

GENERAL INFORMATION

Requesting Organisation	ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)
Allocation type	1st Round Standard Allocation
Project Title	Strengthened Camp Coordination and Camp Management for improved living conditions and transitional/durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan
Fund Projectcode	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/CCCM/INGO/786
Actual Date [Start - End]	01/02/2016 - 31/07/2016

Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT		100
		100

OPS Code			
Project Duration Details		Start date	End date
	Proposed	01/02/2016	31/07/2016
	Actual	01/02/2016	31/07/2016

Report Name	Final Narrative Report 1
-------------	--------------------------

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE REPORTS

Sr.No	Report Name	Last Updated By	Last Updated Date

Project Revisions

Date of Request	Status	Type of Request

Total original project budget (US\$):	499,999.10
---------------------------------------	------------

Disbursement/s to date	
Date	Amount(\$)
31/07/2016	424,961

Has other funding been secured for this project	
Donor	US(\$)
OFDA	330,326.66
Total	330,326.66

PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION

Reporting Period	Project Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016
	Report End Date:	31/07/2016

Assess the overall project implementation progress

The intervention sought to facilitate IDPs' access to life-saving services and protection through the provision of effective camp management services. To that end, ACTED aimed to strengthen coordination structures and ensure that IDPs have

access to information on transitional and durable solutions. ACTED successfully implemented all activities designed to achieve these outcomes. .

Outcome 1: CCCM response enhanced through the strengthening of coordination structures

ACTED continued to implement and improve its core CCCM activities – partner coordination, service monitoring, community governance support, enhancing accountability of service providers to the population. ACTED ran trainings to new leadership in Bor, and UN House POC1 and POC3, aiming to strengthen the capacity of the community to engage and hold to account service providers.

Outcome 2: Internally Displaced Persons have access to information on transitional and durable solutions

ACTED implemented and coordinated a variety of information-sharing and two-way communication mechanisms to enable the communities in Bor and UN House to access information on the peace agreement and options for return. In UN House this focused on dissemination of information about the peace agreement, for example, while in Bor this communication with the community was integrated with a coordinated effort among partners to support families choosing to return from the POC. Prior to movements being halted due to rains and then insecurity concerns, 206 individuals were supported to choose to return to their preferred location, in Akobo.

Key Programmatic Achievements

Overall, project implementation across the target areas went as planned, with the majority of project activities being a continuation of regular camp management responsibilities conducted prior to the beginning of the project. Core CCCM activities were conducted for the duration of the project: coordination of partners, monitoring of service delivery, communication and accountability to the population, support to community governance mechanisms.

As camp management activities are regular and ongoing, ACTED was able to incorporate lessons learned from previous years. This positively impacted planning for seasonal risks such as cholera and flooding. ACTED was able to do infrastructure works such as preparing drainage and flood-proofing shelters, and ensuring that multiple sectors were involved in cholera preparedness planning.

ACTED continues to value the feedback on the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, along with formal and informal community meetings, to support the camp management teams' work towards improving accountability of service providers to the population. It has allowed ACTED to monitor when a camp-wide plastic sheet distribution was needed, as well as record protection concerns, which led to the installation of solar lights.

While UN House was significantly affected during the July fighting, once access had resumed to the POCs, the CCCM team, and in particular the POC staff led a strong coordination response to stabilize the POCs and partner programming.

Key Management and financial issues

Over the course of ACTED's project implementation, extreme inflation rates and currency devaluation have posed challenges during purchase of key equipment. Renewed fighting and insecurity in both Bor and Juba have equally disrupted the implementation of activities requiring ACTED to adjust to the new circumstances and mainly with regards to the relocation of IDPs into PoC3 (please refer to the Challenges section below for more detailed information). Discrepancies between planned and actual expenditures resulting from the latter points are outlined below:

Reception of individuals relocated within Juba PoCs – material and casual labor:

The significant variances between the original project budget and the actual expenditures are due to changes in circumstances at UN House. In January, UNMISS announced a plan to relocate the residents of a section of POC1 into POC3. During the design phase of the project, ACTED budgeted accordingly. Following eruption of conflict in early July in Juba, UNMISS postponed the relocation of IDPs (please see the Challenges section below for more information).

Community mobilisation - PoC Juba

Some expenditure related to community mobilization was not used, because health and WASH partner agencies took over the spending for production of material (posters, etc.), for example related to cholera preparedness and awareness raising. As detailed in the activities description, ACTED conducted capacity building sessions for youth and women's groups.

Site management / maintenance and community mobilization

Procurements were planned for site maintenance and community mobilization activities in the second half of this project, but procurement was severely disrupted due to security issues in Bor. Drivers' strikes and threats against non-Equatorian staff meant that ACTED's Logistics staff usually based in Bor were relocated, and during this period several traders with whom ACTED had negotiated contracts left Bor. Procurement processes therefore had to be re-started with smaller suppliers, while items available on the Bor market were reduced. Further, fluctuating exchange rates meant that goods purchased in SSP had a lower USD value, also contributing to lower costs than anticipated when the project was budgeted.

Information campaign – 3 information campaigns were run in Bor during this project, but at a lower cost than first anticipated. This was partly due to fluctuations in exchange rates resulting in items procured in SSP in local markets

having a much lower value in USD, and partly due to the fact that collaboration and cost-sharing between agencies over two of the information campaigns reduced costs for ACTED.

CCCM Training and capacity building (Juba and Bor) – A multi-day CCCM training for senior-level national and management staff was planned towards the end of the project in July. It was planned that the CCCM Cluster would provide trained trainers, and ACTED support with transportation, hosting, and running costs of the event. However, following the fighting in Wau in June and then in Juba in early July this training was postponed until later in the year, given several of the planned trainers and attendees were engaged in emergency response in Wau and Juba, and following the events in July the security context in Juba did not allow events to be held there.

Truck rental (PoC Juba) – the majority of this budget was intended for transportation of materials during relocation and site decommissioning of UN House POC1 Ext.2, which was not conducted as explained above.

Monitoring & Reporting

Different levels of monitoring were applied throughout project implementation to track activity progress and to ensure outcomes were achieved and recommendations for adaptation were made where necessary.

Over the course of the project, project managers were responsible for daily monitoring of activities according to the implementation plan. Key milestones and reporting progress of activities on a monthly basis were completed through the Project Management Framework (PMF) tool. ACTED's coordination team reviewed reports on a regular basis and discussed with programming teams in order to support corrective action in the case of issues.

Challenges and changes in project implementation

The ongoing evolution of the context in Bor and Juba, including a deterioration of the security situation and challenges in the overall operational context, required ACTED to be flexible in adjusting implementation when necessary. At times, challenges, such as those outlined below, caused implementation delays.

Inflation and market instability: Inflation rates have been increasing, which has created delays in negotiating prices with contractors particularly in Bor. Items such as stationary and construction material had to be monitored closely to ensure correct budgeting based on inflation rates. In Bor, procurements are done in SSP, and planned procurements had to be renegotiated on multiple occasions with changes in the exchange rates and inflation in the local market, making costs unpredictable and delaying agreement and signature of procurements.

Security and mobility in Bor: ACTED in Bor faced major challenges in implementation of infrastructure works planned for Bor PoC. From June, humanitarian organisations in Bor faced threats from the host community, which erupted into physical assaults on drivers from 8th of July onwards, resulting in attacks on drivers from 5 different humanitarian agencies. Such had a direct impact on procurement, purchase and transportation of construction materials. Crisis in Juba later in July caused further deterioration of security situation with anti-NGO/UN sentiments. In July, UNDSS advised against moving in Bor town, and some UNMISS vehicles were attacked. Bor Youth marched to UNMISS main gate and protested against the decision of sending more protection forces in South Sudan.

