

Preliminary Appeal

South Sudan

Jonglei Emergency Response and Conflict Mitigation – SSD121

Appeal Target: US\$ 840,000

Pledges received: US\$ 219,218

Balance requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 620,782

Geneva, 17 January 2012

Dear Colleagues,

The ethnic conflict between the Lou-Nuer and Murle ethnic groups in Jonglei State of South Sudan is a persistent problem characterised by counter attacks in the last seven months, which culminated into large scale attacks by thousands of Lou-Nuer ethnic group against the Murle in Pibor County in late December 2011 until January 2012.

The number of people affected in this conflict is estimated to be between 50,000 and 80,000 including: the displaced, 1,000 killed in cattle raids, abducted women and children.

This preliminary appeal targets 28,000 people with emergency humanitarian activities. LWF is the lead agency for this ACT response in Jonglei in coordination with Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC). The humanitarian response activities will be linked to conflict mitigation activities facilitated by the Sudan Council of Churches.

ACT Members are also discussing the possibility of collaborating with other ecumenical partners in the affected region of South Sudan.

This ACT Alliance preliminary appeal **SSD121** (17 January– 31 July 2012) is exceptionally launched to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from the Jonglei conflict.

Activities planned in this appeal include:

- *Emergency Preparedness and Response*: Assessments, emergency provisions for IDPs and psychosocial support.
- *WASH activities for IDPs and host communities*: repair/maintenance of boreholes and hygiene promotion.

- *Peace building*: Mobilisation, Peace forums and sessions, training youth on conflict transformation and other skills.

LWF has mobilized additional expertise required for this response amongst the ACT members working in Sudan and will not require secondment from the ACT Alliance RST roster. The support acquired include: a communications officer, security advisor and psychosocial expert.

A full appeal will be issued at the end of January 2012 after detailed assessments of the crisis.

Project Start/Completion Date: 17 January– 31 July 2012

Preliminary Reporting Schedule

Interim narrative & Financial	Final Narrative & Financial	Audit
30 April 2012	30 September 2012	31 October 2012

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

Appeal Target	840,000 USD
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	219,218 USD
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	620,782 USD

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) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri 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 Ileri (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592) or

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rebecca Larson (phone +41 22 791 6069)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Larson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rebecca Larson
Deputy General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

REQUESTING MEMBER

The Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service (LWF/DWS)

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)

1. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

On New Year's Eve 2011, thousands of Lou Nuer Fighters descended upon Pibor town. These forces looted the county's only hospital, burnt homes to the ground, and demanded that Murle civilians, mostly women, children and the elderly, be handed over to the fighters. This attack was the culmination of a year of escalating violence between the Lou Nuer, Murle and, to a lesser extent, Bor Dinka and Jikany Nuer. 2011 had already witnessed dozens of smaller raids and two devastating attacks, by both the Murle and Lou Nuer. The impacts are grave, causing large-scale displacements, deaths, decimation of local livelihoods and destruction of basic services. According to the UN, several hundred UN peacekeepers and government troops were "far outnumbered" by about 6,000 Lou Nuer fighters. The South Sudan Government has declared the state of Jonglei (LWF's main program area in South Sudan) a disaster zone

In the six months since the Republic of South Sudan became independent, violence in Jonglei has increased and mediation approaches have proven inadequate to meet the mounting challenges in Jonglei. For many communities across Jonglei violence is viewed as the only reliable means to guarantee their safety, secure livelihoods, obtain redress and revenge for past wrongs and crimes, as well as the means to address marginalization. Despite years of engagement in Jonglei there have been multiple failures at multiple levels to reduce violent conflict and address its root causes. International actors and government responses continue to be reactive and are not built upon a coordinated long term plan that factors in the communities' own analysis or recommendations for change. It is clear that Jonglei needs both humanitarian action and violence reduction programmes to survive. All programmes implemented in Jonglei need a post conflict lens to reduce the likelihood of escalating the already fragile tensions.

Jonglei State and in particular Pibor County is extremely difficult to reach as there are virtually no roads or airstrips. These communities have always been lacking the most basic supplies and services. This might be one of the drivers of the conflict as the Murle feel they have been bypassed by aid and development over the last few years. Pibor town remain remote and underdeveloped and only one NGO was operating there, MSF-Belgium, running a Primary Health Care clinic. Smaller towns in Pibor County are even less developed with no roads, air strips and communication infrastructure. Health facilities and schools are a few and far apart, therefore part of the long-term conflict mitigation process is to make the Murle feel less marginalised.

