs have been fully supported during project implementation. Medical supplies have been delivered for 26 health facilities run by 14 national and 4 INGOs ; Anhar, DRA, SRCS, HAD, KPHF, Zulfa, HRT, Al Masar, Pancare, Labena, ISra, WR, IMC, SC, and COSV in North, South, East and Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-052	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Emergencies		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$1,737,269	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$2,800,601 ¹³	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent</i> : ¹⁴ US \$555,594
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$1,858,837	▪ <i>Government Partners</i> : US \$239,677
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	166,036	186,034	n/a
b. Male	83,165	63,158	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	249,201	249,192	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	10,000	11,213	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Overall Objectives: To reduce the excess mortality and morbidity among children under the age of five years.</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide treatment to all severely malnourished children in the 18 prioritized localities in Darfur, and Gadaref states. • Provide treatment to the malnourished and displaced elderly in three localities of South Kordofan state. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 severely malnourished children and 1,200 malnourished elderly provided with quality treatment in the selected localities. • All existing 15 SAM management centres and the new to be opened five centres provide high quality treatment services meeting SPHERE and national standards. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,213 severely malnourished under five children were reached in South, East, West Central, and North Darfur, South Kordofan and Gedaref. The emergency nutrition interventions have been provided through three international NGOs and two National NGOs partners who worked closely with the SMoH, with supplies and technical support from UNICEF. This project focused on implementation of integrated management of SAM within existing community and facility based; which were underfunded, despite ongoing displacements and conflict exacerbating the need for services. Project components include expansion of SAM management services to new geographical locations, procurement and provision of life saving therapeutic supplies, training of immediate lifesaving service providers, community mobilization, and ongoing supportive supervision with provision of technical support. 			

¹³ Complimentary fund from the Sudan CHF totaling \$1,063,332

¹⁴ UNICEF faced difficulties obtaining a Government Technical agreement for to NGO IP, and their reprogramming request was approved by the CERF Secretariat. The State Ministry of Health completed the project in the set time-frame.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kadugli (South Kordofan), lifesaving nutrition services were provided to elderly with special needs of malnutrition and displacement, accordingly 1,972 MAM cases (684 male and 1,288 Female) and 493 SAM cases (265 male & 228 female) were admitted to the programme and effectively treated with no defaulters and death cases. Seven new outpatient care centres were established to increase the programme coverage in targeted localities, in addition to ensure functionality and improved quality in the existing 15 outpatient care centres, and 7 Stabilization centres, and among all these therapeutic feeding centres the services delivered with high quality as per the national and international quality standards (Cure rate > 70%, Death rate < 10% and Defaulter rate <15%), During this period, 11,213 children under five year were screened for acute malnutrition of which 3,146 (M:1,140 and F:2,006) SAM cases were identified and effectively treated. 	
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 type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
2a	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
UNICEF in collaboration with SMoH and related implementing partners continuously assessed the effectiveness and efficiency of the project implementation, by conducting regular joint supportive supervision visits in all project operational sites, in addition to monthly reporting and coordination meetings were held to ensure all needs are being responded to in timely and coordinated manner.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	21.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-FAO-014	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Restoring the food and livelihoods security of new IDPs and extremely vulnerable farming and pastoralist households in Darfur, South and North Kordofan States, Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$1,254,087	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,248,523	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$310,568
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$1,248,523	▪ 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	74,970	69,882	The reached beneficiaries increased by about 34 per cent than planned beneficiaries. This is attributed to the increase in the number of displaced persons or in addition to the tendency of beneficiaries in the rural villages for redistribution of inputs equally among the village population.
b. Male	72,030	127,170	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	147,000	197,052	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	24,549	32,908	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The overall objective is to restore and improve the food and nutrition security and enhance livelihoods of the newly displaced persons and extremely vulnerable households in camps, gatherings and host communities. Specifically the project will support basic livestock services and locally food based agriculture interventions in camps and gathering areas to reduce morbidity and mortality of livestock to enable the newly displaced to cover part of their food requirements through their own means;			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome 1: Capacity of 15,000 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households enhanced (at least 40 per cent women) to access sufficient nutritious and diversified food by their own means.			
Output 1.1: A total of 15,000 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households supported with basic tools and equipment, as well as with seeds for nutritive multipurpose crops and engaged to produce their own seeds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No. of IDPs in camps and gatherings supported with agricultural inputs and services; b) No. of households supported with agricultural inputs and services outside camps and gatherings; c) Quantity of seeds (MT) provided to and yield produced by IDPs in camps and gatherings; d) Quantity of seeds (MT) provided to and yield produced by households outside camps and gatherings; e) Quantity of tools (pieces) provided to IDPs in camps and gatherings; f) Quantity of tools (pieces) provided to households outside camps and gatherings. 			
Outcome 2: The livestock based livelihoods of 14,400 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households re-established and safeguarded (at least 30 per cent women).			
Output 2.1 Health and production of 360,000 livestock belonging to 14,400 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households (at least 30% women) re-established			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No. of IDPs supported with livestock inputs and services in camps and gatherings; b) No. of households supported with livestock inputs and services outside camps and gatherings; c) No. of animals vaccinated/treated in camps and gatherings; d) No. of animals vaccinated/treated outside camps and gatherings. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>Outcome 1: The capacity of 16,500 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households in IDP camps and gatherings (34.9 per cent women) received essential agricultural inputs and services to improved food production.</p> <p>Output 1.1: A total of 16,500 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households were supported with basic tools and equipment, as well as with seeds for nutritive multipurpose crops and engaged to produce their own seeds;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 62 ton of crop, legume and vegetable seeds provided to 4,950 IDP households (34.9% women). in camps and gatherings and produced 1,286 ton of crops by IDPs in camps and gatherings; b) 115.13 ton of crop, legume and vegetable seeds provided to 11,550 extremely vulnerable host community households (34.9% women). and produced 2,399 ton of crops by IDPs outside camps and gatherings; c) 2,820 pieces of tools provided to IDPs in camps and gatherings; d) 5,320 pieces of tools provided to households outside camps and gatherings. <p>Outcome 2: The livestock based livelihoods of 16,342 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households were re-established and safeguarded (36 per cent women).</p> <p>Output 2.2: Health and production of 343,000 livestock belonging to 16,342 newly displaced and extremely vulnerable host community households (at least 30% women) re-established;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 6,500 IDP households (36 per cent women).supported with livestock inputs and services in camps and gatherings; b) 9,842 extremely vulnerable host community households (36 per cent women). supported with livestock inputs and services outside camps and gatherings; c) 137,200 animals vaccinated/treated in camps and gatherings; d) 205,800 animals vaccinated/treated outside camps and gatherings. 	
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"/>
2a	
<p>Gender issues were taken into consideration during project design and implementation. The project contributed significantly to gender equality. The gender and age were considered in the need analysis and reflected in the project activities and outcomes. Women were involved in the decision making process; as they were part of village committees responsible for selection of beneficiaries. Priority was given to women for vegetable production, vaccination of small ruminants against diseases and a great proportion was given to women in the provision of animal feeding.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>FAO strategic results framework measures progress in delivering the outcomes and outputs that FAO is committed to achieving and for which the organization is accountable to the governing bodies. To measuring progress on outputs and outcomes of the corporate monitoring framework and to strengthen dialogue with the regions and Strategic Objectives Coordinators (SOCs) and to integrate the work and results delivered by the regional initiatives as well as the main areas of work of the Strategic objectives.</p> <p>FAO Sudan identified corporate outputs and indicators which are most relevant to the country programme and developed a corporate country indicator matrix against which progress are measures and reported, including those achieved under the CERF projects. In addition, FAO Sudan through the Office of Evaluation (OED) will conduct in 2015 an overall programme evaluation. A chapter will focus on CERF projects including those ongoing in 2015.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	21.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-FAO-013	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Multi-sectoral Emergency Response to Nutrition Crisis in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$5,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$ \$1,651,781 ¹⁵	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$115,683
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$1,025,999	▪ 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	50,118	49,720	n/a
b. Male	47,350	47,783	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	97,468	97,503	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	23,692	23,791	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Major Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds related to the nutrition crisis in Sudan among the nutritionally vulnerable; promoting access to essential and quality multi-sectoral services.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To reduce deaths associated to acute malnutrition and Improve nutrition status of vulnerable children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) 7. Enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities and households to access, through livelihood intervention, sufficient nutritious food and to diversify their food basket 8. To provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in feeding/health centres and to surrounding affected communities. 9. To provide lifesaving medical support to malnourished children and PLW 10. To ensure access to quality essential health, nutrition, and emergency referral services for the most vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing nutrition crisis 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two goats or ewes of ¾ of the supported households have increased their milk production in the dry season by 100%; • The home gardens of ¾ of the supported households produce more legumes and nutritious vegetables during a prolonged period in the dry season; • 2/3 of the supported households have diversified and improved their food intakes (at least one additional nutritious foodstuff); • All members of the supported households benefit equitably from the improved food basket, above all children and women; • 2/3 of the supported households have increased access to milk and/or legumes and/or nutritious vegetables and/or cereals in the dry season through their own production and/or through increased incomes. 			