Several key suppliers left from Bor town, despite having contract agreements in place with ACTED which then had to be renegotiated with remaining smaller traders while insecurity on the roads into South Sudan and to Bor limited items available in the market. Limited mobility in Bor and cancellation of contracts with the suppliers resulted in challenges with purchase of some of materials for the construction works. In Bor, ACTED relocated all its staff in June except for the international staff Camp Manager who moved into the UNMISS base, and the camp assistant who is a resident of the PoC. Of course this affected the project implementation. While ACTED's core activities continued as usual, this slowed follow-up on processes (logistics and finance), with Bor supported by the relocated team in ACTED's Mingkaman base rather than having staff on the ground. Major procurements planned towards the end of the project were therefore delayed, and renegotiated contracts were finalised after this funding ended.

UN House planned relocation not implemented: In October 2015, UNMISS announced they were planning to relocate a section of the population of POC1 (from POC1 Extension 2) into POC3, due to the proximity of this section to the UNMISS office spaces, and for 'consolidation of humanitarian service delivery'. ACTED coordinated an extensive joint assessment with humanitarian partners to ensure that UNMISS was correctly briefed on the implications, both humanitarian and cost, of a relocation. Multiple briefing papers, meetings and site visits were held together with UNMISS. While UNMISS did not give formal feedback on the cessation of these plans following submission of a final assessment report in April, with the new arrivals and relocation of Topping population from July, space is no longer available in POC3. Associated budget for this project was therefore not spent.

Juba violence, July 2016: The conflict in Juba in July significantly affected UN House. The UNMISS base and POCs are located in an area that experienced particularly heavy fighting, with severe disruption to essential services including water supply continuing for several days after the fighting stopped due to insecurity on the roads approaching UN House. Influx of several thousand people put further strain on the POC community. Challenges are further outlined in the context update below, but as of the end of the project in July, UN House was still stabilising from this disruption, and preparing to receive several thousand new arrivals from UNMISS Topping transit site.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND COORDINATION

Humanitarian context analysis:

Throughout project implementation, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan remained critical, as high levels of existing needs continued to be exacerbated by the on-going armed conflict. The conditions in the PoC camps, despite the continued efforts of humanitarian actors, continue to fall below minimum SPHERE and shelter standards in UN House as further influxes of IDPs add pressure to strained infrastructure and limited space available for shelter and services.

38,874 IDPs are currently seeking protection at the UN House PoC Camp in Juba, according to a biometric registration following a population count held on 13 August 2016. The camp has absorbed over 10,000 new IDPs since June 2015, including receiving influx to the site following the renewed violence and instability in Juba beginning in July 2016. This figure also includes over 3,000 individuals relocated from UNMISS Tongping base after influx during the fighting in July.

On 8th July 2016, fighting broke out in Juba, and UN House was caught in the crossfire. The majority of agencies working at UN House were on lockdown or had evacuated their staff, and travel across Juba was severely restricted or impossible during the fighting and in the days immediately following, so service delivery in POC1 and POC3 was strongly affected. For example, water trucks were unable to access UN House for 5 days in order to deliver water, and the clinic was unable to increase staff capacity or introduce surgeons to treat the high number of incoming patients. As camp management, ACTED coordinated the emergency response at both cluster and agency level, by introducing another medical agency to provide immediate clinical support, coordinating water delivery by another two humanitarian agencies to supplement the restricted delivery of the usual water truck contractor, and by facilitating the distribution of emergency food and a joint intervention by protection partners to address alarming sexual violence cases. After three weeks, camp management had stabilized the service delivery inside the camp. Although minimal stability in Juba soon returned, the POC1 and POC3 perimeter roads remain insecure. Cases of sexual violence, harassment, looting, and theft are regularly reported on the roads to each POC site. This insecurity continues to impact service delivery to the sites, both by requiring partners to re-focus their efforts on different activities, as well as by directly impeding service delivery. For example, protection and health partners increased their capacity to support survivors, and food partners no longer issued food vouchers, because traders were unable to safely transport goods into the POC sites. Service delivery is directly affected, because agencies are routinely held up at checkpoints, where assets or money is taken. As camp management, ACTED engaged UNMISS to identify the problematic checkpoints, requested patrols of insecure roads, and negotiated that humanitarian agencies access POC1 and POC3 through UN House. The conflict also affected ACTED's own activities, most notably by delaying the purchase of key equipment.

IDPs relocated from Topping will be housed in communal shelters, before being moved to individual shelters on internal roads in POC3. This will reduce the overall open space and accessibility of POC3. Additionally, the increased congestion will lead to more strain on psychosocial wellbeing of IDPs, and increase the potential for friction between residents.

In Bor, the focus of the first half of 2016 was on options for IDPs to voluntarily return, resettle, or reintegrate. Agencies in Bor, led by ACTED and UNHCR, worked closely with the community on determining preferences on areas of return, and working with partners to offer support to those choosing to return (transportation grants, radio distribution, NFI distribution, GFD integration). 206 individuals chose to return from Bor POC to Akobo in March and April, following which an inter-agency assessment was conducted in Uror to look at conditions for potential returns. However, intentions of some families from the POC to return to Uror and Yuai were disrupted by onset of the rainy season, which made travel risky. After

Bor POC also flooded severely in July and August following heavy rains, although less so than in 2015 following extensive drainage works conducted by ACTED during dry season 2015/16. Bor experienced increasing insecurity in the latter half of the project, with threats to non-Jonglei staff and strikes, the impact of which on ACTED's programming is detailed elsewhere. After the July crisis, movement outside the POC to Bor town has reduced, and trust in the peace agreement and confidence in the security situation in preferred areas of return has reduced.

Coordination with partners and co-funding:

Participation in existing coordination mechanisms: As part of this project, ACTED provided Co-Coordination support to the CCCM Cluster. As well as working with the CCCM Cluster coordination team, the Co-Coordinator actively participated in ICWG and the Solutions Working Group at national level. At site level, in addition to leading inter-agency coordination, in Bor ACTED was an active member of the Solutions Working Group, discussing options for return and resettlement.

Coordination with humanitarian actors involved in the targeted areas: A core function of the camp management activities implemented under this project is partner coordination and coordination of service delivery in the sites. ACTED ran site coordination meetings with humanitarian partners on a regular basis in both sites, as well as being continuously engaged with partners on a day to day basis.

Close liaison and collaboration with UNMISS: In addition to coordinating with humanitarian partners, ACTED worked closely with UNMISS in both POC sites, coordinating formally through regular coordination meetings and on a day-to-day basis with various UNMISS departments involved in supporting the POCs – including RRP, UNPOL, FPU, Human Rights Division, POC Unit, and UNDSS.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beneficiaries

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Planned	7,920	6,835	7,692	7,829	30,276
Actual	4370	5190	4900	5580	20040
UN House	8,581	9,689	10,561	10,043	38,874

Total beneficiaries include the following						
Children under 5	Planned	0	0	3,406	3,284	6,690
	Actual	0	0	2100	1890	3990
Internally Displaced People	Planned	7,920	6,835	7,692	7,829	30,276
	Actual	4370	5190	4900	5580	20040

