



ANNUAL REPORT 2011 OF ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN SOUTH SUDAN

COUNTRY	South Sudan
RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	LISE GRANDE

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011- US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		619,673,235	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		22,766,954
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		US\$ 70,940,100
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		250,077,610
		2.4 TOTAL		343,784,664
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		11,457,364
		1. First Round		N/A
		2. Second Round		11,457,364
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		11,309,590
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	4.1 Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation		21,495,449
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		919,356
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		352,149
		4.4 TOTAL		22,766,954

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES

1. FIRST ALLOCATION FOR DISPLACED POPULATION IN SOUTH SUDAN

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	842,685
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	429,769
	Male	412,915
	Total individuals (Female and male)	842,685
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	176,963

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries reached versus targets by agency projects to which CERF funds have contributed

	Target figures according to original proposals of Agencies				Actual number of beneficiaries reached			
	Total Number	Male	Female	<5s	Total #	Male	Female	<5s
FAO	90,000	36,000	54,000	0	122,200	50,200	72,000	0
IOM	100,000	46,000	54,000	15,800	110,000	51,000	59,000	15,800
WHO	731,837	173,878	257,959	300,000	842,685	429,769	412,915	176,963
UNICEF	450,000	247,500	202,500	450,000	445,767	245,172	200,595	445,767
WFP	100,000	42,000	58,000	14,500	120,547	56,986	63,561	15,890

The breakdown male/female in terms of beneficiary ratio varies from 44.5 – 55 per cent per cent male versus 45- 55.5 per cent per cent female depending on the type of intervention.

2. PROGRESS REPORT SECOND UNDERFUNDED ROUND 2011

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	580,000
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	130,390
	Male	143,110
	Total individuals (Female and male)	273,500
	Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	23,005

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries reached versus targets by Agency (to which CERF funds have contributed)

	Actual number of beneficiaries reached				Target figures according to original proposals of Agencies			
	Total Number	Male	Female	<5s	Total	Male	Female	<5s
IOM	27,000	12,510	14,490	3,105	100,000	46,600	53,400	11,000
UNHCR	65,000	30,300	34,700	7,000	80,000	37,300	42,700	8,800
UNICEF	181,500	100,300	81,200	12,900	400,000	184,000	216,000	60,000

The breakdown male/female in terms of beneficiary ratio varies from 41 – 55 per cent per cent male versus 45 - 59 per cent per cent female depending on the type of intervention.

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. The rapid response allocations were all in the ten states of the Republic of South Sudan.
2. The Progress Report for the Second Round 2011 UFE concerns Agok, and Unity, Warrap, Norther Bahr-EI-Ghazal, and Western Bahr-EI-Ghazal states in South Sudan where the majority Of IDPs from Abyei fled to as a result of conflict.

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- I) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators?
The report was discussed with cluster coordinators

Remarks:

- II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

The projects funded through the UFE allocation are ongoing. The progress report has been discussed with cluster coordinators. The CERF report will be shared with the HCT.

V. ANALYSIS 1 – FIRST ALLOCATION THROUGH RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW

1. The humanitarian context

a. Humanitarian situation

Over 110,000 people were displaced from Abyei in late May 2011 by the military takeover of Abyei by the Sudanese Armed Forces and the widespread looting and burning of homes. Humanitarian partners in southern Sudan immediately responded, launching a comprehensive emergency operation to assist the IDPs who had spread across more than 20 villages in four states. With the emergency response firmly underway, it also rapidly depleted humanitarian supplies and taxed the resources of implementing partners. In order to continue responding to the needs of the displaced people and their host communities, humanitarian partners urgently required additional funding to procure and distribute life-saving supplies and expand response capacities resulting in an application to CERF funding.

Towards the end of 2010, tensions over the unresolved status of Abyei steadily worsened. The unresolved status of Abyei was a major source of friction between the signatories to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, linked to

- the failure to hold the Abyei referendum,
- the Government of Sudan (GoS) objections to the inclusion of Abyei in South Sudan's Transitional Constitution,
- sporadic armed clashes, delays in the annual Misseryia migration, and
- blockage of the main northern road into Abyei by the Misseryia. In May, the tensions boiled over. After alleged southern assailants attacked an UNMIS convoy, transporting 200 Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) Joint Integrated Units (JIU) troops out of Abyei town on 19 May, SAF began aerial and ground campaigns throughout the Abyei area, using heavy artillery, aerial bombardment throughout the area, reported targeted killings and the widespread looting and torching of homes and entire villages. Humanitarian actors were also under direct threat, with the WFP warehouse looted of its entire contents, some 850 MT of food.

As a result of the violence, over 110,000 people were displaced from Abyei across four states in southern Sudan. According to tracking data provided by the International Organization of Migration, more than 90 per cent of the displaced arrived in Warrap State and the Agok area, lying directly on the common boundary line between Twic County in Warrap State and the contested Abyei area, and with many others fleeing to Unity, Northern Bahr-EI Ghazal and Western Bahr-EI-Ghazal. IDPs arrived in underdeveloped communities that lacked access to adequate water and sanitation supplies, health, education and livelihoods capacities, placing increased pressure on insufficient local resources. Many communities struggled to host such a large-scale influx of IDPs, which came on the heels of a large-scale influx as of the end of October 2010 of some 65,000 returnees to the same communities. The arrival of Abyei IDPs exacerbated pressures on basic services, and also raised the risk of inter-communal violence due to competition over scarce resources. With average use of improved sanitation facilities in southern Sudan estimated at 14.6 per cent and only 10.7 per cent of households using both improved sources of water and improved sanitation facilities, the risk of preventable waterborne disease outbreaks in locations with high concentration of IDPs was assessed as high.

The response capacity of humanitarian partners was overstretched. Although many donors on the ground in southern Sudan lauded the Abyei response as an example of good practice, the partners responding to this crisis were stretched beyond capacity. The limited number of partners with technical capacity in emergency response was rapidly deployed to the areas hosting Abyei IDPs. However, with other crises brewing in other parts of southern Sudan, these front-line partners urgently needed additional funding to scale up their operations and deploy staff dedicated to continue the Abyei operation, resulting in an application to CERF funding.

With the state unable to meet the needs of those displaced by conflict, humanitarian partners had to move quickly to provide a full assistance package to the IDPs. Partners and government authorities concurred that Abyei IDPs would remain in displacement locations until after the rainy season in December 2011 with no

possibility for short-term return. During the midyear review of the Humanitarian Work plan, partners agreed that the levels and dynamics of insecurity and humanitarian access had deteriorated beyond what was originally expected and that displacement would have most likely continued into late 2011.

b. Humanitarian needs prioritised

The assessed needs were high with food, NFIs and shelter, sanitation and hygiene being the most urgent priorities.

The response was rapid. Despite initial challenges in identifying the location of displaced due to insecurity and the impact of heavy rains, the humanitarian community quickly launched a comprehensive emergency operation spanning four states and 20 villages. Within one day of the onset of violence, staff was deployed to Turalei in Warrap to launch the response. By the third day of the emergency, assessment teams had arrived in Mayun Abun and Agok and the eight clusters were already identifying areas to deploy more staff and emergency supplies. Within the first week, tens of thousands of displaced women, men and children were registered and received food, water, non-food items and medical attention in various locations. Children were also screened for malnutrition and immunised.

The inter-agency coordination forum in Wunrock, Twic County, coordinated assessments and humanitarian response. Assessments showed that the displaced, mainly women, children and elderly lived in and around schools and under trees. An acute shortage of foodstuffs and other basic household commodities across all the affected states was a result of the intermittent blockade of commercial traffic from the North, making it extremely difficult for the host communities to cope with acute shortages of supplies in the local markets. WFP estimated as of March 2011, based on food security monitoring, that approximately 15 per cent of the Abyei population was severely food insecure, while an additional 28 per cent was moderately food insecure prior to the crisis. The same survey also revealed that over 90 per cent of the population had very low or no coping strategies. With the Abyei crisis occurring at a time when local populations were entering the lean season, the period between March and August when household food stocks from the previous harvest have run out and the early produce from the next harvest are not yet available, and household resources were at their lowest.

c. Was the strategy for response adequate?

The Humanitarian Country Team Juba satellite (HCT/Js) office agreed to the emergency response for the Abyei crisis. The cornerstone of the HCT/Js strategy was to ensure that people displaced from Abyei and their host communities were provided with a comprehensive, multi-sectoral package of life-saving assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles. The HCT/Js also agreed that assistance had to be provided in a manner that minimised the establishment of camps, in accordance with Government policy, and that created false displacement or forced secondary displacement in order to receive aid. This approach, as well as the prioritisation of types of intervention, target groups, and geographical areas remained relevant throughout the intervention period (see under Section 5: What was achieved with CERF funding for main achievements vis-à-vis proposed targets).

In the course of the response, the operating environment was difficult due to the rainy season which rendered movements by road challenging for humanitarian actors assessing and verifying IDPs. Fuel shortages in Warrap, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states due to blockage of commercial traffic along two main supply routes from North Sudan further exacerbated the logistics challenges and increased the cost of response operations. Checkpoints by the southern army – the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) – and the Southern Sudan Police Service (SSPS) along the main roads slowed down delivery of relief items for distribution to the IDPs.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

Emergency agencies in South Sudan did not have adequate funds or stocks to cover the increasing number of returnees and newly displaced people which exceeded projections included as part of the 2011 Sudan

Work Plan. Although some funding for the emergency operation was received at the start of the year, the emergency response already under way for the 500,000 returnees and IDPs quickly depleted stocks. Additional resources were needed to replenish several core pipelines, to support operational implementation, and to shore up coordination in the hardest-hit areas.

The CERF request built on other funding received for core pipelines and other critical elements of the emergency response. In late 2010, a number of donors generously advanced their contributions to the South Sudan projects in the 2011 Sudan Work Plan in order to ensure humanitarian response to any crisis during the pre- and post-referendum periods. Some \$16 million was provided through the CHF and ERF mechanisms for augmentation of response capacity of frontline NGOs, strengthening of emergency logistics capacities, and the supply of five of the core pipelines (emergency health kits, non-food items, nutrition, seeds and tools and water, sanitation and hygiene). Despite this support, the South Sudan 2011 CAP remained underfunded, particularly in the multi-cluster (emergency returns), protection and WASH clusters, which were funded at 14, 15 and 26 per cent respectively. As a result, partners were not able to fund basic activities, much less absorb the costs associated with the increased emergency needs, which exceed original planning figures. Existing resources were also insufficient to cope with the current cost of assisting returnees and newly displaced people, which increased sharply due to the significant deterioration in access and the blockage of commercial traffic into the south.

The logistics cluster, vital to the functioning of all other interventions, was also underfunded at 14 per cent per cent. The cluster benefited from recent second round CHF 2011 allocation of \$6 million.

