

## Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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<sup>1</sup> Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

<sup>2</sup> As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

## Executive Summary

In Jonglei state vulnerable people including women headed households increased access to COVID-19 related information and humanitarian assistance as well as humanitarian organizations including women led organizations and health sector staff increased their capacities and coordination to respond to COVID-19 in an inclusive and gender responsive way.

In Bor, South County of Jonglei state 19,690 people (15,749 F, 3,941 M) increased access to information on COVID-19 and humanitarian assistance. For instance, 13,200 (8,400 F, 4,800 M) people received information on COVID-19 modes of spread and prevention measures and available vaccine through 22 awareness raising sessions and door to door visits. Key information on COVID-19 awareness on spread, prevention, guidelines when caught up by the disease and COVID-19 available vaccines and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention were disseminated through 12 radio talk shows that reached estimated 859,600 (472,780 F, 386,820 M) people who are population of the residents of Bor town. Furthermore, 900 most vulnerable households especially women/child headed households affected by COVID-19 lock down and GBV received food packages and Non-Food Items (NFIs).

Three (3) local women led organizations namely, Jonglei Disability Organization (JDO), The Excel Empowerment Centre Inc (TEEC) and Greater Bor Women Organization (GBWO) strengthened their technical and operational capacities and developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) and Five-year Strategic plan. As a result, JDO secured a five-year grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands and two of the three organizations are currently managing different grants smoothly. In addition, one hundred and fifty (150) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and state level government officials from Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) strengthened their capacities on gender sensitive responses, transformational leadership, gender responsive budgeting and COVID-19 prevention through five (5) training sessions conducted by JWISA. Thirty (4 F, 26M) members of parliament (MPs) acquired knowledge and skills on crisis response and management with a specific focus on women inclusion, ending violence against women and girls and sexual reproductive health and rights. Moreover, 100 (36F, 64M) frontline health workers at clinics, primary health care clinic and Bor Civil hospital received Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to ensure personal protection and response against COVID-19 and other contingent diseases. In Pariak a Women Empowerment Centre especially for women and girl survivors of GBV and COVID-19 was established where 25,000 women and girls received psychosocial and resilient support and referral to SGBV services.

Furthermore, Child Care Organisation (CHICO), a women led organization, strengthened its institutional capacity to ensure its sustainable operation throughout the pandemic and engage effectively in humanitarian planning and programming. Financial software was newly installed, and the financial staff were trained to improve financial management and effective reporting by using the new software. In addition, office equipment such as three (3) computers, two (2) laptops, one (1) desktop and two (2) smart phones were set up that enabled them to access timely and latest COVID-19 related information. With the smart phones communicate via WhatsApp to, staff enabled to track and follow up on emergency cases related to COVID 19, GBV cases and so forth. As a result, CHICO reached 60 community members with COVID-19 and GBV prevention and mitigation messaging. Furthermore, one hundred (100) IEC materials were procured and distributed.

### 1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
COVID 19 Emergency Response Window	Jonglei State Women Association (JWSA)	Women led organisation	State level	Outcome 3: Humanitarian response	Jonglei, BOR	The Excel Empowerment Centre Inc (TEEC) The Greater Bor Women Organization (GBWO)	<i>August 2020 – to December 2021 (extended)</i>	<i>200,000</i>
COVID 19 Emergency Response Window	Childcare organisation (CHICO)	Women led organisation	County level	Outcome 3: Humanitarian response	Jonglei, BOR	N/A	<i>August 2020 – December 2021</i>	<i>30,000</i>

## 2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	1,504			1,504		
Women (18+)	14,603			14,603		
Boys (0-17)	835			835		
Men (18+)	6,137			6,137		
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,079</b>	<b>863,427</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>23,079</b>	<b>863,427</b>	<b>153</b>

Select all that apply

- Refugees/IDPs  
  People/Women living with disabilities  
  Survivors of SGBV  
 Child/Single Mothers  
  Widows  
  Youth/Adolescents  
  Others, please specify:

