



**Action by Churches Together**

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Coordinating Office

# Appeal

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South Sudan

## Relief Response to Drought and Conflict Affected People – SDN092

**Appeal Target: US\$ 3,345,125**

**Amount Requested: US\$ 2,429,311**

Geneva, 27 November 2009

Dear Colleagues,

Southern Sudan faces the consequences of more than two decades of civil war which is coupled with an influx of returnees, environmental factors and widespread tribal conflicts. Even after the 2005 peace agreement there is no significant increase of living conditions for people in Southern Sudan. The nutrition situation has even deteriorated due to chronic food insecurity, tribal conflicts, inadequate or lack of proper health services.

The long period of drought and failure of the long rains in 2009 has had a severe adverse affect on the first crop which had been planted in April in anticipation of adequate rains. The immediate impact will be a lack of food from the first crop and in many places, no food at all. FAO estimates that the affected communities will need food assistance for at least eight months before the next harvest.

The goal of this Appeal is to reduce the impact of the drought on human lives and to support displaced households in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States. The project will support 8,000 households (aprox. 40,000 individuals) in providing food and NFI over the period of up to eight months. The assistance to the direct beneficiaries will be complemented by peace building activities.

The ACT members **Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Danish Church Aid (DCA), and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)** are the requesting members of this Appeal. DCA and NCA will work through their respective implementing partners, Church Development Service (CDS) and African Inland Church-Sudan (AIC) in the provision of food assistance. Lutheran World Federation will implement directly, providing food relief assistance in Eastern Equatoria and Non-Food Items in Jonglei State.

ACT members have already pledged US\$ 915,814 towards this Appeal we hope to raise an additional US\$ 2,429,311. The requesting members in Southern Sudan were also able to secure support from IOM, PSI and UNJLC. LWF, DCA and NCA are already laying the groundwork for the Appeal implementation by coordinating the response with stakeholders. However, the official starting date of the activities described in this Appeal will be for 1 December 2009 for LWF while NCA and DCA will start on 15 January 2010.

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ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

**Project Start Date:** 15 January 2010 (DCA and NCA); 1 December 2009 (LWF-DWS)

**Project Completion Date:** 30 July 2010

**Reporting schedule:**

	DCA	LWF-DWS	NCA
<b>Interim narrative &amp; financial</b>			
<b>Final narrative &amp; financial</b>	30 September 2010	31 September 2010	31 September 2010
<b>Audit</b>	31 October 2010	31 October 2010	31 October 2010

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	DCA	LWF-DWS	NCA	Ext. Eval.	Total
Appeal Targets	984,526	1,373,737	960,413	26,450	3,345,125
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	54,000	861,814	0	0	915,814
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>930,526</b>	<b>511,923</b>	<b>960,413</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>US\$ 2,429,311</b>

**ACT International Coordination Fee (3%)**

As approved by the ACT Executive Committee, from 1 January 2009 a fee of 3% is to be levied on all income to approved appeal programmes. This fee is budgeted against the target amount, while the actual appeal fee is levied against the actual cash contributions either received through the ACT CO or directly by requesting members towards programmes included in an appeal. On reporting, the implementing member will reflect the income full amount, inclusive of the fee and will register the amount deducted by the ACT CO as an expense item, under appeal fee. For more information, please see "Procedures for implementing the appeal fee", accessible from the ACT website [www.act-intl.org/Member Resources](http://www.act-intl.org/Member Resources).

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 Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira ([jkg@act-intl.org](mailto:jkg@act-intl.org)) and the Assistant Programme Officer, Josef Pfattner ([jpf@act-intl.org](mailto:jpf@act-intl.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.**

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 Director, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055) or  
ACT Program Assistant, Josef Pfattner (phone +41 22 791 6710)

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

DanChurchAid (DCA), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service (LWF/DWS) are the requesting ACT members of this appeal. DCA will be responsible for overall internal coordination with the ACT members and will ensure that each member timely submits their reports separately. DCA and NCA will work through their respective implementing partners, Church Development Service (CDS) and African Inland Church-Sudan (AIC) in the provision of food assistance to target beneficiaries in Eastern Equatoria, Torit (Lafon Payam) and Budi counties. Lutheran World Federation will implement directly, providing food relief assistance in Eastern Equatoria (Greater Kapoeta – East, North and South) and Non-Food Items in Jonglei State (Twic East County) (see map in Annex 1.).

Both partners will work in collaboration with DEPROS, PSI, UNJLC/IOM, UNICEF and World food Programme (WFP) and other partners Finnchurchaid, Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS), Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) and Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) to supplement the income from ACT Appeal through cash, in-kind and logistic support. DCA, LWF and NCA as applicants and AIC and CDS as implementing partners agree to work with a clear structure to enable effective cooperation throughout the project cycle to ensure quality control and accountability. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will signed by each implementing partner based on defined type of support.

### **DanChurchAid (DCA)**

DanChurchAid (DCA) is a Danish faith-based ecumenical and non-missionary humanitarian NGO established in 1922. DCA works with local partners, international networks, churches and non-religious civil organization to assist the poorest of the poor 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."

DanChurchAid (DCA) has worked in Sudan since the mid-1980's, providing substantial emergency aid to war affected people in Darfur, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan States and since 2006, in the Southern Sudan state of Jonglei and more recently, in Eastern Equatoria State. During the war, support was managed and channeled to Sudan from Denmark (Copenhagen) and Kenya (Nairobi) regional office through church and secular partners. After signing the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, Sudan was adopted as a focus country, which committed DCA to long term engagement. An overall strategy for DCA involvement was developed and an office was established in Southern Sudan (Juba) in August 2007 to benefit people in four states (Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria). Support to the people in Darfur continues to be administered from Copenhagen. DCA is also an active founding member of the ACT Juba Forum.

The DCA Sudan Programme, "Fostering A Future" focuses on an integrated and rights based approach that contributes to the rehabilitation and integration of conflict affected communities. Food security, political space (peace building, governance, civic education, human rights) and access to education are given priority. In terms of humanitarian assistance and protection, DCA is committed to the principles humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality upheld in the international Code of Conduct and Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response. Food rations estimated for each household is based on minimal standards (same standard used by WFP in South Sudan). Although DCA partner CDS is aware of the code of conduct through ongoing and planned projects, DCA will further enlighten its CDS on the international code of conduct to ensure quality delivery of service to beneficiaries. All the implementing partners will frequently monitor the project to prevent violation of the code of conduct to protect the project beneficiaries.

DCA has a co-implementation role with its partners in recognition of the operational challenges in Sudan. This role emphasizes capacity building of rights holders (target communities) and duty bearers (government authorities and partners) for purpose of increasing the availability of local skills that promotes the sustainability of interventions. Together with implementing partners, DCA aims to engage legal and moral duty bearers at local, state and national levels in efforts to build a society with less marginalization, poverty and violent conflict. In this appeal, DCA will support its implementing partner, Christian Development Service (CDS), operating in Budi County in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) to adopt HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership) principles over the course of this relief intervention and link it to action in rehabilitation and development.