¹⁵ Bilateral funding from Italy, totaling \$62,5782

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two goats or ewes of 80 per cent of the supported households increased their milk production in the dry season by 100 per cent ; The home gardens of 65 per cent of the supported households produce more legumes and nutritious vegetables during a prolonged period in the dry season; 63.7 per cent of the supported households have diversified and improved their food intakes (at least one additional nutritious foodstuff); 100 per cent members of the supported households benefit equitably from the improved food basket, above all children and women; 78 per cent of the supported households have increased access to milk and/or legumes and/or nutritious vegetables and/or cereals in the dry season through their own production and/or through increased incomes. 176.011 Mt of crop, legume and vegetable seeds provided to 14,200 (40% women) in Red Sea State (Tokar, Haya and Agig localities) and Kassala State (Rural Kassala Locality) who produced 2,130 Mt of crops' yields (with an average production per targeted household of 150 kg). 29,866 animals vaccinated and treated as per FAO special package (and only 2400 animals treated). 1269 MT of animal feed were provided to 14,933 (35% women) in Red Sea State (Tokar, Haya and Agig localities) and Kassala State (Rural Kassala Locality) who produced 60941 litres of milk (with an average production per targeted household of 3.75 litres a day). 	
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"/>
2a	
<p>The project was designed to adopt gender responsive approaches throughout the project cycle. The need assessment took gender and age as a focus and this was reflected in the project activities and outcomes. During the implementation; more women and children were targeted to address the gender gap in the project area and exerted considerable efforts to involve women in decision making process and involve them in all activities despite the social constraints. These efforts included the recruitment of female field monitor, convincing the tribal leaders to play a positive role in involving women in project activities (without creating social problems), and home visits by female extension agents.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>FAO strategic results framework measures progress in delivering the outcomes and outputs that FAO is committed to achieving and for which the organization is accountable to the governing bodies. To measuring progress on outputs and outcomes of the corporate monitoring framework and to strengthen dialogue with the regions and Strategic Objectives Coordinators (SOCs) and to integrate the work and results delivered by the regional initiatives as well as the main areas of work of the Strategic objectives.</p> <p>FAO Sudan identified corporate outputs and indicators which are most relevant to the country programme and developed a corporate country indicator matrix against which progress are measures and reported, including those achieved under the CERF projects.</p> <p>In addition, FAO Sudan through the Office of Evaluation (OED) will conduct in 2015 an overall programme evaluation. A chapter will focus on CERF projects including those ongoing in 2015.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	01.05.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-WFP-026	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 \$314,482,610 ¹⁶	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$254,576,119 ¹⁷	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$36,570
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$4,031,198	▪ 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	301,093	65,286	A total of 120,900 beneficiaries with GFD cash vouchers throughout Sudan in 2014. Each beneficiary was assisted for a longer period than the one month initially planned: in South Darfur, 57,503 beneficiaries were assisted for five (5) months; in West Darfur, 32,792 beneficiaries were assisted for three (3) months and in Kassala 30,605 refugee beneficiaries were assisted for three (3 months)—the equivalent of cash voucher assistance for 477,706 beneficiaries for one month. Beneficiaries were assisted for a longer duration than initially planned as additional donor funds were confirmed shortly after receipt of CERF funds with shorter grant validities and allowing for longer durations of assistance to be provided.
b. Male	227,140	55,614	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	528,233	120,900	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	105,647	19,344	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
WFP's primary objective is to reduce food insecurity and save the lives of 497,083 WFP verified IDPs in camps in Darfur and 31,150 refugees in Kassala for one month through cash voucher GFD activities.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Distribution and redemption of cash vouchers to 528,233 beneficiaries for the duration of one month in Kassala and Darfur.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP was able to assist 120,900 IDPs across Sudan with GFD cash and commodity vouchers for a period of up to five months rather than 528,233 beneficiaries for one month only. Due to the decreased number of beneficiaries receiving cash vouchers, the CERF grant was able to provide up to five months assistance (August-December 2014) in Otash Camp, South Darfur, (57,503 people) people; and three months assistance (October-December 2014) in both Sultan House Camp (32,792 people), West Darfur and Kassala States (56,446people). 54 per cent or 65,286 beneficiaries were women and the remaining 46 per cent or 55,614 beneficiaries were men. A total of 19,344 children under the age of 5 were assisted with cash vouchers. <p>The monthly voucher value per beneficiary was calculated based on the in-kind ration at local market prices. Thus, it varied from location to location (see table below for details). All beneficiaries assisted in these locations have been receiving GFD cash and commodity vouchers support since 2011.</p> <p>WFP worked together with three cooperating partners to implement the project: Sudanese Red Crescent in West Darfur, World Vision International in South Darfur and Talawet in Kassala State. The responsibilities of the CP include beneficiary sensitization,</p>			

¹⁶ Revised project budget.

¹⁷ Bilateral funding from United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Finland, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Norway, totaling \$250,544,921

physical distribution of vouchers as well as data entry for voucher reconciliation.	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>WFP decided to assist 120,900 beneficiaries for a longer period than one month rather than the 528,233 that was initially planned because at the same time that the CERF funds were confirmed, additional donor contributions towards the vouchers programme were received enabling WFP to assist the overall beneficiary caseload for a longer period than one month.</p> <p>With CERF funds, WFP assisted the equivalent of 477,706 beneficiaries during one month, which represents 90 per cent of planning figures (528,230 beneficiaries). The main reason for the 10 per cent variance between planned and actual figures is due to an increase in voucher value between the time the planning phase – and subsequently the CERF proposal was prepared – and the time that the actual transfer took place. Cash and commodity voucher values are reviewed on a monthly basis and adjusted depending on the market prices of commodities.</p> <p>Across all locations during the project period, the actual voucher value significantly increased from the planning figure: from 32 SDG up to 43 SDG in Otash (South Darfur); from 30 SDG up to 65 SDG in Geneina (West Darfur) and from 30 & 60 SDG up to 42 & 84 SDG in Kassala State for half GFD and full GFD cash voucher recipients respectively.</p>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>WFP continued to ensure that women actively participated in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the cash and commodity voucher programme, through their representation within food/cash voucher management committees at each distribution site and their promotion as food entitlement holders of ration cards. WFP's distribution and post distribution monitoring highlight that women are the primary recipients of food assistance: this is particularly notable for voucher based activities where the vast majority of vouchers are collected and redeemed at local markets by women. In consultation with women beneficiaries, WFP determines where distribution points are best established to allow women to collect the rations themselves and avoid burdensome and unsafe travel. Distributions are also only conducted during the day, so as to reduce the risk to women returning home after dark. WFP partners in Darfur work to enhance protection for IDPs – especially women – and to identify particularly vulnerable cases. In camps, WFP and its partners allow for gender segregated verifications and distributions.</p> <p>No gender specific concerns were identified (neither on distribution/redemption site nor through post distribution monitoring).</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
As per WFP standard monitoring procedures, food security monitoring was undertaken throughout assisted locations in 2014. In Darfur, WFP carried out its latest round (18) of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). The data is currently being analysed and the report is expected to be finalised in March 2015.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
In Kassala, WFP post distribution monitoring was undertaken in December 2014. The report is also expected to be finalized shortly. No specific cash and commodity voucher evaluation was conducted during the project period.	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	14.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-HCR-017	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and non-food items		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Shelter and Non-food items response to newly displaced people		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$9,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$ 5,547,776 ¹⁸	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$ 912,122	▪ 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	56,250	56,250	n/a
b. Male	18,750	18,750	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	75,000	75,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	7,500	7,500	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The overall objective of this project is to ensure that some 75,000 conflict-affected people (15,000 households), identified through assessments and verifications to be in dire need of life-saving assistance receive emergency shelter and non-food items.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 75,000 individuals receive lifesaving non-food items in a timely fashion • 75,000 beneficiaries are protected from the elements and minimal human dignity is restored through the distribution of emergency shelter material. • Health threats are mitigated for 75,000 newly displaced people through the distribution of items such as plastic sheets that provide shelter from harsh weather conditions, kitchen sets and jerry cans which allow food to be properly cooked and water to be transported and stored in clean containers. • The risk of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, of women, girls and boys is reduced with the timely and appropriate distribution of non-food items 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75,000 individuals received lifesaving non-food items such as plastic sheets that provide shelter from harsh weather conditions, kitchen sets and jerry cans which allow food to be properly cooked and water to be transported and stored in clean containers in a timely fashion, and health threats due to exposure to the harsh elements mitigated. • 75,000 beneficiaries are protected from the elements and minimal human dignity restored through the distribution of emergency shelter material. • The risk of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, of women, girls and boys was averted due to the timely and appropriate 			