All partners sought funding from bilateral sources, but significant gaps in resources remained. UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM received funding from other sources, including the Common Humanitarian Fund, the Government of Japan, ECHO and others. However, the funds were not sufficient to meet the full scope of needs in support of the returnees. In response to the dire situation, the Humanitarian Country Team decided to urgently seek new sources of funding, including the CERF, to ensure life-saving supplies could be delivered to the communities that need them.

The CERF request allowed the continuation of the response to the Abyei crisis and the replenishment of contingency supplies that had been depleted during the first weeks of the response.

The intervention was the result of consultations among members of the HCT Juba Satellite, which was comprised of UN agencies, five NGO representatives and five donor representatives, as well as the UN cluster leads and NGO cluster co-leads within the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG), and the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan. The ISWG, in consultation with OCHA, prioritised needs among the internally displaced caseload. The Emergency Returns Sector and Protection Cluster, in consultation with OCHA, identified the immediate gaps and urgent needs of people returning from northern Sudan. The activities of the selected projects were in line with the policy guidelines issued by the Government of South Sudan Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in relation to returns and displaced persons.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

The CERF allocation enabled the provision of a comprehensive emergency operation including food, non-food items and emergency shelter, water and sanitation, health care and livelihoods support to benefit over 110,000 IDPs who had spread across 20 villages in four states of South Sudan and their host communities. The CERF grant allowed humanitarian partners to improve the tracking and monitoring of population movement as well as the registration and the distribution of relief items, particularly food aid, NFIs and health services, including immunisation campaigns. The CERF allocation ensured that the increased food requirements of the displaced and vulnerable people from the Abyei area were met without causing a disruption of the food pipeline of the Sudan and South Sudan joint Emergency Operation. The provision of livelihoods support further contributed to protect the food security of vulnerable households allowing agricultural production activities.

Most key indicators have been reached with all partners completing their response in a timely manner ensuring complete disbursement of CERF funds by December 2011.

Multi-sector NFI, Emergency Shelter and Logistic Support

This project had three objectives:

- i) Provision of emergency shelter support to vulnerable persons
- ii) Provision of non-food Items to affected population
- iii) Logistic support to the humanitarian community: fuel supply, free-to-user common transport services; common premises, storage facilities

The objectives have been successfully achieved and improved the humanitarian situation significantly. Summary of achievements against planned activities:

- ***Maximum of 30,000 litres of diesel delivered to storage in affected area per month on cost recovery basis***
During the project implementation period, 32,400 litres of fuel were delivered to Wunrock, Turalei, Mayen Abum (Twic). Due to severe shortages of fuel in the area, IOM was unable to procure and set-up a storage tank. The fuel was delivered in “200l Drums.” One hundred and sixty-two (162) drums were delivered successfully and met the demands of the humanitarian community operating in the area. The procurement of the fuel tanker is being finalised and the common fuel service will be activated in case of any new emerging needs.
- ***Common office/accommodation premises established in affected area, MOSS compliant, with electricity/water services and radio room.***
Funding was received after the peak of humanitarian activities in Twic County had already passed and therefore very few humanitarian agencies expressed the need for common warehousing, office space, or accommodation. With the present increase in humanitarian activities and in anticipation of the return of very significant numbers of IDPs, the demand for warehousing of humanitarian supplies, office space and accommodation is currently on the rise. These facilities will be used in order to ensure that IDPs returning to their places of origin will receive the support that they will require in order for their relocation to be humane. In case of a worsening politico-military situation in the area, the facilities will be dedicated to assisting those affected by conflict. The structure, supported by CERF, to accommodate offices and living space for humanitarian actors is complete.
- ***Free-to-user cargo vehicle fleet available to NGOs/UN and SSRRC for the rapid distribution of emergency humanitarian aid, providing capacity to deliver up to 600 MT for long range supplies. Fleet with capacity of 900 MT for local area supply***
During the reporting period, a total of 40 trucks were mobilised and carried, in total, 800 MT of humanitarian supplies. Five trucks are currently positioned in Wau town and are at the disposal of the logistics cluster to dispatch humanitarian supplies to ongoing emergencies in the region, including assistance to IDPs returning to their place of origin.
- ***Storage capacity of 2200 M3 established in affected area, 1,100 M3 for use by other NGOs/agencies***
IOM was unable to implement the common warehousing. The common facilities composed of common accommodation; warehousing and offices were put on stand-by due to the lack of demand and the availability of pre-existing structures to be renovated. At the time of reporting, the office had been set-up and warehousing improved in order to increase the local pre-positioning of lifesaving supplies. It is anticipated that humanitarian assistance to IDPs who will be/are returning to their places of origin will be essential since the areas of return have been entirely looted, houses have been burnt and all service-providing facilities destroyed. Although the third objective was not entirely met at the peak of

the crisis, CERF funds allowed IOM to gain significant capacity in the region that will enable the organisation to effectively respond to continuing humanitarian situations in the region.

■ ***Rapid shelter support provided for up to 3,100 households or 15,500 individuals of the most vulnerable households. Shelters are made resistant to climatic conditions from 6 months to 1 year and enhance physical protection.***

1. IOM has assisted 10,935 individuals (2,187 households) with shelter materials, targeting the most vulnerable.
2. 4,450 NFI kits provided to 22,250 individuals, directly supported by the CERF contribution.
3. IOM as NFI cluster lead and core pipeline manager has supported the distribution of NFIs to 23,037 households (115,185 individuals) adapting when possible the distribution to needs. The 23,037 households were reached through the support of cluster members such as Goal and MSF-S (and includes contributions from other donors).
4. Within a week of the initial clashes, cluster partners began providing life-sustaining materials, including cooking pots, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting and water containers, to displaced persons. Activities expanded quickly thereafter, eventually reaching more than 21,800 households (approximately 109,100 individuals) with emergency supplies by end June, three weeks after the start of displacement. With the life-saving activities complete, the cluster shifted its focus to providing improved emergency shelter items such as plastic sheeting, bamboo poles and rope to support vulnerable displaced families throughout the rainy season.

■ ***Track, verify and register 110,000 IDPs in Warrap, Unity and NBeG states,***

During the project implementation, IOM deployed 20 en route enumerators (hubs) monitoring the displacement and 110 enumerators to conduct IDP verification. At the peak of the crisis, daily reports were shared through the Emergency Return Sector. Tracking and Monitoring team conducted verification in Agok in November, and continued to monitor the return movement to Abyei. If massive returns to Abyei occur as anticipated in the coming months, IOM T&M will provide daily accurate figure to the humanitarian community for an adequate and coordinated response.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The overall humanitarian status of the people displaced from the Abyei area was stabilised after an initial set of interventions were made to provide emergency humanitarian assistance. WFP was able to provide food assistance to IDPs by diverting food stocks from elsewhere in the Sudan and South Sudan joint Emergency Operation (EMOP 200151) of 2011.

Cluster partners coordinated and managed the food pipeline and provided 4,238 metric tons of food to some 121,000 people displaced by the Abyei conflict across four states and in the Agok. Food rations included a mix of commodities: cereals, pulses, oil, corn soya blend and salt. *This result exceeded the proposed target of 3,450 MT to assist 110,000 beneficiaries.*

Delayed rains, high food prices and shortage of food in local markets impacted on the food security and livelihoods of the displaced. In order to prevent an increase in malnutrition, a blanket supplementary feeding programme was implemented in collaboration with the nutrition cluster in seven locations in Twic County in Warrap (Akoc, Anyel Kuac, Majak Pagai, Turalei, Mayen Abun, Aweng and Wunrok) and in Agok. Over 10,000 displaced children aged 6-59 months were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food (*Plumpy-Doz*) and high-protein biscuits (*BP-5*). Food security and livelihood self-sufficiency of vulnerable households was increased through the procurement and distribution of seeds, tools and fishing gear with 14,550 households benefiting (exceeding the target of 8,000 households).

In June 2011, WFP conducted a food security assessment for the Abyei displaced which indicated improved food consumption due to the provision of food assistance; 65 per cent per cent had acceptable food

consumption versus 42 per cent per cent in the April round of the food security monitoring system for Abyei Area. WFP food aid contributed to stabilising the food consumption of the displaced population and had a protective impact on households' food security. This meant that IDPs did not have to resort to negative coping strategies such as borrowing food, days without eating, restrict adults' consumption in favour of children, reduce number of meals per day or limit portion size at meals, which were the main cause of food insecurity. In April 2011, 46 per cent per cent of vulnerable people were food insecure versus 27 per cent per cent in June.

This CERF rapid response allocation ensured that the increased needs under the overall Sudan and South Sudan operation precipitated by the needs of the Abyei displaced (closely followed by South Kordan conflict and displacement) did not impact the overall food pipeline for the Emergency Operation. WFP was able to immediately initiate procurement of food to replenish front-loaded stocks.

Over 5,000 households were provided with inputs for fishing activities while an additional 9,400 IDPs households were provided with agricultural inputs. Against the target of installing 33 grain and 8 oil mills, 25 grinding mills were installed in five locations in Aweil East, Kuajok, Wunrok, Turalei and Abyei/Agok accessible by at least 8,050 households.

Health

Within the first week of the crisis erupting, health partners treated more than 40 trauma patients in the Agok hospital and set up three supplemental mobile clinics in Twic County expanding to ten mobile clinics as of early June in Warrap and sites near Agok. Existing clinics located throughout the Twic County and Agok area were supported through provision of additional human resources or basic medical supplies. Immunisation activities were conducted targeting all displaced children under five for both polio and measles with 520,891 children Under 5 years vaccinated (target was 500,000). Routine immunisations for those under age 1 and women of reproductive age were also conducted.

Though the humanitarian situation is still unpredictable and fragile, CERF funding raised the readiness and response level for the health cluster as WHO is still building on some of the emergency supplies that were procured. The key outcomes of the CERF funding included:

- Procurement of emergency health supplies and core pipeline inputs for rapid response.
- Enhancing a network of disease surveillance to timely detect response to potential outbreak.
- Health workers gained experience and skills on management of cholera which is a major cause of mortality in concentrated populations.
- Reduction on morbidity and mortality by raising the immunity profile of the children under the age 5 who benefited from the measles mass vaccination.

The health status of the affected population improved as access to primary and secondary health care services among the displaced women, children and other vulnerable groups was achieved by restoring and strengthening compromised health services and outreach in the Abyei related area. War related trauma victims accessed surgical interventions in the hospitals supported by CERF through the provision of trauma kits and the deployment of medical doctors to support and conduct life-saving surgery.

Factors impeding the implementation of the CERF activities included security concerns in the contested area that affected the response time for rapid health assessments, and logistical challenges, especially storage space at the hubs and frontline counties.