### **Lutheran World Federation**

The Lutheran World Federation through its humanitarian arm the Department for World Service, has been involved in the provision of emergency relief operations in Sudan from its bases in Juba and Malakal in response to the famine that occurred in the mid-1970s. It operated until it was forced to suspend activities in 1986 due to the order given by the Government of Sudan to close its offices. However, LWF/DWS continued supporting the Sudanese people through various channels including the 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 region by implementing 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. Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in 2005, the Standing Committee of the World Service decided in 2006 to reinstate a separate office in Sudan.

Following the reestablishment of the LWF Sudan Program office in Torit, Eastern Equatoria State, operations are coordinated and administered by one management as of November 2007. After conducting an all-inclusive workshop in April 2008, a Country Strategy document stipulating the strategic objectives, mission and vision of LWF Sudan has been adopted based on the global LWF guidelines. As a measure to ensure collaboration and proper linkage with all relevant stakeholders including government offices and NGOs, a liaison office has been opened in Juba.

The Lutheran World Federation is an ACT member and LWF Sudan Country program is an active member of the ACT Juba Forum. LWF/DWS has implemented three ACT appeal projects:

- a. In 2004/2005, the LWF Uganda/Sudan implemented an emergency response and development project in Torit County in South Sudan's Eastern Equatoria Region
- b. In the year 2007, LWF implemented ACT Appeal AFSD71: Emergency response to the Sudanese refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) returnees. This emergency response project provided food, agricultural tools and seeds, water services and Non-Food Items (NFIs) in addition to capacity -building efforts of local government authorities.
- c. LWF Sudan successfully implemented ACT Appeal AFSD82 in 2008 to provide agricultural seeds and hand tools, non-food-items (NFIs) as well as safe water, hygiene and sanitation services in Ikotos and Kapoeta counties in Eastern Equatoria state.

### **Norwegian Church Aid**

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an independent, ecumenical organization working for people's basic rights. 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. NCA is active in more than 70 countries around the world. NCA's vision – “Together for a just world” – expresses the wish of the organization to ensure that those who receive NCA and our partners' support participate in decisions and work that concern them and their own lives.

NCA started operations in Sudan in 1973, with a large multi-sectoral, highly operational program in Eastern Equatoria. When the war escalated in 1985/86 NCA withdrew to Juba where relief and human resource development became the prime activities. NCA was one of the first organizations to join the Operation Lifeline Sudan, and was thereby able to re-establish support to the people living in the SPLA controlled areas of Eastern Equatoria. During the drought in 1998 NCA expanded its support to Bahr el Ghazal, and later, in 2002, to the Nuba Mountains. Emergency response, including support to re-integration of returnees and Food Security is an important part of NCA support, alongside support to basic social services such as education, health and water and sanitation. In recognition of the need to address the root causes of suffering support is given to civil society groups to work for the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, support to peace and reconciliation and support for accountable governance.

Throughout the war the NCA Sudan program worked in and around Khartoum and in the garrison towns of Juba, Torit, Wau and Kadugli, while the South Sudan program, managed from Nairobi, worked in 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 Wau, Torit, Nimule, Ikotos, Alek and Kauda.

Since July 2004 NCA has also been co responsible for the joint ACT Caritas Emergency Response Operation in Darfur, Western Sudan.

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT PARTNER INFORMATION

Two ACT members's implementing partners Africa Inland Church (AIC) and Christian Development Service (CDS) for NCA and DCA respectively will implement the project in Lafon and Budi counties.

### **African Inland Church-Sudan (AIC) – NCA Implementing Partner**

The Africa Inland Church – Sudan is an Evangelical Church founded by the missionaries of the African Inland Mission starting in 1949. AIC is a self-governing, self-propagating and self-supporting indigenous church. 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 the grassroots local church congregations forming district church councils from where representatives are elected to the national church council and further to the general assembly. The general assembly is the top AIC governing council being chaired by the Bishop. In its stand as self-supporting, the local congregation is supposed to collect funds and other resources to support the structures both at the grassroots and the other holistic ministry of the church. However, due to widespread poverty as a result of sustained war the system does not operate effectively.

The strategic position and strength of AIC is the presence of the congregations in local communities at the grassroots level covering wide areas and different ethnic communities of Sudan. The tremendous social capital and the organizational linkages generated at the different levels of the Villages (Boma), Payams, Counties, State/Regional and national levels as a result is also an added benefit for the position and the role the Church have to play. Building on these comparative strengths during the post-conflict period and focusing the thrust of our work on what is absolutely necessary for our overall goal will be the guiding criteria.

### **Christian Development Service (CDS) - DCA Implementing Partner**

Christian Development Service (CDS), Southern Sudan will be the implementing partner of DCA. CDS is a non-denominational community based organization formed by an association of Christians from different denominations in Southern Sudan during the war in 1996 and has a good grass roots base.

CDS was registered by the Government of Kenya (GOK) in 2000 and by the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) in 2005. CDS has worked in Chukudum and Nagishot particularly in food security and livelihoods for over 10 years now.

CDS has been involved in food security activities in the Didinga hills/Budi County since the year 2000 and is well known to the community. CDS board consists of key leadership and representatives from the whole county that are able to influence issues at the county and state levels. Leaders from Budi County at the state and national levels are also represented in the board. Even though CDS is a new partner to DCA, partner assessment has shown CDS to be the most appropriate entry point to address the complex emergency in Budi county resulting from the war in Sudan in general and the Chukudum crisis in particular.

## III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

The Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states are situated in the southeast and central parts of southern Sudan respectively. Eastern Equatoria consists of eight counties, Budi, Lafon, Torit, Magwi, Ikotos and Greater Kapoeta (East, North and South counties) while Jongle consists of 11 counties which are Old Fanjak, Khofulus, Ayod, Duk, Wuror, Nyirol, Akobo, Pochalla, Pibor, Twic East and Bor South.

The two states were rendered vulnerable by more than two decades of civil war coupled with an influx of returnees, environmental factors and widespread tribal conflicts. Even after the 2005 peace agreement, levels of malnutrition have remained high. Southern Sudan has global rates of acute malnutrition as high as 22%, beyond the WHO threshold of 15% for nutrition emergencies. *The Food Security Update: June – July 2009 Bulletin* (issued by FAO), stated the nutrition situation has deterioration due to chronic food insecurity, tribal conflicts, inadequate or lack of proper health services and nutritional awareness for household as well as the community.

The United Nations has warned of a large food deficit in five states in southern Sudan (includes Jonglei and EES) and a gloomy humanitarian picture has been painted. More than two million people are estimated to suffer severe hunger since July 2009. Both Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States were assessed to be food insecure by 10 percentile each (WFP and FAO assessment report 2009).

The long period of drought and failure of the long rains in May, June and July 2009 has had a severe adverse affect on the first crop which had been planted in April in anticipation of adequate rains. A Government/FAO-led rapid crop assessment mission conducted in August 10- 21, 2009, confirmed low rainfalls between May and July/August and most farmers have confirmed through other independent assessments that nothing will be harvested from the first season crop. The immediate impact will be a lack of food from the first crop and in many places, no food at all. Delays in harvest from the second season crop planted in August or September are also expected and the hunger gap that usually lasts from July to mid August, will now be extended beyond October. It is estimated that the affected communities will need food assistance for at least eight months before the next harvest. (FAO 2009)

#### **IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE**

##### **Current situation in the area of proposed response**

People in five counties of Eastern Equatoria, three Greater Kapoeta counties (North, East and South), Budi and Lafon) 36,618 households are facing severe food shortages. In Jonglei State people in two counties of Twic East and Duk have displaced more than 46,000 people due to tribal conflict. The displaced people are further traumatized by the lack of food, shelter and other Non-food Items (NFIs).