## 3. Context/New Developments

A decade has been passed since South Sudan celebrated the independence in 2011 after years of efforts to end Africa's longest-running civil war. The implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) which was signed in 2018 is in a critical phase. Considerable progress towards peace has been made with a reduction in direct conflict between parties to the Agreement. However, sub-national and localized violence has been on the rise and is often linked to political elites and political competition at various levels of government. A significant benchmark for transition was achieved with the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGNU) in February 2020 such as the Presidency comprising the President, the First Vice-President and four Vice-Presidents, and the subsequent formation of the sub-national governments that followed through 2020/2021. Appointment of governors for the 10 states of the country was completed in early 2021 and it was followed by the appointment of country commissioners although it took months to complete due to contention over areas such as Upper Nile. In May 2021, President Salva Kiir dissolved both the transitional national legislative assembly and the council of states and then appointed 550 legislators (182 F, 368 M) for the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) including a first female Speaker of the TNLA in August 2021. Furthermore, the constitution-making process to develop a roadmap for the first permanent constitution of the Republic of South Sudan has been started that will pave the way for free and fair democratic elections which is slated to take place in 2023. Despite the progress noted, implementation of the peace process has been considerably behind the R-ARCSS scheduled, and some key pre-transitional tasks remain uncompleted. The formation and graduation of the Unified Forces is a critical element of South Sudan's transition intended to prevent the intractable relapse into conflict. Yet, troops often continue to suffer in cantonment and training sites without adequate shelter, healthcare, and food and nutrition counselling support.

The population remains highly exposed to repeated and deliberate attacks on civilians and their property, as well as other violations of international, humanitarian, and human rights including sexual exploitation and abuse or more broadly conflict-related gender-based violence, among others. These happen with widespread impunity because institutions and the rule of law are extremely weak, which can easily create a vicious cycle leading to more violence. Linked to this, after many years of conflict and violence there is widespread trauma in a high share of the population, especially those most vulnerable. The precarious security situation creates incentives that preclude consumption (e.g., those who can afford often prefer to migrate into neighbouring countries) and investment (e.g., in the agricultural sector: if someone's land can be grabbed any time, s/he will hardly invest in it). Food insecurity is very high despite the country's generally fertile soil, and over 8 million people (most of the country's population) are estimated in need of some sort of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian needs are often linked to population movements, including new and secondary displacements derived from sub-national conflict, and floods that have affected 700,000 people, with the gravest impact on the most vulnerable populations. There are about 1.7 million IDPs and 1.7 million IDP returnees, as well as over 2.2 million refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries.

Social indicators, especially those on access to the most basic services such as healthcare, education, water and sanitation and social protection are amongst the worst in the world (even more so for vulnerable groups such as women and

especially girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.). About three quarters of the population are estimated to live in extreme poverty.

Achieving gender equality in South Sudan will require mitigating the political and macroeconomic impacts of conflict as well as breaking the cycle of armed violence. South Sudan has a *National Action Plan* for UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security, which was reviewed under the leadership of the MGCSW in 2021. Women play an important role in peacebuilding in South Sudan at both national and local levels. Progress in this area has included the important role of South Sudanese civil society including women in advocating for the R-ARCSS peace agreement, as well as an expansion of initiatives to support women's participation in local level peace mechanisms and peacebuilding initiatives. Despite good progress, a lot of peacebuilding activities remain dominated by older males and chiefs, particularly at the local level, and that greater effort is still needed to ensure active, full and meaningful women's participation as well as that of younger men. A key problem is that political parties, armed groups as well as government institutions are not consistently nominating adequate female representatives to take part in peace talks and dialogues, despite the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS) requirement to ensure minimum 35% representation is considered.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

**Overall Impact/Results of Country:** In Jonglei state, South Sudan vulnerable people include women and girls increased access to COVID-19 related information and humanitarian assistance as well as humanitarian organizations including women led organizations and health sector staff increased their capacities to respond to COVID-19 in inclusive and gender responsive.

**Impact Area: Enhancing inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, framework and programming in South Sudan (Stream 2)**

**Jonglei State Women Associate (JSWA)**

The most marginalized members of the community increased their knowledge on COVID-19 prevention. A total of 19,630 people (80% females, 20% males) in Bor, South County of Jonglei state increased access to information on COVID-19 and humanitarian support. Key information on COVID-19 awareness on spread, prevention, guidelines when caught up by the disease and COVID-19 available vaccines and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention were disseminated through distribution of IEC materials and 12 radio talk shows that reached approximately 859,600 people (472,780 F, 386,820 M) who are population of the residents of Bor town. Targeted population understands the importance of wearing facemasks and other preventive measures when they were sensitised and involved in responding against the spread of COVID-19.