CERF support contributed significantly to reducing the number of measles cases in the high risk states, mainly Warrap, Unity and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states. Over 80 per cent per cent of all reported measles cases were from the three mentioned states and most of the cases reported between January to July 2011. The implementation of the measles outbreak response and follow up campaigns contributed in the decline of the cases. Nearly 90 per cent per cent of the cases were reported in the first 8 months of 2011, and then from September to December 2011 there was a sharp decline in the number of cases reported. This was made possible by the contribution from CERF and the number of deaths from measles decreased. The vaccines and injection materials procured through CERF funds assisted in reaching nearly 448,000 children

6-59 months in the three states and also reached over 400 health workers and 50,000 caregivers with key messages related to prevention of measles and the importance of vaccination against measles.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

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

YES NO

CERF funds resulted in the rapid response to beneficiaries in need. As evidenced by the rapidity of the intervention at onset, humanitarian partners in southern Sudan immediately responded, launching a comprehensive emergency operation to assist the IDPs who had spread across more than 20 villages in four states. However, this initial response also rapidly depleted humanitarian supplies and taxed the resources of implementing partners resulting in an urgent need for additional funds hence the request for CERF funding. The CERF rapid response allocation ensured that the increased needs under the overall Sudan and South Sudan operation, precipitated by the needs of the Abyei displaced (closely followed by South Kordan conflict and displacement), did not impact the overall food pipeline for the Emergency Operation. As a result, WFP was able to immediately initiate procurement of food to replenish front-loaded stocks.

Multi-sector: CERF funds assisted in supporting the Tracking and Monitoring Unit and the common transport service, and thus by improving the registration as well as the delivery of life saving items.

Health: The rapid disbursement of CERF funds enabled the procurement of life-saving drugs ensuring the availability of essential medicines and other emergency supplies in the health facilities and mobile clinics in the Abyei related areas. Mobile clinics that were initiated and supported, thereby increasing access to health services for vulnerable people in isolated and underserved areas. CERF funds also enhanced the logistic component of the response enabling WHO to airlift emergency supplies directly to the affected areas, an example being the direct air-lift of emergency kits to Agok when fighting broke out which caused massive displacement of population towards Ajackuac-Turalie axis.

CERF funding enabled all required supplies (vaccines, injection materials and cold chain equipment) to be procured and distributed on time which facilitated immediate response to the measles outbreak. The measles outbreak response and follow up campaigns carried out in the high risk areas of Warrap, Unity and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states contributed to reduce the spread of the disease. As of December 2011, no outbreaks of measles cases have been reported from the three states. This can be attributed to the response campaign.

Food Security and Livelihoods: CERF funds allowed WFP to meet the additional food requirements of the displaced and vulnerable people from the Abyei area through food diversion and ensured that the associated funding gap in the operation was quickly addressed.

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

YES NO

Yes as evidenced by the needs identified through the initial joint needs assessments carried out by the clusters and the timely response.

Multi-sector: By accessing CERF funding, IOM was able to quickly increase its tracking and monitoring network to capture the movement of population and their needs.

Health: Emergency medical supplies were prepositioned to be accessed in a timely manner hence mitigating and reducing the impact of the health emergency. For example, WHO was able to rapidly deploy technical officers to Turalie, Kuajok and neighbouring states and through chartered flights deliver trauma kits, interagency kits and drugs to rapidly initiate mobile clinics and support treatment facilities in the field WHO was also able to swiftly airlift supplies when the level of core pipeline (in-country) had gone below the recommended level.

Children 6-59 months were protected against the killer disease measles through emergency measles outbreak response and follow up campaign preventing the spread of the disease.

Food Security and Livelihoods: The provision of assistance to the conflict related displacement from Abyei was time critical and required immediate diversion of food stocks to be supplied from other areas of Sudan and South Sudan. CERF funding ensured no disruption to the WFP food pipeline. The quick provision of livelihoods support allowed the distribution of agricultural inputs ahead of the rainy season in October 2011.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

No agency has reported that CERF funding resulted in other funds being mobilised.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

The presence of a strong cluster mechanism, rolled out at state level in South Sudan enabled humanitarian actors to conduct joint needs assessments, define priorities and the appropriate rapid response to ensure timely and relevant assistance to the displaced. The availability of CERF funds enabled the HCT to quickly scale up the response to the Abyei crisis through a well-established cluster coordination mechanism.

Multi-sector: Data provided by the tracking and monitoring team provided reliable and harmonised data to the entire humanitarian community. CTS as a common service has also helped to improve coordination and communication between different agencies.

Health: The CERF contribution enabled health cluster partners execute the collective implementation of the emergency health response resulting in the improvement of the emergency management and the disease control activities in the Abyei area. Coordination with the local health authorities and frontline NGOs was greatly enhanced and health coordination mechanisms both at state, county and national level strengthened. During the implementation of the project, UNICEF and WHO worked closely with the Ministries of Health at the central and state level as well as various health NGOs involved in the provision of immunisation services

Food Security and Livelihoods: In the particular instance of provision of food assistance, WFP relies on government partners, NGOs and UN entities to support registration of caseloads and conduct food distributions. The CERF contribution ensured that the increased needs did not put no additional pressure on the food pipeline thus allowing the continued provision of food assistance throughout the country through the continued cooperation with Government partners and NGOs.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
IOM – MULTI CLUSTER		
Fuel supplies should be organized and pre-positioned well in advance of implementation of the project	Organize/procure/stock pile fuel	Logistics cluster
All stocks and services should be prepositioned prior to the rainy season	Provide ample time for prepositioning of stocks and staff	NFI/ES cluster
WHO – HEALTH		
Forming partnerships with sister UN agencies and NGOs resulted in better understanding of the mandate, technical capacity of health cluster members which in turn facilitated better information sharing and effective coordination	Maintain the strong health coordination mechanisms that are existing	WHO
Mainstreaming of emergency activities into all programmes of WHO has resulted into an integrated and joint response approach to health emergencies which is instrumental to the success achieved by WHO in effectively and timely responding to all health emergencies experienced during the Implementing period	Enhance integration at all levels	WHO
Effective coordination of emergency Health response is very critical in reducing the avoidable mortality, however coordination activities are not funded by the CERF	CERF allocation criteria should be revised and consider funding coordination activities	OCHA
CERF proposals have to be very specific and precise with very clear activities in the budget	Proposals should be reviewed by a team that have technical expertise in that area of operation of the requesting organisation as questions regarding particular themes and areas keep coming back despite being elaborated in the proposal	OCHA
Timely disbursement of the funds would reduce the time	Shorten the process (should take at least 20 days) to enhance timely disbursement of funds.	OCHA/CERF secretariat
WFP – FOOD		
Early coordination and preparation of proposal.	Specific update to guidance on latest format and budget guidance through the CERF website is useful.	OCHA

ANNEX I. FIRST ALLOCATION FOR DISPLACED POPULATION IN SOUTH SUDAN

AGRICULTURE – FAO								
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-024	Total Project Budget	\$ 10,750,300	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity Sixty per cent of beneficiaries reached, were female and 40 per cent were male. By nature of gender role and responsibility, females were provided with vegetable seeds and grinding mills. Majority of the male beneficiaries were provided with fishing gears as well as vegetable inputs.
PROJECT TITLE	Livelihood support to Abyei IDPs in Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity to engage in food productive activities	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 6,033,993	Individual	90,000	90,000		
				Female	122,200	122,200		
				Male	54,000	54,000		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	72,000	72,000		
				Of total, children under 5	36,000	36,000		
TOTAL	50,200	50,200						
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,105,778					
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS		
Reduced vulnerability of IDPs and most vulnerable host communities to food security risks		<p>4 000 households of displaced people and most vulnerable host communities supported with appropriate inputs for fishing activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,150 households received 5,000 boxes of hooks and 20,000 spools of twines ▪ Skill transfer in fish net braiding provided to 92 individual IDP beneficiaries in Agok, Kuajok and Aweil. <p>Another 4,000 households of displaced people and most vulnerable host communities are provided with vegetable production kits including hand tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9,400 IDP households in Agok in Abyei, Turalei, Wunrok and other locations in Warrap State; Aweil East and other locations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Abiehnom in Unity state provided with 2.15 MT of assorted vegetable inputs which included tomatoes, okra, onion, collards, eggplant and water melon and 250 complete units of treadle pumps that supported dry season vegetable production. ▪ 15,800 pieces of maloda tools and 15,800 pieces of sickles provided to 4,500 IDP and vulnerable host households in Warrap, Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Each beneficiary household was provided with 3 – 4 pieces of each tool depending on household size. ▪ 10 MT of sorghum provided to 3,000 IDP households for planting in second rains season in October 2011. The inputs were procured through other source of funding and distribution supported with CERF. ▪ 2,480 kg of assorted vegetable seeds against a planned total of 2,150 kg and 220 treadle pumps were procured. In addition, a total of 500 pieces of watering cans, 12 water pumps and 12 complete units of greenhouses, all not planned for in the project document were procured. Justification for additional inputs for vegetable production was to meet existing needs and existing potential for vegetable production. The vegetable inputs (seeds, watering cans, treadle and water pumps, and greenhouses) benefitted a total of 6,200 IDP's households in Kuajok, Wunrok, Agok, Turalei, Aweil East and Wau. The greenhouses and watering cans were procured with funds saved from grinding and oil mills as these were not budgeted for. During project implementation it was found that vegetable production had very high potential and quick impact on food availability and potential for marketing. Furthermore, target beneficiaries expressed interest and need for improved vegetable production. 				<p>FAO's monitoring and reporting: Monitoring visits by FAO field staff to project sites with monthly reporting on the progress of implementation. The monthly report captures quantity and types of inputs delivered and number of beneficiaries registered and reached.</p> <p>Implementing partners' monitoring and reporting: The service providers provided progress and final reports. The progress report provided status of implementation in terms of number of beneficiaries registered by location, number of beneficiaries assisted and quantity and types of inputs provided. The final progress report provided detail of activities undertaken, number of beneficiaries reached and inputs distributed.</p>		

- 150 IDP beneficiaries in target areas provided with training in vegetable husbandry including pest management and irrigation methods.

33 grain and eight oil mills are installed, operational and accessed by at least 60,000 displaced people in Warrap, NBEG and Unity State.

- 25 grinding mills installed in five locations in Aweil East, Kuajok, Wunrok, Turalei and Abyei/Agok accessible by at least 8,050 households. Changes in settlement patterns by IDPs after the project was formulated necessitated a review of sites identified for installation of grinding mills. A pre-implementation assessment confirmed only 25 suitable sites for the grinding mills as per IDP's settlements in Wau, Agok, Twic and Aweil East counties. As a result, 25 grinding mills were procured for the sites identified, instead of 33 as originally planned. The assessment also found limited quantities of groundnuts and sesame for processing into oil. It was found that use of oil mills would not achieve intended results hence a decision was made not to procure the oil mills.
- Provided soft skills to grinding mill management committees in bookkeeping and leadership to ensure sustained management of the mills.

Participation of sector partners' in joint food security assessments and coordination of humanitarian response on the Abyei displaced and vulnerable host communities is increased.

- The numbers of coordination meetings held during project period included: six in Aweil, three in Kuajok and four in Agok. An average of 12 partners attended at any one time and per location.

To note:

- Savings from eight grain mills and eight oil mills that were not procured were applied in procuring 15 greenhouses and accessories (water pumps, watering cans).
- Additional tools and vegetable seeds were also procured to cover 15,800 households up from the planning target of 15,000 households.
- Total beneficiaries were 21,700 households. Average household size is six people translating to total of 122,000 people reached with CERF's assistance.

