

# Appeal

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## Republic of South Sudan

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery/Reintegration in the new  
Republic of South Sudan (RoSS) – SDN112

**Appeal Target: US\$ 3,549,680**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 3,181,414***



ACT / Christopher Nyamandi

*The Sudan Council of Churches, an **actalliance** member, was a part of the celebrations at the declaration of independence of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba*

Geneva, 22 July 2011

Dear Colleagues,

South Sudan became the world's newest nation on the 9th of July 2011, the final step in the six-year Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), a deal which ended 2 decades of civil war in Sudan. There was jubilation, euphoric celebrations and tears of joy as the people of South Sudan from all walks of life descended in the capital Juba to witness the raising of the flag of the Republic of South Sudan with hope for a new dawn. It is the newest country in the world and the 54th state in Africa. Yet, the situation in South Sudan remains fragile and unpredictable. Insecurity is still prevalent; uncertainty in the political environment, infrastructure weak and social services almost nonexistent.

Whilst the state is established and has already received widespread recognition, the building of the new nation will require more than the optimistic words of the national anthem. Key negotiations between the North and South on citizenship, border demarcation, wealth sharing, and debt sharing remain unresolved and could plunge the two nations into yet another war. Border conflict has already forced 115,000 people to flee Abyei following the northern occupation of the contested region in May. Bombings continue in the northern oil state of South Kordofan, where those in opposition to the present Khartoum regime complain that the gubernatorial elections in the state were rigged. In both conflicts, accusations of serious crimes have been leveled against the military operations for deliberate targeting of civilians. Tensions in Blue Nile State remain high; a single incident can easily trigger large scale fighting. Sudan watchers foresee that should the violence deteriorate or persist in these flashpoint areas it is expected that a significant number of people could migrate to South Sudan given their historical connection with the SPLM/A.

Violence between SPLA and rebel factions have proliferated since the referendum with 4 armed groups currently battling the SPLA across 5 states namely Jonglei, Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The government of South Sudan blames Khartoum for supporting some of these rebellions with arms, a charge the Khartoum government denies. In addition, tribal tensions, cattle raiding and attendant revenge violence continue to cause death, especially to civilians and disruption to whole communities. According to UN-OCHA, more than 2,300 people have died in violence across the South this year alone. Farming, which is the lifeblood of families in South Sudan, has therefore been affected. This is compounded by the below normal rains that have been received so far. In total, at least 277,000 people have been displaced in South Sudan as a result of the various conflicts.

South Sudan remains one of the poorest countries on earth with some of the worst health and development indicators in the world. While it is already struggling with its existing population, more people continue to flood in. UN-OCHA reports that at least 307,000 people have returned from the North since October 2010, and up to 800,000 are also expected as the issues of citizenship of South Sudanese in the North remain unresolved and rhetoric from the northern government remains threatening. Many of the returnees have to start rebuilding their lives and rediscover their former livelihoods or find alternatives. These large scale returns exert additional pressure on the already limited resources and could potentially result in conflict between the returnees and host communities.

ACT Alliance members in South Sudan have been a source of relief to people affected by the violence and political turmoil. With this proposed appeal, ACT members will intensify their work by building upon the results of the preparedness appeal, SDN102 that was implemented from October 2010 to July 2011.

#### **Major achievements of the previous Appeal SDN102**

The Preparedness Appeal, SDN102, which ACT members have been implementing since 2010 succeeded in preparing the partners to respond to sudden emergencies:

- At least 4800 NFIs sets were prepositioned in the 10 states as well as the transitional areas of Abyei and Southern Kordofan.

- Out of these, 2945 kits have already been distributed to returnees and IDPs fleeing violence. The balance will remain prepositioned in this new appeal and could be used for any emergency response.
- Emergency preparedness and response trainings and capacity building was provided to 197 people including staff members of partner organisations, other humanitarian actors and local government officials.
- Capital assets and communication equipment was also provide to implementing partners.
- The ACT Alliance also accessed 2,000 NFIs from the CARITAS family that were distributed through local implementing partners.
- NCA and LWF have also distributed NFIs provided by IOM to returnees and IDPs in their states since January 2011.

This proposed appeal SDN112 with a target of **\$3,549,680**, aims to continue the good work of the Alliance in South Sudan by broadening its reach and scope and at the same time strengthening disaster preparedness among partners.

The overall goal of this new appeal is *'to relieve human suffering and mitigate the effects of armed conflict, natural disasters, displacement (IDPs), returnee and/or host communities in the Republic of South Sudan and in so doing increase the preparedness capacity of ACT members and their national partner agencies to respond to future emergencies'*.

This programme therefore takes cognizance of the fact that different areas within the country require different forms of programming. The programme will:

- Build upon the success of the previous appeal by strengthening existing emergency preparedness capacity;
- Capacitate the members to respond to current emergencies and rapidly respond to future emergencies and;
- Seek to support the recovery of returnees through activities that support their livelihoods prospects and re-integration into their communities.

The requesting members for this Appeal are: DanChurchAid (DCA), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Christian Aid (CA), Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation and Kerk in Actie (ICCO), Sudan Council of Churches (SCC/ERRADA).

**Project Start/Completion Date: 1st of August 2011 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012**

**Reporting schedule:**

Reports due ACT Secretariat	DCA	NCA	LWF	CA	ICCO	SCC ERRADA
Interim narrative & financial	30 <sup>th</sup> November 2011					
Final narrative & financial	31st May 2012					
Audit	30th June 2012					

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):**

<b>Appeal Target</b>	<b>\$3,549,680</b>
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	<b>\$368,266</b>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>\$ 3,181,414</b>

	Appeal Targets	Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	Balance Requested from ACT Alliance
DCA	244,763	*	<b>\$ 3,181,414</b>
NCA	503,218	*	
LWF	1,076,745	*	
CA	498,741	*	
ICCO	189,115	*	
SCC ERRADA	1,037,098	*	
	<b>\$3,549,680.00</b>	<b>\$368,266*</b>	

\* Total value of NFIs to be accessed from IOM and UN for all members

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele ([jbi@actalliance.org](mailto:jbi@actalliance.org)) and the Regional Programme Officer, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.**

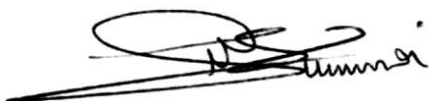
We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ireri (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592)

or

ACT General Secretary, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6032)



John Nduna  
General Secretary  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

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## **ACRONYMS**

AAA	Arkangelo Ali Association
AIC	African Inland Church
C&D	Church and Development
CA	Christian Aid
CDS	Christian Development Service
CEAS	Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan
CHORM	Child Hope Restoration Mission
CIP	County Implementing Partners
CMMF	Community Managed Micro-Finance
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRWRC	The Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
DCA	DanChurchAid
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe
ECS – REDRA	Episcopal Church of Sudan – Renk Development and Relief Agency
ECS-DARD	Episcopal Church of Sudan - Diocese of Torit
ECS-SUDRA	Episcopal Church of Sudan – Sudanese Development and Relief Agency
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
FCA	Finn Church Aid
FYF	Fashoda Youth Forum
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Project
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
ICC	Interchurch Committee
ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation
KODI	Kamma Organization for Development Initiatives
LRA	Lord Resistance Army
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MRDA	Mundri Relief and Rehabilitation Association
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCP	National Congress Party
NIP	Nile Inter-Development Programme
NPC	Nuer Peace Council
RST	Response Support Team
SALF	Standard Action Liaison Focus
SCC	Sudan Council of Churches
SCC/ERRADA	Sudan Council of Churches/Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Agency
SLP	State Lead Partners
SNCTP	Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices

SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
SSDM	Southern Sudan Democratic Movement
SSRRC	Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
STF	State Task Force
UENCO	Eastern Upper Nile Consortium Organisation
UNKEA	Upper Nile Kalazar Eradication Agency
WBEG	Western Bahr El Ghazal
WES	Western Equatoria State
YARRDS	Youth Agency for Relief, Rehabilitation & Development for Southern Sudan

**REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

<b>ACT Requesting Members</b>
DanChurchAid (DCA)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Christian Aid (CA)
Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation and Kerk in Actie (ICCO)
Sudan Council of Churches (SCC/ERRADA)

**IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

This appeal continues from its predecessor which to a large extent was a preparedness appeal. The preparedness appeal was born out of the contingency planning process that included all the ACT members in Sudan. The same process and structure is therefore proposed to take advantage of the activities that were implemented in the last appeal except for the fact that this appeal will not have a single lead or requesting agency. The Appeal has two levels of implementing partners: State Lead Partners (SLP) and County Implementing Partners (CIP). SLPs are full ACT Alliance members who will be responsible for coordination at each state. The table below summarizes the target states with 5 State Lead Partners (SLP) and 17 Implementing Partners (five SLPs are also Implementing Partners).

<b>State Partners</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<b>Locations</b>
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa Inland Church (AIC)</li> <li>• Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS)</li> <li>• Christian Development Service (CDS)</li> <li>• Sudan Council of Churches (SCC)</li> <li>• Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices (SNCTP)</li> </ul>	Eastern Equatoria State  Warrap State
Lutheran World Federation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church and Development (C&amp;D)</li> <li>• Nuer Peace Council</li> <li>• SALF</li> <li>• Presbyterian Church</li> </ul>	Jonglei
Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation (ICCO) & Kerk in Actie		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Hope Restoration Mission (CHORM)</li> <li>• Episcopal Church of Sudan Malakal (ECS-Malakal)</li> <li>• Episcopal Church of Sudan - Renk (ECS-Redra) Development and Relief Agency – (DRA)</li> <li>• Fashoda Youth Forum (FYF)</li> <li>• Nile Inter-development Programme (NIP)</li> <li>• Upper Nile Kala Azar Eradication Association (UNKEA)</li> <li>• Youth Agency for Relief, Rehabilitation &amp; Development for Southern Sudan (YARRDS)</li> </ul>	Upper Nile State
Christian Aid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hope Agency for Relief and Development - HARD</li> <li>• Episcopal Church of Sudan, Sudan Development and Relief Agency - ECS-SUDRA</li> </ul>	Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states
SCC/ERRADA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCC will work with member churches and Inter Church Committees (ICCs).</li> </ul>	Unity and Lakes States

The ACT members in Sudan have a functional forum which meets on a quarterly basis. The forum has 10 members namely:

- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation (ICCO) & Kerk in Actie
- Christian Aid (CA)
- Sudan Council of Churches (SCC)
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
- The Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC)

The current Chair is Lutheran World Federation. The forum has employed a full time Coordinator who provides secretariat support to the Forum. The forum has a Disaster Management Committee which assists the forum in assessing the humanitarian situation and recommending appropriate responses. The DMC will be tasked with managing the emergency funds proposed under this appeal according to processes elaborated in section 7.2 below.

A Steering Committee of State Lead Partners is also constituted to manage the ACT Appeal. The committee is made of organisations that are lead agencies within states and are actively engaged in the implementation of the appeal. The SLP meeting is held monthly and can be called on an ad-hoc basis to attend to any issues that might arise in the management of the ACT Sudan Appeal.

DanChurchAid will provide procurement support to the current appeal based on the fact that they have strong procurement systems and an experienced logistician who has supported the appeals with similar services in the past. DCA also provides HR support to the ACT Coordinator.

All ACT Alliance members as well as their implementing partners adhere to the SPHERE standards, humanitarian principles and the Red Cross Code of Conduct.

Below is the detailed information of the key ACT members within this appeal:

### **DanChurchAid (DCA)**

[DCA](#) is a Danish faith-based, ecumenical, non-missionary, humanitarian non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 1922 and working with local partners, international networks, churches and non-religious civil organizations with the stated objective: "To help and be advocates of oppressed, neglected and marginalized groups in poor countries and to strengthen their possibilities of a life in dignity."

DCA has worked in Sudan since the mid-1980s, providing substantial emergency aid to war affected people in northern (Blue Nile, Darfur and South Kordofan States) and southern Sudan (Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria States). During the war, support was managed and channeled to Sudan from Denmark (Copenhagen) and Kenya (Nairobi) regional office primarily through church and church related partners. After signing the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) an overall strategy for DCA's involvement in a more peaceful Sudan was developed and a regional office was established in Juba, southern Sudan in August 2007. This office is engaged in four states (Blue Nile and South Kordofan in the north; Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei in the south). Support to the people in Darfur is administered from Copenhagen.

DCA's Sudan programme focuses on an integrated and rights based approach that contributes to rebuilding the lives of conflict affected people. Specific thematic competencies include humanitarian aid, food security and livelihoods, and civic and political space (includes peace building), as well as provision of peace dividends through education and water and sanitation activities. Core to DCA programming is local capacity building. Together with partners, DCA also aims to engage legal duty bearers at local, state and

national levels in efforts to build a more equitable society. DCA is a signatory to (amongst others) the SPHERE Project, Red Cross / NGO Code of Conduct, People in Aid and is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP).

### **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**

[NCA](#) is an independent, ecumenical organization working for people's basic rights in more than 70 countries around the world. Based on the Christian faith, NCA works for the benefit of the poor, destitute and oppressed – regardless of gender, race, political opinion or religion. In order to achieve long-term results NCA cooperates with local and church organizations working with crisis intervention, long-term development programs and advocacy. It started operations in Sudan in 1973, with a large multi-sectoral, highly operational program in Eastern Equatoria. Throughout the war the NCA Sudan program worked in and around Khartoum, the garrison towns of Juba, Torit, Wau and Kadugli. The South Sudan program was managed from Nairobi and covered the SPLA held areas of Eastern Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal and Nuba Mountains. In January 2006 NCA merged the two programs and now has its country office in Khartoum, with an office for South Sudan in Juba, and sub offices in Torit, Alek, and Kauda/Kadugli. Since July 2004, NCA has also been co-responsible for the joint ACT/Caritas Emergency Response Operation in Darfur. NCA Sudan works in emergency response, food security, education, health, water and sanitation and supports civil society groups' work on HIV/AIDS, peace and reconciliation and accountable governance.

The NCA compound in Juba hosts most of the other ACT members – CA, FCA, DCA, LWF and MCC.

NCA is a signatory to (amongst others) to the SPHERE Project, Red Cross / NGO Code of Conduct, People in Aid and is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP).

Two NCA implementing partners, the Africa Inland Church (AIC) and the Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS) will partially implement the projects in Lafon and Magwi counties. NCA will also support DCA partner CDS in Budi County and LWF in Greater Kapoeta, Ikotos and Torit counties. NCA will extend training to include the Sudan Council of Church's (SCC) Interchurch Committee (ICC) members.

NCA has been involved with responding to the needs of the returnees from the beginning of the emergency, and has participated in assessments and has distributed NFIs (from IOM) and shelter materials, as well as agricultural hand tools. NCA has also responded to the needs of the affected populations by providing repairs and maintenance of water points, training of hygiene awareness promotes within returnee communities. The UN, INGOs and National NGOs as well as the government through the SSRRC have all been coordinating a response to assist the returnees. Response has been in the form of provision of more water points, health care, WASH activities, provision of NFIs and shelter materials, sanitation facilities (VIP latrines), water pump spare parts, etc.

### **Christian Aid (CA)**

[Christian Aid \(CA\)](#) is a faith-based, ecumenical NGO with headquarters in London. Its essential purpose is to expose the scandal of poverty, to help in practical ways to root it out from the world, and to challenge and change structures and systems that favour the rich and powerful over the poor and marginalized. CA was founded by the British and Irish churches in 1945, as Christian Reconstruction in Europe, resettling refugees from the Second World War. In 1964, it changed its name to Christian Aid (CA).

CA now works in 59 countries with over 600 local partner organisations. It started working in Sudan in the 1970s, in the Upper Nile region. The goal of CA's one-country Sudan programme (2008-12) is: to build the capacity of its Sudanese partners, advocate on their behalf and encourage them to work together to respond effectively to emergencies, achieve secure livelihoods for both women and men, strengthen accountable governance, peace building and the rule of law, and enable communities within Sudan to caringly deal with the causes, stigma and consequences of HIV and AIDS. CA works exclusively through local partners.

In 2007-08 support was given to Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS) Diocese of Renk as part of a Consortium working in northern Upper Nile, to respond and then to reduce the risk of further flooding along the Khor Achier river in Renk town which displaced 10,000 people. In Western Equatoria, partner MRDA was supported to assist people displaced by LRA attacks at the end of 2009 / early 2010 with food, counselling and small business loans. CA is also a founding member and major supporter of the NCA/ACT/Caritas Darfur programme and the ACT/LWF IDP assistance programme in Eastern Chad.

CA is a signatory to (amongst others) to the SPHERE Project, Red Cross / NGO Code of Conduct, People in Aid and is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP).

CA will support two key implementing partners in this Appeal: Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD) and Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS-SUDRA).

### **ICCO & Kerk in Actie**

ICCO and Kerk in Actie are collaborating in the ICCO Alliance. ICCO is an inter church organisation for development cooperation, and Kerk in Actie is the programme for diaconal work of the Protestant Church in the Netherlands (and of 10 smaller churches and ecumenical organisations). All Kerk in Actie's programmes abroad are carried out jointly with ICCO. ICCO & Kerk in Actie work in 54 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The mission is to work towards a world in which people live in dignity and prosperity, a world where poverty and injustice are no longer present.