**Impact Area: Enhanced enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments (Stream 1)**

**Child Care organisation (CHICO)**

Outcome: Strengthened humanitarian resources of the organization during the pandemic  
Child Care organisation (CHICO), a women led organization, strengthened its institutional capacity to ensure its sustainable operation throughout the pandemic and engage effectively in humanitarian planning and programming. Financial software was newly installed, and the financial staff who were trained on financial management and effective reporting are using the new software. In addition, office equipment such as three (3) computers, two (2) laptops, one (1) desktop and two (2) smart phones were purchased that enabled them to access timely and latest COVID-19 related information and to take photos in the fields. With the smart phones communicate via WhatsApp to staff enabled to track and follow up on emergency cases related to COVID 19, GBV cases and so forth. As a result, CHICO reached 60 community members with COVID-19 and GBV prevention and mitigation messaging. Furthermore, one hundred (100) IEC materials were procured and distributed. Overall, the organization was able to sustain its interventions for an additional 12 months as a result of institutional funding.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

**Jonglei State Women Associate (JSWA)**

Outputs	Progress attained
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<b>4b. Outputs and Activities Completed</b>		
Output 1.1 Multiples Awareness of population Directly/indirectly benefiting from the response and support to vulnerable households (disaggregated by sex, age group, or other variables)	22 awareness raisings on COVID-19 modes of spread and prevention measures; 12 radio talk shows on COVID-19 awareness on spread, prevention, guidelines when caught up by the disease and importance of COVID-19 available vaccines and GBV issues; 2 COVID-19 safety and prevention campaigns conducted.	All activities shaping the multiples awareness created positive resilient, educated the population, informed uninformed, increased visibility and rescued the massive population from contracting COVID-19 in Jonglei state. Created awareness on COVID-19 to 19,630 people (15,704 F, 3,926 M) through 22 awareness campaigns; created awareness to approximately 859,600 people (472,780 F, 386,820 M) by 12 radio talk shows; conducted two COVID-19 safety and prevention campaigns which reached estimated 900,000 people (60% F, 40% M) in Bor town; Posted 500 COVID-19 IEC materials on walls at institutions and public boards as well as distributed 5,000 mask to 5,000 people (3,231F, 1,769M) including secondary school students, vulnerable population in IDPs camps.
Output 1.2 Distribute food stuffs and NFIs to the most vulnerable and advocate for their inclusion in the activities of other agencies	900 most vulnerable households (HHs) who were affected by COVID-19 lockdown and GBV issues received food stuffs and mosquito nets; 100 COVID-19 dignity kids to senior four girls at St Andrew High School; Distributed 100 COVID-19 hand washing facilities, sanitizers and soaps to schools (28 mixed sec, 25 mixed pri schools and 1 girls` pri), women led restaurants (15), hospital (2) , clinics (14), money transfers (3), commercial banks (2) and ministries (10). Distributed 20 boxes of surgical facemasks to 19 clinics and 1 hospital in Jonglei	JSWA procured Food and NFIs through competitive bids and distributed them to the most vulnerable households (child-headed, widows and widowers and PWDs regardless of age, religion or ethnicity in Jonglei state especially Bor South County
Output 2.1 Strengthen CSOs coordination mechanisms and society actors	Three (3) civil society organizations strengthened their capacities on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) and Five-year Strategic plan through a training of 15 (9 F, 6 M) staff members; 150 CSOs acquired their knowledge and skills on gender sensitive response and inclusion of women participations at all aspects through 5 trainings.	JSWA not only equipped 150 CSOs with knowledge and skills on gender sensitive response but also distributed them facemasks and T-shirts to increased visibility.
Output 2.2 Engage decision-making bodies on crisis response and management with inclusion of women in decision-making processes	30 Members of Parliament (4 F, 26 M) in Jonglei state legislative assembly representing all parties strengthened their knowledge and skills on crisis response and management with focus on women inclusion and ending violence against women and girls.	The 30 MPs were acquired knowledge and skills to propel gender equality through transformed, Democratic and accountable government, drafting bills, enacting them into law allowing women participation at all levels of Governance and ending violence against women and girls.
Output 2.3 provide support through provision of protective equipment to health workers and drivers	5 temperature scanners were provided to one (1) hospital, two (2) Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), MoH and Secretariat general and 100 sets of Personal protective equipment (PPE) for COVID-19 were distributed to 100 frontline health workers (36 F, 64 M) in Bor civil hospital	JSWA distributed temperature scanners and sets of personal protection equipment to frontline health workers that enhanced prevention against COVID-19 and other contingent diseases.
Output 2.4 Established safe space for GBV survivors and dignity kids for vulnerable women and girls support at pariak	A women economic empowerment centre for 25,000 women and girls was established in Pariak; 100 branded dignity kids were distributed to young women and adolescent girls in pariak	In Pariak a women empowerment centres (WEC) for survivors of COVID-19 and GBV was established. The WEC was used for peacebuilding and reconciliation between communities that clashed in 2016 over cattle camp ownership.
<b>Child Care organisation (CHICO)</b>		