MULTI-CLUSTER – IOM

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-025	Total Project Budget	\$ 10,339,510	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency assistance to conflict affected IDPs in South Sudan	Total Funding Received for Project	²\$ 11,162,318	Individuals	110,000	115,185	Special emphasis and priority was given to women-headed households and women/children. By the end of the response, we can nonetheless say that all needed individuals were reached.
				Female	54,000	62,200	
				Male	46,000	52,985	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000	115,185	
				Of total, children under 5	15,800	18,200	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed (31 December 2011)	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,850,973	TOTAL	100,000	115,185	

¹ SSD-11/S-NF/42287: \$6,969,500
 SSD-11/CSS/39296 \$ 870,010
 SSD-11/P-HR-RL/39567 \$2,500,000
² SSD-11/S-NF/42287 \$7,203,058
 SSD-11/CSS/39296 \$2,788,040
 SSD-11/P-HR-RL/39567 \$1,171,220

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Establishment of fuel supply to NGOs/agencies working in the affected area</p> <p>Common premises in strategic location to serve affected population (Turalei) and common storage facilities. IOM will provide radio room services in the common premises.</p> <p>Common transport services, free-to-user movement of humanitarian cargo.</p> <p>Provision of emergency shelter materials to 3,100 HH and NFI to an estimated 4,450 HH</p> <p>Tracking and monitoring of 110,000 IDPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximum of 30,000 liters of diesel delivered to storage in affected area per month on cost recovery basis ■ During the project implementation period, 32,400 litres of fuel have been delivered to Wunrock, Turalei, Mayen Abum (Twic). ■ The structure, supported by CERF, that can accommodate offices and living space for humanitarian actors is complete. ■ During the reporting period, 40 trucks were mobilized and carried, in total, 800 MT of humanitarian supplies. ■ IOM has assisted 10,935 individuals (2,187 households) with shelter material, targeting the most vulnerable. The beneficiaries assisted are lower than the target as only the 10,935 were identified as the most vulnerable. Other IDPs found accommodation within the host community while some IDPs were assisted by partners such as CRS (Caritas) as part of a coordinated response through the NFI/ES cluster. ■ IOM as NFI cluster lead and core pipeline manager has supported the distribution of NFIs to 23,037 households (115,185 individuals) adapting when possible the distribution to the needs. ■ During the project implementation IOM deployed 20 en route enumerators (hubs) monitoring the displacement and 110 enumerators to conduct IDP verification. The entire population movement, consisting in 110,000 individuals was capture and registered by the tracking and monitoring network. 	<p>Through the common logistic tracking and monitoring system and in partnership with the logistic cluster</p> <p>Through the common logistic tracking and monitoring system and in partnership with the logistic cluster</p> <p>IOM post distribution monitoring reports.</p> <p>Daily reports at the peak of the crisis were shared through the Emergency Return Sector network and with OCHA.</p>

HEALTH - WHO

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-040	Total Project Budget	\$ 5,798,961	Beneficiaries		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity All groups benefited from the CERF grant. Health services are provided to all vulnerable groups irrespective of gender. The health cluster did not have specific interventions towards particular groups
				Individuals				
PROJECT TITLE	Improve Access to Lifesaving Health Services and Enhancing Epidemic Preparedness and Emergency Response Capacity in states bordering with Abyei	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 7,028,435	Female		257,959	412,915	
				Male		173,878	429,769	
				Total individuals (Female and male)		731,837	842,685	
				Of total, children under 5		300,000	176,963	
				TOTAL		731,837	842,685	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 2,005,576					
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES						MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Reduce excess morbidity and mortality through both fixed and mobile basic health care provision, and a specific vaccination campaign to prevent death due to measles among children in IDP settlements and host communities</p>		<p>Immediate procurement of emergency health kits, drugs supplies, outbreak investigation kits and meningitis vaccines for distribution to the emergency health service providers in the states of Warrap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Procured and prepositioned interagency Health Kits ■ Procured and prepositioned 10 Diarrhoea Disease Kits ■ Procured and prepositioned 10 Trauma Kits ■ Procured assortment of drugs for mobile clinic and referral facilities in Wau,Kuajok and Turalei ■ Stockpiled 50,000 doses of meningitis vaccines in the country <p>Support to the measles vaccination campaign targeting children aged 6-59 months in four states with high number of returnees and displaced from Abyei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supported the MMC in the states of Warrap,Western Bahr-El-Ghazal,Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal and Unity. A total of 625,587 children received measles antigen against the vaccine preventable disease ■ A total of over 48,009 children were vaccinated against measles in emergency hot spots in Kuajok,Twic and WBG. <p>Operational support to the mobile clinics as an avenue of ensuring access to life saving emergency health services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supported three mobile clinics in the state of Warrap,Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal,and Western Bahr-El-Ghazal to provide emergency health services to the population fleeing the Abyei crisis. A total of 169,089 beneficiaries were seen in the health facilities that registered high returns and displacement (DHIS,2011) 						<p>Review of the utilisation data for the emergency kits supplies to the areas of operation.</p> <p>Support supervision and monitoring visits to coordination hubs and the Agok area,Warrap state, Northern Bahergazel and Western Bahergazel state.</p> <p>Periodic review meetings with the county health officials to review the implementation of the response activities.</p> <p>Health cluster meeting on a monthly basis to discuss the response strategies-both at state and National level</p> <p>Weekly disease surveillance reports and HMIS reports from the utilisation facilities in and around the areas affected by the Abyei Crisis.</p>

<p>To strengthen epidemic and emergency response capacity to respond to the critically and deteriorating health situation in order to reduce the excess mortality and morbidity among displaced, returnees and host communities in the areas affected by the Abyei crisis (Warrap State, and the neighbouring states) and other emergencies</p>	<p>Recruit two epidemiologists to support the emergency response and EWARN network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recruited two epidemiologists who supported the response to measles outbreak, diarrhoea disease management, and anthrax outbreak in Warrap, Northern Bahr-EI-Ghazal and Western Bahr-EI-Ghazal States <p>Timely detect, respond and contain any infectious disease outbreak such as watery/bloody diarrhoea, viral haemorrhagic fever, meningitis, anthrax and measles in the internally displaced settlements, transit points and major urban centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Procured 20 outbreak investigation kits to support the RRT ■ Procured 200 PPE materials to support infection control during the containment of disease outbreaks ■ Deployed 14 technical officers in the states to collect ,analyse and relay data for prompt action ■ Supported the logistics office with a technical officer to strengthen the supply chains for rapid response ■ Supported six surveillance officers in the states to conduct outbreak investigation missions <p>Organize refresher trainings among health care workers on case management of common illnesses, disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and response, data collection and reporting mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conducted four trainings on the management of cholera and diarrhoea disease in humanitarian populations. Trained 189 health workers in Agok,Warrap,Northern Bahr-EI-Ghazal,Unity, and Western-Bahr-EI-Ghazal States ■ Conducted four trainings on communication of public health risks in emergencies for the community leaders, community change agents and health workers. Trained 130 health workers in Agok,Warrap,Northern Bahr-EI-Ghazal and Unity States. 	
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HEALTH - UNICEF

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-034	Total Project Budget	\$ 5,660,704	Beneficiaries			Reached	Gender Equity
					Targeted			
PROJECT TITLE	Support for accelerated immunisation services in southern Sudan	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 3,450,000	Individuals	450,000	445,767	<p>The measles outbreak response campaign was targeting equally boys and girls to ensure that they are all protected against the measles outbreak and hence prevented from death.</p> <p>The caregivers, especially women, benefited from the fact that they were mobilized to understand the importance of demanding for immunisation services and they were able to turn out in big number which automatically benefited the young boys and girls as they were protected from measles.</p>	
				Female	202,500	200,595		
Male	247,500	245,172						
Total individuals (Female and male)	450,000	445,767						
Of total, children under 5	450,000	445,767						
TOTAL	450,000	445,767						
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,028,747					

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Prevent the outbreak of measles through provision of sufficient quantities of vaccines and associated supplies for measles immunisation campaigns reaching 95 per cent per cent of all children 6-59 months (0.5 million) for measles in the high risk states of Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Unity</p> <p>Activities: Procurement and distribution of EPI supplies including measles vaccines and injection material</p> <p>Procurement, distribution and installation of additional cold chain equipment in the three states Support repair and maintenance of the existing cold chain systems:</p> <p>Capacity building of health workers (including cold chain technicians/assistants, and social mobilisers) to improve skills in cold chain and vaccine management at all levels. This will ensure that health workers have adequate capacity in preventing outbreak of measles: Provide technical assistance in planning, implementation and monitoring of the measles immunisation campaigns especially in the areas of vaccine and cold chain management, social mobilisation and advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The measles outbreak response and follow up campaigns were carried out in the high risk states mainly Warrap, NBEG and Unity States. 38,472 children were reached during the measles outbreak response campaigns while 407,295 children were vaccinated against measles during the following campaigns implemented between August and October 2011. There has been the reduction in the number of reported cases especially in the three states. As of end of December 2011, there has been no measles cases reported from the three states. This can be attributed to the response campaigns. ▪ 500,000 doses of measles vaccines, over 1 million piece of Auto-disposable (0.5 mls) and reconstitution syringes (5 mls) were procured and distributed to the states and counties to support the implementation of measles campaigns. ▪ 20 solar fridges with all necessary accessories were procured and distributed and installation is ongoing in the 3 states. This will increase access to services in 20 health facilities located in remote areas expected to benefit nearly 200,000 children < 5 year ▪ Cold chain technicians were deployed to support the repair of the non-functioning cold chain systems in 2 states (Warrap and Unity) and also in 5 counties where the generators and fridges were repaired and contributed in increasing the capacity of cold chain in the states and hence smooth running of the immunisation campaigns. ▪ About 400 health workers especially cold chain technicians, at state level, cold chain assistants at county level and health workers from health facilities were trained in simple techniques for cold chain repair and preventive maintenance as well as effective vaccine management. ▪ The implementation of the measles campaigns as well as the repair, maintenance and installation and social mobilization to increase demand, would not have been possible without the support of UNICEF health technical staff. This was made possible by 4 staff based in Juba UNICEF Country Office, as well as two Cold Chain Experts and Health Officers based in the Zonal Offices. 	<p>The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms was organized to ensure that data are collected from the lower level, analysed at the same level to monitor the progress and enable the implementation team take the necessary action based on the gaps identified. Data on the number of children vaccinated were captured using the tally sheets and at the end of each sessions the information were compiled using measles immunisation summary sheets. The summary were discussed in daily meetings which were later submitted to the state level for further discussion and compilation based on the information collected from each county. Then the data were submitted at central level.</p> <p>To ensure quality of implementation three vaccinators were assigned a team leaders who was responsible for monitoring the movements of vaccinators and at the same ensure that they have all the required supplies to implement the campaign.</p> <p>In addition, during the vaccination children were finger marked using the indelible ink and later a team of evaluators were sent back to the communities to carry out post-campaign evaluation to determine the actual coverage in comparison with the reported administrative data.</p>

