

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
SOUTH SUDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED – DISPLACEMENT 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Eugene Owusu

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The After Action Review meeting was conducted on 20 April 2016, facilitated by OCHA and attended by representatives of IOM, WFP and the Emergency Shelter/Non Food Items and Logistics clusters. Achievements with the use of the CERF resources were reviewed, and additional inputs generated for the lessons learned section of the report. Despite being unable to attend due to heightened security precautions and movement restrictions in Juba, FAO and UNICEF also contributed to the AAR with inputs provided by e mail ahead of the meeting.

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

YES NO

The report was discussed extensively with the relevant agencies and will be shared with the HCT.

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

YES NO

Please elaborate with whom you have shared the report.

Recipient agencies and related clusters have been involved in the reporting process, including the review of successive drafts of this report, and during the After Action Review. The final report, once cleared by the CERF Secretariat, will be circulated to agencies, clusters and partners.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

| TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$) | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 131,590,000 | | |
| Breakdown of total response funding received by source | Source | Amount |
| | CERF | 5,192,853 |
| | COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable) | 2,383,095 |
| | OTHER (bilateral/multilateral) | 72,141,090 |
| | TOTAL | 79,717,038 |

| TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$) | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 6 July 2015 | | | |
| Agency | Project code | Cluster/Sector | Amount |
| UNICEF | 15-RR-CEF-070 | Health | 1,317,078 |
| FAO | 15-RR-FAO-020 | Agriculture | 203,086 |
| IOM | 15-RR-IOM-021 | Non-Food Items | 1,532,689 |
| WFP | 15-RR-WFP-042 | Common Logistics | 2,140,000 |
| TOTAL | | | 5,192,853 |

| TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$) | |
|--|------------------|
| Type of implementation modality | Amount |
| Direct UN agencies / IOM implementation | 5,192,853 |
| Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation | 0 |
| Funds forwarded to government partners | 0 |
| TOTAL | 5,192,853 |

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Conflict broke out in South Sudan's capital city, Juba, in December 2013. The conflict spread rapidly to additional locations in the Greater Upper Nile region – Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States - and violence, food insecurity and the decimation of services and infrastructure led to continuous movement of people in search of protection and assistance. By mid-2015 more than 1.5 million people had been displaced, including over 200,000 to United Nations Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, and an estimated 4.6 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance – up from 4.1 million in January 2015 (for further details, see the [Mid-Year Review of the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan](#)).

The escalation of conflict in the Greater Upper Nile in the first half of 2015 - particularly as a result of the Unity offensive which commenced in April – was characterized by extreme levels of violence and violations of International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law. Between the end of May and the end of August 2016, at least 29 villages and towns were reportedly attacked in Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity State, with some 1,000 people reportedly killed, 1,300 women and girls raped, and 1,600 people abducted. Thousands of homes were destroyed or damaged, with satellite imagery indicating that an estimated

9,000 structures had been damaged in Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties alone since the conflict began in December 2013. Even those fleeing into the swamps were not safe, as attackers pursued them. Many people, particularly children and the elderly, drowned while running for their lives. Hundreds more children were separated from their families as they fled.

Due to the intense conflict, insecurity and physical access constraints, including poor road networks, the number of people in need who could not be reached by humanitarian partners continued to grow. As of May 2015, an estimated 750,000 people in the Greater Upper Nile were not able to access humanitarian assistance.

Faced with increasingly acute needs and entirely inadequate humanitarian access, humanitarian partners agreed on the urgent need to use flexible and rapid response modalities to reach people affected by the fighting with life-saving assistance. In response to the highly challenging and unique context, an inter-agency team developed the survival kit project - an innovative cross-sectoral modality to get life-saving assistance to people in some of the hardest-to-reach areas of South Sudan. Through its funding for survival kits, the CERF provided families on the run, in areas otherwise inaccessible by humanitarian assistance, with essential items to save their lives.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The survival kit project was developed as a direct result of a pilot initiative launched in June 2015 between FAO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP, which reached 5,396 households in Nyal, Kurior and Rupchai in Panijar, Koch and Mayendit counties respectively.