WORKPLAN													
Activity description	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Participating in the CCCM Cluster as co-coordination agency	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.2: Monitoring and disseminating information as State level Focal Point for Central Equatorial and Lakes-	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3: Participating in national POC meeting and 2 cluster coordination mechanisms in Juba and Bor	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.1: Support to community governance structures- In both PoCs, ACTED actively supports and promotes community governance structures in the sites	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.2: Maintaining coordination through regular meetings, updates and communication flows between different partners working in IDP Site	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.3: Community Mobilization	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.4: Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms are operational within both locations	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3.1: Reception of individuals relocated within Juba PoCs. (not completed)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3.2: Maintenance works carried out by ACTED directly in Juba and Bor, such as drainage works, bridge building, minimal shelter rehabilitation	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3.3: Coordination of Decommissioning process in Bor (not completed)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.1: Information desks established-	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.2: In Bor, ACTED will conduct large-scale community information campaigns, working closely with other partners in the site, ensuring the site population are well-informed about the Peace Agreement, about the situation outside of the site, and options for their movement and settlement outside the PoC.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						

Comments in Project work plan

The project consists of a set of ongoing activities that extended over the entire duration of the project, all of which were implemented in accordance with the project work plan with the exception of activities 1.3.1 and 1.3.3. Activity 2.1.2 was slightly modified to focus the approach of information-sharing and CwC on methodologies that were working well and well-received by the community (information desks, boda-boda talk-talk) and shifting theme of information campaigns to camp-wide issues as well as running one on the peace process. Activity 1.3.1, relocation of individuals in UN House from POC1 Ext.2 to POC3 was not conducted as UNMISS did not require the POC1 Ext.2 population to move, and Activity 1.3.3, decommissioning of Bor POC, was not conducted as the population did not significantly reduce in size as anticipated due to change in security context.

PROJECT LOCATIONS

Location	Activity Name	Beneficiary					Percentage of budget for each location
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Bor South	Activity 1.1.1 : Activity 1.1.2 : Activity 1.1.3 : Activity 1.2.1 : Activity 1.2.2 : Activity 1.2.3 : Activity 1.2.4 :	490	592	530	677	2,289	20

	Activity 1.3.1 : Activity 1.3.2 : Activity 2.1.1 : Activity 2.1.2 :						
Explanation of changes if any	Population decrease of Bor POC following some returns movements in March and April. Population was verified through biometric registration in April.						
Central Equatoria -> Juba	Activity 1.1.1 : Activity 1.1.2 : Activity 1.1.3 : Activity 1.2.1 : Activity 1.2.2 : Activity 1.2.3 : Activity 1.2.4 : Activity 1.3.1 : Activity 1.3.2 : Activity 2.1.1 :	7,436	6,251	7,153	7,150	27,990	80
Explanation of changes if any	Population increase following the first biometric registration exercise in UN House since June 2015, after the influx in the July fighting. Population figures are taken from the biometric registration in October, based on a mid-August 2016 headcount – the most accurate data.						
Total Percent	100%						

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Accountability to Affected Populations:

In both Juba and Bor PoCs, ACTED has sought to involve the IDP populations as much as possible in needs identification, camp organization and service provision management and monitoring/evaluation through ongoing communication/consultation with IDP community leaders. All actions within the IDP Sites are coordinated through the relevant UN bodies and cluster systems to ensure collaborative, effective humanitarian action.

ACTED has activated a Complaints and Response Feedback Mechanisms in each POC in Juba and in Bor, where community members can come to register complaints during dedicated open hours with an ACTED staff member. All complaints are then followed up and feedback given to the complainant.

ACTED works closely with the camp/site management committees in each of the sites and weekly meetings are held through which the IDP populations can voice their needs and concerns to the humanitarian actors. For example, there are currently 2 site management committees in UN House POC (Juba) and 1 in Bor POC. ACTED is also engaging the block leaders and chiefs committees in its community mobilization activities.

ACTED's community outreach staff ensure vulnerable groups are involved in site activities. ACTED has been focusing on the participation of women in the site management committees to make sure the committee is fully representative of the IDP/refugee community. In Juba PoCs, ACTED field team has been encouraging the women leaders to attend the meetings and has made extra effort to translate the committee meetings from English to Nuer so they can attend and participate fully. ACTED is also engaging the block leaders and chiefs committee in its community mobilisation activities. Similarly in Bor, the team is working closely with the Women's Association to encourage them to select a representative to attend the site management committee meetings.

Gender:

Community leadership remained actively present in Bor PoC and ACTED continued to try to strengthen the involvement of women leadership and youth leadership to ensure the needs and concerns of men, women, boys and girls are identified and addressed, although working within the constraints of tradition of male-dominated leaderships. In Bor, ACTED actively supported engagement of women in community structures, having an elected Chairlady as well as Chairman, 12 female deputy block leaders, 7 women leaders, 2 women in Court of Elders and 2 females in Youth leadership committee resulting in a total of 39% of women participation in IDP leadership.

In UN House, ACTED worked to improve inclusion of women's representatives were included in governance structures, by developing stronger bonds and inviting them personally to meetings. In POC1, ACTED constructed a women's office for the female leadership, and in POC3, a community garden was created, under the supervision of the female leadership. Towards the end of the reporting period, ACTED staff were actively engaged in the preparations for the election of the next leadership board.

As part of its coordination role at UN House, ACTED ensured that women were more involved and incorporated in partners' planning. For example, ACTED ensured that WASH partners marked latrines according to gender, and that solar lights were installed at latrines most frequently used by women. ACTED also constructed office space specifically for women leadership, next to the office space of male leadership. ACTED also actively encouraged partners to engage female staff, and to include FGDs with women only when designing activities.

The percentage of female participation in IDP leadership remains low at UN House (33% for POC1 and 40% for POC3),

because the UN House POC sites are a very male dominated environment, with men whose pre-crisis employment was often in the political sector, and thus there is community approval for community leadership jobs to be filled by these individuals, and less approval for women. Additionally, women have informed ACTED that they frequently leave the POC sites during the day to get food and firewood for their families, and rarely find time to attend meetings. In order to find a more immediate solution, ACTED has amended meeting times to accommodate the women representatives' other responsibilities, or scheduled meetings that did not include male leadership.

Other Cross Cutting Issues:

N/A

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions and Lessons learned:

Lessons learned in both UN House and Bor focus on the importance of investing time to build positive, collaborative relationships based on trust. This is true with regards to relationships with UNMISS, as well as with the leadership in the POC sites. Close collaboration with UNMISS is essential in order to predict and monitor upcoming changes to the POC sites as planned by UNMISS and prepare for them, such as such as gate access, infrastructure works and relocations. A close relationship with POC leadership is vital during crisis periods, to ensure that information shared about service delivery and the security situation is trusted, and efforts made by the humanitarian community are believed.

Also, the experience in UN House in July has demonstrated the importance of a well-devised and implemented contingency and preparedness planning for crises. Constraints for rapid and flexible response in UN House include the number of stakeholders involved, and for both UN House and Bor, the differences in budget, donor constraints and logistic capacity. It is essential that all actors are agreed on what is required for preparedness, such as materials to be prepositioned and presence of surgical teams and emergency response staff. ACTED has been working since the crisis on ensuring partner contingency planning is updated for all sites.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Strengthened Camp Coordination and Camp Management for improved living conditions and transitional/durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

Comments in Overall Project Objective

ACTED has continued to strengthen its core CCCM activities, focusing in particular on attempting to improve engagement of women in representative structures, and in continuing to place a core focus on accountability including on the complaints and feedback mechanisms. Some progress was made towards achieving transitional solutions for a small number of families in Bor POC who were able to choose to return elsewhere in Jonglei state, but renewed fighting and insecurity from the middle of the year has halted discussions on returns.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Strengthen camp coordination and camp management structures to coordinate the delivery and monitoring of humanitarian services to improve living conditions of IDPs living in large settlements	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	50
CO2: Support IDPs towards attaining transitional or durable solutions	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives: CCCM services such as site management and care and maintenance of sites will facilitate IDPs' access to life-saving services and protection. CCCM activities will ensure services are targeted and delivered in a timely manner to mitigate further health, protection and WASH related risks. Supporting IDPs to attain their transitional/durable solutions through activities including assisted returns and improved communication amongst communities and with humanitarians on topics such as areas of return, security or how to access services, IDPs will be able to make informed decisions enabling them to respond to and cope with threats

Outcome 1

CCCM response enhanced through the strengthening of coordination structures

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome:

ACTED has contributed to the enhancement of both CCCM and overall response through support to, and engagement in, coordination mechanisms. At national level, the Co-Coordinator of the CCCM Cluster, provided by ACTED, has supported not only work towards standardization of response in the POCs, but also advocacy for all sites. In addition, ACTED through its Cluster Co-Coordination position has had a leading role in the Solutions Working Group and development of guidance on returns movements in the first half of the year. At site level, continued coordination by Camp Management of partners has ensured a well-coordinated response in Bor and UN House POCs, and monitoring of and advocacy on gaps and needs in the sites.