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD - WFP

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-038	Total Project Budget	\$76,288,756	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Individuals	Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	EMOP 200151: Food assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict and recurring natural disasters	Total Funding Received for Project	\$81,456,696	Female	58,000	63,561	WFP targeted the most vulnerable segment of the population through its general food distributions, including women, children, elderly people and those who are with illnesses. It is due to this fact that in 2011, 68 per cent of the total household food entitlements for GFD rations were issued in women's names. In addition, 78 per cent of the recipients of the entitlements were women.
				Male	42,000	56,986	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000	120,547	
				Of total, children under 5	14,500	15,890	
				TOTAL	110,000	120,547	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 5,318,516				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	
Address the food shortfalls and ensure WFP's ability to continue delivering life-saving assistance to 110,000 displaced people from Abyei in Abyei, NBEG, Unity and Warrap States.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procured 4,505 MT of food commodities. ▪ Two rub halls were erected in Turelei, 1 for food and one for NFIs for the joint logistics cluster. The one for food had the capacity of 500 MT. ▪ Two warehouses initially planned to be relocated were maintained to serve the Abyei Emergency response in Aweng. The combined capacity of these two warehouses is 900 metric tons ▪ In Wunrok, one rubhall with total capacity of 500 metric tons was erected for NFIs for the joint logistics cluster. ▪ Distributed 4,238 MT of food commodities to support a maximum of 121,000 IDPS from Abyei area. ▪ Commodity distributions were tracked through comparisons of monthly allocations, operational plans and the actual distributions. The final distribution figures are then compared against what was delivered to the CPs, based on Logistics reports in COMPAS. This process is done on a monthly basis, and CPs are in constant contact for reconciliation of all reports. ▪ Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) assessments were conducted in June and Oct 2011 to determine level of food insecurity among the displaced population. 				WFP monitoring and evaluation team based in the country office managed the overall framework of data collection, quality control and oversight. The institutional framework of monitoring performance, outputs and outcomes is built on legal agreements with cooperating partners, who are required to submit monthly reports using WFP's corporate reporting format.	

V. ANALYSIS 2 - PROGRESS REPORT SECOND UNDERFUNDED ROUND 2011

1. The humanitarian context

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan became increasingly precarious during the first half of 2011 with insecurity increasing throughout the south, but particularly along the border with north Sudan and in the many areas where rebel militia groups are operating. Despite preparations, the capacities of humanitarian actors were overstretched by the high influx of returnees, growing number of IDPs and increased operational costs resulting from the contraction of humanitarian access and space and shortages of basic commodities on the local market. Without immediate additional support, partners would have been unable to meet the mounting needs of the southerners returning home.

As key benchmarks of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement remained unresolved, relations between north and south Sudan worsened in the post-referendum period. In May 2011, President Bashir declared that all southerners residing in the north without registration papers would have to leave northern Sudan. The south seceded on 9 July 2011 with major aspects of its relationship to the north – including debt management, wealth sharing, currency, final status of Abyei and border demarcation – undefined and uncertain. This resulted in, southerners returning home from the north in larger numbers with just over 327,000 government-assisted and spontaneous returns reached the south between October 2010 and July 2011. Partners estimated that up to 450,000 returnees might arrive by end 2011³. However, slightly over 359,400 returned between October 2010 and December 2011.

Most southerners were and are returning to underdeveloped communities, placing pressure on insufficient local resources. The majority of returnees were concentrated in the fragile border states of Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap, arriving in communities that lacked access to adequate water supplies, schools, health care, and livelihoods. Communities struggled to absorb such a large-scale influx of people. Unclear policies in some states and the slow pace of land allocation for returnees emerged as a major challenge in the first half of 2011, causing protracted population build-ups in certain locations and placing prolonged pressure on basic services, particularly water and sanitation. With average use of improved sanitation facilities in South Sudan estimated at 14.6 per cent and only 10.7 per cent of households using both improved sources of water and improved sanitation facilities, the risk of preventable waterborne disease outbreaks in locations with high concentration of returnees was deemed high.

Returnees' priority needs were identified as shelter and non-food items, as well as food security, access to land and tools for agriculture and improved income opportunities. While many returnees brought most of their assets with them, they quickly found they did not have the items appropriate for life in South Sudan. Basic items such as mosquito nets and blankets were needed, as was provision of temporary shelter while onward transportation was arranged for stranded returnees or land was allocated for those in their final destinations. A returnee emergency assessment conducted in February 2011⁴ revealed that 77 per cent of returnees were living in temporary shelters or were hosted by someone, whereas 87 per cent of the local community lived in their own home. The sale of assets and the use of savings were found to serve as the primary source of income for returnees. Only one in four returnees has access to agricultural land, compared to four out of five residents, and less than one-third of returnees own the tools necessary to farm.

The second wave of returns anticipated in the second half of 2011 and beyond required significantly greater emergency response than the first wave. It was reckoned that under pressure to move by the GoS, returnees were rushed and less prepared with returns less organized, in terms of linking with family members or harmonizing with agricultural seasons and school schedules. Security problems continued to restrict return access routes in Southern Kordofan and Abyei, making Upper Nile the main target destination for returnees, even for those originating from western states of South Sudan. More returnees

³ IOM estimates 400,000 – 450,000 southerners in northern Sudan will return between June and December 2011. See IOM's Return Tracking in Annex 2

⁴ The Returnee Emergency Food Security Assessment was jointly conducted by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the South Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, the GoSS Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme.

risked becoming stranded en route for greater periods of time due to the seasonal rains, the lack of planning, limited resources, and the attempt to bring large quantities of luggage. The likelihood of returnees facing more difficulties in reaching their final destination and the formation of high-concentration settlements in the border areas or in ports along the river was deemed high.

Protection needs among returnees and IDPs were particularly acute, as returnees risked being attacked in transit through insecure areas in the north and both groups were affected by intense fighting between SPLA and Rebel Militia Groups (RMGs) within the south. Since early 2011, returnees had been subject to physical violence, including killing and gender based violence, detention and looting as they transit through areas of Southern Kordofan and Abyei. In the South, both returnees and local communities were put at risk by internal clashes between SPLA and RMGs, which have concentrated in the same areas where high numbers of returnees have arrived, namely parts of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. A number of serious protection concerns arose, with evidence of extensive re-mining along transport routes in Unity State and in parts of Jonglei State, reports of security forces using physical violence, arbitrary detention and destruction of property against civilians, increased gender-based violence, and forced recruitment. Up to 81,000 returnees within the most-affected states were at risk of secondary displacement since their return home. The re-mining was jeopardizing the safety and security of some 40,000 returnees in those areas of northern Unity and Jonglei states.

It was becoming more difficult and costly to deliver humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian actors were the primary provider of life-saving services in South Sudan, with the capacity of the Government to respond to the emergency needs of returnees remaining highly constrained at both the central and state levels. However, humanitarian access deteriorated significantly in early 2011 with humanitarian partners recording 90 incidents between January and July in which state (71 incidents) and non-state (19 incidents) actors interfered with relief operations or restricted the movement of humanitarian personnel, assets or supplies during the first half of the year. Periodic flooding and the poor state of transport infrastructure also restricted access to communities, particularly during the rainy season in May to August when up to 60 per cent of communities are cut-off. Humanitarian actors urgently needed additional support to replenish depleted supplies and, scale-up and continue operations amidst these rising costs.

This CERF proposal focused on the provision of emergency assistance to newly arriving returnees to South Sudan. Although the intervention is still ongoing (the completion date for the UFE projects is until June 2012) the identified humanitarian priorities remain relevant given the ongoing returns. Since late October 2010, more than 367,000 people have returned to South Sudan from Sudan. With only the Upper Nile corridor fully open, it has been difficult to ensure returnees reach their final destination easily, and humanitarian partners have scaled up in Renk in Upper Nile to ensure humanitarian needs for thousands of people at the transit sites are met. Partners are also monitoring vulnerable groups including unaccompanied minors and people returning to areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Although the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding on returns in early February 2011, there has been no extension of the residency arrangements in Sudan, due to expire in early April 2011. Already, about 110,000 South Sudanese are registered having expressed willingness to return immediately and 10,000 people are in Kosti awaiting onward transport. The recently signed memorandum indicates that up to 300,000 people are expected to return before the rains. The Emergency Return Sector, led by IOM and UNHCR, has elaborated a contingency plan including transport arrangements and the establishment of large transit sites. For the next future, the priority is to ensure that entry points such as Renk, Aweil/Wau and Bentiu are decongested. Renk has been identified as the main and most likely corridor for returns due to insecurity in Abyei and Southern Kordofan. It is estimated that some 100,000 people will require urgent onward transport before the rainy season in 2012. Those arriving after the start of the rainy season will likely need to be assisted at the entry point, as onward transport will be complicated by terrain difficulties. After arriving, returnees will find themselves in communities with virtually no social services and no opportunities to earn a living. At present, virtually no funding has been secured to support the reintegration of returnee households.

A documentation process is being undertaken by the GoSS Ministry of Interior aimed at providing official documentation for South Sudanese who are interested to remain in Sudan. UNHCR has had a programme of support for the Ministry on this for some time. The GoSS team will be providing documentation for a first group of approximately 10,000 people. However, the operation has not yet begun

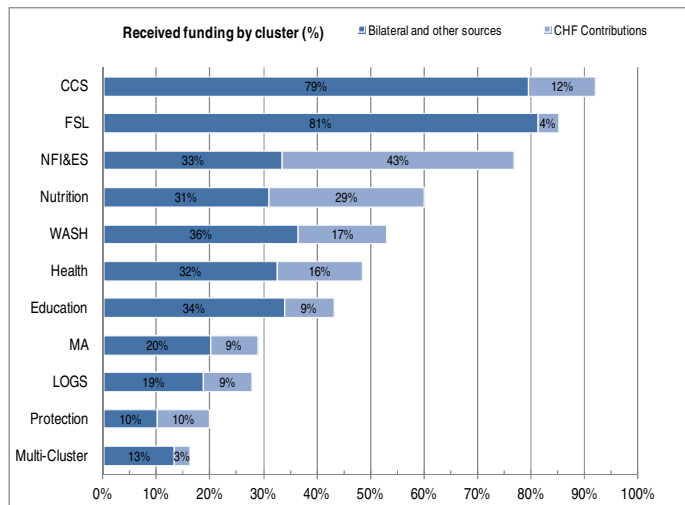
in Khartoum. The UN has asked the Sudanese Government to consider extending the current April 2012 deadline.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

The intervention was a result of consultations among members of the HCT Juba Satellite, which comprises UN agencies, five NGO representatives and five donor representatives, as well as the UN cluster leads and NGO cluster co-leads within the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG), and the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan. The ISWG, in consultation with OCHA, prioritized needs among the internally displaced caseload. The Emergency Returns Sector and Protection Cluster, in consultation with OCHA, identified the immediate gaps and urgent needs of people returning from northern Sudan. Given the high number of returnee arrivals and an anticipated next wave of returnees and given that the protection risks facing both returnees and internally displaced persons were greater than foreseen, activities in the underfunded Emergency Returns Sector (Multi-Cluster) and Protection Cluster were given particular priority for funding mobilisation. The activities of the selected projects were and continue to be in line with the policy guidelines issued by the Government of South Sudan Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in relation to returns and displaced persons.