Based on initial assessments and the pilot, CERF funding was requested to provide 30,000 survival kits to meet emergency needs of up to 150,000 IDPs in hard to reach, remote, and conflict prone areas of Greater Upper Nile during a six month period. The pilot informed the design and implementation of the CERF funded project, both in adjusting the content of the survival kits and in refining logistical arrangements. Annex 3 provides a brief overview of the survival kits operation during 2015, and Annex 4 addresses some frequently asked questions.

The following activities were undertaken through the CERF-funded project:

- Procurement of component supplies for survival kits;
- Transportation of supplies to Rumbek for warehousing (initially in FAO and subsequently in IOM storage);
- Assembly of survival kits, adapted to meet particular needs of displaced people ;
- Onward air lift/drop transportation to sites prioritised through the Inter-cluster Working Group (ICWG) and the Operational Working Group (OWG) based on urgency of humanitarian needs, as identified by cluster assessments and information gathered from partners on the ground;
- Coordination with partners and donors at all stages of the project to ensure effective and efficient response.

Gathering quality data was a challenge due to the inaccessibility of the areas which were the focus of the survival kit distributions. However, information was diligently collected and triangulated across various forums and partners to support planning and ensure that IDPs at greatest risk were targeted and reached, while flexibility was maintained given the volatility of the security situation and fluidity of displacement. The project engaged national and international NGOs, the national NGO forum, community leadership and local authorities to identify needs in specific locations. In particular, the project benefited from information provided by local NGOs with staff on the ground and extensive local contacts to determine the severity of needs and appropriateness of a survival kit response in any given location.

Coordination of the survival kits initiative took place through the ICWG and the OWG. Based on all available information, the ICWG, convened and facilitated by UNOCHA, determined the prioritisation and feasibility of locations for response. Discussions were then held with the OWG to consider whether survival kits were the most appropriate response modality based on: access; previous response in the location; and window of opportunity available to humanitarian partners to respond.

Coordination with protection partners ensured adherence with 'do no harm' principles, while staff were deployed to assess security conditions and negotiate access to facilitate the survival kit deliveries.

III. CERF PROCESS

Following the intensification of conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) endeavoured to identify innovative ways to reach people in the hardest-to-access areas of South Sudan, many of whom had been cut off from humanitarian assistance and protection for many months. To this end, the HCT prioritized the diversification of response modalities, including complementing static presence with mobile and rapid response teams. In the highest risk areas of

operation, even mobile response teams faced challenges physically accessing people in need. The HCT therefore applied for CERF funding to expand the Survival Kits project, building on the successful pilot carried out in June 2015, which enabled the delivery of vital life-saving supplies to some of the most remote locations and areas hardest-hit by the escalating conflict.

The Survival Kit project was a truly inter-agency and cross-sectoral endeavour, utilizing and reinforcing the humanitarian coordination system in order to implement a strictly prioritized response. Survival kit contents were carefully selected by Shelter/NFI, Nutrition, WASH and FSL clusters based on the acute emergency needs of the displaced population. The contents of the kits were tailored to each location, factoring in recent response in the area, where relevant/applicable. In Biil, Boaw and Koch, teams were accompanied by a health practitioner and medical supplies and mobile health clinics were established to provide patients with basic health care. In locations where survival kits were distributed in conjunction with general food distribution, BP5 was excluded from the kit.

The project operationalized the Centrality of Protection. Contents of the survival kits were determined based on the needs of women and were distributed only to women. The tailored kits included a kitchen set, mosquito net, NFI bag, fishing kit, and vegetable sachets. The guidance note on operations in conflict areas issued by the Protection Cluster was used to mitigate potential protection risks, ensuring safety and security of aid workers while minimizing the potential to cause harm in the distribution process. Timely dialogue on protection and security concerns between beneficiaries and NGO staff on the ground or staff travelling with helicopters assisted better planning and risk mitigation.

Locations were prioritized by the ICWG and OWG on the basis of assessed need, as established through an Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) or cluster-specific assessment, in direct consultation with affected people. Through the extensive use of household interviews and focus group discussions, an in-depth understanding of the priorities of affected communities was developed and due consideration given to their perceived needs. Field teams were supported by protection partners to prioritize people with special needs for assistance (aged people, disabled, pregnant and lactating women were given first priority).