##### **1. Eastern Equatoria: Budi, Lafon and Greater Kapoeta (East, North and South)**

Excluding Lafon, a total number of 551,911 people (approx 111,000 households) in Greater Kapoeta and Budi Counties (Census Commission, Torit) out of which 11,898 are returnees (SSRRC Torit figures) will be severely affected if the current food insecurity situation continues to the end of the year. These five counties lie in the dry belt of Eastern Equatoria State. The most vulnerable groups are children, orphans, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS. The lack of non-agricultural income generating activities also means that there are no alternative sources of food within the counties.

Lafon County is severely affected due its one season cropping. Communities in Lafon County are largely agriculturalists. Planting is done only once a year in Lafon and with the loss of the first crop, communities face a real of severe food insecurity. Being predominantly agriculturalist also means majority of households have no fall back options as they would if they were to be pastoralists. There are no NGOs or UN agencies (WFP is not operating in Lafon county) supporting the people in the community.

Communities in Budi County are largely agriculturalists. Budi County has 4 agricultural zones: the plains (south & west), the valleys (east), the mountain slopes and ridges and lastly the mountain plateau around the former colonial centre of Nagishot in the north east. The mountainous zones of Nagishot hills have some limited food available but this falls far short of meeting the food needs of Budi County. Furthermore, like Lafon, there is no external food assistance or alternative fall back options. WFP is not operating in the area.

The communities in Greater Kapoeta are mainly pastoralists. The drought has affected their livestock which they have now moved to dry season grazing lands in the Kideppo valley in Budi County. Their presence in the valley is a potential cause for conflict arising between the two communities. Communities of Kapoeta have a fall back option during this drought as they can either sell their livestock to purchase food items, drink milk and eat the beef but this not sufficient for all vulnerable residents.

- In Kapoeta North, a team from LWF and FinnChurchAid observed farmlands with freshly planted sorghum and sesame. There are at least six farming groups supported by Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) each with approximately 6-8 feddans cultivated with sorghum sesame which are doing well so far. If the rains do not fail during the remaining part of the year, this might be the source of food for Kapoeta North residents.
- Kapoeta South and East have been worst hit by the drought. Communities here are largely pastoralists and although they have a fall back option with their livestock, these communities will need food aid because of the crop failure. The land in East and South Kapoeta is not good for farming and therefore very little crop is grown here. With the failure of the little crop they had planted, the looming hunger is great.

## **2. Jonglei: Twic East and Duk Counties**

An estimated 10,9145 HHs (54,574 people) have been displaced within Jonglei State due to a high level of tribal conflict, attacks and counter attacks. This has only aggravated the already food insecurity brought on by the drought.

22,574 persons (4,515 HH) were displaced in Twic East and 32,000 persons/individuals (6,400 HH) in Duk displaced to the areas which are not affected by the current clash between Nuer and Dinka communities of Jonglei State. Eighty four tukuls (huts) are reportedly burnt in Twic East while 264 tukuls were recorded and confirmed burnt by the government office in Duk County. In addition to this, very poor harvest is expected this year due to inadequate rainfall during the first planting period. Most households in both Twic East and Duk Counties are affected by drought.

However, SSRRC government offices registered 4,280 drought affected households in Twic East and 7,500 drought affected households Duk County, which registered for food aid. Since the communities living in both counties are generally pastoralists, current coping mechanisms include reliance on meat, blood and milk from their livestock and those who do not own cattle depend on wild fruits, leaves and hunting wild animals for food.

In Twic East, areas like Wernyol, Liith and Kiir payams where some good harvest was expected have now been abandoned by residents due to the insecurity in the area.

### **Analysis of the tribal conflicts, draught and famine**

#### Loss of cultivated crop and Damage to crops:

In Eastern Equatoria, visual observation from the field visits conducted by FCA and LWF in Eastern Equatoria (Ikotos and Kapoeta counties) confirms that first crop plants have withered, are stunted and will dry up giving no or very little harvest. It is estimated that 91,985 households of the total population in Greater Kapoeta and Budi Counties have lost 45,993 feddans cultivated this year in the first cropping season (April to September). The second crop is also affected and crops are beginning to wilt. Some rain in October 2009 helps to cope better with the draught. However, the rainfall was poor and could not avoid considerable crop loss with the consequence of severe shortage of food

#### Loss of human lives and livestock:

There are confirmed reports of loss of human lives and livestock from field staff. In Kapoeta, the Toposa community has already moved their livestock to dry season grazing lands along the Kidepo valley and Budi county. This poses an increased insecurity risk as various communities meeting in these grazing lands fight over the same resource. Livestock production levels are on the decline without sufficient food, pasture and water. The cattle can no longer produce enough milk to feed families yet milk is the main food for the affected pastoralists.

Early indications of moderate and severe/acute malnutrition have been reported by health centres. Three cases of death have been reported in Kapoeta health centres where there was also a reported case of a breast feeding mother who, out of desperation, abandoned her child after spending four days without food (Sudan Relief and Recovery Commission Kapoeta South County).

Displacement of persons:

The failure of the first crop and the prolonged drought has led communities to migrate to neighbouring counties in search of grass, water and more fertile lands. Conflicts are bound to arise as natural resources become increasingly scarce and sharing among the resident and returnee communities becomes impossible. Migration in search of better food localities also means that vulnerable groups like the elderly, pregnant mothers, children and people living with HIV/AIDs are left behind and have to fend for themselves. This is the group that the project will give first priority. as they are most susceptible to starvation.

There are reports that many vulnerable families are moving to towns to look for help from their family members and the government. The Catholic Diocese of Torit has reported a constant flow number of people each day approaching the church for food. This is an indication that food at the household level is finished.

In Jonglei, following the collapse of negotiations between the warring tribes of Nuer and Dinka, attacks are expected to continue and more people will be displaced. Already many families have moved to Bor town running away from the insecurity. The growing insecurity in Jonglei aggravates the already bad situation.

Environmental Degradation

Communities have resorted to other activities like selling of charcoal, firewood and poles as coping mechanisms.

Reports of rising cases of conflict

Reports from Budi County indicate that people of Charret and Kadumakuch have been fighting with clubs/sticks over grazing land on the way to Ngatuba. This is indicative of how drought has created intra-tribal fights among people who have not fought against each other before. Increased case of cattle rustling in Lafon County is an indicator of desperate times when people are looking for alternative ways to access food.

Increased food prices

With no harvest in the first season, the demand for food is high. A 50kgs bag of sorghum which was sold at a subsidized price of 30 Sudanese pounds is now sold for 75 Sudanese pounds (SSRRC Kapoeta South County). Only households with some other sources of income can afford buying the food. It also implies that vulnerable groups with less or no income will not afford to buy food. We thus expect increased cases of malnutrition of children and other vulnerable groups.