ICCO & Kerk in Actie provide global financial support and advice to local organisations and networks that work for better access to basic facilities, initiating sustainable economical development and enhancing peace and democracy. ICCO & Kerk in Actie also bring together enterprising people in the Netherlands and in developing countries and works closely with civil society organisations, including development organisations, educational organisations and businesses.

ICCO & Kerk in Actie are signatory to Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief and is committed to the [Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#).

ICCO & Kerk in Actie partners in this Appeal are Upper Nile Kalazar Eradication Agency (UNKEA), Nile Inter-Development Programme (NIP), and Child Hope Restoration Mission (CHORM). ICCO will also coordinate the Upper Nile implementation of its partner the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) while Christian Aid will coordinate the implementation of its partners Episcopal Church of Sudan – Renk (ECS-Renk) and ECS-Malakal.

### **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**

The Lutheran World Federation, through its humanitarian arm the Department for World Service (LWF/DWS), started emergency relief operations in Sudan from its bases in Juba and Malakal in the mid-1970s. It was forced to suspend activities in 1986 but continued supporting food air drops by the Sudan Emergency Operation Consortium and assistance to refugees in Kenya and Uganda. Its direct operations within Sudan resumed in 1998 in Bahr-el-Ghazal with general food distribution and rehabilitation activities. Emergency relief and rehabilitation projects in Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States were managed by LWF Kenya and LWF Uganda. After the CPA, LWF established an office in Sudan, with projects in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states.

LWF Sudan integrates peace and reconciliation into its two thematic areas of emergency and sustainable livelihoods in all its project sites in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes States. The approach focuses on building local capacity through formation of trained 'community based peace committees' to address local causes of conflict in the 11 payams (local administrative regions) of Twic East and Duk counties. The committees serve as the first 'point of call' when a localized conflict happens, and even for other project

interventions. LWF also helps peace committees develop monthly work plans on areas of focus to address. Through this approach, a wide range of community based intra and inter-clan conflicts like cattle raiding, elopement of girls, conflicts over water points and domestic violence have been successfully addressed. The peace committees are institutionalized and are recognized by the immediate communities they serve as well as the local government.

LWF is a signatory to (amongst others) to the SPHERE Project, Red Cross / NGO Code of Conduct, People in Aid and is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP).

#### **Sudan Council of Churches – Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Agency (SCC/ERRADA)**

The Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) was established in 1965 as an umbrella organization for member churches in Sudan to enable the churches to accompany Sudanese people. Out of necessity during the war, the SCC was split into two councils, one operating in the north and the other in southern Sudan. They were supported through their respective related implementing agencies, the Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA), which was officially registered in 1998, and the Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS). ERRADA operations were halted around 2007 and CEAS was disbanded in 2009. In 2007, the councils were reconstituted to one to promote the unity of the church in Sudan.

The SCC speaks for the voiceless and the oppressed, and has a history of providing basic services for marginalized and vulnerable people. Following the first civil war, SCC operated emergency services with rehabilitation and re-integration for Sudanese refugees returning to southern Sudan. From 1980s-1995, SCC operated major emergency program to serve the Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan and also from 1988 continued relief services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps around Khartoum and other northern states. SCC is also a key partner in the ACT and CARITAS programme for Darfur managed by NCA. SCC has been supported by various ACT Alliance and Caritas partners for many years.

The new SCC is committed to the cardinal values of justice, peace, reconciliation and love as the basis for sustainable peace in the Sudan. In 2010, SCC re-established ERRADA as its humanitarian and development wing to work with its local church members represented by state Interchurch Committees (ICCs) and the five SCC regional offices in Sudan. SCC/ERRADA is now upgrading its capacity to operate through these regional offices run by regional program coordinators and a team of project staff to implement the activities with the local ICCs in each state within the regions. The regional offices are supervised by the Regional Interchurch Committees (RICCs) that represent the SCC Executive Committee and is composed of representatives from churches in each region. Every two years a regional conference is held to elect the chair and the vice as well as the programs subcommittees.

Of the ACT Alliance partners, SCC/ERRADA is the only organisation present in Unity State. SCC will work with member churches and Inter Church Committees (ICCs).

*See also Annex A for details of the Implementing partners.*

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION**

The situation in South Sudan remains dire. Large scale population movement has been recorded with over 307,000 confirmed to have migrated from the North in the aftermath of the successful referendum that established this newest state. Recent estimates suggest that up to 800,000 people could be moving down south as public rhetoric by the northern government on citizenship for Southerners after 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011 remains threatening. Unconfirmed reports suggest that both governments have agreed on a transitional period on citizenship. Yet some southerners in the North have ties that are complicated more by marriage unions, better access to basic services and property ownership and will therefore not likely move back to

the South immediately. The capacity of the Government of South Sudan to organize and support returnees remains weak.

Whilst the referendum period was largely peaceful, some conflicts in the following months have resulted in a lot of suffering especially for women and children. The conflict is of three dimensions:

- Fighting between northern army (SAF) and the SPLA (both Southern and Northern Sectors)
- Internal armed rebellions
- Tribal clashes, cattle raids and subsequent revenge violence

These conflicts have resulted in an accumulative displacement of 277,000 IDPs over half of whom have been displaced in 2011. These people depend on aid from NGOs, UN agencies, government agencies/local authorities, churches and other welfare groups.

### **Returns**

The success of the referendum has resulted in at least 307,000 people returning voluntarily from the north back to South Sudan and many more are expected to come. This large influx has strained the available services that had in fact not been adequate to provide for the current residents. Local government and planning authorities have also been overwhelmed against a backdrop of not only poor planning but lack of guidelines, plans, legal instruments and maps that would have made re-integration of returnees easier.

Many returnees no longer want to go back to rural and remote areas as they have been used to a life in urban centers where services were better and had evolved different ways of economic survival. Providing basic services has thus become a challenge as the few that exist can no longer serve the large influx. This will become more difficult in the coming months as there are reports that up to 800,000 more people will migrate from the North to South in the coming months. This large population movement is being triggered by the hardening of rhetoric from Khartoum on the issue of citizenship of Southerners who are currently in the North. There is a growing need for humanitarian agencies to assist the recovery and reintegration of these returnees so that they can live a life of dignity.

### **Internal armed rebellions**

Internal armed rebellions started with one prominent senior military figure, Gen George Athor, rebelling after the referendum expressing his disappointment with the gubernatorial results for Jonglei state. The government engaged his forces and chased them from Fangak, Canal and Ayod counties of Jonglei state. This episode left hundreds dead and at least 15,000 displaced. For a long time there have been rumors that the renegade general might attack the same places to recapture them and mobilize for more men. More recently, in anticipation of the attack from the same rebel group, SPLA advised civilians to vacate their villages in old Fangak and go to mainland areas where they believe they will be able to avoid being caught up in the cross fire. This action is believed to have resulted in 5,000 households moving from Pigi and Korfulus without sufficient provisions. This has disrupted their farming activities and therefore there is a need for humanitarian interventions in Fangak.

The situation remains tense in Upper Nile, where forced recruitment and abduction of civilians and humanitarian workers by militias are reported. In addition to this at least 42 people were killed in an overnight raid on Malakal by yet another renegade armed group led by one Capt. Olonyi, another disgruntled commander. This group was involved in further skirmishes in areas around Upper Nile State. Yet another commander, Gen Peter Gadet, rebelled and set up bases in Unity State. This resulted in subsequent clashes in Mayom and Pariang counties of the state where 38,000 people are reported to have been displaced. Sultan Abdel Bagi Ayii, an Army General from Northern Bahr el-Ghazal state also announced his rebellion in Khartoum bringing the number of active armed groups to 4.

In an interview with a reputable newspaper, Gen Athor said the various rebels were uniting to form the Southern Sudan Democratic Movement (SSDM), fighting the SPLA under a unified command. This

statement was however not backed by any visible actions on the ground. However, the UN has pressed concern on the ongoing SPLA-rebel violence.

### **Fighting between northern army (SAF) and the SPLA**

There has been a worrying trend of military violence between the SPLA and SAF forces in the border areas. Bombings were recorded in June 2011 in Pariang County, Unity State reportedly resulting in civilian casualties and over 6,000 IDPs. Pariang County borders Southern Kordofan and is likely to witness more violence as SPLA North continues to fight with the government of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF).

In March 2011, the Government of Sudan launched a military operation in Abyei that was condemned by the UN Security Council. This action resulted in an estimated 115,000 people being displaced into Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Western Bahr El Ghazal states. The UN Security Council authorized the establishment of a UN peacekeeping force for Abyei, but the actual force is yet to deploy. Warrap State in South Sudan is becoming the focus of efforts to assist these IDPs although obstacles are considerable: it is the rainy season, many roads are impassable, soldiers have harassed aid workers, fuel is in short supply and it is at times difficult to identify who is displaced.

More than 75,000 people have fled the Northern oil state of Southern Kordofan after heavy fighting broke out on 5 June between the Northern army (the Sudan Armed Forces - SAF) and former members of the ex-rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Heavy fighting started in the state capital Kadugli. SAF subsequently launched multiple aerial bombardments in the Nuba Mountains of Southern Kordofan. Civil society groups and eyewitnesses report the killings of civilians and house-to-house searches in Kadugli and surrounding villages. Religious leaders have accused government forces of "ethnic cleansing", accusations Khartoum vociferously rejects. Humanitarian agencies are still unable to freely access the civilian population. An agreement on political and security arrangements in Blue Nile and South Kordofan is signed by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement North (SPLM North), although violations have already dented what little trust the two sides had. Information from inside the Nuba Mountains is limited, with mobile telephone coverage reportedly cut in many areas. Many Sudan analysts foresee more people crossing the border into South Sudan should the fighting continue in the border state.

### **Tribal clashes, cattle raids and subsequent revenge violence**

There has always been cattle raids and tribal conflicts in Sudan since time immemorial. Inter-communal clashes in Jonglei State are reaching a critical level after months of build-up, with a large group of Lou Nuer and Dinka conducting retaliatory cattle raiding and attacks against the Murle. Most recently the most vicious fighting has been recorded between the Nuer and the Murle in Jonglei state where hundreds have been killed and thousands displaced. Nuer attackers left over 468 Murle men and women dead. They raided cattle and abducted women and children. The overall extent of the violence is difficult to ascertain as the area has been inaccessible due to the insecurity and rains. Inter tribal violence has also been recorded in Lakes and Western Equatoria states.

### **Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response**

The result of the violence mentioned above is at least 277,000 people displaced within South Sudan as shown below. This includes the 115,000 IDPs who fled the SAF operation in Abyei. The majority of the displaced are women and children as men usually remain behind in their villages to defend their meager belongings. Exposure to the harsh weather (very hot during the day and very hot during the night) as a result of lack of proper shelter is also a threat to the health of children and the elderly.

The loss of lives during these attacks is high. The attacks on communities are usually unknown until the day of attack, meaning many households are caught unaware. Many die in the hands of the attackers while many also die while fleeing. The UN estimates that over 2,300 people were killed in these conflicts in South Sudan. Normally the dead are left behind and it is not unusual to find unburied bodies strewn all over posing a health hazard.

The table below shows the number of displaced in each state alongside the number of people who have returned from the north since 2010.

State	State Lead Partner (SLP)	IDPs	Returnees	Number of incidents
Eastern Equatoria	NCA	50	8,359	14
Western Equatoria	FCA	23,917	1,038	25
Central Equatoria	DCA	1,470	31,727	5
Warrap	NCA	115,000	31,313	14
Western Bahr el Ghazal	CAid	8,127	16,007	4
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	CAid	1,738	60,068	-
Upper Nile	ICCO & Kerk in Actie	11,985	46,750	23
Jonglei	LWF	42,288	19,135	121
Unity	SCC	45,711	77,931	42
Lakes	SCC	27,255	14,740	53
Totals		277,541	307,068	301

**A note on the figures:**

*Figures used in this document are sourced from UN-OCHA, IOM and other government and INGO assessment reports. In general, they are believed to be conservative as some returnees have not bothered to register with the UN system. In addition, the UN does not have access to hotspot areas such as Pigi, Pibor and Fangak in Jonglei where more people are believed to have been killed or displaced as a result of conflict. In fact, the UN is known to be the first to evacuate insecure areas much to the disappointment of the very civilians they are supposed to protect. A case in point is Jonglei State where various sources estimate the number of displaced to be much higher as there are displaced people from Pibor (32,000), Fangak (15,000) and Pigi (5,000).*

The displaced in most cases leave their homes with virtually nothing as the fighting is mostly sudden and whatever they can carry will become a heavy burden for the journeys on foot. Therefore families lose their livelihoods, assets, savings and food stores. Returnees have also struggled to carry their belongings back to South Sudan given the number of people travelling, the high numbers of children per family, the cost of transport and the unpredictability of the route used. They end up depending almost entirely on aid. Many take shelter under trees living in the open, but in the rainy season they are not protected from the environment.

In Jonglei, communities on the banks of the Nile River get fish from the river and feed on wild fruits which are readily available. However some have lost their fishing nets resulting in increased vulnerability. Communities have lost their livelihoods every time there is an attack from militia groups, cattle raiders or a neighbouring tribe. In Fangak County, when the militia attacked, the armed group looted cows, goats and other household items from the communities. The people who fled to safety had to start a livelihood afresh. The cattle raiding and intertribal rivalry conflict in Urur and Pibor has left many families robbed of their cattle, at times the only source of livelihood. Houses are looted and burnt down during such attacks and the people flee to the bush for safety. It is a vicious circle for the communities in Jonglei state as they have to start and restart their livelihood every time there is an attack, a raid or tribal conflict.

If the situation is not brought under control, the impact on human lives will be worse. Disease outbreaks will be seen due to lack of latrines and proper waste disposal in IDP camps and transit camps for returnees. In Warrap for example, many children have been especially affected with the recent outbreak of measles in the camps. This has however been contained and regular surveillance is taking place.

### Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

The huge number of returnees imposes a serious burden to the existing social services in South Sudan. For example, available health clinics can hardly support the number of conflict victims and some have to be referred to major town. The number of water points is also low compared to the population whilst the student to teacher ratio in both primary and secondary schools has also worsened.

Where fighting has occurred communities have lost their livelihoods. Houses have been destroyed and whole villages razed to the ground. This is particularly true when tribal fighting occurs where revenge missions cause collateral damage. Due to lack of assessment data, it is not possible to ascertain the number of homes, schools, public places and other infrastructures destroyed, but suffice to say anecdotal evidence suggests a huge toll to families and communities.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

#### Summary situations per area

See Annex B– A Table showing more information on situation in areas of operation

State	Security and Humanitarian Situation
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<p>Extreme droughts and erratic rainfall over the last 3 years have led to serious food insecurity, with Budi county being especially vulnerable. The rains in 2011 have also been reported to be below average. Food shortages are expected and malnutrition could escalate in this state.</p> <p>There is an alarming trend of child abuse and prostitution of young girls as a means to secure food. As one of the most volatile and conflict prone states in Southern Sudan, there is a proliferation of small arms among the civilian population. Disputes over land, particularly in Magwe county, endemic cattle raiding between Toposa and Boya, a history of intertribal conflicts in Ikotos county and protracted cycles of revenge attacks over natural resources in EE are common.</p> <p>A middle case scenario will result from an expanding severe food gap combined with political tension, spreading insecurity and high level of internal displacement (or crossing of borders). Eastern Equatoria may not be severely affected by referendum fallout, but populations displaced from other states, especially from neighboring Jonglei State. Furthermore, disarmament of 2010 is not comprehensive, leading to insecurities and tribal clashes and traditional inter-tribal incidents continue in specified areas.</p>
<b>Jonglei</b>	<p>Jonglei State is always one of the hot spot states of South Sudan, prevalent with both natural disasters (mainly floods) and manmade disasters such as inter-tribal and cattle raiding related conflicts. The state has 11 counties: <a href="#">Twic East County</a>, <a href="#">Duk County</a>, <a href="#">Bor County</a>, <a href="#">Akobo County</a>, <a href="#">Nyirol County</a>, <a href="#">Uror County</a>, <a href="#">Pibor County</a>, <a href="#">Pochalla County</a>, <a href="#">Ayod County</a>, <a href="#">Pigi (Khorflus) County</a> and <a href="#">Fangak County</a> and is the largest state in South Sudan.</p> <p>Food insecurity, seasonal flooding and conflicts/insecurities are seen as having the largest effect on the region. Access is also an issue during the rainy season as are sudden outbreaks of intertribal violence. Cattle raiding are a frequent occurrence, during which time women and children are particularly vulnerable, with child abductions and loss of life commonly reported. Population displacements occur mostly as a result of such violent clashes but also as a result of seasonal flooding of the Nile River breaking its banks. Water shortage for communities further from the Nile is prevalent and with extreme</p>