Following prioritisation of Survival Kit distribution/drop locations by the ICWG and OWG, the Logistics Cluster worked closely with IOM at the dispatch hub in Rumbek to rapidly transport the kits. On receipt of the request to deliver supplies, the kits were collected from the IOM warehouse, loaded onto the Helicopter and transported and delivered to the requested sites following all Aviation Safety rules. Representatives of implementing partners assisted with local coordination and population control, and in assessing landing sites.

Field teams engaged with authorities and local leadership to facilitate implementation of the project and engagement with affected communities was prioritized at all phases of the programme cycle: assessment, registration, verification, distribution and post-distribution monitoring exercises. Meetings were organized with community representatives to explain the objectives of the response and targeting criteria. In Thonyor, targeting criteria were adjusted to incorporate feedback from community leaders, while ensuring that assistance was delivered to civilians. Distribution dates were communicated to registered beneficiaries via locally hired social mobilizers using mega phones. Local chiefs and officials were given the responsibility to receive complaints, address them if possible or otherwise raise them with the project team. Periodic post-distribution monitoring and other types of response monitoring helped to ensure that the assistance provided was in line with needs and to verify that complaints had been addressed.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

| TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 750,000 people cut off from assistance in Unity and Upper Nile States | | | | | | | | | |
| Cluster/Sector | Female | | | Male | | | Total | | |
| | Girls (< 18) | Women (≥ 18) | Total | Boys (< 18) | Men (≥ 18) | Total | Children (< 18) | Adults (≥ 18) | Total |
| Health | 46,705 | 28,188 | 74,893 | 42,197 | 18,565 | 60,762 | 88,902 | 46,753 | 135,655 |
| Agriculture | 46,705 | 28,188 | 74,893 | 42,197 | 18,565 | 60,762 | 88,902 | 46,753 | 135,655 |
| Non-Food Items | 46,705 | 28,188 | 74,893 | 42,197 | 18,565 | 60,762 | 88,902 | 46,753 | 135,655 |
| Common Logistics | 46,705 | 28,188 | 74,893 | 42,197 | 18,565 | 60,762 | 88,902 | 46,753 | 135,655 |

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

This CERF allocation provided emergency lifesaving assistance for 135,655 people, including more than 88,900 children, displaced by conflict in Unity and Upper Nile through the assembly and distribution of 30,000 survival kits during a six month period.

The following figures used for beneficiary estimation were obtained from distribution records. Double counting has been avoided through use of registration and distribution records which provide a precise number of household and individual beneficiaries. All agencies involved in the CERF-funded survival kits initiative adopted the same methodology.

| TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING² | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | Children (< 18) | Adults (≥ 18) | Total |
| Female | 46,705 | 28,188 | 74,893 |
| Male | 42,197 | 18,565 | 60,762 |
| Total individuals (Female and male) | 88,902 | 46,753 | 135,655 |

CERF RESULTS

During the project, 27,727 survival kits were distributed, providing vital life-saving assistance to 135,655 individuals, 93 per cent of the target of 150,000. Of the total beneficiaries reached, 55 per cent were women and girls. Although 30,306 kits were prepared and assembled, 101 per cent of the target of 30,000, the number of kits distributed was slightly below target as a result of accounting of individuals per households who received survival kit on the ground. Indeed, the number of individuals per household was also not always in line with the average calculations used for planning. The 2,273 survival kits that had been procured and assembled but remained undistributed at the end of the CERF-funded project period were subsequently distributed in Panyijar and Koch Counties in Unity using other resources.

Despite being slightly under-target, the CERF-funded survival kit project played a vital role in the humanitarian response in South Sudan during the project period, allowing partners to provide assistance in locations where needs were severe and which were often otherwise inaccessible. The locations where survival kits were distributed are illustrated below. The following timeline shows, for different locations, the period during which insecurity curtailed humanitarian access and the time when survival kits were distributed, demonstrating the effectiveness of the survival kit modality in taking advantage of brief windows of opportunity to deliver humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs.