Output 1.**Description**

National and state level coordination mechanisms are maintained

Comment on progress in achieving project output:

As Co-Coordinator, ACTED has been an active member of the CCCM Cluster Coordination team, and also of the national-level ICWG and associated coordination groups, including the Solutions Working Group. While meeting frequency has been reduced, with the agreement of the partners, active coordination and collaboration with Cluster members as well as at inter-Cluster level has continued on a regular basis. While the State Focal Point position has been put on hold in Central Equatoria and Lakes state due to a calm situation, this has been complemented by continuation of partner coordination at site level, collecting and disseminating information, organizing trainings, ensuring a coordinated response by partners working in the POCs.

Assumptions & Risks

- Political situation does not hamper implementation
- Areas of implementation and targeted beneficiaries remain accessible to ACTED throughout the project's timeline.
- There is enough space and resources to safely achieve the SPHERE standards.
- Humanitarian partners continue to have access to the site

Indicators

Code	Type	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	Frontline # of Camp Coordination and Camp Management meetings organized					12
Actual targets achieved								5
Means of Verification: Meeting minutes from 12 national cluster meetings attended/input to, 12 national POC meetings attended/input to								
Indicator 1.1.2	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# short reports on displacement created					6
Actual targets achieved								0

Means of Verification: 3 monthly state reports produced from Central Equatoria State Focal Point and 3 monthly state reports for Lakes State Focal Point

Activities**Activity 1.1.1**

Participating in the CCCM Cluster as co-coordination agency- As NGO Co-Coordinator of the CCCM Cluster, ACTED will work closely with the Cluster lead agencies and members in undertaking support to the Cluster coordination mechanism. This includes planning and development of strategy, representation at national Inter-Cluster level, advocacy on behalf of CCCM and partners, coordination of activities, and monitoring and reporting.

In addition, in line with the CCCM Cluster strategy of 2016, ACTED will undertake training and capacity-building of local authorities, camp leadership, humanitarian partners, and camp management staff. Training schedule will be determined in collaboration with the Cluster, projected to include introductory Camp Management trainings, attendance of Training of Trainers by ACTED staff, plus delivery of trainings at Bor and Juba site level to NGO/UN staff, local authorities, camp leadership as needed

Comment on achieving Activities:

As NGO Co-Coordinator of the CCCM Cluster in Juba, ACTED facilitated 5 CCCM Cluster coordination meetings over the course of the project. Meetings were held bi-weekly in February, and then with the agreement of Cluster members, moved to being monthly from March. No Cluster meeting was held in July due to the emergency response and security situation in Juba – coordination instead continued in ad-hoc meetings and over email and Skype contact.

Work of the Co-Coordinator with the Cluster in the first half of 2016 included: advocacy on key POC issues, including Malakal site expansion, Bentiu registration, and Melut registration. A policy on casual labour rates in POC sites was developed. A key focus of the Cluster up until June 2016 was on resettlement and returns, supporting Bor POC partners in

returns-focused programming, and working with other Clusters at national level to develop guidance on support to returns movements, and a standardized tool for assessments of potential areas of return.

ACTED co-facilitated a two-day training in May for community leadership and partners in Bor POC, delivered by a member of the Cluster Coordination team supporting the Camp Manager, and attended by 32 community members. Two trainings on CCCM were likewise delivered in May to new community leadership in UN House POC1 and POC3, to 40 persons in total.

Jointly with OCHA, ACTED facilitated a Civil-Military Coordination training for 6 NGO agencies working in Juba on the 17th of May, with a total of 15 national and international staff attending.

A CCCM training for management staff was planned to be held in Juba in July, with training support from the CCCM Cluster and open to all CCCM implementing agencies in South Sudan. However, the displacement and emergency response in Wau and then Juba in June and July first absorbed human resources away from the organization of the training and then, in Juba, the security context prevented such an event taking place.

While ACTED continued with camp-level capacity-building and training, the budget for this activity was intended to host a larger multi-day training to focus on capacity-building of its senior camp management staff. With the advent of the crisis, this training had to be postponed, resulting in low expenditure for this intended activity.

Activity 1.1.2

Monitoring and disseminating information as State level Focal Point for Central Equatorial and Lakes- States ACTED will continue its work of 2015 as State Focal Point for Central Equatoria and Lakes States, utilizing expertise of knowledge of local dynamics of staff already located in the States and familiar with the context. The role of the SFP will be developed in line with the Cluster strategy, including acting as focal point for the CCCM Cluster in the inter-Cluster mechanism in the state.

Comment on achieving Activities:

ACTED collected information from local staff and other NGOs on the movement trends of IDPs, service provision and political trends in order to inform weekly reporting and development of policy approaches during CCCM Cluster meetings. Information was regularly disseminated to cluster partners via email and during coordination meetings.

In agreement with the CCCM Cluster, after this project had been submitted and approved, the State Focal Point activities for Central Equatoria (CES) and Lakes states were put on hold. The previous main activity of the SFP in both locations had been to support the County Focal Point (CFP) program of the Displacement Tracking Mechanism (CTM) of IOM/CCCM Cluster, collating information on displacement trends. However, in December 2015 the CFP system of the DTM ceased in its previous format. Given the calm situation in CES and Lakes states, ACTED and the CCCM Cluster did not deem it necessary to activate an alternate method of data collection and tracking. As a result, it was agreed that the SFP positions in both locations would be dormant in 2016, to be reactivated if necessary in the future and with ACTED continuing to report to the Cluster on ad-hoc population movements or displacements should they arise. No regular reports were therefore requested by the Cluster or submitted by ACTED. This had no impact on finances of this project, as the SFP positions were intended to be additional responsibilities of ACTED staff already working in the bases.

Activity 1.1.3

Participating in national POC meeting and 2 cluster coordination mechanisms in Juba and Bor-As a site management agency, ACTED will continue to attend regular coordination meetings both at a site and national level, with representation from the Camp Managers and Technical Coordinator respectively, working with partners (humanitarian and UNMISS) on addressing and resolving issues arising in the sites, advocating on behalf of communities and humanitarian partners, and in 2016, with site depopulation of PoCs tabled as a priority, with a particular focus on advocating for timely and well-managed and well-communicated implementation of transitional or durable solutions.

Comment on achieving Activities :

In the 26-week reporting period, ACTED chaired 10 coordination meetings at a site level in Bor and 26 coordination meetings at site level in Juba. These meetings were attended by UNMISS staff, and on average hosted 12 humanitarian partners in Bor and 20 humanitarian partners in Juba.