	<p>temperatures and propensity to aridity, it is another source of conflict in this predominantly pastoralist state.</p> <p>Most likely scenario is that food insecurity increases as predicted, due to floods/poor crops, with a continuation of cattle raiding. Population movements/displacement due to the insecurities and lack of access to basic services, natural hazards, as well as an increase in the number of returnees from the North. Access decreases due to rains in particular between Bor and Mabior, and in Duk county. Increase in malnutrition and burden on current health resources due to flooding, population displacements, and food insecurity.</p> <p>A rebellion has been launched by a renegade general in Jonglei. The rebellion was based in Fangak. Massive military operations could have weakened the rebellion, but the toll on civilians has been serious. Over 211 people are confirmed to have died. LWF completed an assessment that also established that over 15,000 people have been displaced and are in need of emergency provisions. LWF will coordinate its response with other NGOs and UN agencies in the area of response. The State has experienced at least two inter-tribal related conflicts<sup>1</sup>, various cattle raiding related conflicts (some not reported) and at least six attacks from armed groups hiding in some counties within the state since the beginning of the year. These incidents have put the state on the top priority list of a state that is soon to be born. The state is now on level three under UN security guidelines.</p> <p>Jonglei State is also very remote and has the poorest of services (especially limited road network and mobile phone coverage). The situation gets worse as you move further north to the counties of Fangak, Nyirol, Pibor, Akobo, and Uror. This remoteness has provided a safe haven for the militia operations and frequent attacks on civilian populations. There are four tribes inhabiting the state (Dinka, Nuer, Murle and Anyuak). It is home to the two major rival tribes of the Dinka and Nuer.</p>
<b>Warrap</b>	<p>Warrap State is considered a hot spot due to its proximity to the contested area of Abyei. As was expected, violence in Abyei resulted in 115,000 people moving into Warrap state. The state is also prone to various kinds of emergency situations caused mainly natural disasters like flooding. Ethnic conflicts in the areas bordering Unity and Northern Bar el Ghazal States. Being one of the largest and newest states, it has the least development both in infrastructure and service delivery, making the local authorities unable to effectively respond to such an emergency. Many people displaced from Abyei are concentrated in Agok, situated 40km south of Abyei. Warrap State received 31,000 returnees as from October 2010, posing a tremendous challenge in terms of access to provision of basic services by the local authorities. November and December witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals.</p>
<b>NBEG and WBEG</b>	<p>Both Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal (WBEG) States suffer from erratic rainfall leading to food and water shortages; conflict between Fellata nomads and farmers; and influxes of IDPs mainly from Warrap &amp; Lakes States (fleeing frequent outbursts of tribal fighting). Lately LRA attacks have also been experienced, mainly in WBEG. There are regular disease outbreaks of malaria, sleeping sickness and hemorrhagic fever amongst others, which the underdeveloped infrastructure (Raja county has almost no roads at all) make extremely difficult to manage. Due to their common border with northern Sudan, both states are likely to experience disturbances and heightened tensions. Northern Bahr El Ghazal has received one of the highest numbers of returnees, with over 60,000 people confirmed to have been registered.</p>

1 Ref. Wangulei conflict (Anyuak/Dachuek), Uror attack by Murle in February (Nuer/Murle)

<p><b>Upper Nile</b></p>	<p>Upper Nile State, together with Unity and Jonglei states, forms the Greater Upper Nile region of Southern Sudan, an area that has recently been hit by insecurity due to activity by rebel militia groups. Moreover, the three states have, since October 2010, received a significant number of South Sudanese returning from Northern Sudan ahead of independence. In February and March, rebel militias engaged the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in fierce fighting in the town of Malakal, displacing hundreds of civilians.</p> <p>Although there are many communities in Upper Nile State, the Shilluk are native to the region. Since the process to secede from the North began about six years ago, the Shilluk have increasingly felt marginalized politically amid claims that their land has been grabbed by others, mostly by the Dinka, a group widely perceived to be over-represented in the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement.</p> <p>The proliferation of small arms in the Greater Upper Nile region was another matter of grave concern. Local leaders have claimed that insecurity in the state has been fuelled by militias used by the North to destabilize the South..There have been unconfirmed reports of land mines and unexploded ordinances in some areas of Upper Nile state.</p>
<p><b>Unity</b></p>	<p>Unity State is divided administratively into nine counties - Ruweng, Mayom, Abiemhnom, Rubkona, Guit, Koch, Mayendit, Leer and Panyijiar. It is bordered by Abyei and South Kordofan to the north, Upper Nile and Jonglei to the east, Lakes State to the south and Warrap to the west. There are two main seasons in the state- the dry season from October to April and the rainy season from May to September. The Livelihood activities include agro-pastoralism, fishing and some sedentary agriculture in the southern parts of the state around Nyal and Ganyiel.</p> <p>Unity state experiences frequent cattle raiding and inter-ethnic clashes within the state as well as with the neighboring states such as Lakes state and Warrap. These conflicts mostly result in restricted movement, displacement and insecurity within and outside the state, affecting both local livestock and agricultural production and negatively impacting on livelihoods.</p> <p>Unity State has received the highest number of returnees (about 78,000) mainly to Rubkona and Mayom counties. In addition there is armed conflict between the SPLA and an armed group that has caused displacement of civilians. SAF has reportedly carried a bombing campaign in Pariang County and some areas have been mined severely reducing accessibility. The state also witnessed several attacks specifically in Riak and Mankian payams within Mayom County causing death of hundreds and tens of thousands internally displaced to the payams of Rubkoeona and Abiemnom as well as to Bentiu town.</p>
<p><b>Lakes</b></p>	<p>Lakes State borders Western and Central Equatoria to the South, Jonglei to the East, Unity to the North and Warrap to the west. The state is made up of eight Counties namely: Rumbek Central, Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Yirol East, Yirol West, Cueibet, Awerial and Wullu.</p> <p>Lakes state suffers from frequent cattle raiding and inter-ethnic clashes over pasture and water. Together with increasing cereal prices and restrictions on trade due to poor road conditions in counties such as Awerial and Rumbek North, this creates constant instability and disrupts livelihoods. Cattle raiding also had a significant impact on the lives and livelihoods of the communities in Cueibet, and Awerial and the greater Yirol area this year, with the perpetrators of such acts coming both from within and outside the state.</p>

	<p>The end result of such conflicts in the state is insecurity and restrictions that also impedes commodity flows into the affected areas. Poor road conditions to counties such as Awerial and Rumbek North also exacerbate this problem.</p> <p>Over the last 23 years, Lakes state has been experience chronic insecurity ranging from cattle raiding and inter-ethnic as well as clashes between communities and with the SPLA soldiers as a result of attempted civilian disarmament. This insecurity and inter-ethnic rivalry has been mainly caused by disputes over pasture and water that contributed disruption of livelihoods and continuous restriction of movement and increased prices of commodities and consequently food insecurity. Although conflicts can be found throughout the state, recent fighting has mostly been between communities in Wullu and Rumbek East or Cueibet Counties resulting in massive displacement and disruption of livelihoods. Another areas include Rumbek North and Cueibet counties and also within the greater Yirol with the perpetrators sometimes coming both from within and outside the state. Due to the escalating local conflicts, more than 27,000 people have been internally displaced within the state while about 14,000 returnees having been received in Lakes state since October 2010</p>
<p><b>Abyei</b></p>	<p>Abyei is one of the border contested areas, this in itself creates high political tension, but in combination with the large resources of oil in this area, this risk is increased, as both North and South are interested in the borderline being drawn so it is giving them most possible access to this oil. Under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Abyei area was to be administered under the two parties' joint presidency. Its status after the CPA expired on 9 July, when the South gained full independence. However, disagreements over the voting rights of northern Misseriya pastoralists who, unlike the mostly pro-South Ngok Dinka, are not full-time residents of the area, but who have grazing rights there, has prevented the Abyei referendum from taking place.</p> <p>In March 2011, the Government of Sudan launched a military operation in Abyei that was condemned by the UN Security Council. This action resulted in an estimated 115,000 people being displaced into Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Western Bahr El Ghazal states. In addition the Khartoum unilaterally dissolved the Abyei administration. Negotiations however resulted in an agreement which would see a 4,200-strong Ethiopian brigade being deployed on a proposed peace-keeping mission in Sudan's troubled Abyei region focusing on civilian protection and humanitarian access. In June, the USA submitted a draft UN resolution authorizing a peace-keeping mission of Ethiopian troops to be deployed in Abyei on the basis of an agreement between the Sudanese government and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). It is not clear whether the deployment of the Ethiopian peace keepers would result in IDPs going back to Abyei. However in the meantime, they remain a burden to aid organisations in South Sudan.</p>

**Security situation in the area of proposed response**

There is a general sense of insecurity resulting from various factors localised for each target project area. The presence of armed rebel groups in the areas targeted by this appeal makes the areas unpredictable and fluid. As they try to assert their control, the armed groups impose restrictions and check points where humanitarian workers are frequently harassed. This is particularly true when the SPLA want to carry out some military operations in the same areas.

Where there is tribal fighting, insecurity arises from the roaming cattle raiders from neighbouring communities. Although these raiders target cows, NGOs staff might be caught in the cross fire. The raids,

counter raids and revenge attacks will go on for as long as the government in partnership with local tribal leaders and other local actors do not address the underlying causes of these conflicts.

South Sudan is one of the least developed countries in the world. There are few all weather roads and therefore during the rain some counties become totally cut off from the world. Partners will use both river and air transport to mitigate this problem. There is good communication access in major hubs with at least three mobile telephone providers working in most of the state capitals and major towns. However, some remote counties do not have network coverage and therefore partners will make use of Satellite phones that were bought by the previous appeal.

The partners will continue to monitor the situation in collaboration with other INGOs and UN agencies to ensure that staff remain safe during the implementation of this project. The ACT coordinator will share information on security developments with all SLPs so that as much information as possible is available for partners to make decisions on staff safety and security.

### **TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

**ACT Alliance members have agreed that in line with the HAP and SPHERE standards all data collected will be gender disaggregated. As shown in the table below it is estimated that at least 111,601 beneficiaries will be reached with appropriate response out of a potential of 526,000 people who need the aid.**

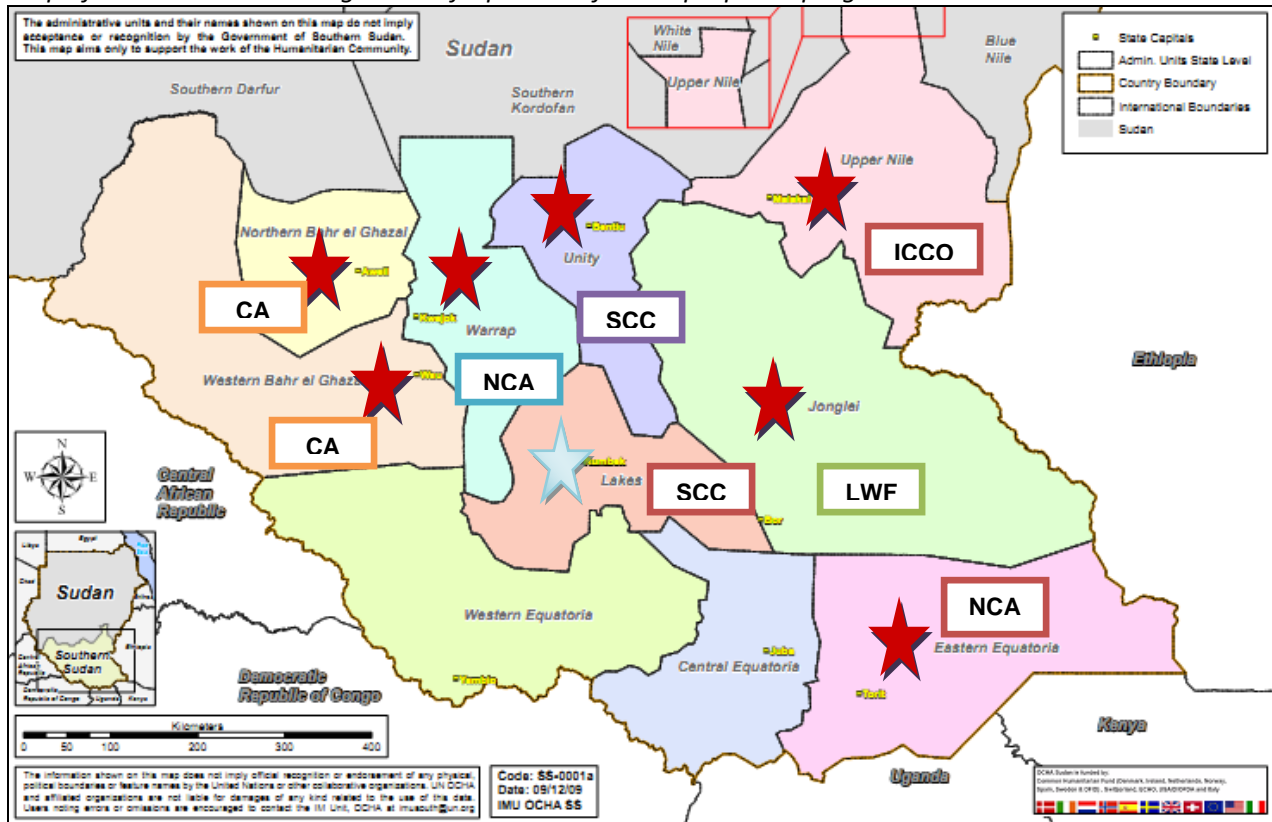
Location	No. of IDPs in State	No. of Returnees registered	Returnees		Host/Rural community		Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)		Targeted Grand Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Eastern Equatoria	50	8,359	100	300	100	200	100	200	<b>1,000</b>
Warrap	115,000	31,313	2,500	4,500	200	300	500	1,000	<b>9,000</b>
Jonglei	42,288	19,135	2,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	3,000	4,500	<b>27,500</b>
Upper Nile	11,985	46,750	2,300	3,500	6,800	10,000	2,800	4,600	<b>30,000</b>
Unity State	45,711	77,931	1,800	3,000	200	300	1,000	1,100	<b>7,400</b>
Lakes State	27,255	14,740	1,000	3,000	100	200	500	1,000	<b>5,800</b>
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1,738	60,068	3,060	9,180	2,000	4,000	200	1,500	<b>19,940</b>
Western Bahr El Ghazal	8,127	16,007	1,600	2,354	900	1,750	1,780	2,577	<b>10,961</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>252,154</b>	<b>274,303</b>	<b>14,360</b>	<b>28,834</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>25,750</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>111,601</b>

The beneficiaries are selected through a community participatory process that engages the support of community leaders and local government officials. To increase transparency the local leaders will be given a set of criteria for targeting beneficiaries. At least 71,000 will be female (over 64%). Identified beneficiaries will be assisted on a needs basis. In other words assistance will not cover everyone, people in most need such as widows, unaccompanied minors, and people with disabilities and or people with other vulnerabilities will be given preference. All reports on this programme will aim to present gender disaggregated data.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF OPERATION

The Map below shows the geographical areas of operation for this appeal.

Map of South Sudan Showing Areas of Operation for this proposed programme



Shows areas where this appeal is aoina to be



SCC will maintain reduced activities in this state.

Whilst NCA will be responding in Warrap state, they will also be reaching to Abyei IDPs most of whom have been staying in IDP camps in various towns and cities of this state.

## PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

### GOAL

To relieve human suffering and mitigate the effects of armed conflict on IDPs, returnee and host communities in South Sudan and in so doing increase the preparedness capacity of ACT members, their national partner agencies and local communities to better respond to future emergencies.

### Outcomes

- The immediate basic needs of vulnerable households are supported in appropriate and timely manner
- Improved availability and accessibility to safe water and practices in household sanitation of disaster affected communities and/or returnees in Upper Nile, Warrap and Jonglei States;
- Improved health-care, livelihoods and psycho-social recovery of returnees and vulnerable host communities for long-term recovery, reintegration and sustainable peace.

## **PLANS FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (EPR)**

*Lead partners: All*

Large scale population movement has been recorded with over 307,000 confirmed to have migrated from the North in the aftermath of the successful referendum that established this newest state. Recent estimates suggest that probably up to 800,000 will be moving down south in the aftermath of the pronouncement by the northern government that all South Sudanese in the north will automatically be stripped of their citizenship after 9th July 2011. The government does not have the capacity to provide basic services for these returnees and therefore it is up to NGOs and UN agencies to cover the gaps.

According to the Warrap State Government and UN OCHA estimations, approximately 31,000 people (or 4,700 households) had arrived and settled in Kwajok, Gogrial West County where NCA is a key player. Conservative estimates are that an additional 22,000 people (or 3,145 households), will arrive in Warrap State in the coming months, with Kwajok being the major concentration point for many. This situation has been aggravated by the arrival of internally displaced persons from Abyei as a result of the recent conflict. Most of these IDPs are living in the open with all their household items, and are in urgent need of NFI and shelter materials. The Government is trying to resettle these people by allocating land for construction of shelter. Other than land, the Government has no capacity to provide any other type of assistance and is relying and calling on humanitarian agencies to come to help. In Eastern Equatoria, NCA is the ACT state lead agency and is increasing being called upon to respond to returnee needs, as well as victims of tribal conflicts and natural disasters like the recent storm that ravaged over 300 families in Kapoeta East County.