No government food stock

The government strategic food reserve has run (SSRRC in Torit, EES) out of stock, leading to the increase of food prices in the market in spite of the governments attempt to regulate prices. Although the Government of South Sudan is looking to the Khartoum government for food supply, this will take a long time to arrive to rescue the starving populations in the south. As an attempt by the Government to lessen the impact of the drought, a mandate has been given to local traders to source for food that is tax exempted to lower the price from within the country and beyond. Despite this effort, the situation has remained the same due to the fact the drought has also affected Sudan's neighboring countries.

Restrictions on food imports from neighboring countries

The situation is expected to worsen with the reluctance of neighboring countries (Uganda and Kenya) to export food to Sudan because of their own national concerns over food availability. These countries can no longer rely on their bread basket status in the region (Gurtong website).

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

If the drought persists, long term impact on human lives and livestock expected is stated below:

- Increase in number of patients admitted to hospitals due to lack of food to boost the immune system against diseases. This will exert pressure on the limited health services available in the areas.
- Reduced enrolment of children in schools is anticipated due to migration activities aimed at securing water, pasture and food for these pastoralist communities in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Loss of human lives and livestock

- Increased communal conflicts related to cattle raiding, limited grass, pasture, banditry and looting by gangs.
- It is expected that three quarters of the cultivable areas will not be cultivated due to lack of seeds and loss of hope for the 2nd season crop.
- General Service provision will be on the decline in both private and public sector.
- Increased environmental degradation through burning of charcoal as an alternative income source (already started).

### Security situation in the area of proposed response

Incidences of cattle raids by communities in the target areas are unabated and have raised security concerns. In Lafon County there are also reports of Murle tribesmen from Jonglei State abducting children. The government of EES conducted a peace conference (17/09/09) to reconcile the two communities of Topoesa & Didinga at Lauro and several others have been done.

In Jonglei, the escalating insecurity situation following failed negotiations between the warring tribes may hamper delivery of aid. All NGOs, including Lutheran World Federation, a partner in this Appeal, have been temporarily evacuated. WFP has also evacuated from Jonglei and there will be challenges of distribution of relief aid if the situation is not resolved sooner, which will be devastating to already food insecure displaced people.

**Table 1. Location for the proposed emergency response**

Location	Counties	Payams
Eastern Equatoria State	Budi County	7 payams
	Lafon County	8 payams
	Kapoeta South County	8 payams
	Kapoeta East County	8 payams
	Kapoeta North County	7 payams
Jonglei State	Twic East County	6 payams

These locations have been identified as needy because there is no specific support from the major partners (WFP and CRS) and other international agencies to assist the drought affected population. WFP is targeting 13,500 beneficiaries in Kapoeta East only as of October until Dec 2009. WFP has not done the food distribution matrix for 2010. There is no support earmarked in form of food aid and recovery activities as a result of the drought for Lafon, Budi and Greater Kapeota Counties.

At least in Jonglei State WFP, NPA, UNICEF and other NGOs are supporting the affected people. Thus, in this Appeal, LWF has only included the distribution cost of food provided by other actors, which will be supplemented with NFI provision.

## V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

### Number and type

The project will target a total of 8,000 household beneficiaries. Six thousand (6,000) will benefit from food aid in Eastern Equatoria, which will consist of 450gm sorghum, 50 gm pulses, 30ml cooking oil and 10gm salt per person. This will be distributed to household heads and supply is calculated at an average five persons per household.

The criterion will be refined with target communities at the start of the project prioritising extremely vulnerable groups. Rations for smaller and larger member households will be addressed through community group discussions and in line with best practices.

Two thousand (2,000) households in Twic East County in Jonglei state will be assisted with non-food items. Duk county beneficiaries will be supported by DEPROS, UNICEF local partner.

**NFI kit:**

(1 kitchen set: 2 cooking pots, 4 plates, cups, knife/spoon/forks, 1 blanket , 3 mosquito nets , 1 4x5 plastic sheets, 2 plastic mats (single sleeping mats) , 15pcs of bar soap, 2 20 lt jerricans).

The kit will be in IOM sack which can be used to carry some items after contents are used up.

IOM, PSI and UNJLC will provide kind contribute for NFI kit and transport to Twic East county respectively.

Both the food and non food packages were decided with inputs from WFP and UNICEF and are in consideration of the Sphere standards.

All the targeted beneficiaries are rural communities who are resident, returnee and internally displaced. Total population, number of affected households and target beneficiaries per each state county is indicated in table 2 below.

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Location and proposed target per ACT member:**

State	Counties	Population	Affected Number of people	Affected Households	25%	15%	Target HH per Partner	Partners	
Eastern Equatoria State (EE)	Budi County	99,199	85,550	14,500	3,625	2,175	2,000	DCA/CDS	
	Lafon County	106,161	50,750	8,602	2,150	1,290	2,000	NCA/AIC	
	Greater Kapoeta								
	North	103,084	21,750	3,686	922	553	2,000	LWF	
	East	163,997	36,250	6,144	1,536	922			
	South	79,470	21,750	3,686	922	553			
Jonglei State	Twic East County	45,195	32,000	5,424	1,356	814	2,000		
Total target population				43,042	10,511	6,306	8,000		

The above figures reflect field assessments undertaken by implementing partners.

Due to the high number of beneficiaries in the two states, DCA, NCA and LWF have selected an average of 14 – 24% of affected households to support in respective counties. This is based on capacity to respond and assessment of support from other actors. Consequently, during the final selection of beneficiaries in the communities, the most vulnerable people will be targeted. In the meantime, the partners will undertake more in-depth analysis in the project locations to improve needs identification and ensure quality delivery of service to the affected population.

**Criteria for the selection**

Selection of the beneficiaries will be done through a transparent participatory process involving implementing partners, government authorities, local leaders and the rights holders at community level. UN agencies will also be consulted for coordination and best use of resources.

The criteria for selection of the beneficiaries will be based on vulnerability mapping as determined through local input. This will be supported with empirical evidence of dry fields, availability of food stuffs, commodity prices in the local market, number of livestock lost and nutritional status as recorded in health centres and hospitals and through previous reports and ongoing field visits/ assessments.

The most vulnerable members of the communities will be prioritized and targeted for direct food aid (orphans, elderly, PLWHA, the sick and the disabled). Staff of all organizations involved will adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and the ACT Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption. Sphere minimum standards in food aid and HAP principles will be actively promoted.

## **VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION**

During the post CPA period, thousands of refugees and IDPs have returned to their home communities in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states. Although much has been done in provision of basic services to returnee and host communities there are some communities without basic services. Coupled with the current drought, there is justification for continued implementation of an emergency/drought recovery program. If the second crop fails it will be until August 2010 before the next crop is available to the communities.

### **Goal**

To reduce the impact of the drought on human lives and support displaced households in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States of South Sudan.

### **Objectives**

1. To meet immediate food needs of 6,000 worst affected household in Eastern Equatoria (Budi, Lafon and Greater Kapoeta).
2. To provide NFIs to support to 2000 most affected displaced households in Twic East County in Jonglei State.
3. To support community based peace structures in peace building initiatives in Jonglei State and integrate conflict resolution in food distribution in EES.