During coordination meetings in Juba and Bor, ACTED facilitated partner and UNMISS updates, ensured solutions were found for common problems such as housing for new arrivals, food for vulnerable IDPs, cholera preparedness steps, and ensured that large events needing security were not scheduled at the same time (such as food distributions, World Mental Health Day celebrations, and mosquito net distributions). ACTED also ensured that gender was mainstreamed into partner's activities, and the community's views were taken into account in planning.

Having previously been held monthly, one National POC meeting was held during this project, on 24th March, attended by UNMISS-RRP, UNMISS POC Unit, UNPOL, ACTED, DRC, IOM, and the CCCM Cluster. It was agreed by the partners in this meeting that national-level meetings on the POCs were no longer necessary on a regular basis, and that issues would be dealt with and meetings called as needs arose.

Output 1.2

Description

Community governance structures are in place and accountable to population needs in both Juba and Bor PoCs where ACTED is site manager

Comment on progress in achieving project output:

In line with output 2, ACTED engaged in regular coordination with community groups (25 community coordination meetings in Bor PoC and 52 in Juba PoC) and provided material support and trainings to the various community governance structures. Furthermore, ACTED has continued to strengthen its Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) in each site to ensure the wider community has an opportunity to voice concerns or ideas anonymously, which has succeeded in collecting constructive criticism which have been feed to the appropriate actors resulting in corrective action

(eg. additional NFI distributions in each camp).

Assumptions & Risks

- Political situation does not hamper implementation.
- Areas of implementation and targeted beneficiaries remain accessible throughout the project's timeline.
- There is enough space and resources to safely achieve the SPHERE standards
- Camp leadership is in place and respected by community

Indicators

Code	Type	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of IDPs leadership structures established/supported					3
Actual targets achieved								3
Means of Verification: 3 (2 in Juba and 1 in Bor)- observance and attendance at meetings Membership listing, site reports, AME reports, meeting minutes Membership listing, site reports, AME reports, meeting minutes								
Indicator 1.2.2	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	% female participation in IDP leadership					40
Actual targets achieved								37
Means of Verification: Number of women in attendance in community meetings								
Indicator 1.2.3	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# General Coordination Meetings chaired					12
Actual targets achieved								36
Means of Verification: 6 in Juba POC and 6 in Bor POC								
Indicator 1.2.4	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of awareness campaigns conducted					2
Actual targets achieved								3
Means of Verification: program documents, event reports, 2 out of 4 events including fire safety and camp cleaning campaigns								
Indicator 1.2.5	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	% of complaints received and referred to relevant partners					100
Actual targets achieved								100%
Means of Verification: Complaint forms and logbook of complaints, AMEU report on complaint and feedback mechanisms' analysis								
Indicator 1.2.6	Standard	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	Frontline # of people prepared for transitional solutions	437	519	490	558	2004
Actual targets achieved				437	519	490	558	2004
Means of Verification: Population of Bor POC								

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Support to community governance structures- In both PoCs, ACTED actively supports and promotes community governance structures in the sites - . This includes supporting camp governance structures through the provision of small running costs (e.g. stationary and t-shirts), and the donation of minimal furniture (tables, chairs and lockable cupboards). This enables the community to run their own assessments, facilitate their own meetings, disseminate and record information. As camp management, ACTED will also facilitate meetings with different community groups (Elders, Women's Representatives, Youth Groups) and Partners, to discuss pressing issues and promote CCCM reporting structures – in Juba PoCs this includes the chairing of regular community meetings in each of the PoCs, as well as working with the Block Leaders and Executive Committee, Youth Committee and Women's Committee.

Comment on achieving Activities:

Organization of meetings with community governance structures: In the PoC in Bor, ACTED chaired 25 weekly community meetings, which were attended by on average 40 participants from humanitarian organizations, community executive leaders, women's leadership, the community watch group, youth leaders, court of elders, and UNMISS representatives, whilst in the Juba PoC, ACTED chaired a total of 52 community meetings across both POC sites, attended on average by a total of 36 NGO staff and community representatives. ACTED also facilitated an average of three additional meetings per week involving NGOs and community representatives in order to facilitate the resolution of issues or planning of activities.

Material support to community groups: Over the course of the project ACTED made the following distributions to community:

- Torch, notebook, whistle, pen and T-shirt to 25 Community Watch Group volunteers in Bor
- T-shirt, 2 pens and a notebook to 12 block leaders in Bor
- 50 pens, 12 notebooks and a table to the youth group.
- 50 chairs and flip charts were donated to each community group in Bor to support their trainings and meetings.
- 50 pens and 4 notebooks to tow Church groups in Bor
- 5 packs of plastic bags and 5 pairs of gloves were donated to the community members engaged in the community driven environmental cleanup initiative in Bor.
- Red sashes to 14 representatives from Court of Elders, to support traditional court system and traditional uniform in Bor.
- 1 large tent for meetings and gatherings during rainy season in Bor.
- 2 megaphones for community mobilization in Bor.
- Notebooks, pens, and folders, as well as lockable cupboards, chairs and tables to community groups in Juba PoC.

Capacity building of community governance structures: In the Juba PoC camp, ACTED organized CCCM trainings for the leadership in each camp (20 attendees in each camp), to improve their understanding of camp management and the engagement between the community and the NGOs serving it. In POC1, the training was from the 23rd – 25th May, and in POC3 it was held from the 9th – 11th May. In Bor, ACTED with the support of a trainer from the CCCM Cluster facilitated a similar two-day training from 4th-5th May with 31 participants from community leadership, women leadership, Court of elders, religious leaders, block leaders and community watch group. In Bor ACTED also assisted in the organization of an additional CCCM training with camp leadership led by an external trainer from CCCM national cluster.

Activity 1.2.2

Maintaining coordination through regular meetings, updates and communication flows between different partners working in IDP Site- As Camp Management agency, ACTED also works to ensure good coordination between partners in the site – humanitarian and UNMISS. This includes provision of regularly updated 3Ws, contacts lists, and stakeholder mapping tools.

Comment on achieving Activities :

During project duration, ACTED chaired 10 general coordination meetings in Bor as well as 26 camp coordination meetings in Juba. Minutes from the meetings were shared with partners on weekly basis to support coordination of service delivery. On a monthly basis, ACTED updated 3Ws, the contact list and stakeholder mapping tools. ACTED also supported in the creation and dissemination of referral pathways in the Juba PoC, to ensure that protection cases were correctly referred between partners.

Activity 1.2.3

Community Mobilization- ACTED's community mobilisation team works on a continual basis with community structures in the site, disseminating information, listening to concerns from camp community, and supporting community events. This includes Supporting events run for or by the community, by providing stationary or water/juice for Partner-run trainings, global events (World Aids Day, Mental Health Day etc), and cultural celebrations. In addition, information campaigns will be run as needed – in the first half of 2016 in Bor, the key focus of information campaigns will be on site depopulation. In the sites, fire safety campaigns will be run as dry season approaches and fire risk rises, giving training to community groups on fire safety as well as information dissemination to the camp community. This will be complemented by the provision of fire extinguishers to key community focal places, e.g. community centres, schools, churches, block leaders, along with training.

Comment on achieving Activities :

ACTED's community mobilization teams in both Juba and Bor conducted ongoing mobilization as part of their regular activities, working with community leadership in the site, disseminating information through community meetings and informally, listening to concerns from the community. In addition, ACTED supported community and partner events such as the inter-agency HIV/AIDS Awareness campaign detailed below.