Northern Bahr El Ghazal has received one of the highest numbers of returnees circa 60,000 people. This situation is worsened by the fact that some IDPs from Abyei have gone as far as Wau and Awiel in both Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal state. Most of these returnees are waiting for the allocation of land from the government and would require some form of support in NFIs and food as they resettle.

Whilst returnees in Jonglei have been lower than other states, conflicts there have resulted in very high humanitarian challenges. The conflict is of two dimensions: Internal armed rebellions and tribal clashes, cattle raids and subsequent revenge violence as shown in the box below:

### **A brief on Jonglei Conflicts**

#### *a. Lou Nuer – Murle tribal violence*

The problem started when the government implemented disarmament of the Nuer tribes. On 18 April 2011 an estimated 5,000 well armed Nuer youths attacked Murle cattle camps in Jowom grazing valley, killing and abducting several women and children. The attack left 400 people dead, 138,000 head of cattle stolen, 36 young women and girls are still missing and 35,000 women and children including elderly people are now displaced in Pibor town and some are still hiding in the forest without food and shelter.

Again on 15 June Nuer youth from Akobo, Ayod, Duk, Nyiril, Twic East and Uror Counties, attacked Murle cattle camps in Lekwangole and Gummuruk payams in Pibor County. Nuer attackers left 900 Murle men and women dead. They raided cattle and abducted women and children. The overall extent of the violence is difficult to ascertain without assessments done however, authoritative sources confirm that:

- 368 were killed, 75 injured, 43 children and 30 women missing (probably abducted)
- 10,000 homes were destroyed and looted
- 32,256 people displaced to Pibor town
- Estimated 300,000 Murle cattle looted

These attacks combined have resulted in at least 500,000 cattle belonging to Murle tribesmen being looted and taken to Nuer strongholds. It is estimated that over 500 people died and over 30,000 were displaced to Pibor, Gurumuk and Lwekayol town centres. Regrettably, the government has not done anything to stop the fighting and there are fears that the Nuer youths are being supported by politicians

for political gain. It is expected that the Murle will mobilize for revenge attacks and the cycle of violence is therefore difficult to break.

*b. SPLA – George Athor militia*

George Athor rebelled against the government in February of 2011. The government engaged his forces and chased them from Fangak, Canal and Ayod counties of Jonglei state. These activities left hundreds dead and at least 15,000 displaced in Fangak County. For a long time there has been a rumour that the renegade general might attack the same places to recapture them and mobilise for more men.

In anticipation of the attack, SPLA has told civilians to vacate their villages in Pigi County (his strong hold) to old Fangak, Dor, New Fangak and Phom. Residents are also being encouraged to vacate to the islands away from the main land. Unconfirmed reports say that this evacuation strategy is so as to minimize civilian casualty in event of an attack and also to thwart General Athors' strategy of hiding and being hosted by the community. This action is believed to have resulted in 5,000 households moving from Pigi and Korflus Counties without sufficient provisions.

Similar conflicts in other states across South Sudan are estimated to have resulted in an accumulative displacement of 277,000 IDPs over half of whom have been displaced in 2011. These people depend on aid from NGOs, UN agencies, government agencies/local authorities, churches and other welfare groups.

This component therefore contains the elements that are essential to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacities of the implementing partners, local government officials, local churches and targeted communities.

Refresher training on Emergency Preparedness and Response will be facilitated to increase the community's capacity to deal with the emergencies. The response to the trainings provided last year was very positive and it was decided to continue with this activity in this Appeal as well. The training will be linked to the establishment of Early warning system (EWS). This was implemented in the previous Appeal and will need to be strengthened by revitalizing the activities of State Emergency Task Forces which have been hitherto weak in most states.

Clear terms of reference will be developed by the STFs with support from the ACT Coordinator. Regular meetings will be facilitated at state lead partners' offices in the states. The STFs will coordinate and collaborate with local authorities and government officials. Each STF will have the following members wherever possible:

- The ACT State Lead Partner for the State
- Other ACT members in the state
- Local Churches
- Inter Church Committees
- Local Government officials
- Other influential leaders
- Other NGOs and UN agencies
- Any other body recommended by the STF meeting

On the basis of these situation reports and rapid assessments and coordinating with the UN and other agencies, Christian Aid partners will focus on providing immediate assistance to 2,620 IDP and returnees through their partners HARD and ECS-SUDRA. ECS-SUDRA will provide 1,000 NFI (non-food-item) kits that consist of plastic sheets, mosquito nets, blankets, cooking pots, plates, sleeping mats, spoons, 20 litre jerry cans, washing basins, hoes and ropes. Food for 1,000 households for three months (maize flour, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and dry skimmed milk) will also be provided. HARD will provide 700 NFI kits and 700 hygiene kits to Western Bahr El Ghazal. They will also provide 920 NFI kits, seeds and tools for returnees in Northern Bahr El Ghazal.

It is expected that additional returnees who will be making the journey south from Khartoum will most likely use the Nile River as the rain season makes land transport almost impossible. Most of these returnees will be housed at waiting stations such as the one in Renk in Upper Nile state. ICCO proposes to have 1,000 NFIs prepositioned in Upper Nile to respond to this possibility.

### **Location**

The emergency response activities will be implemented in Jonglei, Warrap, Unity, Lakes, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria state.

### **Summary activities:**

- Carry out at least 15 humanitarian assessments in partnership or coordination with other NGOs in UN agencies in the field
- Participate in joint assessments
- Verification of registered beneficiaries
- Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of 9,120 NFIs
- Procurement and distribution of food items to 1,000 households
- Implementing other relevant response activities based on results of assessments
- Refresher training of Local Government Authorities and communities on emergency response
- Organisational capacity building sessions for partners
- Refresher training of Local Government Authorities and communities on emergency response
- Facilitate regular state emergency task force meetings

### ***PLANS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)***

*Lead Partners: NCA, LWF and ICCO*

Inter agency assessments have revealed that most of the returnees are living in the open with their household belongings. The returnees are in need of water points to reduce the distance between their homes and nearest water points. The State governments are not in a position to adequately provide basic services for the returnees. This is particularly so in Warrap State, one of the newest and least developed states in South Sudan. In the returnee camps in Kwajok, and other surrounding payams, the few water points available are not enough for the large numbers of people that need water. The few communal latrines that were set up have already collapsed due to over usage, and hygiene and sanitation is an issue of major concern that needs to be urgently addressed. Household and communal latrines need to be constructed as a matter of urgency to avert an outbreak of cholera and other sanitation-related diseases.

As a result of the influx of returnees and IDPs, there is an emerging situation of conflict between the returnees and the host community due to land allocations and inadequate basic services. Many returnees are sheltering in schools and other government/public institutions. This is likely to cause even more discontent with the host communities. The lack of NFIs and shelter materials, as well as the complexity of land allocation is hampering resettlement of returnees.

If the situation is not urgently brought under control, the impact on human lives is feared to be severe. Due to lack of latrines and proper waste disposal disease outbreaks will most likely be seen in the returnee areas.

In Upper Nile there is a growing need for regular hygiene promotion campaigns in the transit and waiting stations. This will be implemented through ICCO coordinated partners.

The recent displacement of people as a result of conflict in Jonglei means LWF has to redouble its efforts to provide clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. In Jonglei State Internally displaced persons in Uror and Pigi counties are living in deplorable conditions with no access to clean water or hygiene services. Some of the IDPs have integrated within communities and are living with relatives.

However this puts additional pressure on populations that are already vulnerable and strains the meager water resources available. The IDP temporary settlements are in a deplorable hygiene situation and clearly a health disaster looms. With the rains having set in, the situation is bound to get worse. Another example is Uror County with a population of 178,519 (99,276 male and 79,243 female) according to the 2008 census report; there are limited services like access to clean water. There are no hygiene facilities and communities are dangerously living in an environment with extreme health hazard.

#### **Location**

The WASH activities will be implemented in Jonglei, Warrap, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria state.

#### **Summary activities**

- Drilling of 21 bore holes and fit them with hand pumps
- Provide spare parts for repair and maintenance of hand pumps
- Mobilise communities for the construction of at least 1,600 HH latrines and provide them with essential inputs such as slabs and materials for superstructures.
- Monitor water quality at 21 boreholes drilled
- Training of 23 water user committees (include pump mechanics)
- Carry out hygiene promotion campaigns in IDP camps, waiting stations and new resettlement blocks
- Provide hygiene and sanitation tools such as mattock, shovel .etc

#### **PLANS FOR RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION**

*Lead partners NCA and LWF*

The needs of the targeted communities are slowly evolving. Whilst in some communities classic emergency response is relevant, in some communities there is a yearning for recovery efforts as people are anxious to rediscover their former livelihoods ways. This is especially true to returnees who need reintegration support as they seek to re-establish themselves in their communities. While most of the returnees are able to integrate with relatives, many who left at least two decades ago cannot trace any relatives. Some also refuse to go back to their places of origin because they had lost touch with their long lost relatives. Implementing a recovery programme for this target group is complex, but the partners will start with small steps and evolve as lessons are learnt and expanded to other areas and beneficiaries.

LWF runs a livelihoods programme within Jonglei state and considers that a Livelihoods framework is a more relevant way of addressing both the protracted nature of the conflicts and the needs of IDP's and settled/nomadic communities in rural areas. Potentially a livelihoods approach offers a means of transitioning from a focus on service provision to broader and more sustainable forms of support. LWF already has some experience of this through the implementation of pilot micro credit programmes. Lessons from these experiences will feed in to the new livelihoods concept where relevant. The program will dedicate the first part of the year to developing a conceptual understanding of what a livelihoods programme would mean in the project areas targeted under this appeal as well as carrying out a context analysis.

Because of the volatile nature of Jonglei State, addressing root cause of conflict is a strategy LWF will use during this appeal period as a longer term mitigation strategy to reduce efforts geared towards response every time there is displacements due to conflict. After initial response to the conflict and displacements in Fangak, where returnees from the North were further displaced by the militia attack in February some communities are confirmed to have started returning back to their villages. LWF will provide livelihoods options to the farmers and fisher folk of the county. Farm inputs (Seeds and tools) will be provided for the next planting season and fishing nets will be provided to the fisher folk to begin fishing activities.

Psychosocial and trauma counseling is another aspect LWF would like to provide to the traumatized communities. This will help the community members come to terms with the atrocities they have witnessed and settle back to the living faster.

LWF will use the Community based peace committee model in the target project areas to create a structure at the grass root that can help address conflict. Peace Committees formed at grassroots level will be facilitated to play their roles and responsibilities through training on various topical areas of conflict management. If there are already established community based peace committees strongly rooted within the community, LWF will not create new ones, but will tap into already existing structures. Other organizations or government agencies may already have established peace committees and therefore effort in that case would be devoted to strengthening and harmonizing their activities. Inter county reconciliation workshops will be facilitated for the warring Nuer, Dinka and Murle tribes. The workshops will be forums in which the different warring tribes can discuss and resolve the causes for conflict amongst them. The forums will be facilitated by the community based peace committees, supported by church leaders, traditional elders, judges and opinion leaders.

Baseline conflict analyses will be conducted with the aim of profiling factors associated with inter-tribal conflicts, drivers of the conflict, challenges and factors that fuel related conflict among tribes, clans and households. This study will analyze current conflict dynamics among different communities and identify peace building gaps, causes, accelerating factors and existing mitigative factors. The results of the study will be used to develop some conflict indicators to be used for monitoring the success of the peace building component.

In the returnee camps in Warrap State, there are hardly any health centres, and the temporary health facility that has been set up and run by the World Vision International cannot cope with the high demand. NCA is a key player in these areas and would like to contribute to the recovery of this community by constructing and running a health centre in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health.

### **Location**

The recovery activities will be implemented in Jonglei and Warrap States.

### **Summary Activities**

- Construction of 100 permanent shelters for returnees
- Construction of 2 permanent health care centre for IDPs, returnees and host communities
- Provision of medicines and other PHC provisions
- Construction of a school to be run by a member church in Unity State
- Partner capacity building sessions
- Psychosocial support training
- Formation and training of 9 community based peace committees in Jonglei state
- Facilitate 2 inter-state peace conferences (1 in Jonglei and 1 in Unity)
- Carry out/facilitate reconciliation forums
- Community mobilisation for preparation and presentation of advocacy message
- Provide livelihoods materials such as fishing Twines & Hooks, Seeds kits (assorted seeds), Planting tools (e.g. malodas)

### ***Project implementation methodology***

All partners in this appeal will continue to actively seek information on the humanitarian situation in their states. This will be coordinated through the state emergency task forces which will continue to meet on a monthly basis. All assessments will be documented and send to the ACT Coordinator who will summarize them in the SLP meeting. Wherever possible, partners will participate in joint assessments with other NGOs and UN agencies. This has the added advantage of unlocking resources from inter agency or cluster

platforms and at the same time increasing the visibility of humanitarian needs to various players. After assessments, registration and verification of beneficiaries will be carried out to ensure that all beneficiaries are being helped according to relevant needs. Beneficiary information will be gender disaggregated.

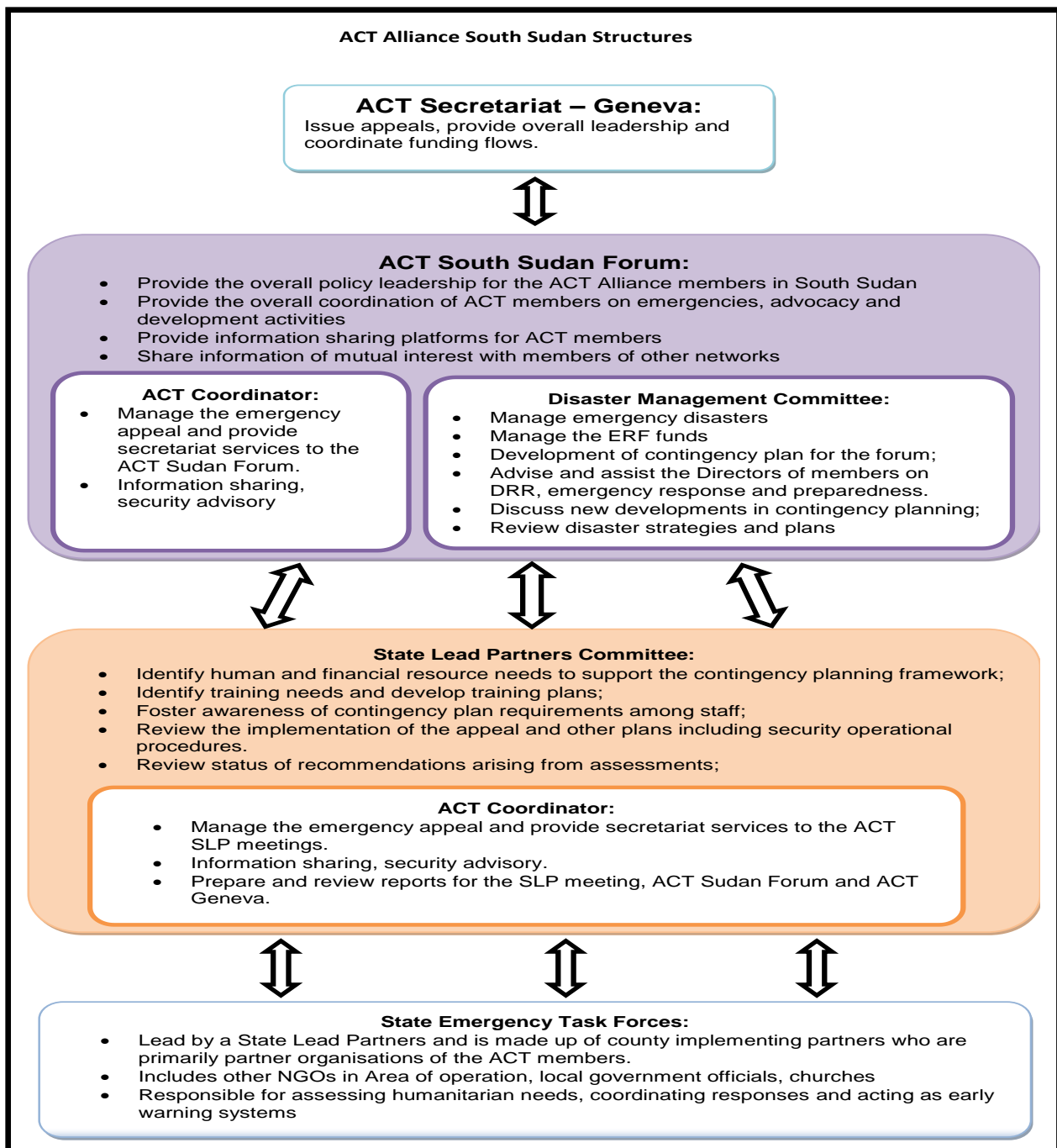
With support from the ACT Coordinator, each SLP will facilitate the establishment of a State Task Force (STF) with generic terms of reference. Consisting of nominated ACT Alliance and IP staff in respective operational states, the role of the STF is to monitor the context, coordinate and monitor the Appeal's implementation and to coordinate any arising emergency response in their respective states. In this regard the STF is an integral part of the Early Warning Systems. The STF may co-opt key local government representatives to the STF depending on the need.