¹⁸ Additional bilateral contribution from Sudan CHF (\$2,835,654) and the United States of America (\$1,800,000).

distribution of non-food items.	
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"/>
2a Approximately 75 per cent of IDPs receiving emergency shelter and non-food items were women and children. Distributions of items are based on vulnerability and need. The timely and effective distribution of NFIs to conflict and disaster affected men, women, girls and boys is an effective strategy towards reducing the risk of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, of women, boys and girls. Monitoring & Evaluation exercises include questions on the appropriateness of the NFI basket and the suitability of the item to every type of beneficiary group targeted, with attention paid to specific gender needs.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Partners submitted distribution reports and beneficiary lists on completion of distribution. Post distribution monitoring was conducted by partners and UNHCR ES/NFI's project staff to ensure appropriate distribution of items provided by the NFI Common Pipeline, and ascertains beneficiary satisfaction.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-047	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Restoration of Safe Access to Education for Emergency Affected Children in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$1,095,851	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,700,674 ¹⁹	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$1,095,851	▪ Government Partners: US \$682,555
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	15,000	15,970	n/a
b. Male	15,000	15,230	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	30,000	31,200	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	n/a	n/a	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To ensure access to education in emergencies by providing learning spaces, learning and recreation materials, WASH facilities and hygiene promotion in learning spaces to benefit 30,000 children (50% girls, 50% boys)			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
At least 30,000 emergency affected primary school aged children in Darfur, North and South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states have access to quality teaching and learning materials and recreation kits, and at least 1500 of these children are accommodated through provision of semi-permanent learning spaces. 27,000 children will benefit from the provision of emergency latrines near existing schools by the end of the project.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>These funds targeted 31,200 school-aged children who were affected as a result of ongoing conflict and displacement across much of North, South and Central Darfur States, South Kordofan and Blue Nile in 2014 as well as affected by tribal conflict in West Kordofan and heavy flooding in July 2014. The total figure included in the group affected was the arrival of over 5,400 South Sudanese school-aged children to South and West Kordofan, placing additional pressure on schools that were already overwhelmed, through CERF fund children were able to continue their education in an environment that provided them with protection from risks such SGBV and recruitment by armed forces. Teacher training and emergency teaching and learning supplies provided psychosocial support and health, protection and hygiene awareness to help restore a sense of normalcy and to improve coping mechanisms in times of crises.</p> <p>31,200 conflict and flood-affected school-aged children (15,970 F and 15,230 M) were provided with emergency education in South Kordofan (El Liri, Kadugli, Alreef Alshargi), West Kordofan (Al Sunut, Al Salam), North Kordofan (Umrwaba), South Darfur (Kalma,</p>			

¹⁹ Bilateral funding from CHF totaling \$604,823

<p>Otash, Serief and Gereida IDP camps), Central Darfur (Zalingei, Mukjar, Bindisi) and Blue Nile (Bau, Attadamon), and also benefited from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 49 semi-permanent and temporary learning spaces as well as rehabilitation of 34 classrooms benefited 21,460 children (10,425 girls) • Construction of 82 emergency latrines (gender segregated) in schools benefited 31,200 children (15,970 girls) • Provision of essential emergency education supplies: 800 school-in-a-box; 335 recreational kits; 220 boxes of sitting mats, 1,300 boxes of tarpaulin for learning spaces in South, West and North Kordofan, South, North, Central Darfur and Blue Nile benefited up to 32,000 children (16,320 girls). • 15 teachers and 150 children were trained on school health/hygiene education and 60 teachers were trained to provide psychosocial support in the classroom. 	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>n/a</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2a Gender equality has been mainstreamed into the program through ensuring that at least 50 per cent of the beneficiaries are girls. Emergency latrines are constructed to ensure gender segregation, which is a critical element in ensuring that girls attend and stay in school. Recreational kits enable both girls and boys to play and interact in gender-sensitive activities, and provide necessary psychosocial support for children affected psychologically by conflict, displacement and natural disasters.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>No evaluation was planned for this particular project, as it contributed to the overall UNICEF response to children affected by displacement and conflict in Sudan. As part of its planning process, UNICEF undertakes mid-year and annual reviews of its programmes and this offers an opportunity to review the achievements, constraints and challenges, bottlenecks and lessons learnt to inform further programming. In addition to the regular monitoring which was conducted, achievements under CERF funded projects were also evaluated as part of this process.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14 – 31.03.15
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-WHO-025 ²⁰	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Access to primary health care and Severe Acute Malnutrition services in high risk states of South Kassala and Red Sea.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$5,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,272,771 ²¹	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$200,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$272,771	▪ Government Partners: US\$ n/a
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>
<i>a. Female</i>	51,000	51,300	n/a
<i>b. Male</i>	49,000	48,880	
<i>c. Total individuals (female + male):</i>	100,000	100,180	
<i>d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</i>	100,000	102,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to specialised inpatient services for the children suffering from acute severe malnutrition with medical complication in targeted locations. To reduce the impacts of underlying causes for malnutrition through improved access to essential curative services for children less than 5 years and adequate health and nutrition practices within targeted communities 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to quality SAM services improved for more than 2,420 children suffering from acute malnutrition in Red Sea and Rifi Kassala selected areas. Improved access to comprehensive curative services for 97,580 children under 5 living in targeted locations. Reduce mortality and morbidity caused by malnutrition and communicable diseases amongst children less than 5 years of age. 			
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery rate for TFC at least 75% of admissions Default rate equal or less than 10 % The utilisation rate for curative child services at least 1 consultation /child /year 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,167 children suffering from SAM (509 in Kassala and 1658 in Red Sea) have been treated in supported HFs, and 564 			

²⁰ A No-Cost Extension was granted to WHO for project 14-UFE-WHO-025 till the 31 March, 2015, due to unforeseen circumstances that led to an exchange in implementing partners for project activities. WHO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with SRCS for service delivery in 8 Health Facilities in Red Sea, aiming to reduce the underlying causes of malnutrition in targeted areas through improved access to essential medical care.

²¹ Bilateral funding from OFDA totalling \$1,000,000

SAM cases with medical complications. of them hospitalized 94.5 per cent, with 5 per cent defaulter and 0 per cent death rate (Death inside the health facilities).

- 98,200 children living in targeted localities (Haya, Tokar, Agig and Rifi Kassala) had improved access to PHC comprehensive services through availability of medical supplies and medicines, appropriate medical equipment, and trained staff in 10 supported health facilities.