<b>4b. Outputs and Activities Completed</b>		
<b>Outputs/Planned activities</b>	<b>Progress attained</b>	
Output 1.1: An inclusive team of CHICO staff and community volunteers (both ¼ men and ¼ women) on COVID 19 mitigation and prevention	<p>Public awareness and campaign on spread and prevention of COVID-19</p> <p>Training of 20 staff and community volunteers on COVID-19 prevention and mitigation and GBV</p>	<p>Conducted one Gender Based Violence awareness session in the community covering forms of Gender Based Violence such as physical violence (beating, hitting, slapping, boxing and shooting), sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, rape, attempted rape, incest, unwanted comments or words as well as unwanted touches. Economical violence like the denial of access to resources or opportunities e.g jobs and education and emotional/psychological violence which includes any act that affects a person's way of thinking and feeling like threatening to kill a person, using an abusive languages or words and confinement in one place and as well as covering causes of gender Based violence .i.e. power imbalance, gender inequalities and disrespect for human rights. In the Session it was also covered Gender Based Violence contributing factors which included: poverty, illiteracy, alcoholism and substance abuse. This awareness was attended by 20 participants (5 men, 5 women and 10 young adolescent girls).</p> <p>The community members well received these messages and acknowledged that such forms of GBV do happen in the community and urged CHICO team to continue with these such awareness sessions for the community members to change their cultural norms which perpetuate or condone some forms of gender violence such as early/forced marriages as well as physical punishment for the crime committed into good or better practices which respect, promote and fulfil the rights of each individual as stipulated in our constitution and as well as in regional and international laws like Human rights law, Humanitarian law and refugee law.</p>
Output 1.2: Organization's office is equipped, and internet technology upgraded	Strengthened financial system and purchased office equipment	CHICO hired a consultant who installed financial software and trained 3 staff on financial management. This activity strengthened financial management system and made the reporting to be more accurate and effective. In addition, purchased 3 computers, 2 laptops, 1 printer and 1 desktop for office operations in order to make entry of data to be easier and as well as purchased 2 smart phones for office use. The trained staff are now able to enter financial data into QuickBooks which was installed. The two phones that were purchased are used by staff members for taking photos as they go to the field for project activities.

### 5. Unintended Results

N/A

### 6. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

In Pariak a woman who had not been able to open her small beans cooking restaurant due to lack of hand washing item opened her business after she received a hand washing item. She is currently running her business. And has also created jobs for her fellow women in the area who were looking for way to get to town where people work. This improved living standards of the women in terms of economic income for her family. Her husband is a farmer and became jobless over the dry season. She supported her children in schools and the family at large with the money she gets from the bean cooking restaurant and besides, she has upgraded from cooking beans to varieties of food such us fish, meat, etc.

### 7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

Visibility was designed in different forms such as production of IEC materials, Branded T-shirts, Facemask, PPEs, Handwashing facilities and banners as depicted in the pictorial



### 8. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

UN Women CO, both the operations and programme unit held project 'kick off' meetings with both organisations (JWSA: 1 male project coordinator, 1 female Finance officer and 1 female Executive Director; CHICO: 1 female/Executive director and 1 male finance officer). The purpose of the meetings was to develop common understanding on project objectives and results; UN Women operations and programmatic procedures including financial and narrative reporting. Both organisations were also provided with information on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the importance of compliance and implications of noncompliance. Online monitoring sessions were conducted regularly with partners due to travel restrictions to the project location. Physical visits were conducted in the last quarter of the project using funding from other sources, as the Country office did not receive any support budget for travel or monitoring activities.