Survival kits are a collection of essential, multi-sectoral life-saving items that support people's ability to survive in field locations, where they may be cut off from access to other humanitarian assistance and basic services. A full survival kits consists of: (1) ½ a kitchen set, (2) 2 mosquito nets, (3) 2 collapsible jerry cans, (4) oral rehydration salts, (5) 1 fishing kit, (6) 2 packets of vegetable seeds, (7) 4 BP5 packets (or 18 high energy biscuits), and (8) a storage bag. Wherever possible, sensitization campaigns were undertaken to inform beneficiaries on the appropriate use of survival kit contents, and NGOs monitored distributions and assessed the levels of satisfaction of the community.

Locations where survival kits were distributed



27,727

SK distributed under CERF funds

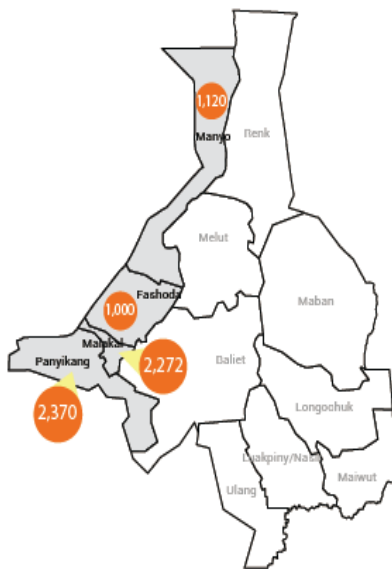


30,000

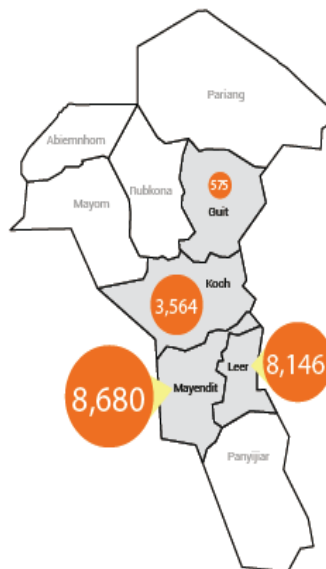
Survival kits to be distributed

Location of Interventions

Upper Nile State

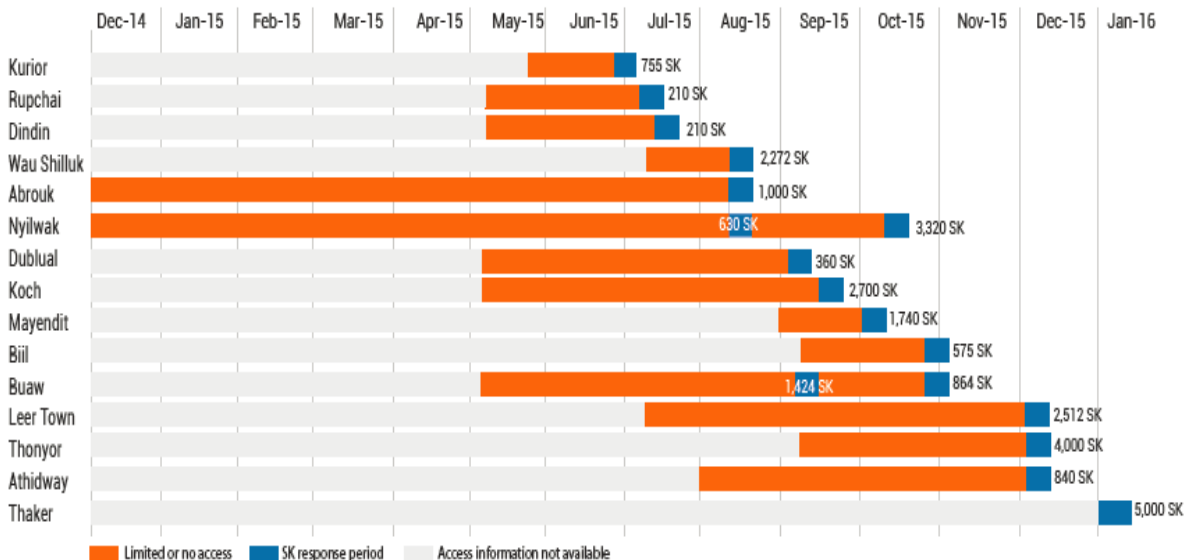


Unity State



SK distributed

Timeline of access constraints and Survival Kit distributions by location



CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funding was released quickly, allowing agencies to respond rapidly. CERF funding enabled agencies to dedicate staff to the initiative, ensuring sufficient attention to, and prioritisation of, assessments and distributions. CERF funds also allowed for the timely procurement, assembly and distribution of survival kits to people in most urgent need. As a result of the CERF funding, the Logistics Cluster was able to prioritise the use of air assets from its existing fleet to deliver the survival kits. This was vital to the success of the initiative given the isolated locations of the beneficiaries and the nimble nature of the response modality, which required use of helicopters on short notice to gain access during limited windows of opportunity.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF's contribution to the Survival Kit modality enabled humanitarian partners to respond to time critical needs at a particularly vital moment in the South Sudan humanitarian response. Humanitarian needs were rapidly rising due to the escalating conflict in Greater Upper Nile; at the same time, humanitarian access was substantially diminished and people were fleeing to increasingly remote locations in search of safety from the fighting and attacks. The survival kits were an innovative solution to the response challenges faced by the humanitarian community, enabling partners to rapidly get life-saving assistance into areas with the greatest needs that were otherwise inaccessible.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The Survival Kit modality was primarily funded by CERF, as the modality had not been outlined in the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan and did not receive funding through other channels. However, the CHF and other bilateral donors supported projects that were complementary to the Survival Kit project, including static and mobile response in the eight counties where survival kits were distributed. The CHF mainly supported projects in southern Unity.