The mortality rate amongst of SAM affected children reduced to around 2.2 % (for children who completed the treatment) well below the maximum accepted level. The outcome has been achieved through complementarities and synergies between the two components (WHO health and nutrition) of the multi- sectorial CERF application. Medicines, tools, and equipment for the treatment of SAM patients with complications have been provided through WHO nutrition component of the CERF application, and medicines and medical supplies for the curative care of the children in targeted localities were ensured by WHO implementing partner SRCS to cover around 98,000 children for six month. Two doctors, eight nurses, eight medical technicians, eight vaccinators and, eight nutrition assistant officers were recruited for the supported HF in Haya, Tologreb, Tahamyam, Ashet, Dolabyay, Dorheb, Marafet and Garora. In November 34 medical staff, and 60 CHW have been trained by WHO and MOH facilitators on CAMAM and SAM. Timely access to proper treatment delivered by skilled health staff lead to good treatment outcome; the CFR amongst hospitalised SAM affected children has been 2.2 %

-

Indicators

- Recovery rate for 92.8 % of the admission (includes defaulters)
- Default rate 5%
- Utilization rate 1.1. consultation /person/year
-

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

Default rate was planned to be 10% or below, but the actual achieved is 5%.This was due to the joined efforts of MoH, WHO and SRCS in awareness campaigns conducted.

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

YES NO

2a

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

n/a

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNOPS	5. CERF grant period:	14.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-OPS-002	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Land Release and Mine Clearance in Kassala State		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$6,967,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$234,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$234,000	▪ Government Partners: US \$196,290
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	384	504	The actual reached beneficiaries are those who directly benefitted from the project activities, in addition to 250 people whom physically returned as a result of this project implementation, also rains and muddy roads affected the return action but it is expected that in the near future more people will return to the area.
b. Male	416	546	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	800	1,050	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	200	350	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The project aims to protect and save lives of people living near to or passing by the landmine/ERW contaminated areas. A total of 1 dangerous area covering more than 800,000m ² of land will be released in Rassai village. This will facilitate free and safe movement for IDPs/Refugees, returnees and humanitarian actors and reduce deaths and injuries caused by mine/ERW. Currently all demining operations in Sudan are implemented through national partners. Implementation and coordination of project activities will retain skilled national demining capacities and improve the monitoring and coordination capabilities of NMAC.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
In 9-months period, the impact of landmines and ERW will be mitigated, thereby reducing the risk of deaths and injuries caused by landmines/ERW. It will positively affect the lives of at least 800 people directly, and indirectly 5300 of the mine affected population, who need safe access to their work and homes and enable improved humanitarian support for beneficiary populations in the Eastern States. Land release will impact thousands of children, IDPs, returnees and host communities and will enable schools and medical facilities to be built on the land and routes to be cleared for safe passage.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Working with the leading national response organisation, the National Demining Units (NDUs) the project prioritised the funding of three Manual Clearance Teams and one Multi-tasking Team to clear contamination in 2 Suspected Hazardous Areas (DA-52-2 and DA-52-4) comprising a total size area of 1,280,000 m sq.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CERF funds contributed to the humanitarian partner's successful release of land in Kassala back to the communities, in the amount of 1,727, 455 metres sq. This constituted 447,455 metres square more land released than was originally 			

<p>planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 407 items (including anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnances, small arms ammunitions, air-drop bombs and sub-ammunitions) were destroyed. Through close community liaison, the NDU teams were able to gain important information that enabled them to re-prioritise Suspected Hazardous Areas for clearance work and release areas used for settlement, grazing and access to basic service facilities. Following their task completions, the NDUs formally handed over the released land to local communities in coordination with the National Mine Action Centre. • Approximately 200 families of IDPs were resettled in the cleared area, consisting of 1,400 persons. New houses were built nearby and inside the areas released. Furthermore, two schools and one health care centre which were built in 2009, as well as a water borehole; have not been used due to presence of landmines. The result of this project was that these facilities are now opened, and communities have already begun using the water borehole. 	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>Dedicated community liaison conducted by the NDUs enabled teams to gather information from local authorities and re-prioritise Suspected Hazardous Areas, enabling more areas to be cleared and released than was planned.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2a</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>All project activities were planned in coordination with NMAC, which is the coordinating government entity for mine action, ensuring that activities carried out in the country are done in accordance with National Technical Standard Guidelines and International Mine Action Standards to ensure quality implementation. Therefore, mine action activities normally rely on monitoring visits to ensure project activities implementation is conducted as planned and in accordance with mine action Standards, one such monitoring visit was undertaken in December 2014.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	11.04.14 – 31.04.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-CEF-053	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Protection and community reintegration of children affected by armed conflict in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$2,307,283	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$1,013,535 ²²	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$179,127
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$491,827	▪ Government Partners: US \$117,251
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	65,907	64,973	The slight discrepancy in the number of beneficiaries reached is due to the fact that UNICEF could not secure the total budget that was needed for this project.
b. Male	80,553	70,531	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	146,460	135,504	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	n/a	n/a	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To reduce the impact of conflict and displacement on children and ensure children affected by armed conflict in Sudan fully realize their right to protection from abuse, exploitation and violence			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
No.	Output Indicator	Mid-year target (indicate number)	End-year target (indicate number)
1.	No. of CBCPN supported	50	100
2.	No. of children newly released from armed forces and groups as intervention from the protection sector	100	200
3.	No of vulnerable children participating in reintegration activities	3250	3250
4.	No. of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning etc.	10,000	20,000
5.	No. of women, children and youth and other persons with specific needs that have access to protection services (Family and Child protection)	3780	3780
6.	No. of children reached through mine risk education	150,000	150,000

²² Bilateral funding totalling \$466,291 from the Sudan CHF \$205,437, and thematic funds (core UNICEF funds) totaling \$260,854.

Expected Outcomes

Vulnerable conflict affected children, including those released from armed groups and forces receive community based reintegration support. To achieve this, UNICEF will continue to strengthen the capacity of the MoSW and DDRRC, the 2 key government institutions with mandate to support the reintegration of conflict affected children. Also, there is general agreement among child protection actors that historical approaches which focus on categories of children vulnerable to highly visible forms of violence, abuse and exploitation do not adequately address the vulnerability of large numbers of other at-risk children. UNICEF will therefore adopt an inclusive approach which will benefit released children and other vulnerable children in the communities

Vulnerable conflict affected children are accessing integrated psychosocial services appropriate to their age, sex and culture. UNICEF will promote and support the implementation of the inter-agency minimum standards for establishing and implementing CFS to ensure children receive quality psychosocial support. As part of this process, UNICEF will support the development of a standardized training package for community volunteers, caregivers and CBCPN members. The standardized training package and training on PSS will be provided to 1160 care givers to enhance their capacities to integrate PSS in their interventions and implement the agreed minimum standards for CFS.

The reach of community child protection networks are extended in areas recovering from the impact of conflict. UNICEF will promote the setting-up of new CBCPNs /Enhance the functionality of the existing ones to identify, follow-up and refer vulnerable children to services and, through training, support the roll out of the national community based child protection networks handbook and the minimum standards in establishing CBCPN in humanitarian action

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

No	Output Indicator	End-year target	Achieved
1.	No. of CBCPN supported	100	125
2.	No. of children newly released from armed forces and groups as intervention from the protection sector	200	0 ²³
3.	No of vulnerable children participating in reintegration activities	3,250	7,859
4.	No. of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning etc.	20,000	45,820
5.	No. of women, children and youth and other persons with specific needs that have access to protection services (Family and Child protection)	3,780	25,866
6.	No. of children reached through mine risk education	150,000	45,745

Extension of the reach of child protection networks

- 125 community based child protection networks mostly in Darfur States, out of which 27 were new child protection networks established during the reporting period. Each Child protection network has an average of 30 members (3,750 members for the 125 CBCPN supported) representing different community structures such as religious leaders, Umda, CBO, women groups, youth groups, independent but influential people within the community. Members of these networks were trained on child rights and protection issues, with a focus on child protection issues arising as a consequence of armed conflict (family separation, protection of children from recruitment, Gender based violence, etc) and were oriented on their roles as network members.
- In West Darfur, the community based networks were able to identify some 2,779 (M1505, F1274) vulnerable children who were followed-up and supported through referral to formal schools, accelerated learning programmes, NGO supported skills training. In Elseriaf and Saraf Omra (North Darfur), a UNICEF partner conducted awareness sessions on prevention of child recruitment, gender based violence and existing referral pathways for vulnerable boys and girls. 1,198 out of school girls and women were supported through these referral mechanisms.
- In areas and camps where community child protection networks were established, members of the networks were trained on children's rights and supported to carry out small scale sensitisation sessions on children's rights to other communities. Though the reach of these awareness raising sessions has not been properly documented, there is no doubt that millions of

²³ No new children were newly released from the armed forces, but UNICEF supported the reintegration of 408 children who were previously engaged in the armed groups.

people and children living across the conflict affected zones of Sudan have been reached by the various messages and awareness raising events.