Also mentioned in Activity 2.1.2 below, ACTED supported 3 large-scale information campaigns in Bor in the duration of

this project, a key one of which was on HIV/AIDs Awareness. In response to the increasing number of HIV/AIDs cases reported by ACTED's health partner, Healthlink, in Bor PoC, ACTED, ACTED organized an awareness raising week in May, sensitizing the community on topics related to HIV/AIDs, Gender Based Violence associated with the virus, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and community based psychosocial support to people living with HIV/AIDS. This was done in partnership with the Education partner Intersos and drew on the expertise from UNFPA, HealthLink and UNMISS HIV/AIDs specialist. To equip community groups with the skills to effectively implement their own awareness raising campaigns, ACTED held four workshops on community mobilization techniques between 23rd and 26th May, reaching 180 participants (114 males, 66 females). Workshop sessions were tailored according to the specific needs, roles and responsibilities of the diverse community groups of elders, youth, men and women. On May 27th ACTED organized awareness raising sessions on with thematic messaging and awareness raising, reaching up to 500 community members. To reach out to broader community, ACTED also worked with InterNews, which supported messaging during awareness week with targeted programmes and discussion with health specialist who answered questions from the community and clarified facts and myths related to the virus. The impact of the campaign week is evident from increased testing at the Health clinic, with 52 IDPs visiting the clinic and verifying their status in June.

In Bor, ACTED worked with partners on fire safety messaging in the site, and distributed fire extinguishers alongside of instructions on their use at PoC gates, schools, clinics, community leadership tukuls, UNHCR tukul, Community Watch Group tukul. This was in compliment to InterNews agency initiative to raise awareness on fire prevention.

In Juba: ACTED's team disseminated information regarding fire awareness, problems regarding the biometric registration of IDPs, and information about the peace process. Community sessions on fire safety were held with leadership in both POCs, as well as with UNMISS, to put a joint plan in place. Sessions on the peace process were also held jointly with protection partners. Translations of the peace agreement were acquired from UNMISS Human Rights, and disseminated during listening group and youth group sessions.

Activity 1.2.4

Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms are operational within both locations- With a continued commitment to enhancing accountability to the site population, ACTED will continue with its existing CFM structures – whereby site residents can easily access the opportunity to raise concerns or complaints related to any sector within the site.

Complaints are collected and registered by trained staff at the ACTED information desks. Complaints are then referred to partners with a request for action to be taken. The CFM loop is then closed through follow-up calls to the partners, and 'closure' of complaints cases. Importance is placed on confidentiality particularly in the instance of complaints arising with potential Protection concerns, and staff will continue to be trained as to appropriate responses in these circumstances, including knowledge of referral pathways.

Comment on achieving Activities :

In the Bor PoC, the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desk is operational 3 days a week from 9am – 12pm whilst in the Juba PoC, the CFM desk is open Monday – Friday from 9am – 4pm. To promote awareness of the system, CFM operating hours are visibly displayed on ACTED tukuls' noticeboard with Nuer translation. During the reporting period, 112 and 646 complaints were received through CFM in Bor and Juba PoC camp respectively. All cases were either resolved directly by camp management or referred to the relevant partner. In both Bor and Juba the most frequent complaints received were requests for shelter materials. The number of shelter complaints in both complaints led to the shelter partner Concern conducting a plastic sheet distribution from 5th – 26th of May in Juba and a NFI assessment followed by general NFI distribution on 11th – 12th of August in Bor.

Output 1.3

Description

Basic infrastructure of POC sites is maintained and rehabilitated where needed, and sites are prepared and demarcated in situation of plot allocation to IDPs. Infrastructure maintenance by partners is coordinated.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

In Juba, following upgrades to drainages made earlier in the year, the main focus of infrastructure rehabilitation was on construction of bridges to connect roads across drainage ditches. In Bor, ACTED conducted works on the drainage system using casual labourers overseen by an Infrastructure Officer, and continued with small-scale maintenance activities such as repair of fences. However, the ongoing security situation, which is elaborated on in the challenges section, delayed procurement of materials and the delivery of needed inputs for works. Due to changes in the context, it was not necessary for ACTED to undertake the relocation of the population of UN House POC1 Ext.2 to POC3, nor site decommissioning in Bor POC.

Assumptions & Risks

- No space to prepare/demarcate or allocate
- Sites are closed/ partially closed
- Access is limited to humanitarian actors and contractors

Indicators								
Code	Type	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of reception strategy documents drafted					1
Actual targets achieved								1
Means of Verification: Strategy document, meeting minutes, meeting attendance lists								
Indicator 1.3.2	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# households successfully received into PoC3					627
Actual targets achieved								0 ¹
Means of Verification: Strategy document, meeting minutes, meeting attendance lists								
Indicator 1.3.3	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of IDP sites/ camps with CCCM structures and mechanism present					2
Actual targets achieved								3
Means of Verification: Site reports, weekly coordination meeting minutes, internal records of site maintenance priorities								
Indicator 1.3.4	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# informal assessments conducted of maintenance gaps ("site walkthrough")					6
Actual targets achieved								54
Means of Verification: Site reports, weekly coordination meeting minutes, internal records of site maintenance priorities								
Indicator 1.3.5	Standard	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	Frontline # of IDPs relocated (within PoCs) in efforts to decongest sites	0	0	0	0	0
Actual targets achieved				0	0	0	0	0
Means of Verification: Headcount, number of shelters (This activity, though described within the project proposal is scheduled to take place within the second half of the 6 month period. As such, budget allocations and indicators associated with this activity have been removed from the proposal.)								
Activities								
Activity 1.3.1								
<p>Reception of individuals relocated within Juba PoCs.-ACTED anticipates to receive the families relocating from POC 1 Annex 2 into POC3. This will include: Structural preparation of the site: additional site levelling and building of bridges for new areas (assumption that UNMISS will grade the site), plus demarcation. Provision of transit shelter: to those individuals who have not constructed their shelter in time, or for vulnerable individuals who are waiting for assistance. Community Mobilisation: ensuring relocated residents are introduced to new block leaders and integrated fully, running information campaigns explaining reason for relocation and new services available. Protection: construction of shelters for vulnerable households, through casual labour.</p>								
Comment on achieving Activities:								
<p>Between January and April 2016, ACTED Camp Management led an extensive inter-sectorial consultation process on the relocation proposed by UNMISS of POC1 Ext.2 families into POC3. This engaged UN House partners, Clusters, UNMISS departments including UNMISS Engineering, and OCHA. The findings of this assessment are detailed in Annex 1 – UN House POC1 Ext.2 relocation assessment results. This details the costs per sector of the proposed move and associated infrastructure works required in both POC3 and POC1, and outlines the common position of the humanitarian partners and Clusters that this investment did not constitute value for money in the context of the widespread humanitarian needs and constrained funding environment in South Sudan.</p> <p>No announcement was made by UNMISS of the intention not to proceed with the relocation, but by the end of the project it had become evident that they did not intend to do so. Further, following the events in July, influx to UN House, and relocation of new arrivals from UNMISS Tongping, space in POC3 for reception of a relocation from POC1 Ext.2 has now been exhausted.</p> <p>Given that this activity did not go ahead, and given that there was no clear timeline or guidance from UNMISS on the</p>								

¹ As outlined above, this activity didn't take place following UNMISS decision to not relocate people from POC1.

decision to not proceed, the associated budget for the relocation remains unspent.