### **Activities under each objective include**

- 1 To meet immediate food needs 6,000 worst affected household in Eastern Equatoria (Budi, Lafon and Greater Kapoeta).
  - Verification and registration of target beneficiaries
  - Provide food for the most vulnerable in communities. (sick elderly HIV/AIDS etc)
  - Adopt a food-for-work approach for targeted beneficiaries. Several community projects will be identified linked to effects of climate change by the target communities and modalities of the able working for food agreed upon.
  - Monitoring delivery of service
- 2 To provide NFIs to support 2,000 affected and displaced households in Twic East County in Jonglei State
  - Verification and registration of target beneficiaries
  - Provide NFIs to displaced households in Jonglei
  - Provide shelter material to displaced households
- 3 To support community based peace structures in peace building initiatives and integrate conflict resolution in food distribution.
  - Facilitate Peace Committees to actively engage in peace talks at the local/ community levels (Jonglei)
  - Facilitate Peace Committees to organise cattle camp meetings (Jonglei)
  - Facilitate at least two inter-county peace conferences in each county (Jonglei)
  - Training of local authorities and community leaders in peace and reconciliation (Jonglei)
  - Facilitate one peace conference in each county in Jonglei.
  - Raise awareness of staff in conflict resolution during food distribution.

**Table 3. Summary of project activities and outputs:**

Activity by Objective	Response Type	Output
<b>Objective 1:</b> To meet immediate Food needs 6,000 worst affected household in Eastern Equatoria (Budi, Lafon and Greater Kapoeta).		
Provide Food for affected Households according to their nutrition requirements	<b>Crisis</b> – Distribution of 2,916 MT of food	Households supported with Food as a coping mechanism during the draught to the next harvest
	Sorghum whole grain (2,430 MT)	
	Pulses (270 MT)	Income and employment through Food- for –work approach introduced
	Oil (162 MT)	
	Salt (54 MT)	
<b>Objective 2:</b> To provide NFIs to support to 2000 most affect displaced households in Twic East County in Jonglei State		
NFIs and shelter materials in Jonglei State	<b>Crisis</b> – Distribution of 2,000 NFI packages	Households supported with NFIs as a coping mechanism and maintain human dignity in the face of conflict
	1 kitchen set: 2 cooking pots, 4 plates, cups, knife/spoon/forks, per HH	
	Blanket 2,000 pcs.	
	Mosquito nets 6,000 (3 per HH)	
	1 4x5 plastic sheets, (which can be used to carry some items after contents are used up	
	plastic mats (single sleeping mats) 4,000	
	Soap bars 30,000 pcs. (15 pcs. Per HH)	
	20 lt jerricans 4,000 (2 per HH)	
<b>Objective 3:</b> To support community based peace structures in peace building initiatives in Jonglei states.		
Peace Committees established in Jonglei state	<b>Post Crisis</b> - Community capacity enhanced to address conflict within	Rights holders & duty bearers at the local levels supported to identify, claim and fulfill their community protection responsibilities and peace building
	Facilitate Cattle camp meetings	
	Facilitate inter-county peace conferences	
	Build capacity of duty bearers of their role in keeping peace as duty bearers	

All partners will ensure that the planned project activities will be timely and effectively undertaken and in a participatory manner in order to meet the proposed objectives.

**Crisis** – All the members and partners will respond to the immediate needs of the affected people in order to save, preserve and sustain lives. DCA/CDS, NCA/AIC and LWF will provide food assistance to the target beneficiaries in Eastern Equatoria State while LWF will undertake additional responsibility to provide non-food items (NFI) assistance and peace building initiatives to the displaced people in Jonglei State.

**Post-crisis** – The crisis phase will be a learning phase for partners to advocate on peace building initiatives and to capacity build the beneficiaries to identify and prioritize recovery interventions.

### Project implementation methodology

Agencies will implement in their respective areas of operation as follows:

- NCA will implement in Lafon County through its partner African Inland Church (AIC)
- DCA will implement through its implementing partner Christian Development Service (CDS) in Budi County
- LWF will implement directly in Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria and Twic East county in Jonglei

Each ACT requesting partner (DCA, LWF, and NCA) will ensure proper implementation by its implementing partner as defined in the appeal. Targeting will be done in collaboration with the local

communities and relevant stakeholders. The most vulnerable like children, breast feeding mothers, PLHWA and the elderly will be given priority. Within the bounds of the Appeal budget, other affected households will be identified using vulnerability criteria transparently agreed upon with the rights holders. This secondary set of vulnerable groups will be enrolled in the Food-for-Work programme. Such households will be required to contribute their labour to community projects identified by the target communities to qualify for a food ration. These could range from environmental projects like tree planting, to clean up sessions, road repairs and/or establishing water catchments. This will help restore the dignity of affected households as well as avoid a return to dependency syndrome reminiscent of the war years.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising of one representative from DCA, NCA and LWF will be formed to oversee the smooth implementation, monitoring and reporting of the project. Members will be as follows: DCA Relief Programme Officer, LWF PME & Capacity Building Officer and NCA Programme Manager. The PSC will meet monthly and more frequently when needed to consult and update on project implementation progress.

All food and non-food distributions will be purchased from the best available market following DCA guidelines as far as possible. The DCA Prolog Officer based in the Juba office will lead the process with assistance from the Procurement and Logistics Unit in Copenhagen. All implementing agencies have storage capacity and through good distribution planning, existing rub halls/stores will be able to adequately cope with supplies.

### **Inputs for project implementation**

Three separate budgets for the ACT members, DCA, NCA and LWF were developed as well as an evaluation budget. Only staff costs and basic overheads/operational costs are included in the budget as partners have committed to using their existing resources to optimize benefits to the target communities.

### **Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation**

#### **a. Planning assumptions**

- Security is maintained to sufficient level to enable implementation.
- Availability of funds from donors to implement proposed activities
- Accessible roads during dry and rainy seasons
- Retention of skilled personnel during the project period.
- Availability of **capital** assets to facilitate logistics
- Collaboration and support from target communities
- Availability and timely delivery of food items
- Safe and secure delivery and storage of food commodities

#### **b. Constraints**

- Continued pockets of banditry and looting along access roads to the project areas.
- Insecurity as a result of tribal conflicts related to cattle raiding and limited grazing lands and water sources.
- Inaccessible roads during and rainy seasons.
- Limited participation of Government authorities and targeted communities in the proposed intervention.
- Unnecessary Government bureaucracy like tax exemption on humanitarian supplies.
- Recruitment and retention of skilled local staff.
- Currency fluctuations (dollar versus local currency) as a result of the global financial crisis.
- Political volatility up to April 2010 parliamentary elections and 2011 referendum

#### **c. Prioritisation/Contingency Planning**

If the budget is not fully funded, only the most vulnerable households as identified above will receive food aid and NFIs. All related project costs will be correspondingly reduced.

#### **d. Safety and Security**

To better cope with the unpredictable security situation in the region SAG recommended including a safety and security coordinator. The coordinator will be dealing with all aspects related to safety and security not only for NCA but for all members and partners of the ACT Forum. NCA, ICCO and CA are planning to provide support towards the recruitment of this position.