Of the \$620 million requested for South Sudan in the 2011 CAP, \$344 million (55 per cent) was secured by the end of the year compared to \$356 million (59 per cent) in 2010 against requirements of \$602 million. This indicates a slight widening of the funding gap for humanitarian action in South Sudan which occurred during the most critical period in its history. The agriculture and livelihood component in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster received only 42 per cent of the required funding. As a result, 11 international NGOs significantly scaled back and/or closed the food security components within their programmes.

South Sudan CAP 2011 funding by cluster/sector:



Major efforts were made to mobilise resources in 2011. Out of the \$344 million funding secured for CAP 2011, bilateral donors provided \$250 million (40 per cent), while humanitarian pooled funds (CERF, CHF and ERF) provided \$94 million (15 per cent). Of the total funding, bilateral funding contributed 73 per cent while humanitarian pooled funds contributed 27 per cent.

South Sudan was allocated \$22.8 million from two rounds of CERF allocations in 2011. The rapid response grant of \$11.3 million in late July was used to assist over 110,000 internally displaced persons from Abyei. In early September, CERF allocated \$11.5 million through the underfunded emergencies window, to address the emergency needs of the second wave of returnees to South Sudan. Without the funds received through the CERF 2011, the additional work on way stations and provision of onward transportation of returnees would have ceased, leaving up to 400,000 returnees stranded within the South, far from their final destinations and vulnerable to secondary displacement by internal conflict. The two core pipelines included in the intervention – NFI and Emergency Shelter and WASH – were underfunded and would have ruptured if additional funding had not been forthcoming.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

The UFE CERF funding covers the period August 2011-June 2011. While all partners are on track to achieve the defined objectives, this progress report covers the period August 2011- mid- January 2012.

Expenditure to date:

Agency	Allocated amount (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	per cent Expenditure	Reporting date	Project end date
IOM	4,491,389	1,246,312	28	13/01/2012	30/06/2012
UNICEF	2,465,974	586,475	24	31/12/2011	30/06/2012
UNHCR	4,500,001	4,500,001	100	31/12/2011	30/06/2012

The key outputs as defined in the proposal are as follows:

Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter

- Set-up shelters for up to 10,000 vulnerable returnee households, benefiting 60,000 persons, across the 10 states, in order to reduce exposure to harsh climatic conditions and enhance physical protection
- Distribute 7,000 non-food item kits, providing 30,000 people with mosquito nets, plastic sheets, blankets, plastic mats, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, soap, sanitary napkins, and delivery kits across the 10 states of South Sudan
- Distribute 3,500 shelter kits and provide shelter construction training, benefiting 17,500 individuals

Multi-sector (Emergency Returns)

- Construct three new way stations in Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity states and renovate three way stations in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei to provide temporary resting locations for some 400,000 returnees arriving by December 2011
- Equip way stations to provide short-term assistance (water, food, health, information) as well as physical security and adequate protection to returnees in transit for a maximum of three days
- Provide transport services for 10,000 returnees with either high degree of vulnerability or groups who have become stranded
- Track spontaneous returns across the 10 states and gather data on area of return, place of displacement, age, sex and vulnerabilities. Publish results raw and analysed data for usage by other humanitarian actors.
- Conduct 50 quick-impact projects across the 10 states of South Sudan, benefiting 20,000 people with increased access to basic emergency services.

Protection

- Deploy four emergency protection teams in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, benefiting 80,000 people through protection monitoring, advocacy interventions, and sustainable community-based support such as GBV referrals

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Install emergency latrines and new water points in areas where returnees are concentrated, benefitting up to 20,000 returnees
- Provide 400,000 people with sustainable access to safe water supplies through the upgrading of existing water points into water yards; provision of water trucking where feasible; construction of surface water treatment systems; provision of new water supply systems; rehabilitation of existing water supply system; supporting point-of-use water treatment and storage, and monitoring water quality and supporting water purification.
- Provide improved sanitation facilities for 300,000 men, women, and children through the rehabilitation of existing sanitation facilities; provision of new sanitation facilities in target locations/schools/health centres with separate units for males and females; and provision of support to community- led total sanitation approaches
- Share key hygiene promotion messages focused on effective water treatment and storage, hand washing with soap, and regular latrine usage with 300,000 men, women, and children.

The results achieved as far as it follows:

IOM (Multi-sector)

Even if the project is still ongoing, most of the objectives have been successfully achieved and improved the humanitarian situation significantly.

A summary of achievements against planned activities is provided below.

- ***Provision of 2,000 NFI kits and 3,500 emergency shelters***
Amount the 22,000 returnees initially stranded in Renk, over 2,000 has been provided with NFI and shelter material procured with the support of CERF, representing 40 per cent per cent of the target. Extra NFIs and shelters materials have been procured and pre-positioned in Renk to face a new and likely influx of returnees approaching the end of transitional period effective on the 8 April 2012.
- ***Provide transportation assistance to 10,000 returnees***
From September 2011 to date, IOM with the support of CERF, has assisted the onward transportation to 8,371 individuals from and to various destination in South Sudan. This operation is still ongoing and IOM is planning to transport 1,500 individuals currently stranded in Renk, Upper Nile to Northern and Western Bar El Gazal. A train consisting in 1,400 individuals will leave Khartoum and Kosti early March to Aweil, Northern Bar el Gazal and Wau Western Bar el Gazal. We are estimated that some 300 individuals will have to transport until their final destinations.
- ***Provide emergency way station/transit station infrastructure support;***
During the course of the project, the way station in Yambio has been rehabilitated as most of the structure was damaged following heavy rains. In Wau, the capacity of way station has been extended to 750 individuals and the train station more commonly called the “hangar” have been rehabilitated. The train station is used as a transit station for people arriving by train having Wau as final destination. Most of the returnees needs a temporary place in order to have time to prepare and settle. A MoU on repatriation has been signed between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan early February
- ***Track 100,000 returnees***
From 1 September 2011 to date, CERF has contributed to the tracking of close to 27,000. The second wave of return expected to arrive in South Sudan approaching the 9 July deadline has not yet fully materialised. With the estimated 700,000 South Sudanese in the Republic of Sudan it is anticipated that this target will be exceeded.

UNHCR (Multi-sector)

The CERF grant has allowed UNHCR to support the return movement of South Sudanese from Sudan. The main results of this intervention have been provision of protection, basic services, NFIs and shelter opportunities to the most vulnerable returnees in rural and urban area. To this end the following activities were achieved:

- UNHCR has implemented 91 QIPs across 5 states. Through drilling (37) and repair (24) of additional bore holes, provision of sanitary facilities (24), ensuring access to emergency primary health facilities (1), provision of safe learning environment for children from different age groups (3 schools), and construction of a community centre and a police post.
- UNHCR has constructed 3,354 shelters while other 1,130 are a partially completed and 2,515 shelters are in preparatory stages or yet to start.

Due to operational challenges (see below), the total number of shelter constructed by UNHCR will not reach the 10,000 target as per the proposal. The reason for the difference between the planned figure of 10,000 and the actual output was due to increases in cost. The cost of construction increased from the planned US\$200 to \$500 in some states and to US\$1,000 particularly in those states in the northern frontier like Upper Nile, Unity, Northern and Western Bar EL Ghazal and Warrap.

As a solution, UNHCR imported some of the materials mainly from Ethiopia but the transportation of the materials still left the cost of construction higher than had been anticipated. The total number of completed and planned (underway) shelters is 6,999.

- Fully Completed: 3,354 (or 48 per cent per cent of the total)
- Partially Completed: 1,130 (or 16 per cent per cent of the total).
- In Progress or yet to start: 2,515 (or 36 per cent per cent).

As a mitigation against these challenges, particularly the dependence on imported materials, UNHCR plans to produce mud bricks on site.

- UNHCR has procured a number of NFIs in order to replenished UNHCR NFIs stocks. Details of items procured are in the full report.
- UNHCR managed six of the nine way stations in South Sudan namely Malakal, Melut, Juba, Bor, Yirol, Torit. The way stations ensured immediate support to the returnees arriving from the Sudan in the form of hot meals, potable water, medical assistance, psycho-social counseling, and temporary accommodations for rest and recuperation. Each of the UNHCR Way Stations accommodates, on average, 1,000 returnees on a monthly basis. Since October 2010, Juba way station hosted a cumulative total of 9,000 individuals to date.
- Since late 2010, five new field offices (Kwajok, Wau, Rumbek, Bentiu and Aweil) were opened, primarily along the major return routes, to ensure adequate protection and humanitarian response to new arrivals from the north. CERF funds supported operations of these offices since September 2011.

Returnee Movement from Sudan to South Sudan

(As reported by OCHA)

Returnee Overview by State*											
State:	Upper Nile	Unity	Warrap	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Lakes	Jonglei	Western Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Total
New Arrivals 28 Dec-3 Jan	107	0	34	32	181	0	45	0	0	0	399
Previous Arrivals (adjustments)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Previous Total	59,317	87,298	32,859	68,408	20,435	17,393	20,818	2,032	40,230	11,247	359,037
Updated Total	58,424	87,298	32,893	68,440	20,616	17,393	20,863	2,032	40,230	11,247	359,436
Type of Returnee											
Government Assisted	25,267	32,080	16,869	23,396	7,832	15,627	16,090	1,516	25,943	9,808	174,428
Spontaneous	18,007	55,218	6,767	43,653	12,784	1,496	4,743	467	14,287	1,439	158,861
Unspecified	15,150	0	9,257	1,391	0	270	30	49	0	0	26,147

*since 30 October 2010. Contains only verified IOM data unless otherwise noted. Figures are as of 3 January 2012.

UNICEF (WASH)

The CERF supported UNICEF project aimed to fill in the existing gaps in emergency WASH interventions in order to meet the humanitarian needs of 400,000 people including returnees at points of transit, and to relieve stresses at water points in final returnees' destinations and strengthen response coordination mechanisms.