Accessing affected areas remains a challenge in Jonglei because of insecurity and poor road networks. As the rain season has just ended most of the roads remain under swamps and almost impassable. Response teams so far sent into Jonglei have gone by air and have not been able to access some of the outlying areas such as Lekuanglei and Gumuruk where the needs are thought to be even higher. Below are the figures registered so far:

Arrivals in Pibor town by date (regardless of destination):

- 4/01/2012: 587hh (2,935 individuals) Cumulative =587hh (2,935 individuals)
- 5/01/2012: 355hh (1,775 individuals) Cumulative =942hh (4,710 individuals)
- 6/01/2012: 1,450hh (6,072 individuals) Cumulative =2,392hh (10,782 individuals)
- 7/01/2012: 860hh (5,583 individuals) Cumulative =3,252hh (16,365 individuals)
- 8/01/2012: No registration done Cumulative =**3,252 hh (16,365 individuals)**

Payams	2008 Census population figures	Estimated number of Beneficiaries
Pibor Payam	44,168	10,000
Fertait Payam	7,134	4,000
Lekuanglei Payam	44,997	8,000
Gumuruk Payam	31,634	6,000

The assessment teams estimate that at least 50% of the beneficiaries will be women whilst about 30% will be children. The team visited one camp in Pibor with 117 unaccompanied minors who either lost their parents or might have been separated when the violence occurred.

Authorities say that the number of the dead in the latest attack, which reached its peak over New Year, may never be known because the casualties from the first heavy fighting in the areas of Nam or Biemni, at the border areas between the two communities, was not assessed.

The proposed ACT response will be led by LWF in coordination with NCA and will be linked to conflict mitigation activities facilitated by the Sudan Council of Churches.

NCA will provide technical support and surge support to LWF for the implementation of activities in Jonglei State. NCA will also respond to IDPs who cross into Eastern Equatoria.

LWF South Sudan dispatched an Emergency Coordinator to Bor to carry out preliminary assessments and coordinate on behalf of LWF and the ACT South Sudan forum on the ground. He is assisted by a staff member from NCA and together they are looking at what possibilities there are to work with local churches and CBOs in Jonglei under the SCC umbrella. A number of meetings have been held with UN (OCHA), Save the Children and UNMISS in Bor. These meetings have recommended joint and coordinated assessments with air capability provided by UNMISS.

ACTIONS TO DATE, AND EMERGENCY NEEDS:

In the Non-Food Items (NFI) cluster coordination meetings held to coordinate first response to this humanitarian crisis, LWF pledged to supply 200 NFI kits to IDPs from existing stocks in Bor. The ACT team will team up with Intersos, an Italian NGO with a long presence in Pibor County to carry out registration, verification and distribution of NFIs in Pibor County.

The Governor of Jonglei state has issued a plot of land to LWF to set an Emergency Preparedness and Response base in Jonglei State. Two sub-hall stores will be erected to preposition relief supplies. About 200 NFI kits are in Bor already and more are coming from stores in Panyagor (LWF base); they are part of the stocks procured (IOM was not purchased) under ACT Appeal SDN 102 and SDN112.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE:**Objective**

People affected by inter-communal violence in Jonglei State have sufficient individual household items to ensure their health, dignity, safety and continue dialogue towards a lasting peace.

Target populations

The situation continues to unfold by the day, with attacks and counter attacks expected to continue in the coming weeks. The number of displaced persons is, according to the UN, estimated to be 80,000. Most of these people are in and around Pibor town, which is protected by UNMISS and SPLA forces. But there are also displaced in Lekuangule, Boma and Gumuruk. This number will most likely increase as clashes are continuing. Precise information about sex and age is not available at this moment, but UN agencies are doing registration exercises. This project will target at least 28,000 people.

Proposed assistance

An overlapping and simultaneous three-pronged approach of emergency assessment, response and solutions is envisaged in collaboration with other relevant clusters. The action will support a rapid assessment of urgent humanitarian needs in Jonglei State as a result of displacement (with focus on Pibor, Gumuruk, Boma, and other locations as the emergency unfolds). ACT members lead by LWF will respond with Emergency NFIs and WASH. These activities will be linked to the continuing dialogue that was being facilitated by SCC who is functioning as the umbrella organisation for an ongoing peace initiative amongst the involved groups. Further assessments will have to be made to design additional programmes that would address other long term needs of both communities such as in the areas of education, water, veterinary services and other livestock-related interventions, food security, communications, etc. Regarding the SCC peace process, that was led by Archbishop Daniel Deng Bul, the Primate of the Episcopal Church of Sudan, more mobilisations will be carried out amongst youths and cattle camp leaders, sporting activities and arts festivals will be promoted to increase cross communal integration. It is hoped that these activities will bring both sides back to the negotiating table again.