Activity 1.3.2

Maintenance works carried out by ACTED directly in Juba and Bor, such as drainage works, bridge building, minimal shelter rehabilitation- In Juba PoCs, anticipating the site to be open for at least a further year, ACTED will conduct general maintenance in the site, e.g. repair of bridges, fencing, roofing, vector control, improvement/repair of drainage, repair of signs and information boards. This activity is on-going on an as-needed basis, primarily conducted through the hiring of casual labour in the site, also therefore providing much-needed income-generating opportunities for site residents. Some very small-scale maintenance is anticipated in Bor to ensure the site remains safe and secure for residents and humanitarian partners until depopulation can occur – specifically, reconstructing damaged fencing, and provision of sandbags for households in areas of the site prone to bad flooding. In Juba, an ongoing concern for residents' safety has been a lack of lighting at night. Having e

Comment on achieving Activities:

ACTED engaged in regular block monitoring and conducted 12 site assessments in Bor PoC and 42 assessments in Juba PoC to determine site maintenance needs. Based on these assessments, the following works were implemented:

Drainage system rehabilitation: In Bor and Juba PoC camps ACTED sought to address the collapsing and blocked drainage systems through repair and rehabilitation. In Bor PoC, ACTED employed 470 casual labourers for these works, with the second phase of rehabilitation concluding in June before the rainy season. In the Juba PoCs, works primarily took place in April. In PoC1, work was conducted by daily labour, due to the difficulty of reaching drainage by machinery while in PoC3, a contractor was hired to implement drainage works. Prior to the commencement of drainage works, ACTED organized a camp-wide clean-up day in Juba to clear drainage of garbage as well as a two weeks site maintenance and cleanup campaign with 40 women in Bor PoC.

Reconstructing damaged fencing: In Bor, ACTED purchased 320 poles, 816 bundles of bamboo, 3 rolls of chain link to renovate collapsing fence and cholera treatment center. ACTED continued in reinforcing collapsing fence in the PoC as required. In Juba ACTED also continued to rehabilitate fencing, and worked with UNMISS Engineering to repair areas of the camp that were flooded during the rains of May.

Despite drainage works in Bor POC, flooding was still severe this year, although to a lesser extent than in 2015 prior to the drainage improvement works. The location of the POC – on low ground, and adjacent to lakes – means that flooding is extremely difficult to avoid, particularly in the lowest-lying areas of the POC. To support maintenance works and flood mitigation, ACTED organized 5 days of transportation of soil to Bor PoC, used to create berms to stop water during the rains, and has continued to address flooding concerns as a priority after the end of this project.

Activity 1.3.3

Coordination of Decommissioning process in Bor

In line with the CCCM Cluster strategy, ACTED is working with the anticipation that Bor POC would be depopulated by mid-June, and the site then decommissioned. Over the first months of 2016, ACTED will work closely with the Cluster to develop detailed strategy on the depopulation of POCs, as this is rolled out across the country in 2016. ACTED will coordinate closely with partners to ensure a site-specific plan is developed, based around the Cluster strategy, with all parties aware of timeframe and responsibilities. Depending on the agreed timeline for depopulation of UN House POCs, a start towards the same in Juba would be made if needed. ACTED will decommission its own structures in the site (selected in agreement with UNMISS). While expecting partners to be responsible for their own sector decommissioning, based on past experience of POC site decommissioning, ACTED will provide casual labour, clean-up materials, and trucks.

Comment on achieving Activities :

This activity, though described within the project proposal was scheduled to take place within the second half of the 6 month period. As such, budget allocations and indicators associated with this activity have been removed from the proposal and were included instead in the complementary second tranche of funding.

Due to the political context, returns from Bor POC were much lower than had been anticipated in late 2015, when the Cluster strategy was devised and this project written. While 206 individuals (77 households) had been supported by humanitarian partners to voluntarily return to Akobo and assessment missions conducted to Uror and Yuai, relocations were then paused because of the onset of rainy season, and then desire of the population to leave the protection of the POC was further interrupted by outbreak of conflict in the middle of the year including in preferred areas of return. As of mid-2016, Bor POC population was c.2000 individuals, with little likelihood of a large-scale returns movement and need for site decommissioning by the end of the year.

At national level, as national Co-Coordinator of the CCCM Cluster, ACTED worked with other Clusters and the Solutions Working Group to develop an operational guidance note on returns, outlining field-level implementation approaches, as well as a standardized tool for assessment of potential areas of return.

Outcome 2

Internally Displaced Persons have access to information on transitional and durable solutions

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

ACTED focused on ensuring two-way communication for IDPs to access information on transitional and durable solutions, particularly in Bor where returns movements were ongoing in the first part of the year. IDPs in Juba had access to information provided in Arabic and Nuer on the peace agreement, and to information on the context through the ACTED information desks and CwC partner Internews. In Bor, IDPs had multiple channels through which to access information on the peace agreement, returns, and options available to them: ACTED information desks, printed materials, CwC partner Internews, UNHCR Protection desks, community meetings, information campaigns, and through community representatives present on 'go and see' visits.

Output 2.1

Description

Information is disseminated on durable solutions

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

ACTED used multiple methods to communicate with the community about durable solutions, focusing not just on information dissemination, but on enabling the community to receive feedback on their questions about the options available to them outside the POC. In both Juba and Bor, ACTED had information on the peace process and returns options available through its staff in the information desks and through dissemination of printed materials and listening groups. In Bor, with an inter-agency focus on returns, ACTED worked closely with other agencies including UNHCR and Internews to have cohesive messaging on options. Information dissemination strategies included IDPs traveling on 'go and see' visits to areas of return, and reporting back to their communities through meetings and radio broadcasts on options, as well as the use of large-scale information campaigns.

Indicator 2.1.4 "% Bor site population aware of where to access information on peace agreement/options for resettlement or return" was not measured at the end of this project, as a planned evaluation of ACTED's CCCM programming in Juba and Bor was postponed in July because of the crisis in Juba and subsequent insecurity and evacuation of non-essential staff from ACTED's AME department. Further, given the sudden change in context, in the months following the resumption of violence in Juba and in several preferred areas of return, ACTED did not feel it appropriate to ask the Bor POC community about their access to information on options for resettlement and return when feedback being given from the community was that they, at the time, did not have the confidence in security outside the POC that would make large-scale returns possible.

Assumptions & Risks

- Residents will be opposed to content of messages
- Political situation will hamper sessions
- UNMISS will be opposed
- Delay by cluster on which information is cleared to be used

Indicators

Code	Type	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Standard	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	Frontline # of people prepared for transitional solutions	7,920	6,835	7,692	7,829	30,276
Actual targets achieved				8,581	9,689	10,561	10,043	
UN House				7,436	6,251	7,153	7,150	

Means of Verification: KAP Survey, # of information products disseminated, attendance at campaigns, logbook on visits to information desks

Indicator 2.1.2	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# mass information campaigns conducted					0
Actual targets achieved								6

Means of Verification: Meeting minutes, reports on events, AME reports, site reports (Within the initial 3 month period this activity we mainly focus on preparation for the informational campaigns; as such, indicators associated with the activity have been moved to the second half of the project.)