**Table 4: Implementation Timetable:**

Activities		2009	Months 2010							Actors
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
<b>Objective 1. To meet immediate Food needs 6,000 worst affected household in Eastern Equatoria (Budi, Lafon and Greater Kapoeta).</b>										
1.1	Identification and registration of target beneficiaries	X	X	X						DCA, NCA & LWF
1.2	Formation of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and relief operation committees		X	X						DCA, NCA & LWF
1.3	Secure fund	X	X							
1.4	Procurement and delivery of food		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DCA
1.5	Distribution of food to beneficiaries		X	X	X	X	X			DCA, NCA & LWF
1.6	Monitoring and reporting		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DCA, NCA & LWF
<b>Objective 2. To provide NFIs to support to 2,000 most affect displaced households in Twic East County in Jonglei State</b>										
2.1	Identification and registration of target beneficiaries	X	X							LWF
2.2	Distribution of NFI to beneficiaries in Jonglie state	X	X	X	X	X				LWF
2.3	Monitoring and reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Objective 3. To support community based peace structures in peace building initiatives in Jonglei</b>										
3.1	Meeting with community leaders	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.2	Formation of relief operation committees	X	X	X						“”
3.3	Facilitate Peace Committees to engage in community peace initiatives		X	X	X	X	X			“”
3.4	Facilitate Peace Committees to organise cattle camp meetings			X	X	X	X	X		“”
3.5	Facilitate Inter-county peace conferences in Duk and Twic East county					X				“”
3.6	Training of local authorities and community leaders in peace and reconciliation.		X	X	X	X	X			“”
3.7	Facilitate one peace conference in Duk and Twic East county.						X	X		“”

**Transition or Exit strategy**

Averting the immediate food crisis by this project will help in the restoration of the capabilities of the affected households to regain food security.

- Emphasis on self reliance and capacity building will strengthen local coping mechanisms to better address future emergencies and is in itself a useful exit strategy that sets the pace for recovery. For example, introduction of food for work enables access to income generation and enhance self-reliance to counteract the spirit of dependency among the affected population
- Peace initiatives through established community peace committees will serve as agents to advocate for peace especially in Jonglei State. Members of the communities whose capacities are built (community leaders, peace committees and other county administrators) will continue to serve after completion of the Appeal period.
- Participation of local partners (i.e. AIC and CDS) legitimizes their presence among rights holders and provides a capacity building opportunity for the partners to improve their response to future emergencies and to undertake recovery/rehabilitation and development initiatives.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Each ACT member will be responsible for management of the financial resources of the project and provision of relevant administrative support. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will monitor and evaluate implementation of the project and report on progress and lessons learnt during the project implementation.

DCA will support in procurement of all food and NFIs required. The implementing partners will use their internal procurement systems for procurement of any other specific project inputs.

The funding co-operation agreement will be signed by all the three requesting ACT members (DCA, NCA and LWF). Funds from ACT-Geneva will be deposited to each ACT member's account to ensure efficient and effective accountability.

All requesting members in this Appeal will complete and submit Mid-term, final and audit report to ACT CO as required.

## VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Project monitoring will be done at various levels. At the field level, implementing staff will monitor and ensure implementation is on schedule. Each requesting ACT member and local partner will be responsible for monitoring of the project to assess progress to ensure proper use of resources, implementation of activities and production of planned outputs. Designated senior staffs to perform this task for each member are:

- LWF PME & Capacity Building Officer
- NCA Programme Manager
- The DCA Programme Officer for Relief
- DCA, as the chair of the Disaster Management Committee of the ACT Juba Forum will follow up each ACT implementing partner for timely submission of Mid term, final and audit report to ACT Geneva.

Even this Appeal is below the evaluation threshold of \$ 5 million the requesting members have decided to include an evaluation component. The evaluation will be done through the ACT Evaluation mechanism. The aim of the evaluation mechanism is to enhance transparency and accountability, and allow for lessons to be learnt. The evaluation process should also help to determine the relevance and fulfilment of the objectives of the project or program in question, to measure impact and effectiveness, as well as how well resources were used and to serve as an aid to future decision making. The components included in this Appeal will be evaluated by a team consisting of the team leader and one other local consultant: one local and one expatriate who have comprehensive experience of humanitarian work and of the situation and the region. The Terms of Reference and the Mission Plan will be developed and agreed upon with the members well in advance.

## IX. CO-ORDINATION

### **Co-ordination within the project and other partners**

The need for coordination amongst the requesting members in this appeal is as crucial as is the coordination with other partners operating in the target areas and project focus activities. DCA, NCA and LWF will coordinate to implement the project appropriately as described above. To ensure a high level of coordination, the Project Steering Committee will meet regularly (monthly) to review and update each other on project progress and challenges faced with an intention of advising on possible delays and mitigation strategies.

Coordination with other partners on the ground will be necessary to avoid duplication of efforts as well as learning from past mistakes. Implementing partners will coordinate with WFP on food aid distribution and especially on modalities for such aid. Food-for-work approach is proposed to be introduced in suitable areas to be a source of income for capable beneficiaries. More coordination and collaboration will be encouraged to avoid antagonising target beneficiaries with implementing partners.

State level coordination will be necessary to ensure interventions are in line with State priorities. Implementing partners will attend State level meetings and share their activities. At the local level, the local authorities will be actively involved in the selection of beneficiaries and will provide security during distribution exercise.

## X. BUDGET

### NOTE:

Although each ACT member has targeted the same number of the project beneficiaries for food aid, the budget varies due to different locations, size of county and payams and distances, which mainly affects transport costs for delivery of food and NFIs. Moreover, varying numbers of staff and payment rates result in budget differences.

### Danish Church Aid (DCA)

	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	USD
<b>INCOME - Through ACT Geneva</b>				
ACT Geneva				
<b>INCOME - Cash and In Kind Donations Received Directly</b>				
List by donor name and fill in amount				
<b>INCOME PLEDGED (both through ACT Geneva and directly)</b>				
DanChurch Aid HQ				54,000
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				
				<b>54,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b>Crisis Phase</b>				
<b>Food Relief Assistance</b>				
Sorghum (450gms/day*180days*2000HHs/-equiv 10,000 pers)	MT	810	420	340,200
Pulses (50gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10000 pers)	MT	90	1,030	92,700
Vegetable Oil (30gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10,000 pers)	Ltrs	54,000	0.54	29,160
Salt (10gms/day*180days*2000Hs/ - equiv 10,000 pers)	MT	18	240	4,320
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>				
Salaries & benefits for staff (e.g nutritionist, engineers, logistician)				
<b>CDS Project Site</b>				
Executive Director-20%	months	6	600	3,600
Program Manager-20%	months	6	550	3,300
Finance Officer-20%	months	6	500	3,000
Relief Coordinator - 1	months	6	800	4,800
Relief Distributors - 7	months	6	6,300	37,800
Storekeeper - 1	months	6	500	3,000
Labourers incentive(14pl*\$100)	months	6	1,400	8,400
<b>Other Direct Expenses</b>				
Communication - satellite phones only	months	6	500	3,000
Office Supplies	months	6	200	1,200
Fuel and Lubricants	months	6	200	1,200
Per diem/Accommodation(3people*4days*6mths)	days	72	30	2,160
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>537,840</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
<b>Transport</b>				
Transport from Origin to EE(Budi)-972MT,8 20-tonne trucks pm	months	6	53,600	321,600
Internal distribution	MT	972	50	48,600
<b>Warehousing</b>				
Rental of warehouse	months	6	1,500	9,000
Security Guards - 1	months	6	450	2,700
<b>Handling</b>				
				0