Activities**Emergency Preparedness and Response**

- 8 Assessments, verifications and missions
- Bor Emergency Compound
- Emergency provisions for displaced communities
- 10 Psychosocial support trainings - 2 in each target project site
- Procurement of 2,500 NFI kits
- Distribution of NFIs to IDPs who cross into E. Equatoria State (NCA)

WASH activities for IDPs and host communities

- 3 Spare parts for repair/maintenance of boreholes
- Hygiene promotion campaigns
- Construction of 350 HH latrines
- 500 Hygiene and sanitation tools (mattock, shovel...)

Peace building

- 15 Mobilisation initiatives in the communities
- 15 Peace forums and sessions
- 4 Youth trainings on conflict transformation
- 6 Youth trainings in skills development
- 2 Youth peace activities e.g. Sports, arts etc

Key protection consideration

“Do no harm”: avoid humanitarian actors becoming accomplices to human rights and international humanitarian law violations (i.e. by contributing to the displacement or social engineering).

Identify patterns of arbitrary displacement and targeted human rights violations. Where this forced population movement is part of a policy or deliberate strategy in an internal armed conflict, humanitarian actors face serious moral and political dilemmas in deciding involvement. Humanitarian actors should try to avoid becoming involved in involuntary evacuations, transfers and relocations unless it is necessary for the protection of affected persons against very serious and imminent threats to their lives, their physical integrity or health.

Ensure assistance is conflict-sensitive, does not favor certain groups, and is based solely on humanitarian need. Assistance must also be provided in appropriate locations so as to avoid becoming a pull factor to a dangerous area.

Key challenges

Physical access to affected areas: road networks are limited and degraded by weather conditions and large portions of the area affected by conflict are inaccessible absent the support of air assets. There is a high demand placed on available humanitarian and UNMISS air assets, such that access to affected areas is constrained.

Obtaining access to populations at risk, including for safe evacuations, with State and non-State actors: Securing authorization from Nuer forces and leadership may prove particularly difficult. A coordinated effort is needed among agencies involved in negotiation and advocacy for humanitarian access (such as the Humanitarian Coordinator/RCSO, OCHA, and the Protection Cluster and specialized protection agencies), reaffirming the principle of humanity, neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian assistance with the concerned authorities.

Coordination among and other humanitarian actors for evacuations: Evacuation in Jonglei involves the participation of a large number of humanitarian and other actors, including State authorities, UNMISS, international organizations and NGOs. It is important to establish a standard operating procedure agreed between all relevant partners (such as the Humanitarian Coordinator/RCSO, OCHA, UNDSS, UNHAS, the relevant Clusters, the Ministry of Health, RRC or other relevant government ministries, UNMISS, and NGOs with evacuation capacity) for each type of evacuation (vulnerable individuals,

medical evacuation, and evacuation of humanitarian staff), ensuring adherence by all humanitarian actors to the principle of neutrality and impartiality.

Time constraints: Due to the situation of imminent threat, very short notice is given for the evacuation of people. A rapid response from humanitarian actors is crucial in assessing the situation and in providing life-saving assistance.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

The implementation will be done through local community based organizations and churches. Wherever possible, joint action will be done with other NGOs based in the targeted communities such as Intersos and MSF Belgium. A memorandum of understanding will be signed between LWF and a community based organization which will be responsible for the implementation of the project in the community.

The security situation remains fragile and could pose a serious threat to the safety of humanitarian workers. When involved in providing humanitarian assistance, humanitarian workers may no longer be viewed by warring factions or the population as being impartial and neutral and, consequently, may become the target of attacks. It appears from public statements of the White Army that UNMISS and perhaps UN humanitarian workers are considered legitimate targets. It is essential that information on the principles of neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian action be widely disseminated among the population and the relevant actors, relating this specifically to the current situation and potential perceptions of bias to one side or the other. Outlining the different roles of UN Peacekeepers and humanitarians may also be beneficial, especially with government, armed forces, and community leaders. Obtaining reliable guarantees for the safety and security of humanitarian actors by the warring factions should be a priority. ACT members will work with and through churches therefore reducing the risk of being an outsider in communities. Further, coordination will be strengthened with other NGOs to ensure that there is information sharing on security risk and mitigation strategies.