State lead partners will work with and through their implementing partners in the counties. The implementing partners are mainly national/local organisations with a long history of work in their communities. The SLPs will second a single person of project management stature to the SLP committee meeting which meets bi-monthly to review the progress of the implementation of the appeal. The state lead partners will also lead the State Task Forces.

Whilst implementing partners are responsible for ensuring the implementation of and commitment to organizational/staff capacity building, the ACT Coordinator primary role is for the overall planning, coordination, contextual development, management and reporting of the Appeal. This will be in co-operation with ACT Sudan Forum and the Appeal's management committee (SLPs and DMC), which correspondingly meet bi-monthly and monthly. The DMC will assume overall responsibility on the management of the Emergency Response Fund with guidance from the ACT Sudan Forum meeting. The current DMC chair is DCA.

All NFIs will be distributed on a needs basis, meaning that only families who actually need the NFIs will receive them. The needs have been identified or will be identified working in conjunction with government officials and local leaders. Distribution will be made in-situ.

Appropriate response activities will be implemented in response to identified needs. These response activities will be implemented in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap states where there has been increased emergency needs and high numbers of returnees from the north. In Warrap state, NCA has been identified as one of the biggest stakeholders with capacity to respond to the high levels of returnees and the IDPs from Abyei in Kwajok. The returnees have been staying at public places whilst some have been allocated land by the government, in both cases with little or no social services.



All the organisations and implementing partners have participated in code of conduct training. They are therefore aware of various humanitarian codes such as the Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption. The application of the CoC will be monitored in the SLP meetings and throughout all M and E activities.

**Inputs for project implementation**

The ACT Coordinator will provide the day to day coordination of this appeal in conjunction with members of the SLP. DCA will provide a Logistics Officer who will provide procurement and commodities movement/tracking support to ACT members where requested. This is needed especially in the case of large procurements where the members will benefit on bulk discounts, batch transportation, insurance and closer coordination of supplies.

There is growing evidence that SCC needs greater support and capacity building. Through the use of the Response Support Team (RST), SCC will have 3 international staff who will come at various areas to provide support to their programmes and operation departments.

The following is therefore a list of staff requirements for this appeal:

- ACT Coordinator (100%)
- DCA Logistics Officer (30%)
- Finance Officer (2 months probably from RST)
- 3 RST Support for SCC

**Direct Partner Project Staff**

- Project Officers
- Enumerators
- Peace Officers
- Community Development Assistants
- Emergency Officers
- Contribution to Project/Programme Manager
- Contribution to Accountants/Finance Managers
- Contribution to Logistics Officers

Items	Value	Use
Computers and accessories	US\$3,750	Computers and accessories will be used to provide documentation capacity to partners and the ACT Coordinator.
4 Digital Camera	US\$1,714	Assessments are more telling when they have images of the situation on the ground. The cameras have been proposed by 3 partners to support the reporting process of the situation as it evolves.
3.5 Vehicles (Landcruiser Hard Top)	US\$190,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Landcruiser have been proposed by LWF and SCC to be used in the implementation of the project in Jonglei and Warrap states. The vehicle will be used to visit field locations for assessments, distributions, trainings, exchange visits and any other activities. Where the vehicle is used for any other purposes outside this appeal, the contribution will be acknowledged to the donors in writing.</li> <li>• 1 Landcruiser is proposed to provide increased mobility to the ACT Coordinator in Juba and surrounding states such as Jonglei, Torit, Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria. The vehicle will be used to attend various coordination meetings and for field visits to these states. It will also provide surge capacity to all ACT members in this appeal where needed.</li> <li>• 50% vehicle contribution has been proposed by NCA. This will be used as a contribution towards buying another vehicle or as covering for the hire of vehicles for used for implementation of ACT activities.</li> </ul>
1 Generator	US\$17,857	The generator will be used by SCC/ERRADA to power office equipment. Currently their office depends entirely on government power which is highly unreliable.

**Disposition of assets**

ACT members are willing to discuss with individual donors their requirements on the disposition of the above assets. However, with the long history of the members in South Sudan it is expected that the assets will be used to further humanitarian actions pursuant to future ACT Appeals or other projects. Where the assets will be used in other projects, the contribution of ACT or the specific donors will appropriately be acknowledged in budgets and reports. All assets will be clearly marked with ACT Alliance stickers to increase visibility.

**Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation**

#	Risk	Analysis – Likelihood and Consequences
1	Outstanding CPA issues result in war between the north and south	There are a number of outstanding issues that have not yet been resolved such as; citizenship, oil sharing, border demarcation among others. The more these are not resolved the higher the likelihood of breakdown of discussions between SPLM and NCP resulting in a state of war. Whilst the South has reiterated that they have no desire for war, the North has been more enthusiastic on asserting its demands through the use of force. Abyei is a case in point. Violence would result in increased refugee movement of population between the two countries.
2	Weather conditions create logistical and communication constraints	Weather conditions are usually difficult mostly during the rainy season. Upper Nile, Warrap and Jonglei are prone to flooding and roads are unusable at some times during the rainy season. It is likely that the implementation of some activities will be delayed due to the weather conditions. However members have already begun to think about going about these problems, for example through utilizing river transport instead of on land transport.
3	Widespread insecurity jeopardizes the implementation	There are areas that have already noticed widespread insecurity. In such areas it becomes difficult to operate as armed groups enforce restrictions and control movement of people and goods. In addition, the insecurity will likely result in higher workload. Security awareness and analysis will be stepped up in volatile regions to ensure staff safety and continued access.
4	The economic environment will remain stable after the July 9 <sup>th</sup> independence	The economy of South Sudan is fragile. It depends a lot on oil and is likely to be saddled by the debt to be shared with the Khartoum government. With insecurity in oil generating fields and agreement on oil sharing not yet finalized, it is likely that further problems on the income earning prospects of the new country could result in an economic problem. In recent times the Sudanese Pound (SDG) has already taken a dip in the currency market. Inflation could set in at unsustainably high levels should the economic environment worsen leading to high prices, forex shortages and probably social unrest.
5	Political establishment adopts negative attitude towards NGOs	This is likely as there has been negative rhetoric in the past and efforts have been made to introduce an NGOs Bill in parliament. The political establishment is under pressure from different constituents to toughen their stance on NGOs and other humanitarian workers. This could result in less and less international or regional staff being allowed entry into South Sudan resulting in reduced capacity of member organisations and reduced operational space for civil society.
6	Lack of Resources and funding, in particular late receipt of some pledges.	The Appeal is for a short period (8months) and will rely to a large extent on the fundraising of members and the ACT secretariat in Geneva. It is likely that some income will be received a long time into the life of the project resulting in some activities being affected.

### Implementation Timetable

The project will run for 8 months. Activities will be spread out as shown in the timetable below:

Activity	2011					2012		
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Outcome 1: Emergency Preparedness and Response - (All)</b>								
Carry out at least 15 humanitarian assessments	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Participate in joint assessments	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Verification of registered beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of 9,120 NFIs		X	X	X				
Procurement and distribution of food items to 1,000 households			X	X	X			
Refresher training of LGAs and communities on EPR			X	X			X	
Organisational capacity building sessions for partners		X	X	X		X	X	
Refresher training of LGAs and communities on emergency response			X				X	
Facilitate regular state emergency task force meetings				X		X		
<b>Outcome 2: WASH (NCA, LWF, SCC and ICCO)</b>								
Drilling of 21 bore holes and fit them with hand pumps					X	X	X	
Provide spare parts for repair and maintenance of hand pumps					X	X	X	
Construction of at least 1,600 HH latrines					X	X	X	
Monitor water quality at 21 boreholes drilled					X	X	X	X
Training of 23 water user committees (include pump mechanics)					X	X	X	X
Carry out hygiene promotion campaigns		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide hygiene and sanitation tools such as mattock, shovel .etc		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Outcome 3: Recovery and Reintegration (NCA, SCC and LWF)</b>								
Construction of 100 permanent shelters for returnees				X	X	X		
Construction of 2 permanent health care centre				X	X	X	X	
Provision of medicines and other PHC provisions				X	X	X	X	X
Construction of a school to be run by a member					X	X	X	
Partner capacity building sessions	X	X	X	X				
Psychosocial support training	X	X	X	X				
Formation and training of 9 peace committees in Jonglei state	X	X			X	X	X	
Facilitate 2 inter-state peace conferences			X				X	
Carry out/facilitate reconciliation forums			X	X	X	X	X	
Community mobilisation for advocacy messages	X		X		X		X	X
Provide livelihoods materials; fishing Twines & Hooks,		X	X	X	X			
Provide livelihoods materials; Seeds kits & tools				X	X	X	X	

### Transition or Exit strategy

The implementation of the appeal will be mainly through capacity building and cooperation. It is expected that after the experience of state-wide cooperation on preparedness through the implementation of the activities of this appeal, the partners will have a stronger understanding of, and ability to prepare for and respond to, disasters and emergencies. The bigger aim of the emergency preparedness and response training was to transfer skills and capacities in order for local partner organizations to monitor and

implement response projects themselves. This training is once again strengthened in this appeal. The training will emphasize the role of STFs as permanent features of the localities so that they are able to coordinate amongst themselves to prepare and respond to emergencies appropriately without external support.

### ***Cross Cutting Issues***

There are a number of important issues which cut across all activities. The programme will focus on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, gender, Do No Harm and improving beneficiary accountability. The following cross cutting issues will be mainstreamed.

#### **HIV/AIDS**

The programme is committed to mainstreaming HIV and AIDS. It will also continue to raise awareness on the dangers of HIV and how it can be prevented. The ultimate aim would be to reduce stigma which proliferates all gender groups in Sudan. According to UNAIDS, HIV and AIDS mainstreaming must address both the direct and indirect aspects of HIV and AIDS within the context of the normal functions of an organization or community. The coping mechanisms and resilience of communities to fight HIV/AIDS are reduced when there is high displacement and conflict. This is particularly true in Sudan where the conflict has resulted in large scale displacement. The displaced people live in populated IDPs camps and have over time started to evolve new ways of life, some of which might expose them to HIV infection risks.

HIV/AIDS messages will be incorporated in hygiene promotion and broadcast to key target groups attending hygiene promotion sessions. All WASH activities targeting behaviour change and improving access either to water and sanitation are platforms for reduction in water borne diseases which in reality easily affects people with low immunity like HIV/AIDS patients.

#### **Gender**

The programme will make use of internally available resources to increase gender analysis, gender understanding and improved mainstreaming. Aspects of gender mainstreaming will be considered in the WASH sector through increasing the participation of all groups in water and sanitation committees. The NFIs will be distributed mainly to women as heads of households. The NFI kits will also contain kitchen sets which are mainly used by women. The programme will continue to meet the special needs of women and children by targeting them throughout the activities. All data collected from the health facility and assessments/verifications will be disaggregated by sex when reporting.

#### **Do No Harm**

The previous appeal included trainings on Do no Harm as a part of best humanitarian principles. This training has been received by both the SLPs and the Implementing Partners. DNH will have a particularly critical resonance when working with returnees who are coming from the North.

#### **Beneficiary Accountability**

Most partners in this ACT Appeal are member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP). However capacity within the members on HAP remains low. A joint training is planned where this concept will be explored and promoted. The HAP training will be facilitated by key people from the members who have experience with HAP activities. It will target the State Lead Partners and members of the ACT Sudan Forum as well as key staff of the implementing partners.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

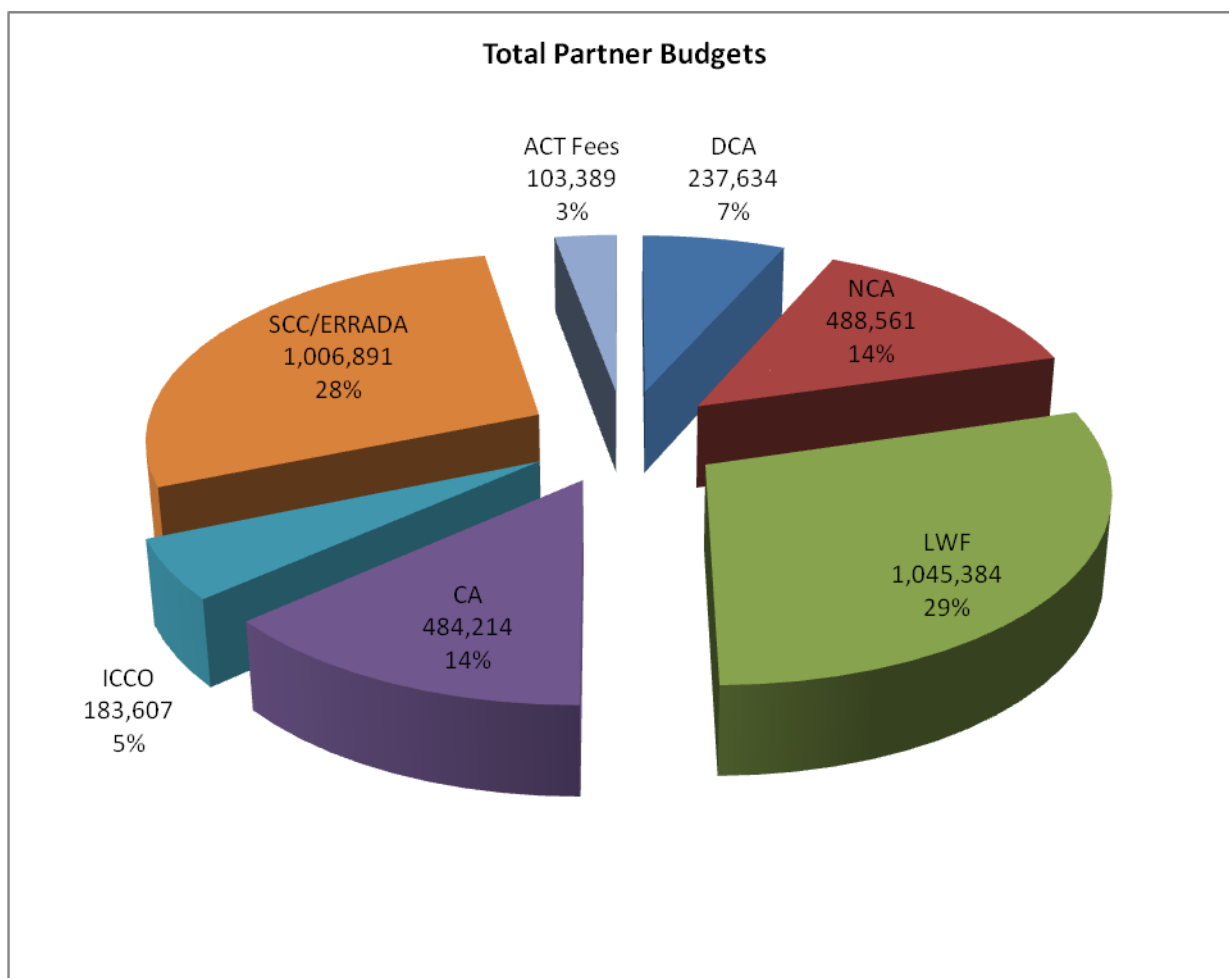
There is growing need for the partners to deliberately sit together and review how the appeals have been implemented. A lot of lessons have been learnt by the state lead partners and the national implementing partners in the course of implementing the preparedness Appeal (SDN102). Suggestions have been made that a formal lessons learnt session should be held to document the challenges and solutions that some partners have improvised for the benefit of the alliance. A lessons documentation and dissemination workshop is therefore proposed in this project. In addition since SDN092, no evaluation or review of the

projects has been done; a review is proposed to be tied to the lesson learning exercise or to be facilitated at a different time.

### **ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

This appeal will have a slightly different structure than the last in that it doesn't have a single lead agency. All members will contract directly with the ACT Secretariat in Geneva and therefore funds will be disbursed directly from the Geneva Office to the head offices or field offices of partner organisations. Cooperation Agreements will be developed by the ACT Coordinator and signed between ACT and the State Lead members. SLPs are expected to sign agreements with their implementing partners.

The Chart below shows the overview of the funds allocated to each partner:



This means that all partners will effectively be in charge of their budgets and will take charge of the auditing of their finances. Prioritisation of received funds will however still be implemented in the ACT State Lead Partners meeting with the active participation of each member. Where donors want to earmark to particular activities and partners, the prioritisation will take cognisance of donor demands and needs.

### **MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS**

This appeal is managed through a steering committee which is chaired by the ACT Coordinator. The steering committee brings together all state lead partners and sits bi-monthly to review progress, analyse the security and humanitarian situation in the various states and make recommendations to the ACT

Sudan Forum or to the ACT Geneva Secretariat. Because of the intensity of work in previous months, at times emergency meetings have been called to discuss issues. The SLP meeting is therefore the primary monitoring process for this appeal.