The key achievements to date under the planned activity areas are as follows (see specific project matrix for complete information):

- UNICEF through the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (SMoPI) provided safe water access to the vulnerable community through water trucking as an immediate measure. This continued while options for an alternative water supply were pursued. The caseload served through trucking ranged from 8,000 in July to 13,500 in October, and 3,500 in December 2011.
- Borehole drilling has been undertaken to serve the displaced population from Abyei and within Warrap state. The main programme for implementation of new water facilities, particularly with boreholes in returnee areas, targets the dry season when access for bulky equipment to remote areas is much better.
- 70 water sources were mapped, to assist in improving documentation for better future management and maintenance. The SMoPI (RWSS) in Upper Nile state was supported to repair 4 boreholes in Maban, serving 2,500 returnees and hosts with clean drinking water. In Jonglei state NHDF, a local NGO, was supported to repair 13 boreholes in Akobo County, providing renewed access to safe drinking water to 8,060 returnees and host communities. Support was also provided to UNIDO, a local NGO, to rehabilitate 30 boreholes in Leer and Manyedit in Upper Nile state, serving about 15,000 returnees and host communities.
- Through support to the SMoPI, 30 boreholes were rehabilitated in Warrap state benefiting 1,500 returnees and host communities. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal 17 boreholes were rehabilitated benefiting 850 people, and in Agok 15 hand pumps were rehabilitated in IDPs locations, benefiting 750 people.

Challenges

Implementation of the projects faced challenges mainly related to access, insecurity and logistics.

IOM

- Transporting returnees back to their places of origin is complicated by a lack of commercial river transport, and road and rail networks, which have been damaged by decades of civil war and annual rains.
- With insecurity in the border regions, and most of the country inaccessible from Sudan during the rainy season, barge transport is the only mean of returning from Khartoum to the southern and central states of South Sudan.
- Insecurity and access to food are challenges of operating in Renk. Due to rebel militia group activities and alleged SAF aerial bombing including border skirmishes, the security situation in some areas of Upper Nile state posed significant constraints.

UNHCR

Shelter implementation faces the following challenges:

- Difficulties and delays to access demarcated land.
- Frequent flooding of the plot and shelters as results of drainage absence.
- Poor quality of construction, resulting of inexperience constructors and inadequate building materials.
- Lack of community motivation resulting of the lack of livelihoods, demanding permanently “incentives” to work, even for their own benefit.
- Lack of community mobilization to build and specially mud the shelters.
- Increasing cost of building materials, particularly bamboos and poles, which are seasonally available materials.
- Lack of space for cultivation, creating conflicts occupying neighboring plots.

UNICEF

- Seasonal flooding, poor road infrastructure and insecurity continue limiting access to the remote communities most in need of support (construction of WASH facilities and provision of supplies).
- Some WASH Core Pipeline partners have been slow in reporting, and there has been an issue with inaccurate record keeping which affects planning for restocking.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

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

YES NO

Multi-sectoral: In supporting the Tracking and Monitoring unit and thus by improving the registration as well as the delivery of life saving item, CERF funding led to a timely response. The rehabilitation of way stations and prepositioning of trucks and buses helped speed up the delivery of assistance by reducing the transit time and improving the living conditions while in transit.

WASH: UNICEF has been able to provide safe drinking water access to vulnerable communities through water trucking as an immediate measure while options for an alternative water supply were pursued.

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

YES NO

Multi-sectoral: By accessing CERF funding, IOM was able to quickly increase its tracking and monitoring network to capture the population movement, needs, and preposition NFI/ES and logistic asset to reduce the transit time and therefore beneficiaries exposure. UNHCR has been unable to support the return movement of South Sudanese refugees from Sudan through the provision of protection, basis services, NFIs and emergency shelter to the most vulnerable refugees.

WASH: Critical needs were addressed through measures such as water trucking, borehole drilling and rehabilitation, as well as the distribution of essential household items to ensure access to potable water and improved hygiene (chlorination tablets, soap etc.).

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

No cluster has reported this to be the case.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

The cluster coordination mechanism in South Sudan was established in early 2010 following a rapidly deteriorating situation and was rolled out quickly under the auspices of the HCT, facilitated by OCHA. The cluster-coordination mechanism has gone from strength to strength as evidenced by the Abyei intervention in 2011 and the response to the provision of assistance to returnees. The presence of a strong cluster mechanism, rolled out at state level in South Sudan enabled humanitarian actors to conduct joint needs assessments, define priorities and the appropriate rapid response to ensure timely and relevant assistance to the displaced. The availability of CERF funds enabled the intervention to continue uninterrupted, thereby supporting the well-established cluster mechanism.

Multi-sectoral: Data provided by the tracking and monitoring team provided reliable and harmonised data to the entire humanitarian community. All transportation of returnees have been coordinated with partners to ensure proper and timely assistance upon arrival.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Multi-sector		
<p>Logistical Difficulties: Due to rainy season, poor road conditions, and the terrain, implementation of humanitarian assistance/response in most of South Sudan is limited to only seven months between October to April.</p> <p>Land Allocation: The process of land allocation is very low and painstaking, which impacted negatively on the implementation of the shelter and Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).</p> <p>Capacity/Skills: Skills levels particularly among masons and artisans are low which ultimately leads to poor quality products (shelters).</p> <p>Cost of Construction: The increasing cost of building materials, particularly bamboos and poles, which are seasonally available materials.</p>	<p>Logistical Difficulties: It is advisable to procure and preposition items in areas of envisaged program delivery, especially in the rural areas.</p> <p>Land Allocation: With regards to land allocation, cooperation with Government of the Republic of South Sudan and local authorities as well as community needs to be strengthened.</p> <p>Capacity/Skills: Invest in capacity building initiatives for masons including a few days training before construction work begins. In addition, emphasis should be put on hiring qualified contractors.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners</p> <p>UNHCR, Other UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan</p> <p>UNHCR and partners</p>
<p>Fuel supplies should be organized and prepositioned well in advance of implementation of the project</p>	<p>Organise/procure/stock pile fuel</p>	<p>Logistics cluster</p>

ANNEX I. PROGRESS REPORT SECOND UNDERFUNDED ROUND 2011

Multi-Cluster - UNHRC																											
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-037	Total Project Budget	\$ 14,343,031	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>65,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>42,700</td> <td>34,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>37,300</td> <td>30,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>65,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>8,800</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>65,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	80,000	65,000	Female	42,700	34,700	Male	37,300	30,300	Total individuals (Female and male)	80,000	65,000	Of total, children under 5	8,800	7,000	TOTAL	80,000	65,000	<p>Gender Equity</p> <p>The advocacy and monitoring work done by UNHCR as protection cluster lead and co-lead of the emergency return sector benefit the entire returnee population. QIPS, not only benefits returnees communities but host communities. Relief items and shelter activities target the most vulnerable segments of the returnee communities. The following groups were targeted in order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child-headed household: Girls and boys below the age of 18 who are left without any adult to care for them and assume responsibility as heads of household. 2. Older person with minor children: Older person (60+) who is caring for his/her own children and/or grandchildren (girls and boys) below 18. 3. Older person(s) without accompanying family members 4. A single (unmarried, widowed, divorced, separated) female head of household with children 5. Adult who is physically or mentally impaired entailing a serious impact on his/her ability to achieve self-sufficiency 6. Persons with a chronic medical condition 7. Large family: Families with more than six children below 18 years of age under their care
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																									
Individuals	80,000	65,000																									
Female	42,700	34,700																									
Male	37,300	30,300																									
Total individuals (Female and male)	80,000	65,000																									
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TOTAL	80,000	65,000																									
PROJECT TITLE	Assistance and Support to returnees from Sudan to South Sudan, and host communities in South Sudan	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 6,500,000	<p>To Note: Beneficiaries for a project that has different activities is difficult to quantify because:</p> <p>Advocacy and monitoring activities targets the entire returnee population.</p> <p>QIPs target communities (the type and location of QIP will determined the number of people will benefit for this QIP).</p> <p>Shelter, NFIs and way stations it is easier to quantify as it targets individuals/households.</p>																							
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 4,500,001																								

OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL	ACTUAL OUTCOMES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Protection of Population of Concern strengthened through the deployment of Emergency Protection Teams to areas of high return.</p> <p>Provision of immediate shelter support to vulnerable persons</p> <p>Provision of basic relief items to vulnerable persons</p>	<p>2011 CERF contribution has allowed UNHCR and its partners to support the return movement of South Sudanese from Sudan. The main results of this intervention have been to provision of protection, basic services, NFIs and shelter opportunities to the most vulnerable returnees in rural and urban areas. Around 360,000 South Sudanese have returned home from Sudan since October 2010.</p> <p>Increased protection monitoring along major return areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Five new field offices (Kwajok, Wau, Rumbek, Bentiu and Aweil) were opened in 2010 and have since been fully operational. These offices lie along the major return routes, and ensure adequate protection and humanitarian response to new arrivals from Sudan as well as monitoring of implementation of the humanitarian response. ■ In support of the humanitarian response, UNHCR has increased its presence through the increase in number of offices as well as management and support staff on the ground. In addition, UNHCR regularly deploys staff on mission from Juba, and from other operations worldwide as well as staff on secondment wherever and whenever there is need. In 2011 alone, over 200 staffs were variously deployed to support the field teams. ■ UNHCR and partner protection teams focused on the identification of protection challenges and the identification of persons with special needs. The teams conducted regular assessments of needs, and together with partners developed and implemented interventions to address the problems identified. These interventions included ensuring the physical safety of return convoys, establishing immediate referrals for survivors of gender-based violence, and family tracing and reunification. ■ UNHCR and partners ensured that the most vulnerable families were not marginalized or confronted with overwhelming risks at the initial stages of return. Field staff coordinated and supervised activities through regular, dialogue and confidence building initiatives for returnees and local communities, as well as on-site visits and verification of reports to ensure effectiveness of assistance. ■ As a protection cluster lead and co-lead of the emergency return sector, UNHCR provided key technical advice to the new Government of the Republic of South Sudan on managing the large scale return and reintegration of South Sudanese from Sudan in accordance with international standards. <p>Shelter support provided to the most vulnerable households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR's approach to transitional shelter assistance in South Sudan was designed following consultation with communities, Government, in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, UN-HABITAT, as well as other partners with experience and expertise in shelter projects. Accordingly, UNHCR and partners has completed 3,354 shelters while 1,130 shelters are partially completed. An additional 2,515 are due to be completed before end of June 2012. <p>Basic relief items provided to the most vulnerable individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNHCR has procured additional non-food items/core relief items replenish depleted stocks, and in part preparation to cater to emergent needs of returnees. The items procured by UNHCR since August 2011 include the following: 	<p>UNHCR progress is monitored regularly, and timely corrective action is taken where required. Project monitoring is based on regular reviews of implementation by field staff and technical experts/guidance from UN-HABITAT, to ensure alignment to plans, and where necessary make required adjustments. The project monitoring and evaluation is based on both financial analysis and actual implementation.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting by UNHCR staff is done through the reports and observations partners, UNHCR assessment and advice and guidance of technical experts.</p>