Wages for Driver-1	months	6	500	3,000
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>384,900</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<u>Staff salaries (DCA)</u>				
Regional Representative (5%)	months	6	400	2,400
Programme Officer-Relief (30%)	months	6	1,050	6,300
Procurement/Logistics Officer (20%)	months	6	1,200	7,200
Finance Officer (20%)	months	6	800	4,800
<u>Staff Travel</u>				
Per Diems(3pple*7days*2times)	days	42	35	1,470
Accommodation(2pple*7days*2times)	days	28	30	840
<u>Office Operations</u>				
Office stationery	months	6	150	900
<u>Communications</u>				
Telephone and Internet	months	6	300.00	1,800
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>25,710</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	2	1,200	2,400
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				<b>7,400</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>955,850</b>
ACT Fee 3% of Total expenditure				<b>28,676</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>984,526</b>

### Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	USD
<b>INCOME - Through ACT Geneva</b>				
<b>INCOME - Cash and In Kind Donations Received Directly</b>				372,144
List by donor name and fill in amount				
IOM/UN Logistics & PSI				185,600
Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS)				74,665
Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR)				2,518
Ecumenical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA)				109,361
<b>INCOME PLEDGED (both through ACT Geneva and directly)</b>				
List by donor name and fill in amount				
Finnchurchaid				400,000
DKH				89,670
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				<b>861,814</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<u>Crisis Phase</u>				
<u>Food Relief Assistance</u>				
Sorghum (450gms/day*180days*2000HHs/-equiv 10,000 pers)	MT	810	420	340,200
Pulses (50gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10000 pers)	MT	90	1,030	92,700
Vegetable Oil (30gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10,000 pers)	Ltrs	54,000	0.54	29,160
Salt (10gms/day*180days*2000Hs/ - equiv 10,000 pers)	MT	18	240	4,320
<u>Non Food Relief Assistance</u>				

NFI Kit - (For 2,000 HH in Jonglei only) (see note 1)	Kit	2,000	60	120,000
<b>Peace Activities</b>				
Facilitate two inter-payam peace meetings in each county	Meeting	4	500	2,000
Facilitate one peace conference in each county - 1 week	Meeting	2	1,000	2,000
Facilitator fees - 2 persons	lumpsum	2	2,000	4,000
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>				
<b>EE Project Site</b>				
Project Manager - EE (30%)	Month	7	900	6,300
Project Accountant - EE (30%)	Month	7	180	1,260
Project Assisstants/Officers (2) (50%)	Month	7	600	4,200
Relief Officer - Kapoeta (100%)	Month	7	900	6,300
Guards - EE - 2 (50%)	Month	7	350	2,450
Drivers 3 - EE (50%)	Month	7	1,125	7,875
Volunteers - 2 100%	Month	2	1,200	2,400
Per diem (4*25*5days/mth)	Month	6	1,500	9,000
Warehousing (50%)	lumpsum	1	12,000	12,000
Hire/ Rental of Trucks (5 trucks per month)	Month	6	30,000	180,000
Fuel/Lubricants	Month	6	1,000	6,000
<b>Jonglei Project Site</b>				
Relief Officer - Jonglei (50%)	Month	1	650	650
Peace Officer - (20%)	Month	1	300	300
Project Assisstants/Officers (2) (25%)	Month	1	300	300
Drivers 3 - Jonglei (30%)	Month	1	1,080	1,080
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>834,495</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
<b>Transport</b>				
Transport from Origin to Kapoeta-1022MT,9 20-tonne trucks pm	months	6	65,250	391,500
Transport from Origin to Jonglei-NFIs,2 20-tonne trucks	trucks	2	7,250	14,500
Internal distribution	MT	1,022	50	51,100
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>457,100</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<b>Staff salaries</b>				
Country Representative (5%)	Month	7	400	2,800
Finance Manager (10%)	Month	7	650	4,550
Programme Coordinator (5%)	Month	7	350	2,450
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (30%)	Month	7	1,950	13,650
Programme Accountant (15%)	Month	7	300	2,100
Liason Officer Juba (30%)	Month	7	600	4,200
Drivers - 2 (10%)	Month	7	240	1,680
<b>Office Operations</b>				
Office rent - Kapoeta	Month	5	800	4,000
Office Utilities - Kapoeta	Month	3	300	900
Office stationery - Kapoeta	Month	2	200	400
<b>Communications</b>				
Telephone and fax - Kapoeta & Jonglei	Month	7	200	1,400
<b>Other</b>				
Visibility - Kapoeta	lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>39,130</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	3,000	3,000
Monitoring & Evaluation				
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				<b>3,000</b>

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>1,333,725</b>
ACT Fee 3% of Total expenditure				<b>40,012</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>1,373,737</b>

Notes:: 1) Kitchen set: 2 coking pots, 4 plates, cups, knife/spoon/forks, 1 blanket , 3 mosquito nets , 1 4x5 plastic sheets, 2 plastic mats (single sleeping mats) , 15pcs of bar soap, 2\*20 lt jerrycans. The kit will be in IOM sack which can be used to carry some items after contents are used up.