In addition reports will be submitted to the ACT Coordinator on a quarterly basis. The reports will include both financial and narrative reports. The overall reporting schedule for partners to the ACT Coordinator in Sudan will therefore be:

<b>Quarterly narrative &amp; financials</b>	
<b>Interim narrative &amp; financial</b>	October 2011
<b>Final narrative &amp; financial</b>	15 April 2012
<b>Audit</b>	15 May 2012

This schedule is one month behind the schedule for reports to Geneva. The ACT Coordinator will coordinate the reporting process and within a month of receipt of reports from the members compile reports and briefing to the ACT Sudan Forum Meeting, the DMC and ACT Geneva Office. The ACT Coordinator will also conduct scheduled field visits to monitor the implementation of activities and report on status of progress.

The activities will be monitored in relation to the log frame developed and the implementation plan/timetable shown above. Given the dynamic humanitarian conditions of South Sudan, monthly monitoring will be made on the planning assumptions and constraints identified, particularly in respect to humanitarian space, security and population movement. Critical analysis of evolving situations will be used to refine implementation. Monitoring and evaluation shall emphasize the use of SPHERE standards and ACT guidelines for M&E.

At the end of this appeal, an internal evaluation, in the form of learning workshop, shall be conducted by the Forum to establish the level of success against planned targets, implementation strategies, value of ACT coordinated response, cross-cutting issues, un-intended negative and/or positive results as well as lessons learnt and conditions created for impact. This reflection shall be deepened by analysis of monitoring data and well targeted interviews of Forum members, key informants and a few beneficiaries across implementation. To increase the value of this internal reflection, ACT Sudan shall solicit and engage the support of an external facilitator from outside the Forum agencies.

## **COORDINATION**

### ***Co-ordination within the project***

Coordination within the project will be primarily through the following:

**ACT South Sudan Forum meetings:** This meeting is held on a quarterly basis and is overall responsible for the performance of the project. The meeting is also attended by non-ACT members, notably the CARITAS family, to improve cross network, collaboration and coordination. The forum provides the policy foundation for the appeal and will therefore provide overall management, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Appeal. The meeting also coordinates other ACT activities like advocacy and development efforts outside this appeal.

**State Lead Partners meetings** – the state lead partners meeting (the steering committee) is responsible for regularly reviewing the progress of the project. This meeting is held bi-monthly. This is the primary coordination meeting which meets exclusively to review the situation, the evolving needs and how the response is going. The SLP is made up of programme/project managers from the implementing members of the Appeal. Any situations unresolved in this meeting will be forwarded to the Forum meeting for

determination. The SLP meeting receives essential input from the State Task Forces (STFs) explained below.

**The ACT South Sudan Coordinator** - functions as the focal point for the ACT Sudan Forum and is responsible for the overall planning, coordination, management and reporting of this appeal. He also provides support to the ACT Alliance members and their local partners as they prepare, respond and manage emergency situations in South Sudan in a coordinated, safe and cost effective manner. In addition, he provides secretarial functions of the ACT Sudan Forum, facilitates the SLP meeting and represents the Forum at various coordination meetings. He will manage the reporting process and ensure that high quality reports are submitted on time to the donors.

**State Task Force Meetings** – one of the results of the state trainings (phase II trainings) was the formation of state emergency task forces. These meetings are supposed to be held on a monthly basis and bring together the state lead partners and the local partners from the state as well as local government authorities, SSRRC and other players such as other INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies. The major role of this task force is to coordinate information sharing, data gathering (assessments) and also to coordinate response. This meeting has been successful in some areas, yet in some it has been weak because of various reasons, chief among them the lack of resources to support the logistics of the meeting. Funding has been provided in this appeal to provide very basic resources for the holding of these meetings. The STF feeds into the SLP meeting above.

#### ***Co-ordination with the CARITAS family***

**ACT Alliance in Sudan has coordinated with the CARITAS family to ensure a collective approach to responding to the humanitarian needs of the communities. Resources have been shared in the past and wherever possible joint meetings and forums have been held. The CARITAS family has a similar structure with the ACT here and there is scope in coordinating the work of the various agencies for the common interest.**

In this appeal, more coordination efforts will be devoted to working together with the CARITAS family. The CARITAS Coordinator will be invited to the ACT Sudan Forum meeting that is held on a quarterly basis. The ACT Coordinator has also been invited to previous CARITAS meetings and this is expected to continue. CARITAS members in the field, Catholic Dioceses and/or Sudan aid will be invited to participate in the emergency task forces.

#### ***Co-ordination with other organisations in the area of intervention***

**UN meetings** – a number of coordination meetings are facilitated by UN, especially OCHA. The ACT Coordinator attends the returns working group meeting and also the NFIs working group meeting which is facilitated by IOM.

#### **NGO forums:**

- **'3Areas' Working Group (3AWG) meeting** – this meeting brings together organisations working in the 3 transitional areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. Since this meeting is held in Juba, and the ACT partners operational in the 3 areas might not be able to attend, the ACT Coordinator attends and shares information in the meeting about the activities of the partners and shares the minutes of decisions of the meeting with the ACT members in the '3 Areas'. It is not clear at the moment the form, future and nature of this meeting since the formalisation of independence of South Sudan, but should it continue, as expected, the ACT Coordinator will also continue to attend.
- **Security Meeting** – On a monthly basis a security meeting is convened by the NGO forum with support from UN security officials. The ACT Coordinator attends this meeting and provides feedback to the ACT Sudan Forum. This meeting will be linked to the ACT Sudan Security Working Group so that information is also passed through a formal meeting.

## BUDGETS

<b>DANCHURCH AID</b>					
	<b>Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	1	5,000	5,000	1,786
				<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,786</b>
<b>DIRECT STAFF COSTS</b>					
<b><u>Direct Appeal Staff</u></b>					
ACT Coordinator (100%)	months	10	24,000	240,000	85,714
DCA Logistics Officer (30%)	months	10	4,100	41,000	14,643
Finance Officer (2 months RST)	months	2	18,000	36,000	12,857
Guesthouse equipment and provisions	months	1	9,000	9,000	3,214
				<b>326,000</b>	<b>116,429</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Per Diems	lumpsum	3	2,000	6,000	2,143
Lessons Learnt Workshop and Review	lumpsum	1	45,000	45,000	16,071
HAP Workshop	lumpsum	1	33,000	33,000	11,786
ACT Coordinator Monitoring	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	8,929
Visibility and Communication	lumpsum	9	1,500	13,500	4,821
				<b>122,500</b>	<b>43,750</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>453,500</b>	<b>161,964</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Fuel	Drum	30	700	21,000	7,500
Vehicles maintenance	Months	2	6,000	12,000	4,286
Airfares	trips	10	800	8,000	2,857

Wages for labourers	Days	15	125	1,875	670
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>		-		<b>42,875</b>	<b>15,313</b>
		-			
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>		-			
Computers and accessories	pcs	0.5	3,000	1,500	536
Digital Camera	pcs	1	1,200	1,200	429
Vehicle (Landcruiser Hard Top)	pcs	1	152,000	152,000	54,286
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>		-		<b>154,700</b>	<b>55,250</b>
		-			
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>		-			
Office stationery	Month	1	300	300	107
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	-	2,200	0	0
Insurance	Estimate	1.00	7,000	7,000	2,500
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</b>		-		<b>7,300</b>	<b>2,607</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>		-			
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000	2,500
<b>TOTAL AUDIT</b>				<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>				<b>665,375</b>	<b>237,634</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>				19,961	7,129
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET DCA</b>				<b>685,336</b>	<b>244,763</b>

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD Budget rate is 2.80

<b>NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID</b>					
Warrap State and Eastern Equatoria.					
	<b>Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					

<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
State emergency task force meetings	months	6	300	1,800	643
Flights - interstate - refresher training	persons	1	480	480	171
Road transport - refresher training -	person	30	65	1,950	696
Refresher training venue -	days	1	4,500	4,500	1,607
Refresher training material for participants	packs	30	48	1,440	514
Accom and food for out of capital trainees	person	30	900	27,000	9,643
Dinner participants in training	persons	30	120	3,600	1,286
Refresher training refreshments -	person	30	40	1,200	429
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	3	5,000	15,000	5,357
Procurement of NFI kits	kits	1,000	175	175,000	62,500
				<b>231,970</b>	<b>82,846</b>
<b><u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u></b>					
Drilling of bore holes with hand pumps	bore holes	10	40,000	400,000	142,857
Spare parts for repair/maintenance	lump	4	15,000	60,000	21,429
Construction of HH latrines	HH latrines	50	500	25,000	8,929
Procurement of Water testing kit with accesories	kits	1	11,150	11,150	3,982
Training of water user Committees	Committees	10	2,000	20,000	7,143
				<b>516,150</b>	<b>184,339</b>
<b><u>Recovery activities</u></b>					
Shelter Material	shelter	100	1,065	106,500	38,036
Construction of health facility (conv. From mobile)	health facility	1	200,000	200,000	71,429
Provision of medicines	lump	1	70,000	70,000	25,000
				<b>376,500</b>	<b>134,464</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	2	5,000	10,000	3,571
Per Diems	lumpsum	3	2,000	6,000	2,143
Accommodation	lumpsum	3	2,000	6,000	2,143
Visibility	lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	536
Coordination and Collaboration with UN, Govt, NGOs	Estimate	1	1,000	1,000	357
				<b>24,500</b>	<b>8,750</b>
<b>TOTAL Direct Assistance</b>				<b>1,149,120</b>	<b>410,400</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	1	30000	30,000	10,714

Fuel	Drum	10	700	7,000	2,500
Airfares	trips	10	800	8,000	2,857
Wages for Security/ Guards	Month	6	3,000	18,000	6,429
Wages for labourers	days	50	125	6,250	2,232
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>69,250</b>	<b>24,732</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>					
Vehicle (Landcruiser Hard Top - 50%)	pcs	0.50	152,000	76,000	27,143
				<b>76,000</b>	<b>27,143</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<u>Staff salaries</u>		-			
Salaries contr for Programme Manager	Month	8	6,000	48,000	17,143
Salaries contr for LOG officer	Month	8	1,000	8,000	2,857
Office stationery	Month	6	300	1,800	643
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	4	2,200	8,800	3,143
<b>TOTAL Indirect costs</b>				<b>66,600</b>	<b>23,786</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>		-			
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000	2,500
				<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>				<b>1,367,970</b>	<b>488,561</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>				41,039	14,657
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET NCA</b>				<b>1,409,009</b>	<b>503,218</b>

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD Budget rate is 2.80

<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/DWS</b>					
Jonglei					
	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	SDG	SDG	USD
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
State emergency task force meetings	months	6	300	1,800	643
Setting up HAP, COC and CRM structures	L/S	1	3,000	3,000	1,071
Training of LGAs and communities on Emergency response (2 in each county)	trainings	10	10,000	100,000	35,714
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	4	5,000	20,000	7,143
Procurement of NFI kits	kits		175	437,500	156,250

		2,500			
				<b>562,300</b>	<b>200,821</b>
<b><u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u></b>					
Drilling of bore holes with hand pumps (4 in Uror)	bore holes	8	40,000	320,000	114,286
Spare parts for repair/maintenance	lump	1	15,000	15,000	5,357
Construction of HH latrines	HH latrines	1,000	500	500,000	178,571
Training of water user Committees	Committees	10	2,000	20,000	7,143
Hygiene and sanitation tools (mutton, shovel...)	pcs	1,000	65	65,000	23,214
				<b>920,000</b>	<b>328,571</b>
<b><u>Recovery activities</u></b>					
Psychosocial support / training 2 in each target project site (Fangak, Uror and Pigi)	trainings	6	5,000	30,000	10,714
Partners organisational Capacity building	sessions	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Formation and training of community based peace committees Fangak, Pibor and Pigi (3 trainings at each site)	trainings	9	4,500	40,500	14,464
One Inter-state peace conference	conference	1	15,000	15,000	5,357
Reconciliation Forums	days	5	5,000	25,000	8,929
Community mobilisation for preparation and presentation of Advocay message	L/S	1	2,000	2,000	714
Fishing Twines & Hooks	pcs	2,000	30	60,000	21,429
Seeds kits (assorted seeds)	pcs	2,000	150	300,000	107,143
				<b>496,500</b>	<b>177,321</b>
<b>DIRECT STAFF COSTS</b>					
<b><u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Staff costs SALF (Fangak)	months	8	5,000	40,000	14,286
LWF Enumerator Pibor	months	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
LWF Enumerator Pigi (Khorflus)	months	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Project Officer Nuer Peace Council (Uror)	months	8	5,000	40,000	14,286
Emergency officer Church & Development (Bor)	months	8	5,000	40,000	14,286
LWF Peace Officer (100%)	months	8	6,000	48,000	17,143
LWF Emergency officer (100%)	months	8	6,000	48,000	17,143
Salaries e. g 10 % for Project Manager	Month	8	1,800	14,400	5,143
Salaries e,g 10 % for Project Accountant	Month	8	2,000	16,000	5,714
Salaries e,g 10 % for LOG officer	Month	8	1,250	10,000	3,571
Community Development Assistants (2 @ 20%)	Month	8	1,000	8,000	2,857
				<b>312,400</b>	<b>111,571</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					

Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	2	5,000	10,000	3,571
Per Diems	lumpsum	6	2,000	12,000	4,286
Visibility	lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	536
Coordination and Collaboration with UN, Govt, NGOs	Estimate	1	1,000	1,000	357
				<b>24,500</b>	<b>8,750</b>
				<b>2,315,700</b>	<b>827,036</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	3	30000	90,000	32,143
Fuel	Drum	30	700	21,000	7,500
Vehicles maintenance	Months	3	6,000	18,000	6,429
Airfares	trips	15	800	12,000	4,286
Purchase and Install RubHall (C&D Bor)	pcs	1	60,000	60,000	21,429
Wages for labourers	Days	75	125	9,375	3,348
Wages for Drivers	months	8	1,200	9,600	3,429
				<b>219,975</b>	<b>78,563</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>					
Computers and accessories	pcs	1	3,000	3,000	1,071
Digital Camera	pcs	2	1,200	2,400	857
Vehicle (Landcruiser Hard Top)	pcs	1	152,000	152,000	54,286
				<b>157,400</b>	<b>56,214</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
Staff salaries		-			
Salaries Contr. For Director	Month	6	6,300	37,800	13,500
Salaries contr for Programme Coordinator	Month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Salaries contr for Finance Manager	Month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Salaries Contr for Accountant	Month	6	1,000	6,000	2,143
Office rent	month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Office Utilities	month	6	2,500	15,000	5,357
Office stationery	Month	6	2,000	12,000	4,286
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	6	2,200	13,200	4,714
Insurance	Estimate	4.00	7,000	28,000	10,000
				<b>220,000</b>	<b>78,571</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	2	7,000	14,000	5,000
				<b>14,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>				<b>2,927,075</b>	<b>1,045,384</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>				87,812	31,362
<b>TOTAL APPEAL LWF</b>				<b>3,014,887</b>	<b>1,076,745</b>

<b>Christian Aid</b>					
Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal					
	<b>Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
State emergency task force meetings	months	6	300	1,800	643
Flights - interstate - refresher training	persons	1	480	480	171
Road transport - refresher training	person	30	65	1,950	696
Refresher training venue -	days	1	4,500	4,500	1,607
Refresher training material for participants	packs	30	48	1,440	514
Accom and food for out of capital trainees	person	30	900	27,000	9,643
Dinner for participants in training	persons	30	120	3,600	1,286
Refresher training refreshments	person	30	40	1,200	429
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	1	5,000	5,000	1,786
Procurement of NFI kits	kits	2,620	175	458,500	163,750
Maize meal	50 kg bags	2000	87	174,000	62,143
Beans	50 kg bags	1000	150	150,000	53,571
Veg. oil	10 litre	500	100	50,000	17,857
Salt	20kg	100	10	1,000	357
Milk	2.5 Kg	4000	40	160,000	57,143
				<b>1,040,470</b>	<b>371,596</b>
<b><u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u></b>					
Hygiene and sanitation tools (mutton, shovel...)	pcs	700	65	45,500	16,250
				<b>45,500</b>	<b>16,250</b>
<b><u>Recovery activities</u></b>					
Seeds kits (assorted seeds)	pcs	500	150	75,000	26,786
Planting tools (malodas)	pcs	1,840	7	12,880	4,600
				<b>87,880</b>	<b>31,386</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	5	5,000	25,000	8,929
Per Diems	lumpsum	1	2,000	2,000	714
Visibility	lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	536
Coordination and Collaboration with UN, Govt, NGOs	Estimate	1	1,000	1,000	357
				<b>29,500</b>	<b>10,536</b>

				<b>1,203,350</b>	<b>429,768</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	2	30000	60,000	21,429
Airfares	trips	5	800	4,000	1,429
Wages for labourers	Month	30	125	3,750	1,339
				<b>67,750</b>	<b>24,196</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<u>Staff salaries</u>		-			
Salaries contr for Programme Coordinator	Month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Salaries Contr for Accountant	Month	8	1,000	8,000	2,857
Office rent	month	3	6,000	18,000	6,429
Office Utilities	month	3	2,500	7,500	2,679
Office stationery	Month	3	2,000	6,000	2,143
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	1	2,200	2,200	786
				<b>77,700</b>	<b>27,750</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000	2,500
				<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>				<b>1,355,800</b>	<b>484,214</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>				40,674	14,526
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET CA</b>				<b>1,396,474</b>	<b>498,741</b>