Community based reintegration of children released from armed groups and forces:

- At the time of preparation of the proposal, it was assumed that the peace negotiation with armed groups in Darfur will be successful leading to the release of children associated with them. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. As a result, there were no new cases of children associated with armed groups and forces released in 2014. In line with the Paris principles which suggest that reintegration support to children formerly associated with armed groups be available for at least 3 years, UNICEF ensured that children released from armed groups in previous years continue to have access to appropriate community based reintegration services and support. As part of this process, UNICEF provided funds and technical support to NGO partners and government counterparts to support the socio-economic reintegration of 408 children (M 364, F44) formerly associated with armed groups and forces through social follow-up skills training, referral to formal schools or livelihoods support.

Vulnerable Children participating in reintegration activities

- The support provided to boys and girls released from armed groups and forces was also extended to other 7,859 (M 4,090, F 3,769) conflict affected children identified by community child protection mechanisms as vulnerable to recruitment and accessed community based reintegration programmes through referral to formal school, accelerated learning programmes, skills training and livelihoods opportunities
- To strengthen government capacity, UNICEF supports the provision of children's rights and protection training to SAF Child's Rights Unit officers with the view of institutionalizing the training within the military training academy. During this reporting period, 360 SAF officers in Darfur were trained on child rights and protection.
- In 2014, 1419 (75% of all separated children identified) children separated as the result of the ongoing conflict in were reunified with their families or placed in foster families. Given the degree to which family separation in conflict situation is a factor behind the vulnerability of children (including exposure to child recruitment or abuse and sexual exploitation), UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacity of government counterparts and NGO to prevent and respond to conflict and displacement induced family separation.

Access of vulnerable children to integrated psychosocial support

- Given the fact that disruption of the routine in children's daily life is an important factor contributing to psychosocial distress among conflict affected children, UNICEF supported its implementing partners (NGO and government counterparts) in establishing and implementing Child Friendly Spaces to provide vulnerable conflict affected children with a safe and protective environment to play and have access to recreation activities. In total, 143 CFS have been established throughout the conflict affected states.
- UNICEF supported psychosocial programmes benefited at least 45,820 children (M27,880, F, 17,940) engaged in age-appropriate recreational, cultural and awareness raising activities in Child Friendly Spaces. The psychosocial activities supported included a range of activities and support such as non-formal education, counselling, storytelling and drawings, drama, traditional music, etc.
- To increase the capacity of community volunteers working in CFS, UNICEF is supporting the development of a national training package²⁴ on psychosocial support for community volunteers and members of the community based child protection networks. UNICEF, in collaboration with the NCCW, contracted the faculty of psychology of Ahfad University for Women (AUW) to lead this exercise through a participatory process which also involves key child protection actors working in this field. As part of this process, AUW completed an assessment of the existing CFS (in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North and South Darfur) to assess the skills and knowledge of community volunteers and the quality of services provided. Based on the assessment findings, AUW is now compiling a training package which when finalized will be endorsed by NCCW as a national training package. UNICEF will also support its roll-out through delivery of training of trainers' sessions to key partners.

Access to Protection for Specific Needs People

²⁴ This is a comprehensive training package to increase technical capacities of animators who are providing life-saving psychosocial assistance to children affected by displacement. Part of the activity was supported through CERF and other from UNICEF other funding sources.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overall number of 25,866 people (including women, children, youth and other persons with specific needs that have access to protection services (Family and Child protection)). <p>Mine Risk reduction²⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the National Centre for Curriculum Development, MRE was officially incorporated into the community based child protection networks. A part of this process, UNICEF supported the development and endorsement of a practical handbook for mine risk education for community based child protection networks. This is an evidence of successful shift from emergency MRE to sustainable and cost effective MRE programmes which will also increase the reach of MRE activities to the most vulnerable children, including out of schools children living in remote localities. Awareness and sensitization sessions on the risks of mines and UXOs were conducted in conflict affected communities and reached some 45,745 (M 25,160, F 20,585) individuals, mostly in North Darfur. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>Overall, the project has achieved 92% of the planned target. This is mostly because UNICEF could not secure the total budget that was needed for this project. Funds were also disbursed at a particular moment when North and South Darfur States were faced with a new conflict and mass-displacement of the local population. As a result, the project focussed more in responding to the emergency needs of children affected by the new conflicts in these States. However, in some areas the project was able to reach more beneficiaries as initially planned. For instance, increased awareness on services provided by FCPU resulted in sharp increase in the number of children reporting and receiving services from FCPU. Due to the large number of newly displaced in North and South Darfur, psychosocial services were extended to children in new areas of displacement and exceeded the planned target by nearly 50%. On the contrary and as already noted, mine risk education activities could not be implemented in schools in Darfur as the adaptation of school based mine risk education manual could not be finalized. MR/UXO education activities focussed in a few localities identified as most at risk, reaching only 45,745 as opposed to 100.000 individuals as initially planned.</p>	
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"/>
<p>2a</p> <p>Gender considerations and the promotion of gender equality are integral parts of child protection work, as girls and boys face different child protection risks, and men and women may have different and complementary roles in child care. For example, the psychosocial activities supported as part of this project were organized in a way that they are appropriate not only to the age and culture of children but also to their gender. This was also reflected in the staffing of Child Friendly Spaces as the project worked to ensure that there is sufficient number of female community volunteers so as to increase the participation of girls in CFS activities and ensure girls facing particular concerns have access to female staff who they can talk to seek guidance or counselling when needed. In fact, women represent 48 per cent of all beneficiaries reached through this intervention.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation was planned. Regular supervision of the activities implemented was provided by UNICEF and social workers from the MoSW and NGO partners through regular field monitoring.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

²⁵ It should be stressed that UNICEF had planned to reach 100.000 children in schools through mine risk education activities implemented in basic schools in Darfur. Darfur being officially declared free of mine by the government, the materials developed and distributed in Kordofan and Blue Nile States in 2013 needed some adaptation to focus on UXO as this is the higher risk for children in Darfur. Unfortunately, this adaptation could not be finalized on time.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	5. CERF grant period:	09.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-FPA-018	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Strengthening Lifesaving, Comprehensive, and Multi-Sectoral Prevention and Response to GBV Survivors in Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$3,186,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$890,991 ²⁶	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$154,270
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$490,991	▪ Government Partners: US \$34,568
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	5,500	5,048	The original planned beneficiary number (528,000 Female/ 90,000 Male) included the overall demographics population in the localities targeted with project activities. The revised planned beneficiaries include only those directly targeted with project activities including training, sensitization, counselling services through protection networks, and those who received PHKs.
b. Male	200	150	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	5,700	5,198	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	n/a	n/a	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To strengthen the prevention of and response to gender based violence as a lifesaving humanitarian intervention for conflict affected and displaced people			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 community protection networks supported toward civil society initiatives on mitigating GBV response and risks; • 200 different providers trained on Clinical Management of Rape survivors, psychosocial support, referral pathway and legal aid to support GBV survivors; • 5 women centres in IDP camps supported to address women needs and to promote women's empowerment; • 5,000 vulnerable girls and women of reproductive age group received hygiene/dignity kits. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			