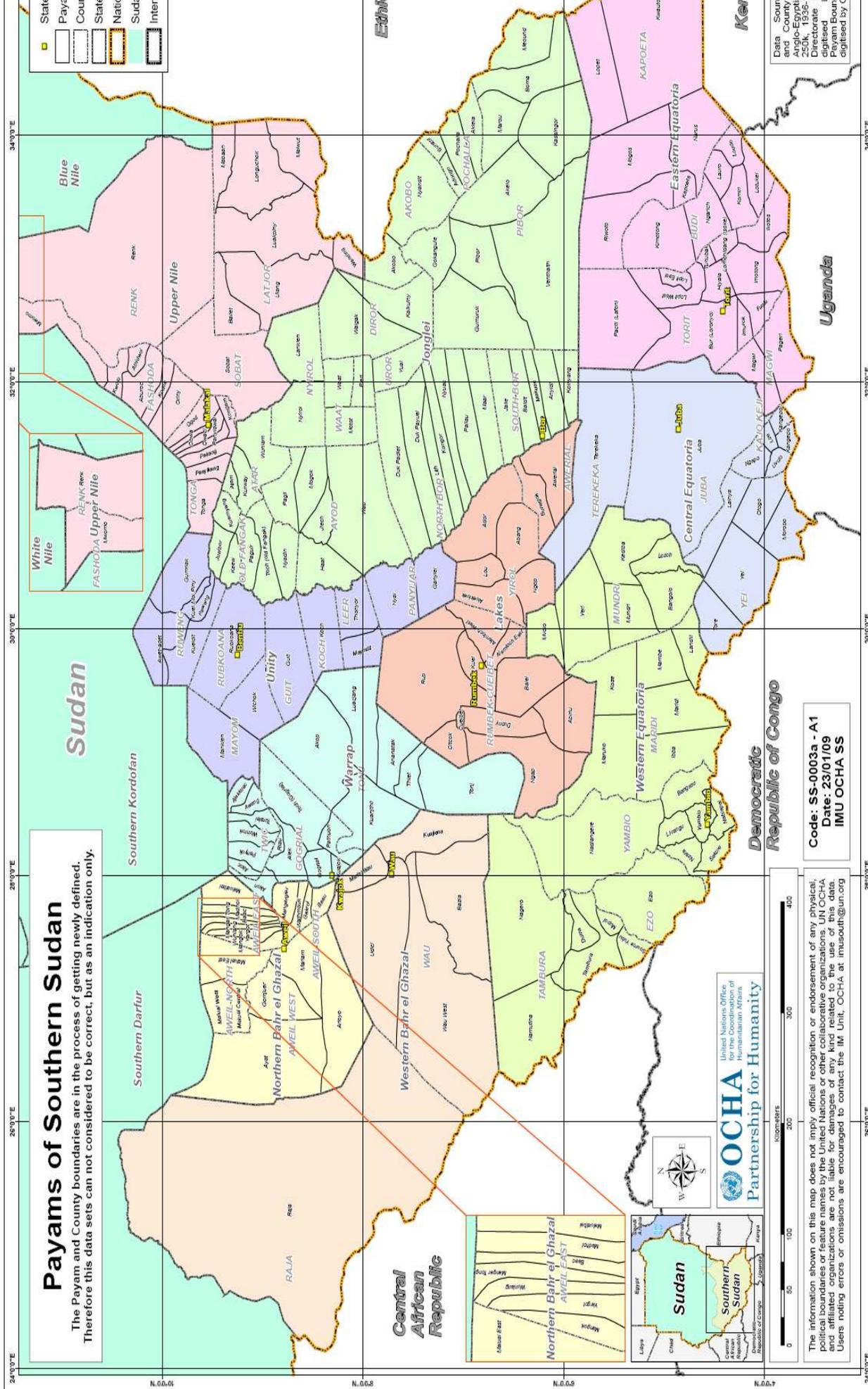
### Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

	Type Unit	No. Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget USD
<b>INCOME - Through ACT Geneva</b>				
ACT Geneva				0
<b>INCOME - Cash and In Kind Donations Received Directly</b>				
List by donor name and fill in amount				0
<b>INCOME PLEDGED (both through ACT Geneva and directly)</b>				
List by donor name and fill in amount				0
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				
				<b>0</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
Food Relief Assistance				
Sorghum (450gms/day*180days*2000HHs/-equiv 10000pers)	MT	810	420	340,200
Pulses (50gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10000pers)	MT	90	1,030	92,700
Vegetable Oil (30gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10000pers)	Ltrs	54,000	0.54	29,160
Salt (10gms/day*180days*2000HHs/ - equiv 10000pers)	MT	18	240	4,320
Direct Programme Related Costs				
Salaries & benefits for staff (e.g nutritionist, engineers, logistician)				
<b>NCA - AIC Project Side</b>				
AIC Coordinator - 1 person (100%)	months	6	900	5,400
AIC Distributors incentives - 10 persons (USD 250/month/person)	months	6	2,500	15,000
Communication	months	6	200	1,200
Fuel / Lubricants	months	6	200	1,200
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
				<b>489,180</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
Transport				
Transport from Origin to Torit-972MT,8 20-tonne trucks pm	months	6	40,000	240,000
Internal distribution Torit - Lafon	MT	972	50	48,600
Warehousing				
Rental of warehouse	Lumpsum	1	2,000	2,000
Guards / cleaners - 2 persons (USD 800/month/person)	months	6	1,600	9,600
Storekeepers - 2 persons (USD 1.300/month/person)	months	6	2,600	15,600
Handling				
Wages for Driver-1	months	6	2,100	12,600
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
				<b>328,400</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
Staff salaries				
Director South Sudan (10%)- USD 10.000/month * 10 %	months	6	1,000	6,000
Project Coordinator (40%) - USD 5.600/month * 40%	months	6	2,240	13,440
Programme Officer-Relief (30%) - USD 3.900/month * 30%	months	6	1,170	7,020
Security Officer (100%) - USD 7.500/month	months	6	7,500	45,000

Procurement/Logisitics Officer (30%) - USD 3.900/month * 40 %	months	6	1,170	7,020
Finance Officer (30%) - USD 2.900/month * 30 %	months	6	870	5,220
Drivers - 2 (20 %) - USD 2.100/month*20 %*2	months	6	840	5,040
<b>Staff Travel</b>				
Per Diems (4 people*10days*9 months)	days	360	32	11,520
Accomodation (4 people*10 nights*9 months)	days	360	20	7,200
<b>Office Operations</b>				
Office stationery	months	6	100	600
<b>Communications</b>				
Telephone and Internet	months	6	300.00	1,800
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>109,860</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	Estimate	1	2,400	2,400
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				<b>5,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
				<b>932,440</b>
ACT Fee 3% of Total expenditure				<b>27,973</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>960,413</b>

### External Evaluation

EXPENDITURE	Unit	Unit No.	Unit Cost	Total
<b>Fees</b>			USD	USD
Team Leader	Days	27	450	12,150
Local Consultant	Days	21	300	6,300
<b>sub total Fees</b>				<b>18,450</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
Travel to South Sudan	Trips	1	1,500	1,500
Geneva Debriefing	Trips	1	500	500
Travel within South Sudan (both consultants)	Lump sum	1	1,000	1,000
<b>sub total travel</b>				<b>3,000</b>
<b>Accommodation/meals</b>				
Field Mission – Team leader	Days	15	100	1,500
Field Mission – Local	Days	15	100	1,500
<b>sub total accommodation</b>				<b>3,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Insurance	Lump sum			600
Visa	Lump sum			100
Telephones/emails/faxes	Lump sum			200
printing/copying/etc	Lump sum			100
<b>sub total miscellaneous</b>				<b>1,000</b>
<b>Costs related to meetings</b>				
Debriefing Workshop all IM's	Lump sum			300
travel costs	Lump sum			300
accommodation/meals	Lump sum			400
<b>sub total</b>				<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>				<b>26,450</b>



# Payams of Southern Sudan

The Payam and County boundaries are in the process of getting newly defined. Therefore this data sets can not be considered to be correct, but as an indication only.



0 50 100 200 300 400  
Kilometers

The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical, political boundaries or feature names by the United Nations or other collaborative organizations. UN OCHA is not responsible for any errors or omissions. Users noting errors or omissions are encouraged to contact the IM Unit, OCHA, at [imusouth@un.org](mailto:imusouth@un.org)

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Date: 23/01/09  
IMU OCHA SS

Data Source: GeoEye  
Country: Anglo-Egypt  
Scale: 250k, 1956-  
Directorate  
Payam Boundaries  
digitised by OCHA