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD Budget rate is 2.80

<b>ICCO and Kerk in Actie</b>					
Upper Nile					
	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	SDG	SDG	USD
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
State emergency task force meetings	months	6	300	1,800	643
Flights - interstate - refresher training	persons	1	480	480	171
Road transport - refresher training	person	15	65	975	348
Refresher training venue	days	1	4,500	4,500	1,607
Refresher taining material for participants	packs	15	48	720	257
Accom and food for out of capital trainees	person	15	900	13,500	4,821
Dinner for 180 participants in training	persons	15	120	1,800	643
Refresher training refreshments	person	15	40	600	214

Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	2	5,000	10,000	3,571
Procurement of NFI kits	kits	1,000	175	175,000	62,500
				<b>209,375</b>	<b>74,777</b>
<b><u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u></b>					
Hygiene promotion campaigns	sessions	6	13,250	79,500	28,393
				<b>79,500</b>	<b>28,393</b>
<b>DIRECT STAFF COSTS</b>					
Project Officer	month	8	5,000	40,000	14,286
Other Officers	month	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Salaries e. g 10 % for Project Manager	Month	8	1,800	14,400	5,143
Salaries e,g 10 % for Project Accountant	Month	8	2,000	16,000	5,714
Salaries e,g 10 % for LOG officer	Month	8	1,250	10,000	3,571
				<b>104,400</b>	<b>37,286</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	1,786
Per Diems	Days	2	2,000	4,000	1,429
Accommodation	Days	8	2,000	16,000	5,714
Visibility	lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	536
Coordination and Collaboration with UN, Govt, NGOs	Estimate	1	1,000	1,000	357
				<b>27,500</b>	<b>9,821</b>
				<b>420,775</b>	<b>150,277</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Trips	1	30000	30,000	10,714
Fuel	Drum	30	700	21,000	7,500
Vehicles maintenance	Months	3	6,000	18,000	6,429
Airfares	lumpsum	15	800	12,000	4,286
Wages for labourers	Month	25	125	3,125	1,116
				<b>84,125</b>	<b>30,045</b>

<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	1	2,200	2,200	786
				<b>2,200</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000	2,500
				<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>					
				<b>514,100</b>	<b>183,607</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>					
				15,423	5,508
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET ICCO and Kerk in Actie</b>					
				<b>529,523</b>	<b>189,115</b>

**EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD** Budget rate is 2.80

<b>SUDAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (SCC/ERRADA)</b>					
Unity and Lakes					
	<b>Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>SDG</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u></b>					
State emergency task force meetings	months	12	300	3,600	1,286
Flights - interstate - refresher training	persons	5	480	2,400	857
Road transport - refresher training	person	40	65	2,600	929
Refresher training venue	days	4	4,500	18,000	6,429
Refresher training material for participants	packs	40	48	1,920	686
Accom and food for out of capital trainees	person	40	900	36,000	12,857
Dinner for participants in training	persons	40	120	4,800	1,714
Refresher training refreshments	person	40	40	1,600	571
Setting up HAP, COC and CRM structures	L/S	2	3,000	6,000	2,143
Training of ICCs and communities on Emergency response (2 in each county)	trainings	4	10,000	40,000	14,286
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	4	5,000	20,000	7,143
Procurement of NFI kits	kits	2,000	175	350,000	125,000
				<b>486,920</b>	<b>173,900</b>

<b><u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u></b>					
Drilling of bore holes with hand pumps (4 in Uror)	bore holes	3	40,000	120,000	42,857
Spare parts for repair/maintenance	lump	1	15,000	15,000	5,357
Construction of HH latrines (see comment below)	HH latrines	675	500	337,500	120,536
Training of water user Committees	Committees	3	2,000	6,000	2,143
Hygiene promotion campaigns	sessions	4	13,250	53,000	18,929
				<b>531,500</b>	<b>189,821</b>
<b><u>Recovery activities</u></b>					
Construction of health facility	health facility	1.50	200,000	300,000	107,143
Provision of medicines	lump	1	70,000	70,000	25,000
Construction of a school	lump	1.00	350,000	350,000	125,000
Psycosocial support / training 2 in each target project site	trainings	6	5,000	30,000	10,714
One Inter-state peace conference	conference	2	15,000	30,000	10,714
Reconciliation Forums	days	12	5,000	60,000	21,429
				<b>840,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b><u>DIRECT STAFF COSTS</u></b>					
RST Support for SCC	Estimate	3	36,000	108,000	38,571
Emergency Coordinator (100%)	months	8	5,000	40,000	14,286
Field Accountant (100%)	months	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Community Mobilisers	months	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Medical and Edu allowances	lumpsum	1	36,000	36,000	12,857
2 Project Officers	months	8	6,000	48,000	17,143
Staff Capacity Building Trainings (SCC)	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	10,714
				<b>310,000</b>	<b>110,714</b>
<b><u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	1,786
Per Diems	lumpsum	2	2,000	4,000	1,429
Accommodation	lumpsum	6	2,000	12,000	4,286
Visibility	lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	536
Coordination and Collaboration with UN, Govt, NGOs	Estimate	1	1,000	1,000	357
				<b>23,500</b>	<b>8,393</b>
				<b>2,191,920</b>	<b>782,829</b>
<b><u>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</u></b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	1	30000	30,000	10,714
Fuel	Drum	30	700	21,000	7,500
Vehicles maintenance	Months	3	6,000	18,000	6,429
Airfares	trips	15	800	12,000	4,286
Wages for Security/ Guards	Month	8	3,000	24,000	8,571
Purchase and Install RubHall (Bentiu)	pcs	1	60,000	60,000	21,429

Wages for labourers	Days	75	125	9,375	3,348
Wages for Drivers	lumpsum	16	1,200	19,200	6,857
				<b>193,575</b>	<b>69,134</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>					
Computers and accessories	pcs	2	3,000	6,000	2,143
Digital Camera	pcs	1	1,200	1,200	429
Vehicle (Landcruiser Hard Top)	pcs	1	152,000	152,000	54,286
Generator	pcs	1	50,000	50,000	17,857
				<b>209,200</b>	<b>74,714</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
Salaries Contr. For Exec. Director (40%)	Month	8	6,300	50,400	18,000
Salaries contr for Programme Coordinator (40%)	Month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Salaries contr for Finance Director (40%)	Month	6	6,000	36,000	12,857
Office rent	month	8	6,000	48,000	17,143
Office Utilities	month	6	2,500	15,000	5,357
Office stationery	Month	6	2,000	12,000	4,286
Telephone and fax and Vsat	Month	6	2,200	13,200	4,714
				<b>210,600</b>	<b>75,214</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	2	7,000	14,000	5,000
				<b>14,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>TOTAL Project Budget</b>					
				<b>2,819,295</b>	<b>1,006,891</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>					
				84,579	30,207
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET SCC ERRADA</b>					
				<b>2,903,874</b>	<b>1,037,098</b>

**Notes:**

*Comment on latrines: the number of latrines might be slightly less than proposed due to the high costs of construction in Unity State*

**EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD** Budget rate is 2.80

**LOGFRAME**

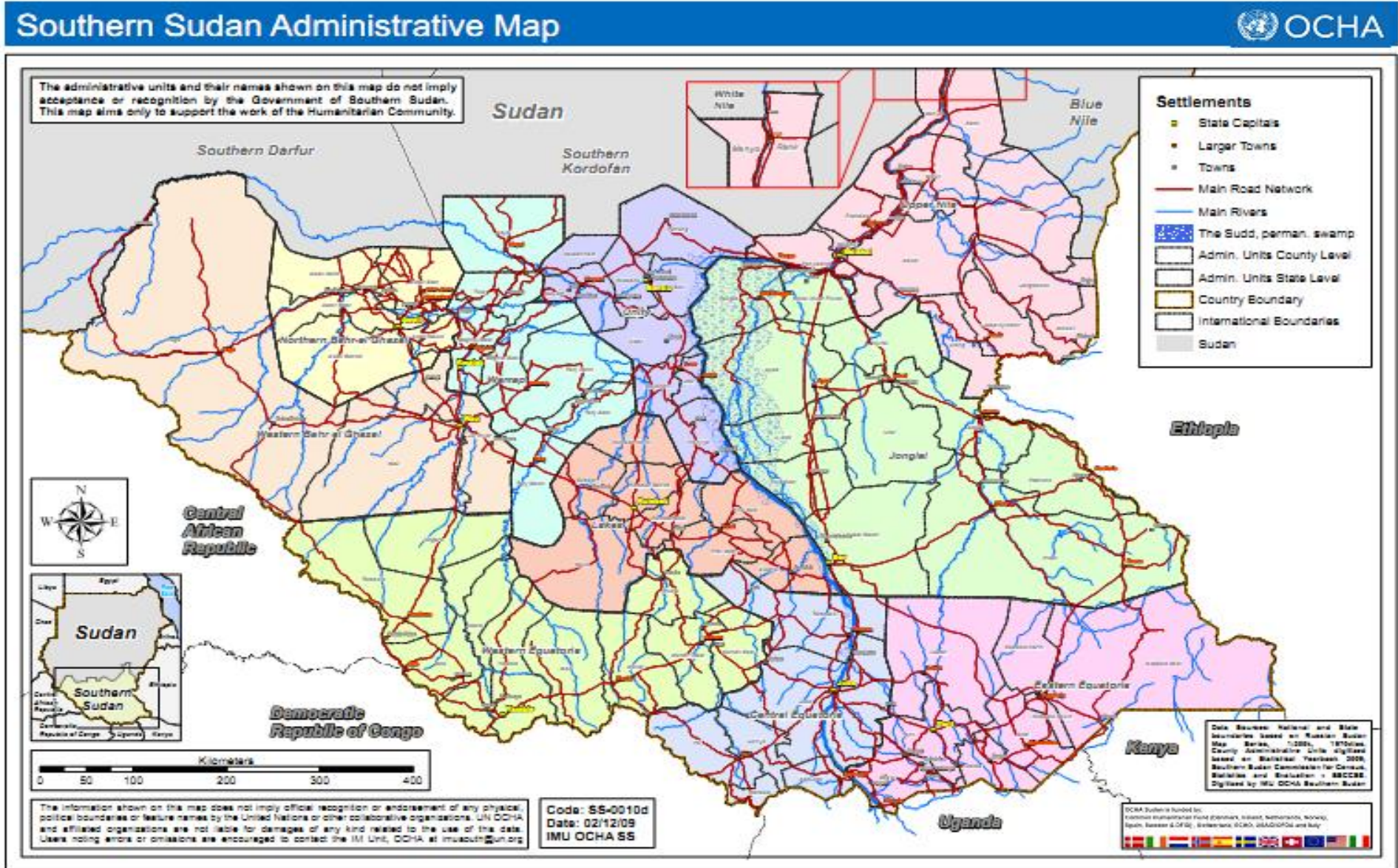
Intervention Logic	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p><b>Goal:</b> To relieve human suffering and mitigate the effects of armed conflict on IDPs, returnee and host communities in South Sudan and in so doing increase the preparedness capacity of ACT members, their national partner agencies and local communities to better respond to future emergencies.</p>	<p>Total number of beneficiary reached by the appeal (<i>data is disaggregated by gender, age and main vulnerability categories</i>)</p> <p>Number of households accessing clean water provided through the appeal</p> <p>Number of IDPs and returnees using latrines constructed through the appeal</p> <p>Number of joint community events and activities undertaken by conflicting tribes that reflect peace and reconciliation</p>		
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
<p><u>Outcome 1: Emergency Preparedness and Response</u> The nutritional and immediate basic needs of vulnerable households are supported in appropriate and timely manner</p>	<p>15 humanitarian assessments conducted in collaboration with other agencies and their recommendations used to guide carried out and their recommendations acted upon</p> <p>9,120 appropriate NFIs sourced, prepositioned and or distributed based on assessment results and appropriate NFI distribution plan</p> <p>1,000 at most risk HHs are provided with food to supplement their nutritional needs in Bahr El Ghazal states</p> <p>Number of State Emergency Task Forces meeting regularly and communicating with the steering committee on needs and</p>	<p>Quarterly reports</p> <p>Quarterly reports</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>Post distribution surveys</p>	<p>Access to target areas</p> <p>Continued community participation and involvement</p>

	contextual developments.		
<u>Outcome 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Improved availability and accessibility to safe water and practices in household sanitation of disaster affected communities and/or returnees in Upper Nile, Warrap and Jonglei States	21 boreholes drilled, fitted with hand pumps and functional  Number of boreholes drilled and providing clean water as per SPEHERE standard of quality water  1,600 latrines well-constructed in active use by IDPs and/or returnees  Number of hygiene promotion campaigns successfully completed in IDP camps, waiting stations and new resettlement blocks  Number of water user committees (including camp mechanics) trained and are using knowledge gained to appropriately execute their tasks  Number of household provided with and are appropriately using hygiene and sanitation tools such as mattock, shovel, etc	Field Observation   Quarterly report	Access to affected population is not overly compromised due to insecurity.
<u>Outcome 3: Recovery and reintegration</u>  Improved health-care, livelihoods and psycho-social recovery of returnees and vulnerable host communities for long-term recovery, reintegration and sustainable peace.	Number of IDPs, returnees and host community utilising the NCA clinic  Number of community based peace initiatives supported  number of community based peace-building events conducted with participation of conflicting parties  Number of vulnerable returnees and IDPs	Quarterly report  Post training follow-up	Target areas remain accessible  Continued community participation and involvement

	<p>provided with psycho-social support to deal with trauma of conflict</p> <p>Number of households provided with livelihoods support items for fishing, crop planting, etc.</p>		
<b>Activities</b>			
<p>Outcome 1: Emergency Preparedness and Response (All)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out at least 15 humanitarian assessments in partnership or coordination with other NGOs in UN agencies in the field</li> <li>• Participate in joint assessments</li> <li>• Verification of registered beneficiaries</li> <li>• Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of 9,120 NFIs</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of food items to 1,000 households</li> <li>• Implementing other relevant response activities based on results of assessments</li> <li>• Refresher training of Local Government Authorities and communities on emergency response</li> <li>• Organisational capacity building sessions for partners</li> <li>• Refresher training of Local Government Authorities and communities on emergency response</li> <li>• Facilitate regular state emergency task force meetings</li> </ul>			
<p>Outcome 2: WASH (NCA, LWF, SCC and ICCO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of 21 bore holes and fit them with hand pumps</li> <li>• Provide spare parts for repair and maintenance of hand pumps</li> <li>• Mobilise communities for the construction of at least 1,600 HH latrines and provide them with essential inputs such as slabs and materials for superstructures.</li> <li>• Monitor water quality at 21 boreholes drilled</li> <li>• Training of 23 water user committees (include pump mechanics)</li> <li>• Carry out hygiene promotion campaigns in IDP camps, waiting stations and new resettlement blocks</li> <li>• Provide hygiene and sanitation tools such as mattock, shovel .etc</li> </ul>			
<p>Outcome 3: Recovery and Reintegration (NCA, SCC and LWF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 100 permanent shelters for returnees</li> <li>• Construction of 2 permanent health care centre for IDPs, returnees and host communities</li> <li>• Provision of medicines and other PHC provisions</li> <li>• Construction of a school to be run by a member church in Unity State</li> </ul>			

- Partner capacity building sessions
- Psychosocial support training
- Formation and training of 9 community based peace committees in Jonglei state
- Facilitate 2 inter-state peace conferences (1 in Jonglei and 1 in Unity)
- Carry out/facilitate reconciliation forums
- Community mobilisation for preparation and presentation of advocacy message
- Provide livelihoods materials such as fishing Twines & Hooks, Seeds kits (assorted seeds), Planting tools (e.g. malodas)

MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



## **ANNEXES**

### **ANNEX A – Details of Implementation Partners**

This ACT Appeal will be implemented on 2 levels: State Lead Partners (SLP) and County Implementing Partners (CIP). SLPs are all ACT Alliance members who will be responsible for coordination at each state level. For this reason, CIPs are arranged below each respective SLP. The table below summarizes 8 target states and Abyei with seven State Lead Partners (SLP) and 17 Implementing Partners (five SLPs are also Implementing Partners).

<b>State</b>	<b>State Lead Partner (SLP)</b>	<b>Implementing Partner (IP)</b>
Eastern Equatoria	NCA	AIC, ECS-DARD, CDS, LWF, (ICC)
Warrap	NCA	NCA, (ICC)
Western Bahr el Ghazal	CA	HARD, ECS-SUDRA, (ICC) (ICC)
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	CA	HARD, ECS-SUDRA, (ICC) (ICC)
Upper Nile	ICCO & Kerk in Actie	UNKEA, NIP, CHORM, ECS-RENK, ECS-MALAKAL, (ICC)
Jonglei	LWF	C&D, SALF
Lakes	SCC/ERRADA	ICCs
Unity	SCC/ERRADA	ICCs

#### **EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE - NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)**

Two NCA implementing partners will be the Africa Inland Church (AIC) and the Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS) will partially implement the projects in Lafon and Magwi counties. NCA will also support DCA partner CDS in Budi County and LWF in Greater Kapoeta, Ikotos and Torit counties. NCA will extend training to include the Sudan Council of Church's (SCC) Inter Church Committee (ICC) members.