²⁶ Bilateral funding from Italy.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six community protection networks in South Kordofan state (3 in Liri Khrib and Liri Sharig localities; 1 in Talodi, and 2 Abugebiaha) were supported to facilitate civil society initiatives to mitigate the risks of GBV and provide adequate response. Out of the total, three community protection networks were newly established in South Kordofan state (Liri Khrib and Liri Sharig locality). A total of 75 members, selected from among the local community, were trained for two days on GBV concepts and consequences of GBV. • 266 different providers were trained on Clinical Management of Rape survivors, psychosocial support, referral pathway and legal aid to support GBV survivors; • 7 women centres supported in West Darfur (Kenobi, and Abuzar IDP camp); East Darfur (Elneem IDP camp); South Darfur (Mershing); and, Central Darfur (Zalingei; Tayiba IDP camp; and Aridiba IDP camp, Garsila locality) were supported to address women needs and to promote women's empowerment; • 4,540 vulnerable girls and women of reproductive age group received hygiene/dignity kits. • CERF funds also allowed to conduct 4 meetings for the members of the protection networks in Khartoum and were attended by 104 participants (67 female, 37 male). Their discussions centred on women protection issues and concerns in their respective geographic areas and resulted in drafting of action plans to address the identified issues and monitoring mechanisms to follow up on the implementation through the established networks. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>There were changes in the requested quantity of PHK(4,540 instead of 5,000) due to an increase in the market price of kits and higher transportation costs. Since the composition of the kits is based on well identified basic commodities, it was decided to keep the composition rather than reducing some of the contents and procuring less.</p> <p>Funds were not fully implemented due to a number of delays. Specifically, not all activities related to the women centres were fully implemented. Access issues during the rainy seasons proved to be another delaying factor. UNFPA had submitted a no-cost extension request, which was rejected due to what was considered not to be sufficient justification for delays in implementation.</p>	
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"/>
2a	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>There was no end-of project evaluation. UNFPA assesses implementation through implementing partners through the submission of quarterly progress reports. On a yearly basis, there is also a NEX audit of implementing partners based on certain selection criteria. With regard to the procurement component (PHK), in 2014, a team of external auditors carried out a UNFPA management audit that also looked into UNFPA's procurement processes. The overall findings were positive.</p> <p>Out of the 8 states that received supplies, UNFPA has a field presence in 6 states (North, Central, West, South Darfur, Khartoum and Blue Nile). The offices are staffed by teams of qualified medical doctors/RH programme officers, GBV officers, and admin/finance staff. These teams were in charge of coordination, follow up and quarterly monitoring of project activities jointly with the selected IPs. Monitoring visits allowed for gathering of information through monitoring visits, beneficiary/community based interviews, focal group-discussions, direct observation, and communication with key informants.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	14.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-HCR-018	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Protection Strengthening and Prevention and Response to SGBV in South and East Darfur		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$16,083,474	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$249,395	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$170,753
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US \$249,395	▪ 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	11,400	11,400	n/a
b. Male	7,600	7,600	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	19,000	19,000 ²⁷	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	5,700	5,700	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>This project aims at enhancing the child protection and GBV responses, through provision of protective environment and adequate response to the heightened protection risks and needs faced by youth, children and women at risks in Savannah IDP camps, South Darfur and in East Darfur. The key activities include: 1). building protective environment in Nyala and 2). Establishing effective Child Protection/GBV referral mechanism in savannah IDP camp. The project has been implemented by UNHCR and its implementing partner, World Vision Deutsch, in close coordination with the Protection Cluster Working Group in Nyala as well as the Protection Cluster at regional and national levels. The primary beneficiaries will be the women and children at heightened risks in savannah IDP camp in Nyala, while the project will indirectly benefit the entire population of the camp (20,000 persons), as well as those who live in the host communities and return villages. The project has been designed through various AGDM participatory assessments conducted by World Vision Deutsch, UNHCR and other protection partners in South Darfur, which prioritized the critical protection risks such as SGBV, street children and child labour, which are becoming more pressing in an increasingly volatile security situation in South and East Darfur.</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The project have the following outputs and indicators/targets.</p> <p><u>Component 1: Establishment of referral mechanism (WVD)</u></p> <p><u>Activity 1.1: Field protection missions to IDP camps and return area in South and East Darfur.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of field protection missions conducted (Target 20) <p><u>Activity 1.2: Organization of training workshops on protection and human rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of government officials trained (Target 20) • # of partner staff trained (Target 40) <p><u>Component 2: Establishment of referral mechanism (WVD)</u></p>			

²⁷ The beneficiaries have been reached, as these were estimated using the total estimated individuals of the IDP camp in question – wider beneficiaries who may benefit from general field protection missions have not been included in order to not over exaggerate the beneficiaries.

<p><u>Activity 2.1:</u> Establishment of child protection/GBV referral mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of committee trained (Target 5) • # of community campaigns/training conducted (Target 4) • # of referral mechanism established (Target 1) • # of survivors benefiting from established referral systems (Target 100) <p><u>Activity 2.2:</u> Provision of psychosocial counselling for children and women at risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # number of GBV survivors counselled (Target 100) <p><u>Activity 2.3:</u> Provision of awareness activities for children and youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of children attending the learning centres in Child Friendly Spaces (Target 100) • # of children and youth participating in the awareness/recreational activities (Target 300)
<p>11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds</p>
<p><u>Component 1:</u> Establishment of referral mechanism</p> <p>There were two referral path ways established by World Vision Deutsch (WVD – previously World Vision International) in two locations in Savanna IDP camp; within the Child Friendly Space and the Women’s centre also supported by the CERF funds.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.1:</u> Field protection missions to IDP camps and return area in South and East Darfur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR staff carried out two multi-functional protection missions from Nyala to the area of implementation in Kass Locality, South Darfur. Movement was restricted due to ongoing security concerns in the regional consistently during the implementation period for UNHCR staff. However, WVD have an ongoing presence in Kass, and were able to monitor project activities in deep field areas, completing a total of 17 field missions to Gemeiza Kommera and the environs. Protection monitoring was also done on a daily basis and reported back to WVD from Gemeiza Kommera through two animators running the Child Friendly Spaces and Women’s Centre. <p><u>Activity 1.2:</u> Organization of training workshops on protection and human rights²⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four MoSW staff based in Kass was trained specifically on protection and human rights, including access to justice and legal remedies. Two WVD staff also benefitted from a similar training to directly support the project. • 77 participants from the IDP community including leaders, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and judges (40 people). The second session reached 37 participants, and focused on the Darfur Regional Authority, the National Security Service and further community leaders from Nyala and Kass IDP camps. <p><u>Activity 2.1:</u> Establishment of child protection/GBV referral mechanism.</p> <p>There are currently 5 committees functioning in the area of implementation – three of these are Child Welfare and Security Committees that also provide support to the animators who work in the centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 community campaigns and training were conducted in Savanna IDP camp in Kass in the Women Centres and Child Friend Spaces. • 27 members of these committees in Child Protection, GBV and the roles and responsibilities of Children’s Committees in Kass and Gemeiza. • 12 members trained in GBV referral pathway. • Two GBV referral pathways established. <p><u>Activity 2.2:</u> Provision of psychosocial counselling for children and women at risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 women from a target of 100 ²⁹benefitted from psychological counselling and conflict mitigation. <p><u>Activity 2.3:</u> Provision of awareness activities for children and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 372 children are attending the learning centres in Gemeiza Komerra (170 pupils) and Savanna (201). • 360 children and youth participating in the awareness/recreational activities.
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>
<p>For activity 2.1 and 2.2, the total number of GBV survivors benefitting from referral mechanisms and counselling was lower than anticipated at the time of proposal. The reasons for this were twofold: firstly, WVD experienced delays with signing their Technical</p>

²⁸ It was felt that the capacity needs for further information on Rule of Law, transnational justice, the rights and responsibilities of IDPs and safeguarding women and children were best served by targeting both IDPs themselves in one session with judiciary, and a second session for community leaders.

²⁹ This lower target can be attributed to the stigma surrounding incidents of SGBV and self-reporting within a community. Further work needs to be done on awareness raising of how the referral system can benefit women to receive support, as well as strengthening the support available, while sensitizing the wider community further on the issue

Agreement to work in South Darfur, which was eventually signed by June 2014. Secondly, there was lower than anticipated uptake of those reporting as GBV survivors, which points to continuing issues with identifying those at risk and survivors given the strong cultural and social impediments to discussion and treatment of GBV in Sudan. The environment in the area of implementation in South Darfur was also affected by on-going insecurity and conflict during the implementation period, which may also account for the lower than anticipated take up of services.