### 9. Risks and Mitigation

<i>Risk Area</i> (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	<i>Risk Level</i> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<i>Likelihood</i> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<i>Impact</i> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<i>Mitigation</i> Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
<b>Contextual:</b> Delayed of the appointment of members of Jonglei State Legislative Assembly in line with the R-ARCSS 2018	2	4	2	Partner was able to communicate status of project to the newly appointed State Legislative assembly after the project implementation has started
<b>Programmatic:</b> COVID 19 lockdown contributed to delay in procuring building materials	2	4	2	Strengthened monitoring of construction to fast track the finalisation of the building
<b>Institutional:</b> UN Women migrated from a manual partner agreement process to an online partner agreement system which resulted in delays of advancing funds to the partners	2	3	3	UN Women CO requested a no cost extension to achieve project results

### 10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

**At the Project Level:** The construction of the Women economic Centre was slightly delayed due to challenges in procuring building materials from neighbouring states as a result of COVID 19 lockdown. The project was, however, able to finish construction by December 2021 through improved monitoring of construction process.

**At the Country Level:** During the starting phase of the project, UN Women was shifting from a manual partner agreement process to an online partner agreement system which resulted in delays of advancing funds to the partners. Because of these delays, the initial start date of August 2020 – July 2021 end and start date of the project was no longer feasible. UN Women CO requested for a no -cost extension that allowed project partners to implement the project over a period of 12 months.

<b>11. Lessons Learned</b>			
<b>Identify Challenge/Describe</b> <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	<b>What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?</b>	<b>How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?</b>	<b>Key Lesson Learned</b> <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
Limited support services to communities	Impact of conflict on institutional structures and weakened institutions	Establishment of WEC with strong linkages and referrals to INGO and NGO service providers	Coordination and collaboration with other CSO's to strengthen humanitarian and social cohesion in response to challenges that an individual organization deem off-necessary to response due to limited capacity to response programmatically
Resistance to COVID 19 vaccination	Socio-cultural believes	Joint awareness creation with community leaders, CSO, state government	Empowerment of communities with factual and accurate messages can contribute to prevention of COVID 19 fatalities and believes based on false information for example that vaccines causes infertility etc.

<b>12. Innovations and Best Practices</b>
<p><b>a) Innovations:</b> Taking humanitarian services closer to the most vulnerable population in the state side, in line with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) or government plan for response mechanism. The project also benefited the internally displaced persons by the natural disaster such as flooding by supplying mosquito nets responding to prevent mosquito bites which causes malaria.</p> <p><b>b) Best Practices:</b> The women empowerment centre which was constructed to enhance information dissemination for COVID-19 and provision of resources and services for GBV survivors, also served as a mechanism/center to propel peacebuilding and community cohesion.</p>

<b>13. Auditing and Financial Management</b>
No UN Women projects or partners were audited during the reporting or implementation period; however, Jonglei State Women Association project will be audited in 2022.

<b>14. Next Steps and Priority Actions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Women Empowerment Centre constructed under this project will be further supported through UN Women CO core programmatic interventions in 2022.</li> <li>Final project reports include results will be shared with the State Government.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

*\*Please note that outputs and activities are reported in narrative Section 4b only – do not include outputs here. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.*

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name: Jonglei State Women Association (JSWA)</b>					
WPHF Impact Area: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	500 HHs affected by the lockdown from all age group)	19,690 (15,749 women and girls/3,941 men) 900 HHs	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	150,000 (100,000 F, 50,000 M from 0-alive age group)	859,600 (472,780 F, 386,820 M) people	N/A
Outcome: The most valuable members of the community increase their knowledge on COVID-19 prevention	Indicator 1: Percentage of HHs reporting awareness of COVID-19 prevention and receiving support	0	80% of 900 HHs	140 % of 700 HH (980 in total) practicing proper hygiene and sanitation	A final assessment was not conducted.
<b>CSO Name: Childcare organisation (CHICO)</b>					
WPHF Impact Area: Enhanced enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments	Indicator 1: Number of months can be sustained as a result of institutional funding from WPHF	0	12 months	12 months	N/A
Outcome: Strengthened humanitarian resources of the organization during the pandemic	Indicator 1: % of payment of project staff remuneration paid	0	25%	20 Technical , programmatic staff and project volunteers received remuneration according to the budget approved for intervention	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number/types of adaptive strategies, tools or system adopted by organization for continuity of operations	0	n/a	Number of ideas on enhancing inclusive humanitarian response were experienced and applied. These include; GRB, WPHF M&E, WPS, YPS and field monitoring mechanisms which shaped the operation and programmes of the organization.	N/A