		ITEM	QTY	UNIT		
		Blanket High Thermal Fleece	59,600	Pcs		
		Bucket, Heavy Duty Plastic 15 L	17,480	Pcs		
		Cloth for Sanitary Napkins	39,750	SQM		
		Jerrycan	30,800	Pcs		
		Kitchen Set Type B	25,000	sets		
		Mat Synthetic Sleeping	40,000	Pcs		
		Mosquito Nets	58,000	Pcs		
		Plastic Tarpaulins 4 x 5 M	27,500	Pcs		
		Plastic Tarpaulins 4 x 50 M	350	rolls		
		Sanitary Napkins	106	bales		
		Sleeping Mats	11,000	Pcs		
		Soap Bars 70% Fatty Acid	22,500	Pcs		
<p>Rehabilitation/expansion of existing transit and reception facilities and establishment of new way stations to provide transit services.</p>						
<p>Implementation of Quick Impact Projects such as drilling of bore holes, construction of additional classrooms, rehabilitation of health facilities, and renovation of sanitary facilities with hygiene promotion so as to not only to support immediate access to basic services in high-return areas where such access is already limited, but also to diffuse tension and promote peaceful co-existence among and between the returnee and host communities.</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of reporting, 3,778 returnees households had benefited from relief items in six States. A final tally of beneficiaries vis-à-vis shelters will be provided in the final report.
						<p>Basic services provided to areas of high returns through the implementation of QUIPs</p>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, UNHCR has implemented 91 QIPs across 5 states . Through drilling (37) and repair (24) of additional bore holes, provision of sanitary facilities (24), ensuring access to emergency primary health facilities (1), provision of safe learning environment for children from different age groups (3 schools), and construction of a community centre and a police post.
						<p>Transit services offered to returnees from South Sudan at Way stations.</p>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported six of the nine way stations in South Sudan namely Malakal, Melut, Juba, Bor, Yirol and Torit. The way stations ensured immediate support to the returnees arriving from the Sudan in the form of hot meals, potable water, medical assistance, psycho-social counselling, and temporary accommodations for rest and recuperation. Each Way Station accommodated, on average, 1,000 returnees on a monthly basis. Since October 2010, Juba way station hosted a cumulative total of 9,000 individuals to date.

IOM - MULTI-CLUSTER

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-030	Total Project Budget	\$22,844,500 ⁵	BENEFICIARIES			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency assistance for stranded returnees in South Sudan.	Total Funding Received for Project	\$13,614,651 ⁶	Individuals	100,000	27,000	Special emphasis and priority has been given to women-headed household. By the end of the response, we can nonetheless say that all needed individuals were reached.
				Female	53,400	14,490	
				Male	46,600	12,510	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000	27,000	
				Of total, children under 5	11,000	3,105	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 4,491,389	TOTAL	100,000	27,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>NFI kits provided to 10,000 Individuals.</p> <p>Shelter kits and training to 17,500 individuals</p> <p>Assisted transport provided for 10,000 IDPs to support their return</p> <p>Way Stations provide short-term assistance as well as physical security and adequate protection to returnees in transit</p> <p>Tracking of spontaneous returns conducted for 100,000 returnees.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2,000 Households estimated to represent 12,000 individuals have been assisted with NFI kits ▪ 2,000 Households estimated to represent 12,000 individuals have been assisted with shelters ▪ 8,371 stranded individuals have been assisted with Onward Transport Assistance to their final destinations ▪ 3 way stations and one transit site have being supported ▪ 27,000 returnees have been tracked 					<p>IOM post distribution monitoring reports</p> <p>Daily/weekly/monthly reports were shared through the Emergency Return Sector network and with OCHA.</p>

⁵ SSD-11/S-NF/42287 \$ 6,969,500
SSD-11/P-HR-RL/39567 \$ 2,500,000
SDN-11/MS/42201 \$13,375,000
⁶ SSD-11/S-NF/42287 \$ 7,203,058
SSD-11/P-HR-RL/39567 \$ 1,171,220
SDN-11/MS/42201 \$ 5,240,373

WASH - UNICEF

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-043	Total Project Budget	\$ 8,314,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening cluster wide emergency preparedness and capacity to respond to humanitarian situations and ensuring predictable leadership within the WASH sector	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 8,314,000	Individuals	400,000	181,500	The beneficiaries from the WASH emergency supplies and facilities were mainly returnees and IDPs, with women and children in the majority. However hygiene promotion was largely done through radio, and reached more men since they constitute about 70 per cent per cent of the listeners
				Female	216,000	81,200	
				Male	184,000	100,300	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	400,000	181,500	
				Of total, children under 5	60,000	12,900	
				TOTAL	400,000	181,500	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$2,465,974				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms
To fill in the existing gaps in emergency WASH interventions in order to meet the humanitarian needs of 400,000 people including returnees at points of transit and to relieve stresses at water points at final destinations and strengthening of response coordination mechanisms.		<p>Provision of water trucking and management of WASH services at way stations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided safe water access to the vulnerable communities in Renk through water trucking as an immediate measure. The caseload served through trucking ranged from 8,000 in July to 13,500 in October, and 3,500 in December 2011. Support provided to NHDF to manage and maintain four SWAT systems in Piji (2), Akobo (2) in Upper Nile state, serving returnees and host communities as they move gradually to their original villages. <p>Rehabilitation of existing water supply systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 70 water sources were mapped in Upper Nile state to assist in improving documentation for better future management and maintenance. In Upper Nile, four boreholes were repaired in Maban, serving 2,500 returnees and hosts with clean drinking water while 30 boreholes were rehabilitated in Leer and Manyedit serving about 15,000 returnees and host communities. In Jonglei state, 13 boreholes in Akobo County were repaired, providing renewed access to safe drinking water to 8,060 returnees and host communities. 30 boreholes were rehabilitated in Leer and Manyedit in Upper Nile state, serving about 15,000 returnees and host communities. In Warrap state, 30 boreholes were rehabilitated state benefiting 1,500 returnees and host communities. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal 17 boreholes were rehabilitated benefiting 850 people, and in Agok 15 hand pumps were rehabilitated in IDPs locations, benefiting 750 people. <p>Point-of-use water treatment and storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced populations in Agok were supported through distribution of chlorine tablets and buckets for household water treatment, and soap for hand washing, benefiting 3,275 IDPs. <p>Provision of new sanitation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Upper Nile state, 20 communal latrines were constructed (15 at Abayok, and 5 at Agany concentration sites to serve returnees in Renk. 					

	<p>Hygiene promotion and distribution of WASH inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Renk (Upper Nile state) hygiene messages were continuously disseminated at 3 concentration sites for returnees at Mina, Abayok and Agany. Maintenance of communal latrines is conducted and kept clean (cleaning twice a day) to prevent the spread of environmental diseases. These interventions are benefiting about 6,000 returnees. ■ Hygiene promotion training conducted in primary schools for 20 teachers and 300 pupils. ■ Built 5,000 household latrines in Akobo and Piji Counties. ■ The Global Hand Washing Day (GHD) was celebrated in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, in coordination with Radio messages aired during Global Hand Washing week reached 120,000 people. ■ Provided WASH supplies to schoolchildren in Akobo (200 school girls with hygiene kits; 3000 school received hand washing soap; and 5000 pupils received WASH messages). 	
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ANNEX 2. CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGOs AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	COMMENTS/ REMARKS
11-CEF-043	WASH	UNICEF	Upper Nile SMOPI (DRWSS)	State Government Ministry	174,611	04/10/2011	01/10/2011	Preparatory activities for GHD and water provision
			RUWASSA	National NGO	103,649	10/11/2011	01/10/2011	Second instalment payment for ongoing water supply and sanitation project, focusing on returnee response.
			SSDO	Local CBO	100,000	18/10/2011	25/10/2011	Way-station management of WASH services at Juba port
			NHDF-	National NGO	16,932	20/09/2011	20/09/2011	Ongoing management of way station WASH services at Akobo, Jonglei
			Unity State SMOPI (DRWSS)	State Government Ministry	9,361	23/11/2011	30/11/2011	Hygiene and sanitation promotion in Leer and Manyedit
			WES Abyei	Department of Abyei Authority	4,771	26/09/2011	01/10/2011	BH rehabilitation and chlorination in Agok
			Compass	Local CBO	8,474.58	21/09/2011	15/10/2011	Hygiene promotion among returnees and communities around Juba port
			SOBAT	Local CBO	1,960	20/11/2011	25/11/2011	CLTS & Hygiene Promotion roll-out implementation
11-WFP-038	Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP	NPA	NGO	48,458			Field level agreements are negotiated on a six month basis and agreements may have been in place prior to the CERF allocation and thereafter extended at mid-year. The funds transferred however refer to the cost of food distribution to Abyei displaced through each partner.
			WC	NGO	110,854			
			ACAD	NGO	35,720			
			WVI	NGO	179,008			
			JAM	NGO	48,858			
11-FAO-024	FSL	FAO	SAARF	Government	12,346	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	2000 IDP HHs reached with vegetable inputs, fishing gears, hand tools and crop seeds
			ACAD	NNGO	77,950	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	4000 HH reached with agriculture and fisheries inputs in Agok

			NCA	NNGO	15,400	01-Sept-2011	15-Sept-2011	500 IDP HHs in Abiemnhom in Unity State targeted
			Help Restore Youth South Sudan'	NNGO	17,600	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	2200 IDP HHs reached with inputs and training in Twic County
			SSMDP	NNGO	22,266	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	3000 IDP HHs reached with inputs in Kuajok and Wunrok
			AMURT	INGO	16,400	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	300 IDP HHs in A. East reached with veg. and fishing inputs
			SWA	NNGO	8,300	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	1000 returnee households in Leer County supported with vegetable inputs.
			PCO	NNGO	8,500	10-Oct-2011	10-Oct-2011	1000 IDP and host HHs reached with various inputs
			CAD	NNGO	42,400	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	30 MT of groundnuts recollected and provided to 3000HH
			KUCDA	NNGO	44,280	25-Sept-2011	30-Sept-2011	31.5 MT of groundnuts recollected and provided to 3200 host HHs
11-CEF-034	HEALTH	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	Government	151,060	12/09/2011	25/09/2011	Funds were transferred to three states of Unity, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
ACROSS	Association of Christian Resource Organisation Serving Sudan, UK
AMURT	Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team
CAD	Christian Agenda for Development
CTS	Common transport service
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRWSS	Directorate of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
EMOP	Emergency Operations
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EWARN	Early Warning and Alert Response Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zausammenarbeit
GoS	Government of Sudan
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCT/Js	Humanitarian Country Team Juba Sub-Office
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	Joint Aid Management
JIU	Joint Integrated Unit
KUCDA	Kueng Community Development Agency
MC	Mercy Corps
MMC	Mass Measles Campaign
MT	Metric tonnes
NCA	Nyawar Charity Association
NFI/ES	Non-food item/ emergency shelters
NFIs	Non Food Items
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PCO	Peace Corps Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QIPS	Quick Impact Projects
RMG	Rebel Militia Group
RRT	Rapid Response Teams
SAARF	Secretariat of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Forestry for Abyei Area
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SMoPI	State Ministry of Physical infrastructure
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSMPD	South Sudan Multipurpose Development Programs
SSPS	South Sudan Police Service
SSRRC	South Sudan relief and rehabilitation committee
SWA	Sudanese Women Association
T&M	Tracking and monitoring

UFE	underfunded
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WBG	Western Bahergazel State
WC	World Concern
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision, International