#### **The African Inland Church-Sudan (AIC)**

AIC is a self-governing, self-propagating and self-supporting indigenous evangelical church founded by the missionaries of the African Inland Mission in 1949. The mission of AIC is "to bring transformation through the preaching of the gospel, discipleship and teaching for the glory of God while showing care for total wellbeing of humankind." The governing structure of AIC is from grassroots local church congregations forming district church councils from where representatives are elected to the national church council and to the general assembly chaired by the Bishop. AIC has been an NCA partner for over 15 years.

#### **The Episcopal Church of Sudan – Diocese of Torit (ECS-DARD)**

ECS was established in 1906 as a Sudanese church within the Anglican Communion. The Diocese of Torit (DOT) was established in 1988 and parented the Development and Relief Department (DARD). ECS-DARD is an independent charitable institution but can affiliate with other bodies of similar objectives as stipulated in its constitution. Its mandate is to meet the emerging challenging development situations, especially among the grassroot poor. It is currently engaged in development, provision of relief and emergencies, rehabilitation, peace and human rights training. The strategic organization of the ECS-DARD takes root and direction from the vision, mission and core values of the ECS-DOT, which include fundamental Christian values, accountable practices and observance of systematic rule of law. ECS-DARD has been a partner with NCA for the last few years and has recently signed a partnership agreement with NCA.

#### **Christian Development Service (CDS)**

CDS is a local organization formed in 1996. It operates in Chukudum and Nagishot (Didinga Hills) in Budi County and for over 10 years, has supported communities in sustainable food security and livelihoods. CDS' formation was in response to the protracted civil war in the Sudan that resulted in extensive human suffering, famines and dependency on relief assistance. CDS was registered by the Government of Kenya (GOK) in 2000 and by the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) in 2005. The primary aim is to teach people practical ways of securing their livelihoods in war and post-war situations, building on what people already know. CDS's goals are: Sustainable agriculture for food security; increased household incomes; improved health; and improving local capacity for peace building. CDS has also implemented emergency aid projects and has worked with DCA since 2009, implementing food security projects and more recently, in the DCA/WFP/SDN092. DCA has facilitated training for CDS in logistics, financial management, SPHERE, HAP and Do No Harm.

ICCO and LWF are also county implementing partners in Eastern Equatoria State. They are described below in their State Lead Partner capacity.

#### **WARRAP STATE - NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)**

NCA implements directly in Warrap State.

#### **NORTHERN & WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL STATES - CHRISTIAN AID (CA)**

Christian Aid will support two key implementing partners in this Appeal: Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD) and Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS-SUDRA). CA will extend training to include the Sudan Council of Church's (SCC) Interchurch Committee (ICC) members.

#### **Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD)**

HARD is a secular, Sudanese indigenous NGO formed in 1995 to serve the communities in Bahr el Ghazal region Southern Sudan at the height of the civil war. It is a membership organisation whose members are drawn from the local communities in Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. The members, through the general assembly, elect their representatives to the board of trustees. Currently HARD has a board consisting of seventeen members, three of whom are women. Originally HARD's core work was humanitarian support but it has systematically increased its capacity to implement a number of long-term development programmes. The organisation's strategic plan comprises food security & livelihoods and basic education as the main programmes. HARD also works in the fields of: emergency response, peace building, HIV/AIDS and adult literacy. HARD is also supported by Trocaire (Caritas).

#### **Episcopal Church of Sudan – Sudanese Development and Relief Agency (ECS-SUDRA)**

SUDRA is the relief and development agency of the Episcopal Church of the Sudan (ECS), first established in Juba but relocated to Khartoum during the war. SUDRA implemented different relief programmes such as supporting Uganda refugees in the 1980s, IDP camps in Khartoum from 1990s to 2006 and capacity building Diocesan response teams as an integral part. In 2006-07 it facilitated strategic planning workshops for all the ECS dioceses which were grouped into 7 "clusters" allowing each to develop a vision, mission statement and development programme for the next five years. SUDRA returned to Juba in 2008. In early 2009 a new, experienced Director and senior programme staff were appointed. SUDRA registered in its own right as an NGO with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) and operates its finances independently from the provincial office of the ECS. SUDRA aims to build the capacities of the ECS dioceses and facilitate diocesan projects to meet the basic needs of the poor and disadvantaged in order to improve their living standard. ECS-SUDRA carried out a comprehensive organisational capacity self-assessment and has used and adapted the ACT OCA tool. The assessment was funded by CA and ICCO. ECS-SUDRA is focusing on emergency preparedness support in 17 Dioceses included within 3 clusters in Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal and Western Equatoria regions (NB the dioceses do not adhere to administrative boundaries).

## **UPPER NILE - ICCO & KERK IN ACTIE**

ICCO & Kerk in Actie partners in this Appeal are Upper Nile Kalazar Eradication Agency (UNKEA), Nile Inter-Development Programme (NIP), and Child Hope Restoration Mission (CHORM). ICCO will also coordinate the Upper Nile implementation of its partner the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) while Christian Aid will coordinate the implementation of its partners Episcopal Church of Sudan – Renk (ECS-Renk) and ECS-Malakal. ICCO & Kerk in Actie will extend training to include the SCC's ICC members.

### **Upper Nile Kalazar Eradication Agency (UNKEA)**

UNKEA works with youth on peace building, encouraging them to go to school and lead productive lives in the East, provision of primary health care services and food security and livelihood program. UNKEA is a Sudanese indigenous organization working in Nasir County of Upper Nile State. UNKEA was founded in 2002 by a number of citizens of Upper Nile State, with the initial purpose of fighting the deadly disease Kala-azar which affects people in Upper Nile. UNKEA's mandate has expanded to include basic services such as primary health care, water and education; social development of youth and women; economic development; agriculture, and peace building. UNKEA is registered with the Government of Southern Sudan/Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (GOSS/SSRRC) in Juba and with state authorities in Malakal, and works in association with UN agencies, international NGOs, local authorities, churches and community groups. UNKEA has offices in Juba, Malakal and Nasir, and in the Payams of Kierwan, Kuetrengke, Dinkar and Jikmir. UNKEA has been an ICCO partner since 2008.

### **Nile Inter-Development Programme (NIP)**

NIP is a local community based organisation and has been an ICCO partner since 2007. Operating in Maiwut and Longechuk Counties, NIP is a member of the Eastern Upper Nile Consortium Organisation (EUNCO) and is registered with the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) in Malakal. Originally NIP's core work was delivering humanitarian support through relief and emergency but it has systematically increased its capacity and is currently implementing a number of long-term development programmes. The strategic direction of NIP is rooted in their vision, mission and core values, i.e. visualizing a Southern Sudan with improved education, health, sanitation and livelihood for both the local community as well as displaced people (IDPs and refugees). NIP's main current activities are geared towards provision of dynamic leadership for the implementation of activities aimed at alleviating poverty and securing better social and economic life with dignity for disadvantaged communities by empowering them to self-dependency and participatory decision making.

### **Child Hope Restoration Mission (CHORM)**

CHORM is a non-profit making, non-political and national non-governmental organization established in 2007 to address issues affecting children, women and vulnerable families in Upper Nile state and South Sudan in general at the areas of needs. It is registered with SSRRC in Sept 2007 as a legal entity under 2003 NGOs act. CHORM has a total of 23 full time staff and 2 volunteers. CHORM was initially delivering humanitarian support but it has increased its capacity and implements now also short and long-term developmental and protection programmes. The organisation's main activities involve food security/livelihoods, child protection, peace building and community economic empowerment through the initiative called Village Saving and Loan (VS&LA). CHORM also works in emergency response, basic education, HIV/AIDS and youth empowerment. CHORM is a member of Upper Nile State coordination forums and sector base networks such as humanitarian coordinating meeting, child protection working group, education coordination forum, food security and others. It is currently the chair to Upper Nile State civil society organization forum.

### **Episcopal Church of Sudan – Renk Development and Relief Agency (ECS – REDRA)**

The ECS Diocese of Renk was established in 1992 to render education, health and relief services to the displaced people of Northern Upper Nile. With the huge displacements that followed the beginning of oil drilling in parts of Southern Sudan and the general absence of impartial international non-governmental organizations, ECS has been providing relief to thousands of beneficiaries with funding from UN agencies, NGOs and from its sympathizers in USA and UK. ECS also took on the role of highlighting the plight of the

resident and displaced peoples of Northern Upper Nile and inviting NGOs to carry out assessment and initiate relief and developmental projects. ECS was thus instrumental in inviting and supporting the activities of the first INGO to operate in northern Upper Nile, Fellowship of African Relief (FAR) in Renk. ECS-REDRA is a small organisation with few staff but good support from the Diocese as well as an external Accompanier (Reconcile Consulting, funded by Christian Aid) and it was fully registered as an NGO with the SSRRC in late 2009. Christian Aid has been supporting ECS-REDRA's education programme since 2002, starting with the establishment of community schools in locations of high IDP concentration.

### **Episcopal Church of Sudan – Malakal (ECS – Malakal)**

ECS and its predecessor structures have been involved in development work in Sudan for much of the last 100 years through education, health care, relief and peace-building activities. ECS now operates around 300 schools across Sudan, with around 80,000 pupils. Around two thirds of ECS schools are in Southern Sudan, and many serve refugee, displaced and returnee communities from all ethnic and religious backgrounds.

The Diocese of Malakal was split in 1992 to create Renk Diocese, which covers northern Upper Nile. Malakal Diocese extends part way into Unity State (Panriang) and Jonglei (Khor Fulus) as well as the rest of Upper Nile State. The Diocese identified education as its primary focus, but it also runs a clinic next to the basic and secondary school complex in Malakal town which primarily caters to the students as well as some fee-paying patients from the town. Although very much involved in local conflict resolution initiatives with other churches and stakeholders, the Diocese has not been so involved in emergency relief response as such. The congregation and the community are very dedicated, and the Mothers Union is very active in providing support to families in need, but it has not yet been formalised in NGO style. The Diocese has capable dedicated staff, increasingly strong financial accountability and their own storage facilities in a secure compound, so is well placed to provide emergency relief with the right support. They have not been trained specifically in SPHERE/Code of Conduct to date but their health and education programmes follow basic humanitarian principles. Prior to any relief work being carried out with them, they would receive training in and commit themselves formally to these principles.

### **JONGLEI - LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)**

LWF will coordinate with DCA partner, C&D in Jonglei and extend training to the SCC ICC members.

### **Church and Development (C&D)**

C&D was established in 1996 by the Diocese of Bor, Episcopal Church of the Sudan (ECS) on behalf of the masses of the greater Bor counties to respond to the needs of the communities that arose from the civil war. It was intended that C&D would take over much of the humanitarian and developmental activities that the existing Diocesan structures found hard to handle.

C&D has been implementing various projects aimed at providing the local communities with basic social services in areas of education, water and environmental sanitation, health and food security in the three counties of Greater Bor (Bor, Twic East and Duk). C&D used to operate under Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS) a consortium made up of three international networks (Caritas Internationalis, Lutheran World Federation and World Council of Churches) and the two Sudanese church councils (Sudan Council of Churches and the New Sudan Council of Churches). However, C&D is now operating autonomously and major projects currently implemented by C&D, with support from Dan Church Aid, include food security, natural resource management, education and WATSAN.

**Annex B– More information on areas of operation**

State	County (Payam)	ACT members present	IPs of ACT members present	Other (I)NGOs present	Key Hazards	Security issues
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	NCA LWF	AIC ECS – DARD, EDC-SSIRI	Caritas, CRS, SNV, IKV Pax Christi, Safer World, DDG, AED, AIM, IRC, Merlin, Plan Int., Warchild - Holland	Food shortage/hunger gap. Epidemic outbreaks: Risk increased through population concentration combined with poor health infrastructures	Insecurity, including cattle raiding, inter/intra tribal conflicts, and availability of small arms in the communities, landmines on roads in some areas.
	Magwi	NCA, SCC	ECS-DARD	CRS, JRS, DDG, AAH-I, ARC, Merlin	Food shortage/ hunger gap	Insecurity, including cattle raiding, inter/intra tribal. Sudden population movements, dispute of border issues between the Madi and the Acholi. Possible increased violence, disputes over land in Nimule between IDPs from Upper Nile and movement of IDPs from Palutaka mission. Land mines on some roads. LRA attacks.
	Lopa/ Lafon	NCA	AIC	SNV	Seasonal flooding food shortage/ hunger gap	Dispute over administrative boundaries / local governance. Conflict between Monjomiji & local Govt. Land mines on roads.
	Budi	DCA	CDS	ADRA, NPA	Food insecurity/ hunger gap	Land dispute with Kenya, tribal conflicts, increased, small arms & cattle raiding;
	Ikotos	LWF SCC		Caritas, CRS, SNV, Safer World, AVSI, Merlin, Warchild - Holland		Land disputes with Uganda combined with tribal conflicts
	Kapoeta South				Food shortage/ hunger Gap	Land disputes with Kenya
	Kapoeta North				Food shortage/ hunger gap	Child abduction, tribal violence, land disputes with Kenya
Western Bahr El	Wau	CA SCC	HARD, SCC	All UN agencies; IOM; Intermon Oxfam; CRS, CARE,	Erratic rainfall, food and water shortages;	Mines/UXO; LRA attacks; potential N-S border tensions (S.Darfur border, tribal conflict

Ghazal	Jur River	CA SCC	HARD	MSF-B, MDM, IAS, EMDH Trocaire, Save the Children SS, Solidarity for SS, DRC, World Concern	AWD/cholera; malaria; meningitis;	(between nomads & farmers); returnees; new IDPs esp from Abyei, Warrap & Lakes states Some armed group has been formed also in this state.
	Raja	CA SCC	HARD	ACTED, IAS, Intersos Oxfam, Red Cross Germany EDCSSIRI		
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre (Bar Mayen and Akobo Payams)	CA	HARD	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, Concern, ACF, MedAir, Tearfund, ICRC, VSF, PACT, Oxfam, Malaria Consortium	Hazards. erratic rainfalls and flooding.	Mines/UXO; border tensions, proximity to Abyei; tension between returnees & residents; tribal/militia group conflict
Warrap	Kuajok	NCA	NCA	Oxfam, ACF, ADRA, BRAC, GOAL, MSF- Belgium, Mercy Corps, World Concern, VSF – G, WINROCK , CCM GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), Save the Children Alliance, World Concern and WVI.	Seasonal flooding, food insecurity, inter/intra tribal tensions	There has been a large influx of IDPs from neighbouring Abyei as was expected  There are rebel groups also operating in nearby counties
	Gogrial West	NCA	NCA		Seasonal flooding, food insecurity, inter/intra tribal tensions.	
Upper Nile	Malakal	ICCO, CA SCC	ECS	Chorm / SCC	Disease outbreak / famine	Political tension / ethnic conflict / north-south conflict following the referendum. An armed rebellion has resulted in civilian casualties.
	Renk	CA SCC	ECS	World vision / Stromme foundation	Disease outbreak / famine	Political tension / ethnic conflict / north-south conflict following the referendum.
	Melut	ICCO SCC	ECS	Medair	Disease outbreak / famine	Political tension / ethnic conflict / north-south conflict following the referendum.

	Maiwut	ICCO	NIP	Save the children / ADRA	Floods / ethnic conflict / disease outbreak / famine	Threats from massive returnees influx.
	Nasir	ICCO	UNKEA	ADRA / NCDA /	Floods / ethnic conflict / disease outbreak / famine.	Threats from massive returnees influx.
	Balliet	ICCO	Chorm	MSF	Floods / ethnic conflict / disease outbreak / famine	Threats from massive returnees influx.
Jonglei	Bor	DCA	C&D	ADRA, AED, CHF, CRS, Handicap Int., IKV Pax Christi, IMA World Health, Intersos, Peace Winds Japan, Samaritans Purse, Save the Children Alliance, Stromme Foundation, Unicef, WFP and IOM	Population movement due to flooding of neighbouring areas	Insecurity, including cattle raiding, inter/intra tribal conflicts, political tensions and other violence. Armed rebellion
	Duk/ Twic East	LWF DCA	LWF C&D	Care, WFP, NPA, Save the Children, WHO	Seasonal flooding food insecurity	
Unity		SCC	ICC	WFP UNICEF OXFAM,	Erratic rainfall with food insecurity. water shortages; disease outbreaks like meningitis, diarrhoea malaria;	Conflict with returning IDPs from the north; borders conflict with Lakes and Warap. This state has received the highest number of returnees
Lakes	Rumbek Yirol Cueibet Wulu	SCC	ICC	UN Agencies (WFP UNICEF WHO UNMIS) OXFAM, ACROSS	Floods affected the crops production and food insecurity. water shortages; disease outbreaks like minigitis, diarhoea malaria;	IDPs from the north; borders conflict with Unity and Warap. There has been sustained tribal fighting in this state.