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The unique and innovative Survival Kit project demanded strong inter-agency and inter-cluster coordination at all levels. The project was envisaged, developed and implemented by an inter-agency team, from procurement of kits contents, and assembly and delivery of kits, to post distribution monitoring. The use of humanitarian coordination fora – ICWG and OWG - to identify the priority locations for survival kit distributions bolstered these fora by providing a response modality that could meet the needs they identified and prioritized. Standard Operations Procedures were developed (see Annex 5) and framed the contribution of each agency to ensure effective coordination and complementary roles, as well as outlined coordination arrangements between clusters, OCHA, operational agencies and NGOs. Annex 5 also provides details of the work-flow and staffing levels required for the implementation of the project.

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

The survival kit project encapsulates how CERF funding can act as a powerful catalyst for innovative, rapid and coordinated humanitarian action. Faced with immense access challenges and rapidly growing needs, the survival kit modality played a critical role in life-saving humanitarian action, delivering the most urgently needed supplies as a stop-gap measure until mobile response teams were able to reach the affected areas. The kits were developed by a multi-agency team of NGO and UN staff to

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

respond to the unique challenges of the South Sudan operating environment. They are light and portable, easily transportable by air and easily carried by the people who receive them, many of whom have been displaced multiple times. The kits not only saved lives, they were also a powerful symbol that the international community had not forgotten about the people trapped by fighting, as evidenced by this quote from a woman in Leer, Unity State, who received a survival kit:

“We have never seen this type of war since we were born. No one is spared – not even the elderly, children or mothers. When the armed men come, we normally run to the swamp...but we are still not safe there. They come and find you in the swamp and take you and rape you. These survival kits are a sign that humanitarians and the rest of the world have not completely forgotten about us. All that we own was looted in the last seven months, but these kits will help us manage, in this extremely difficult time, and will help us return to some sense of normality.”

The CERF grant also provided an opportunity for strategic humanitarian response in South Sudan to be highlighted in the international media, lending visibility and credibility to the operation and the actors involved. Please see Annex 6 for the South Sudan press release, and also the link below for the multi-agency press release (<http://southsudan.iom.int/media-and-reports/press-release/iomfaunicef-survival-kits-provide-lifeline-displaced-south-sudan>).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

| TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT | | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Lessons learned | Suggestion for follow- | Responsible |
| By expediting the proposal review and approval process, timely response to immediate and critical needs was enabled. This in turn underlined the value-add of the rapid response window as an important tool within the overall humanitarian response. | Continue to refine the allocation process to ensure that it is kept light, so as to enable rapid response. | CERF Secretariat |

| TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS | | |
|--|--|---|
| Lessons learned | Suggestion for follow-up/improvement | Responsible |
| Local partners on the ground were instrumental to the success of the operation. They provided location and weather information to support airlifts / drops; and facilitated post distribution monitoring in support of ongoing adaptation of the response to best meet the needs of beneficiaries. | Continue to strengthen partnerships between UN agencies and NGOs to optimise response. | UN agencies |
| Households have different needs based on location and available resources. The contents of survival kits should be tailored accordingly. | Needs assessments and information from partners are now used to determine kit contents. The process of kit assembly should allow for flexibility in kit composition. | UN agencies |
| While steps were taken to reduce the size of the survival kits (for example by excluding agricultural tools), volume and weight can be problematic when distributions occur far from communities. | Explore further options for minimising the volume and weight of kits, reducing the unit cost of transportation and increasing portability for beneficiaries. | UN recipient agencies |
| A remote Security Risk Assessment modality was created to expedite security clearance and response. | Consider further applicability of this modality in support of ongoing humanitarian operations. | UN agencies in collaboration with UNDSS |
| Throughout the operation the risk of exposing beneficiaries to further violence as a result of the distributions remained a concern. This was mitigated through assertive negotiations with parties to the conflict, as well as appropriate management of information but into the public domain. | Strong coordination is essential to ensure access to populations in need while mitigating protection risks. | UN agencies in collaboration with OCHA |

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

| TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| CERF project information | | | | | | |
| 1. Agency: | UNICEF FAO IOM WFP | 5. CERF grant period: | IOM, UNICEF, WFP 22/07/2015 – 21/01/2016 FAO 29/07/2015 – 28/01/2016 | | | |
| 2. CERF project code: | 15-RR-CEF-070 15-RR-FAO-020 15-RR-IOM-021 15-RR-WFP-042 | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing | | | |
| 3. Cluster/Sector: | UNICEF: Health FAO: Agriculture IOM: Non-Food Items WFP: Common Logistics | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded | | | |
| 4. Project title: | Provision of Emergency Survival Kits to conflict affected households in remote locations of Greater Upper Nile Region | | | | | |
| 7. Funding | a. Total project budget: | US\$ 25,000,000 | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: | | | |
| | b. Total funding received for the project: | US\$ 5,192,853 | ▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: | | US\$ - | |
| | c. Amount received from CERF: | US\$ 5,192,853 | ▪ Government Partners: | | US\$ - | |
| Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
| 8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age). | | | | | | |
| Direct Beneficiaries | Planned | | | Reached | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Children (< 18) | 53,040 | 48,960 | 102,000 | 46705 | 42197 | 88,902 |
| Adults (≥ 18) | 24,960 | 23,040 | 48,000 | 28188 | 18565 | 46753 |
| Total | 78,000 | 72,000 | 150,000 | 74,893 | 60,762 | 135,655 |
| 8b. Beneficiary Profile | | | | | | |
| Category | Number of people (Planned) | | | Number of people (Reached) | | |
| Refugees | | | | | | |
| IDPs | 150,000 | | | 135,655 | | |
| Host population | | | | | | |
| Other affected people | | | | | | |
| Total (same as in 8a) | 150,000 | | | 135,655 | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i> | | 90% of the planned target was achieved. As noted elsewhere, a small number of survival kits were not distributed until after the end of the project period, when they were distributed using other resources. Further, in some cases actual household size differed from planning figures. | |
| CERF Result Framework | | | |
| 9. Project objective | Provide emergency lifesaving supplies to 30,000 households displaced by conflict in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states within four months | | |
| 10. Outcome statement | Up to 30,000 displaced and conflict affected households are able to survive in remote inaccessible locations | | |
| 11. Outputs | | | |
| Output 1 | 30,000 households (150,000 individuals) have access to Survival Kits | | |
| Output 1 Indicators | Description | Target | Reached |
| Indicator 1.1 | 30,000 complete Survival Kits are prepared / assembled, by October 2015 | 30,000 (100%) | 30,306 (101.1%) |
| Indicator 1.2 | 30,000 Survival Kits are distributed to beneficiaries, by October 2015 | 30,000 (100%) | 27,727 (93%) |
| Output 1 Activities | Description | Implemented by (Planned) | Implemented by (Actual) |
| Activity 1.1 | Procurement of supplies | IOM , UNICEF and FAO | IOM, UNICEF and FAO |
| Activity 1.2 | Transportation and Warehousing of supplies | IOM/WFP | IOM/WFP (Logs Cluster) |
| Activity 1.3 | Compilation of Survival Kits | IOM | IOM, FAO |
| Activity 1.4 | Distribution of survival kits | IOM/WFP | MEDAIR, UNICEF, WFP, Fashoda Youth Forum, World Relief, NRC, IOM |