COORDINATION:

An Emergency Coordinator (LWF) is fully participating in the UN Cluster meetings on NFIs in Pibor town. The NGOs participating in this UN led cluster are so far SCiSS, Intersos, NPA, UNHCR PAH, and LWF/DWS. LWF will also be taking part in other cluster meetings at the Juba level as well and coordinating through the ACT South Sudan Forum.

COMMUNICATIONS:

LWF South Sudan will be sending regular updates to its partners and via the ACT Alliance Secretariat in Geneva. A communications specialist is in the process of being deployed to provide effective communication assistance. He/She will produce quality feature stories and be our press officer, and provide overall communication surge capacity for this response in Jonglei state and on behalf of the ACT Forum in Juba.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

This project will run from the 17th of January 2012 to 31st July 2012. It will therefore run concurrently with the current appeal where LWF has received USD 629,349 mainly from SIDA/Church of Sweden and DanChurchAid.

2. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

INCOME : Pledges received					
ELCA					100,000
COS(at least)					114,218
The UCC (USA)					5,000
TOTAL INCOME					219,218
EXPENDITURE	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
DIRECT ASSISTANCE	Unit	Units	SDG	SDG	USD
<u>Emergency Preparedness and Response</u>					
Bor Emergency Compound	Lumpsum	1	160'000	160'000	50'794
Emergency Provisions for displaced communities	L/S	3	40'000	120'000	38'095
Psychosocial support / training 2 in each target project site	trainings	10	5'000	50'000	15'873
Psychosocial materials	Lumpsum	1	31'500	31'500	10'000
Assessments, verifications and missions	trips	8	10'000	80'000	25'397
Procurement of NFI kits	kits	2'500	250	625'000	198'413
Distribution Costs (NCA)	Lumpsum	1	63'000	63'000	20'000
				1'129'500	358'571
<u>WASH activities for returnees and IDPs</u>					
Spare parts for repair/maintenance of boreholes	lump	3	15'000	45'000	14'286
Hygiene promotion campaigns	lump	1	31'500	31'500	10'000
Construction of HH latrines	HH latrines	350	500	175'000	55'556
Hygiene and sanitation tools (muttock, shovel...)	pcs	500	75	37'500	11'905
				289'000	91'746
<u>Peacebuilding</u>					
Mobilisation of leaders, youths and communities	visits	15	15'000	225'000	71'429
Peace forums and sessions	sessions	15	12'500	187'500	59'524
Training youths on conflict transformation	sessions	4	15'000	60'000	19'048
Training youths in skills development	sessions	6	15'000	90'000	28'571
Youth peace activities e.g. Sports, arts etc	communities	2	50'000	100'000	31'746
				662'500	210'317
DIRECT STAFF COSTS					
<u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u>					
Communications Specialist	months	2	17'500	35'000	11'111
LWF Emergency officer (100%)	months	6	6'000	36'000	11'429
Psychosocial Specialist	months	6	17'500	105'000	33'333
3 Guards	months	6	3'102	18'612	5'909
Store Keeper	months	6	2'235	13'410	4'257
Project Officer Nuer Peace Council (Uror)	months	6	5'000	30'000	9'524
SCC/ECS Staff	months	6	14'000	84'000	26'667
				322'022	102'229
<u>Other Direct Programme Related Costs</u>					
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum	2	5'000	10'000	3'175
Per Diems	lumpsum	1	24'000	24'000	7'619
Visibility	lumpsum	2	1'500	3'000	952
				37'000	11'746

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	1	30000	30'000	9'524
Airfares	trips	15	800	12'000	3'810
Wages for labourers	Days	75	125	9'375	2'976
Wages for Drivers	months	8	1'200	9'600	3'048
				60'975	19'357
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT					
<u>e.g. Staff salaries</u>					
Salaries Contr. For Director	Month	3	6'300	18'900	6'000
Salaries contr for Programme Coordinator	Month	3	6'000	18'000	5'714
Salaries contr for Finance Manager	Month	3	6'000	18'000	5'714
Salaries Contr for Accountant	Month	1	2'535	2'535	805
				57'435	18'233
AUDIT					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	2	7'000	10'500	3'333
TOTAL Project Budget				2'568'932	815'534
International Coordination Fee (3%)				77'068	24'466
TOTAL APPEAL PROJECT BUDGET REQUESTED				2'646'000	840'000
Balance requested					620,782

Exchange Rate: US\$ 1 = 3.15 SSP