Indicator 2.1.3	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP	# of information desks operational					3
-----------------	--------	----------------------------	------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	---

		MANAGEMENT							
Actual targets achieved									3
Means of Verification: Meeting minutes, reports on events, AME reports, site reports									
Indicator 2.1.4	Custom	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	% Bor site population aware of where to access information on peace agreement/options for resettlement or return						0
Actual targets achieved									Not measured
Means of Verification: AMEU reports									
(Within the initial 3 month period this activity mainly focused on preparation for the informational campaigns; as such, indicators associated with the activity have been moved to the second half of the project.)									
Activities									
Activity 2.1.1									
Information desks established-ACTED information desks are equipped with tools and information to function as information hubs related to peace process and operations within the sites. ACTED will strengthen its Information Desk (staffed every day), and public information campaigns will be conducted through varying channels such as dissemination of information materials, use of community noticeboards, community meetings, etc									
Comment on achieving Activities :									
<p>ACTED continued to promote its position as a focal point to the community with a functional information desk in the Bor PoC, open 3 days a week from 9am-12pm, as well as in each PoC in Juba, open from Monday until Friday, from 9am until 4pm. At each site ACTED also maintained community notice boards, posting, for example, cholera awareness posters, job vacancies, service mapping, and referral pathways. Furthermore, in Bor PoC, in close collaboration with InterNews, ACTED increased visibility of the information desk through promotional messages disseminated via the InterNews programme. These sensitization efforts focused on highlighting the location of the service desk as well as IDP entitlement to mobile solar radios from InterNews upon departure from the camp.</p> <p>In Bor, ACTED continued to disseminate information on transitional and durable solutions through regular meetings with the community and in collaboration with InterNews and Boda Boda Talk Talk programme. In order to understand community driven durable solutions, ACTED supported VISTAS in focus group discussions between February – March 2016 with 132 respondents from Bor town and PoC. The Rapid Perception Assessment Report compiled by VISTAS provided source of information on way forward in terms of reintegration into host communities and community driven identification of durable solutions. Preparations were made in June for integrated workshops between community groups inside the PoC and in Bor town, however, deteriorating security situation in July hampered the process.</p> <p>In Bor, and at national level, ACTED was an active member of the Solutions Working Group (SWG), working at national level on advocacy and guidance on returns, and in Bor on supporting options to return, including in the supported return of 206 individuals to Akobo. ACTED participated in assessments to Yuai and Uror between 1st and 3rd of June with other SWG members (UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, OXFAM, REACH and three IDPs from the Bor POC) to obtain first hand information about one of the destinations for returnees. The three IDPs participating in the assessment, included the Chairlady, youth representative and UNHCR protection desk staff from the PoC. In Yuai, ACTED interviewed returnees from Bor PoC and shared video messages documenting first hand experiences of process of return and reintegration back to the community. In addition the SWG interviewed 17 community members in Yuai and piloted 84 questions tool with feedback to support development of general assessment tools for returnees. Upon return, IDPs and InterNews supported camp management in information sharing, including sharing of visual documentation from the destination. CCCM staff was actively informed about humanitarian assistance at the location in order to serve as a focal point for information sharing with the community. In close collaboration with UNHCR, ACTED held 2 meetings with community members and IDPs interested in departures on 6th and 7th of June. Ultimately, the community decided not to start the returns to Yuai as rains had made road travel difficult.</p>									
Activity 2.1.2									
In Bor, ACTED will conduct large-scale community information campaigns, working closely with other partners in the site, ensuring the site population are well-informed about the Peace Agreement, about the situation outside of the site, and options for their movement and settlement outside the PoC. A particular focus will be made on reaching women, who may be less likely to attend community meetings, and on households headed by vulnerable individuals who may not access public information easily. During the phase of depopulation itself, ACTED will maintain its ongoing assistance to households headed by vulnerable persons, e.g. through assistance with shelter dismantling. Finally, anticipating eventual depopulation of UN House PoCs, ACTED will start a focus on information to the site community on the Peace Agreement, and the situation outside of the site.									
Comment on achieving Activities :									
In Juba, the usual expenses related to cholera awareness, such as printing of posters, trainings of health workers and running of events, was shared between CCCM, health and WASH partners. As a result, the activity was slightly adjusted as									

ACTED focused on capacity building while health and WASH covered expenses for material.

Fire safety awareness sessions (Juba): Meetings were held on a weekly basis over the space of a month during the spring of 2016 with both leadership and youth and women’s groups in the PoCs regarding the perception of fire safety. Information gathered from these meetings served to inform UNMISS’s plans for their fire response. On average, 12 IDPs attended each meeting.

Cholera awareness sessions (Juba): ACTED facilitated meetings with WASH partners community health workers to ensure that campaigns were targeted to also include women and children. Additional sessions were held with mothers and to emphasize the importance of infant hygiene during the cholera response.

Awareness sessions on the Peace Agreement and general peacebuilding (Juba): ACTED disseminated information on the peace process, including a translation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Nuer and Arabic, and ensured that these versions were also shared through listening groups for the illiterate. ACTED also facilitated meetings between UNMISS Civil Affairs and community leadership at UN House to discuss potential areas for return in Juba town. Four focus group discussions held together with protection partners highlighted the concerns of IDPs related to returning, and informed higher-level policy discussion in the CCCM Cluster over steps to take.

This activity was slightly adapted to take into account the context in Bor POC, and what were thought to be the most appropriate methods of communicating with the community about the possibility of returns. In addition to the above outlined availability of ACTED information desks and active dissemination of information, the Protection partner in the POC, UNHCR, established Protection Desks at which IDPs could receive information on returns and support in their preferred area of return, as well as register to receive funds to cover transportation to preferred returns areas. With both these sources of information available in the POC, and publicized using ACTED community mobilization outreach and the CwC partner, Internews’, programming, it was felt that it was not necessary to run multiple large-scale information campaigns just focusing on the peace agreement and options for resettlement or return, but instead to focus information campaigns on key issues in the site with a focus on integrating women and vulnerable households. The following campaigns were therefore held during this project:

Peace and Conflict Resolution Campaign (Bor): In cooperation with other agencies operating in the camp, ACTED participated in the July 30th campaign on the peace promotion in South Sudan. ACTED’s role involved the mobilization 243 IDPs (primarily women and youth), who were responsible for sharing campaign messaging. ACTED also provided refreshments and tools for the campaign, which ended with a friendly football match in the community. ACTED donated also stationeries and volleyball to the Youth at the end of the event to support their self-initiative and activities.

International Day of African Children (Bor): On June 16th, ACTED participated in the celebration of International Day of African Children at Bor PoC with theme “Conflict and Crisis in Africa: Protecting all Children’s Rights”. ACTED supported organizers and Hold the Child, a local child rights group, with community mobilization activities and in the preparation of the day’s planned events, such as games which incorporated children’s rights messaging. ACTED also donated 90 workbooks to schools within the PoC in promotion of children’s education.

HIV/AIDs Awareness Campaign (Bor): In response to the increasing number of HIV/AIDs cases reported by ACTED’s health partner, Healthlink, in Bor PoC, ACTED, ACTED organized an awareness raising week in May, sensitizing the community on topics related to HIV/AIDs, Gender Based Violence associated with the virus, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and community based psychosocial support to people living with HIV/AIDs. This was done in partnership with the Education partner Intersos and drew on the expertise from UNFPA, HealthLink and UNMISS HIV/AIDs specialist.

To equip community groups with the skills to effectively implement their own awareness raising campaigns, ACTED held four workshops on community mobilization techniques between 23rd and 26th May, reaching 180 participants (114 males, 66 females). Workshop sessions were tailored according to the specific needs, roles and responsibilities of the diverse community groups of elders, youth, men and women.

On May 27th ACTED organized awareness raising sessions on with thematic messaging and awareness raising, reaching up to 500 community members. To reach out to broader community, ACTED also worked with InterNews, which supported messaging during awareness week with targeted programmes and discussion with health specialist who answered questions from the community and clarified facts and myths related to the virus. The impact of the campaign week is evident from increased testing at the Health clinic, with 52 IDPs visiting the clinic and verifying their status in June.

Additional Targets :

FUNDING UTILIZATION

Funds received (\$)	Estimated project expenditure	Balance (\$)
499,999	424,961	75,038

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$	Expenditure in US\$	Comment
ACTED		499,999	424,961	

Comments on funds utilization :

Documents

Category Name

Document Description

Category Name	Document Description