| |
|--|
| 12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons: |
| No significant discrepancy. |
| 13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring: |
| Implementing agencies maintained their commitment to engaging with affected communities throughout all aspects of the project cycle, involving national and international NGOs, the national NGO forum, relevant authorities at both national and local level, and community leadership to identify needs on the ground. Meetings were organized with community representatives to explain the objectives of the response and targeting criteria, which were adjusted in line with feedback from community leaders. Distributions were restricted to non-armed individuals. Distribution dates were communicated to registered beneficiaries via locally hired social mobilizers using mega phones. The local chiefs and authorities were given the responsibility to receive complaints, address them where possible or otherwise raise them with the project team. In addition, teams on the ground in all Shelter/NFI responses worked on a daily basis with the local authorities and focal points within the community. At any stage during the operation, if local focal points raised concerns from the community to the teams, adjustments were made wherever possible. Additionally, members of the distribution team that were hired locally were able to communicate concerns and/or correct miscommunications with visiting agencies, as translations were often necessary. At all stages of the process, the same authorities, chiefs and local labourers were working side by side with the distribution teams, which enabled any concerns or issues raised by the community to be addressed immediately. Teams from the Cluster |

monitored and evaluated the survival kit operation conducted under this project in Wau Shilluk last year. The findings on the kit content and distribution process, as well as coverage, were mostly positive and beneficiaries were observed to be using materials distributed at each household. The snapshot of this monitoring mission can be found attached. Through the extensive use of household interviews and focus group discussions, an in-depth understanding of the priorities of affected communities was developed and consideration given to their perceived needs. Periodic post-distribution monitoring and other types of response monitoring ensured that the assistance that was provided was in line with the needs of the beneficiaries. To ensure that cluster partners were engaging with affected communities in a manner that was responsible and accountable, taking into special consideration the needs of the most vulnerable, the IOM mobile team provided support to Cluster partners on the application of response approaches and methodologies, as well as assistance on the use of various tools. In this way, the IOM mobile team helped to build the capacity of Cluster partners to more responsibly engage with affected communities.

| | |
|---|--|
| 14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending? | EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>A Post Distribution Monitoring was carried out in December 2015 in Wau Shilluk. See Annex 7 for full details. The exercise involved a house to house survey that reached 60 households and an assessment team completed a qualitative survey. 94% of respondents indicated that the items provided during the distribution were useful.</p> <p>Challenges during the distribution included assessing the level of need and assessing family size as a pre-requisite for the provision of kits. This created challenges with distributions amongst the community.</p> | EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/> |

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

No funds were transferred to implementing partners (government, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent).

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| AAP | Accountability to Affected Populations |
| AAR | After Action Review |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund |
| CRM | Complaints Referral Mechanism |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations |
| FSL | Food Security and Livelihood |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| ICWG | Inter Cluster Working Group |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IRNA | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment |
| MEDAIR | Medair |
| NFI | Non Food Items |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OWG | Operational Working Group |
| RRA | Relief and Rehabilitation Agency |
| RRC | Relief and Rehabilitation Commission |
| SRA | Security Risk Assessment |
| SSRA | South Sudan Relief Agency |
| UNDSS | United Nations Department of Safety and Security |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNMISS | United Nations Mission in South Sudan |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

Annex 3: [Overview of the survival kits operation during 2015](#)

Annex 4: [Survival kit operation - frequently asked questions](#)

Annex 5: [Standard Operating Procedures](#)

Annex 6: [South Sudan press release](#)

Annex 7: [Waw Shilluk Rapid Monitoring Report](#)