Activity 2.3 reached more beneficiaries than intended, as the recreational and learning activities in the spaces are extremely popular, and this over subscription is a common theme across much of Darfur, where access to formal education is more restricted and the numbers of formal recreational communal activities for children are essentially non-existent. The spaces have overcome crowding by operating in shifts to still provide adequate services, but expansion is needed.

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"/>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

2a

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

UNHCR monitors all implementation of projects, as well as the wider protection environment on an ongoing basis while security allows. Partners report informally on a monthly basis at least, and quarterly reporting of both a budgetary and qualitative nature is a pre-requisite for receiving instalments. WVD also has a presence specifically in the area of intervention to ensure implementation.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	-----------------------------------------------------------

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14 – 31.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-UFE-HCR-019	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Eastern Sudan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US \$28,959,395	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US \$7,734,671 ³⁰	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US \$616,203
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,395,726	▪ Government Partners: US \$517,114
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	38,596	38,596	Figures also include registration activity resumption in full collaboration with Government partner the COR and the daily new arrivals registration system which was established at Shagarab registration centre in 2014.
b. Male	34,626	34,626	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	73,222	73,222	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,954	2,954	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The project aims to provide effective protection to the refugees and the asylum-seekers in Eastern Sudan by ensuring access to the asylum system and protection of basic rights at border points, as well as inside Sudan, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including children, youth, women at risk, survivors of trafficking and kidnapping. The urgent humanitarian assistance and protection provided by UNHCR and implementing partners form the foundation of support essential for PoC to survive and lead a meaningful life in East Sudan. Urgent gaps in Health, Nutrition and WASH will be addressed.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
The project activities will have the following outcomes/results:			
Registration, Refugees Status Determination and Documentation:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,000 new asylum- seekers will be registered upon arrival in Sudan and their status determined by COR. Recognized refugees will be provided with refugee ID cards. RSD capacity of the government counterpart enhanced. Refugee data kept up to date through continuous verification exercises. 			
Legal Assistance, capacity building and advocacy:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal services will be provided to asylum seekers and refugees. 			

³⁰ Additional funding totalling \$6,338,944, from the European Union (\$591,471), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) (\$300,000), Italy (387,473) Japan (\$5,000,000) and UN AIDS (\$60,000).

- Persons at risk of *refoulement* will be identified at an early stage through detention monitoring.
- The total number of PoC who are deported will decrease due to legal representation of cases in court.
- Government authorities will be sensitized about the importance of respecting the principle of *non-refoulement* through a series of capacity building workshops.
- The law and policy of refugee law and human rights law will be strengthened.
- Access to the territory will be improved and risk of *refoulement* will be reduced through the maintenance of the two border centers Gergef and Hamdayet.
- Persons of concern will be aware of their rights and obligations in Sudan.
- The host community will become sensitized about the rights of persons of concern and their positive impact in the community.

Reception and Emergency Assistance to new arrivals:

- 7,000 new asylum- seekers will be provided with food and non-food items as well as shelter upon arrival in Shagarab refugee camp.
- 2,160 new asylum- seekers will be provided with emergency shelter and basic needs in 2 transit centers in Toker and Wad Sherifey.

Shelter construction and rehabilitation (SRC)

- 78 new shelters will be provided for new arrivals families in Shagrab camps.
- 500 shelters will be rehabilitated for 500 vulnerable refugee families in Shagrabs and other refugee camps.

SGBV

- Cases of SGBV will be identified and given the appropriate support.
- Awareness of SGBV will be increased as will the capacity to social workers to deal with SGBV cases.

Health:

- Maintenance and improvement of the anaemia status of refugees and asylum seekers.

Nutrition:

- Reduction of the number of malnourished children.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Improved sanitary conditions in the refugee camps.
- Improved access to fresh/potable water.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Registration, Refugees Status Determination and Documentation:

- 16,368 new asylum-seekers were registered upon arrival in Sudan in five entry points (Hamdayeit, Gergef, Kassala, Gedaref, and Red sea).
- RSD capacity of the government counterpart enhanced| Refugee data is kept up to date through continuous verification exercises and on-going new arrivals registration. The registration activities were handed over to the Government counterpart COR in 2014.
- All new asylum-seekers of them went through a standard reception process, including registration in the UNHCR proGres database and accessing the Refugee Status Determination process facilitated by COR. Recognized refugees are provided with refugee ID cards and registered with the Immigration Passport and Police to get their foreigner's number at the registration centre in Shagarab. Registration staff provided support to data updating in proGres database in line with recommendations received from the resettlement and protection units of UNHCR. In addition, the registration team supported the voucher distribution in the camps.

Legal Assistance, capacity building and advocacy:

- Legal services will be provided to asylum seekers and refugees | UNHCR initiated its partnership with Sudan Organization for Development in 2014. In the course of the year, 9 lawyers (male and female) provided free legal assistance to 618 persons of concern in Kassala, Wad El Hilew, Gedaref, New Halfa, Girba, Port Sudan and Sawakin. The lawyers conducted daily monitoring of detention facilities and prisons, through which they identified cases at an early stage and provided legal counselling as well as legal representation when needed. Moreover, 2 interpreters were assigned to the Attorney General's office and to the Court in order to secure the minimum legal rights of persons of concern who do not speak Arabic, but also to assist in the identification of cases. Through close coordination with the Commissioner for Refugees, supporting documents

were provided to the court to confirm the legal status of the accused as refugee or asylum seeker; a requirement for the release to take effect.

- The provision of free legal aid services safeguarded the legal rights of persons of concern, reduced cases of arbitrary detention and *refoulement* (following a court sentence) and promoted a favourable protection environment.
- Government authorities were sensitized about the importance of respecting the principle of *non-refoulement* through a series of capacity building workshops and the law and policy of refugee law and human rights law were strengthened. UNHCR organized and facilitated 8 two-day workshops in Showak, Gedaref (2), Doka, Gergef and Gallabat, Kassala and Wad Medani. Particular attention has been paid to providing training to the protection staffs of COR. Workshops were also aimed at high ranking members of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities, high level government officials and members of the security forces, tribal and community leaders, as well as field officers and journalists. A total of 267 individuals, male and female, have received training and copies of legal materials by UNHCR in 2014. In addition, 2 high level officials from the Police Security in Kassala and Prosecutor Office in Red Sea State were sponsored to take part in external workshops on refugee law and human rights law in San Remo, Italy. This year, UNHCR also provided comments on the new Asylum Act and its accompanying regulations.
- Access to the territory was improved and risk of *refoulement* was reduced through the maintenance of the two border centers Gergef and Hamdayet, Persons at risk of *refoulement* were identified at an early stage through detention monitoring and the total number of PoC deported was decrease due to legal representation of cases in court.
- Persons of concern were aware of their rights and obligations in Sudan and the host community were sensitized about the rights of persons of concern and their positive impact in the community. A number of advocacy activities were implemented, aiming to raise awareness of refugees and host communities about international and national refugee law, as well as the positive impacts of the refugee program on the host community. Regular radio sessions were broadcasted in Kassala and Gedaref radio stations. UNHCR designed, printed and distributed 10,000 information leaflets in Tigrinya, Amharic, Arabic, Somali and English languages to inform refugees about their rights and obligations in Sudan.

Reception and Emergency Assistance to new arrivals:

- 7,000 asylum seekers received food and non-food items as well as shelter upon arrival in Shagarab refugee camp. In addition, they benefited information campaign about their rights and obligation, reception procedure, Registration and Refugee Determination Status procedure and other useful information related to the asylum process.
- 2,160 new asylum- seekers were provided with emergency shelter and basic needs in 2 transit centers in Toker and Wad Sherifai.

Shelter construction and rehabilitation

- 140 new shelters/Tukuls were constructed for the new arrivals families in Shagrab camps.
- 410 shelters were rehabilitated for vulnerable refugee families in Shagrab and other refugee camps.

SGBV

- GBVIMS first roll-out took place in the operation and dedication to on the job training and support to Partners staff (including social workers) in 2014 has resulted in significant improvements to SGBV incident reporting. A total of 92 reports of SGBV incidents (52 received in 2013) were received by UNHCR, however only 52 of these cases were provided with follow up from UNHCR staff ensuring full access to multi sectorial assistance and support, due to staffing shortages and because some survivors left the camps for unknown destinations
- An Anti-FGM awareness raising campaign during 2014 indicated that 49 per cent of 3,805 families targeted with girls less than 12 years of age have expressed their willingness to consider abandoning FGM practices while 51 per cent revealed that their daughters have undergone FGM. This suggests a shift in the beliefs and attitudes towards these harmful traditional practices as they become socially unacceptable and affirms that continued awareness raising activities are required in order to sensitize the population, in particular the new arrivals.

Health

- UNHCR continued to provide refugees and asylum seekers, as well as nationals from the host communities, with primary health care services including health promotion and disease prevention activities, diagnostic and curative out-patient / in-patient medical care in the refugee camp health facilities. T

- CERF funds were used to provide the ready meals for new arrivals through partner (HAI) to address the gaps of emergency food as well as its management.

Nutrition

- UNHCR provided through international procurement special nutritional foods in the form of Plumpy doz, Plumpy nut and therapeutic milk to address the high levels of stunting and prevalent rates of malnutrition across the nine camps in the East Sudan. These are specialized nutrition products used in addition to breast milk and other food targeting children between 6-59 months who are at high risk of developing malnutrition.
- To strengthen the administering of nutrition across the nine camps, UNHCR engaged an international UNV- Associate Nutrition Officer.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- 300 household latrine units were constructed for 300 families in Shagarab camp to improve hygiene and sanitation status and minimize the risk of SGBV.
- A 750 meter water pipeline for the new arrivals in Shagarab camp and 500 metres of piping in Um Gargur camp were constructed.
- 10 (Shagarab), 2 (Abuda) and 5 (Wad Sherifai) water distribution points were connected.
- Renovation of 7 km (Shagarab 3 km, Um Gargur 1 km, Abuda 1 km and Wad Sharifey 2 km) water pipelines was completed.
- 2 water treatment units in Um Gargur camp were Rehabilitation.

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

140 Tukuls were built as opposed to the original 78 proposed due to increased demands from the upsurge in new arrivals. Correspondingly the number of shelters rehabilitated went down by 90, as those without shelter were prioritized.

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

YES NO

2a

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The CERF contributed to UNHCR's core mandate activities for refugees and asylum seekers entering Sudan. Government and NGO implementing partners are monitored by UNHCR on an ongoing basis, with quarterly financial and qualitative reports a pre-requisite for funding instalments. Daily monitoring visits are paid to the camps by UNHCR staff, and UNHCR also provides ongoing assistance to their Government counterpart COR.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-UFE-FAO-013	Livelihoods	FAO	Sudanese Organization for Research & Development (SORD)	No	NNGO	\$24,965	12-May-14	7-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FAO-013	Livelihoods	FAO	Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA)	No	NNGO	\$24,965	22-May-14	7-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FAO-013	Livelihoods	FAO	Abuhadia Society for Women and Community Development	No	NNGO	\$26,482	11-May-14	1-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	Humanitarian Assistance Program (Assist)	No	NNGO	\$44,485	27-May-14	21-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	Mubadiroon	No	NNGO	\$50,000	27-May-14	15-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FAO-014	Livelihoods	FAO	United Peace Organization- (UPO)	No	NNGO	\$33,624	27-May-14	21-May-14	Please note that FAO considers as starting date the day of signature of the LoA. The payment process take 10-15 working days.
14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Mubadiroon Organization	Yes	NNGO	\$30,002	11-Jun-14	17-Jun-14	
14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Global Aid Hand	Yes	NNGO	\$29,945	11-Jun-14	17-Jun-14	

14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	American Refugee Committee Un	Yes	NNGO	\$5,500	1-Jul-14	9-Jul-14	
14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Lebena Organization	Yes	NNGO	\$17,581	16-Nov-14	13-Nov-14	Activities were implemented as planned as part of the "16 Days of Activism" campaign which starts on 25 November any given year; hence late release of funds
14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Community Development Association (Cda)	Yes	NNGO	\$35,666	7-Aug-14	15-Aug-14	
14-UFE-FPA-018	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	Almanar Voluntry Organization	Yes	NNGO	\$30,611	14-Aug-14	21-Aug-14	
14-UFE-HCR-019	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	Sudan Organization for Development (SOD)	Yes	NNGO	\$49,869	14-Apr-14	14-Apr-14	
14-UFE-HCR-019	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	El Sugya Charity organization (ESCO)	Yes	NNGO	\$300,000	14-Apr-14	14-Apr-14	
14-UFE-CEF-045	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Labina	Yes	NNGO	\$19,546	28-Oct-14	3-Nov-14	
14-UFE-CEF-045	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Raira	Yes	NNGO	\$19,546	29-Oct-14	4-Nov-14	
14-UFE-CEF-051	Nutrition	UNICEF	Talawit Organization for Development	Yes	NNGO	\$137,740	9-Jul-14	1-Jul-14	
14-UFE-CEF-052	Nutrition	UNICEF	Assist	Yes	NNGO	\$45,000	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	
14-UFE-CEF-052	Nutrition	UNICEF	Kuwaiti Patients Helping Fund (KPHF)	Yes	NNGO	\$128,573	11-Jun-14	1-Jun-14	
14-UFE-CEF-052	Nutrition	UNICEF	Sudanese Red Crescent society (SRCS)	Yes	NNGO	\$194,069	27-Jun-14	1-Jun-14	
14-UFE-CEF-053	Child Protection	UNICEF	SS0	Yes	NNGO	\$84,284	10-Jun-14	10-Jun-14	
14-UFE-CEF-053	Child Protection	UNICEF	KYCB	Yes	NNGO	\$39,475	1-Jun-14	1-Jun-14	
14-UFE-WFP-025	Food Assistance	WFP	Sudanese Red Crescent	Yes	NNGO	\$20,242	1-Nov-14	1-Oct-14	Partner pre-financing and remunerated after implementing activities, and only after they have submitted invoices/distribution reports for verification that activities are being implemented appropriately.

14-UFE-WFP-027	Food Assistance	WFP	Telawet	Yes	NNGO	\$5,862	1-Nov-14	1-Oct-14	Partner pre-financing and remunerated after implementing activities, and only after they have submitted invoices/distribution reports for verification that activities are being implemented appropriately.
14-RR-WHO-023	Nutrition	WHO	TOD	Yes	NNGO	\$220,722	12-Aug-14	1-Jul-14	CERF funded Activities started on the date of which the partnership agreement was signed. During the duration, partners pre-financed activities till the first instalments were made..

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CATS	Community Approach to Total Sanitation
CFS	Child Friendly School
CAP	Community Action Plan
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CP	Child Protection
COR	Commissioner for Refugees
ECD	Education Child Development
EMOP	Emergency Operations
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERW	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ES/NFIs	Emergency Shelter and Non-food items
DDRC	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
FCPU	Family and Child Protection Units
FSL	Food Security and Livelihood
HA	Hazardous Areas
HF/s	Health Facility/ies
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
HWP	Humanitarian Work Plan
FRC	Free Residual Chlorine
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFD	General Food Distributions
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IYCF	Integrated Young Child Feeding
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IP	Implementing Partner
MA	Mine Action
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSW	Ministry for Social Welfare
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NDU	National Demining Units
NCCW	National Council for Child Welfare
NGO	Non-governmental Organisations
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts

PHC	Primary Health Care
PHK	Personal Hygiene Kits
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PoC	Person of Concern
PWSNs	Persons with Specific Needs
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCCW	State Council for Child Welfare
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Areas
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SmoH	State Ministry of Health
S3M	Simple Spatial Sampling Methodology Survey
SSA	South Sudanese Arrivals
SRP	Sudan Response Plan
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WES	Department of Water and Sanitation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WHO	World Health organisations
WFP	World Food Program
UAM/SC	Unaccompanied minors and Separated Children
UFE	Under-funded Emergencies
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service