



Action by Churches Together

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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Sudan

Relief Assistance for IDPs in Eastern Equatoria & Northern Bahr el Ghazal - AFSD-31 Appeal Target: US\$ 918,235

Geneva, 11 February 2003

Dear Colleagues,

The people of southern Sudan continue to be victims of the conflict between the government of Sudan forces and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLA). Fighting continues and especially aerial bombing by the Sudan government forces despite the current ongoing peace negotiations in Machakos, Kenya under the auspices of IGAD. In the Eastern Equatoria counties of Magwi and Torit, the government of Sudan has for several years harboured the Lord Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel movement, in retaliation for Uganda's sympathetic stance towards the SPLA. However, in 2002 the government of Sudan withdrew its support to the LRA and allowed the Ugandan People's Defence Forces to enter Eastern Equatoria in an attempt to force the LRA back into northern Uganda from their bases in southern Sudan. The failure of this mission resulted in increased conflict and insecurity in the area as the LRA turned against the local communities and hundreds of people were reported to have been massacred. The attacks caused further massive displacement of people in the region. Over 7,000 households are estimated to be displaced in Eastern Equatoria from a combined offensives of the SPLA, the government of Sudan, and the LRA forces.

In Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal, over 10,000 families are estimated displaced from the conflict between the SPLA and the Government of Sudan.

The displaced people are living in deplorable conditions, lacking in most of the basic humanitarian needs such as shelter, food, clean water, clothing, and medical facilities. **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)** working through local partners propose to provide relief assistance to the affected communities in both Magwi and Torit Counties in Eastern Equatoria Region and in Gogrial County in the Bahr el Ghazal Region. While NCA will assume responsibilities as the lead agency in the appeal, the overall management of the appeal, such as financial accountability, reporting and monitoring will be the responsibility of **Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS)**.

In the appeal budget, a provision of \$5,000 has been included for the ACT Co-ordinating Office field visits to the program areas during the year.

ACT is a worldwide network of churches and related agencies meeting human need through coordinated emergency response.

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

Project Completion Date:

31 March 2004

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

	CEAS/NCA	ACT CO Monitoring	Total Targets US\$
Total Appeal Target(s)	913,235	5,000	918,235
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	0	0
Balance Requested from ACT Network	913,235	5,000	918,235

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

Account Number – 240-432629.60A (USD)
Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
UBS SA
PO Box 2600
1211 Geneva 2
SWITZERLAND

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (direct tel. +4122/791.60.38, e-mail address jkg@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:

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or

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Ms. Elizabeth Ferris
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John Nduna
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Robert Granke
Director
LWF/World Service

I. REQUESTING AGENCY INFORMATION

➤ Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER AND PARTNER INFORMATION

Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS) is an ecumenical consortium made up of three international Christian 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). It was formed in 1996.

By virtue of its mandate and composition, CEAS always works in partnership with other organisations, both local and international. These include generalised church development agencies, individual church dioceses, international faith-based NGOs and Sudanese indigenous NGOs (SINGOs).

Partner Organisations - Norwegian Church Agency (NCA)

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an autonomous, ecumenical development organisation, based in Oslo, Norway, with 50 years of global experience in development work.

NCA has been operational in Sudan, in the sectors of relief and development since 1972, assisting local populations and churches in both the Government controlled areas as well as the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) controlled areas. Since the late 1980s, NCA has worked primarily through local church partners, assuming a more facilitative approach in its role in development activities. However, when the situation requires, NCA has always been prepared to assume operational/implementation responsibilities, primarily when requested by partners and local civil authorities in times of emergency.

NCA's Implementing Partners in South Sudan

Magwi and Torit Counties, Eastern Equatoria Region:

NCA works closely with the Catholic Diocese of Torit (DOT) and the African Inland Church (AIC) as well as with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA), the humanitarian wing of the SPLM. The implementation of this appeal will be undertaken by NCA through one of its partners, the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (JRRCs), a consortium consisting of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DOT, AIC, SRRA and NCA. NCA will assume responsibilities as the lead agency in the area for this appeal, with overall management (financial accountability, reporting and monitoring) undertaken by CEAS.

Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal Region:

NCA works closely with the local authorities, community leaders and indigenous NGOs in Gogrial. As with the situation in Eastern Equatoria, the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (JRRCs) will be the consortium to implement the activities, with CEAS, in collaboration with NCA, assuming responsibilities as the lead agencies in this appeal.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria

Eastern Equatoria is located in the southern most part of Sudan, bordering Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the south-east and Uganda to the south. During times of war and insecurity this area is known to become unstable due to constant movement of both refugees and rebel groups across its borders from neighbouring countries.

In recent years, Eastern Equatoria has experienced much instability due to the Lords Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel movement fighting the government of Uganda from bases in government held areas of southern Sudan. For several years the Government of Sudan has harboured the LRA in Eastern Equatoria in retaliation for Uganda's sympathetic stance towards the southern Sudan rebel movement – the SPLA. However, the LRA has since been declared a terrorist movement by the United States Government. This impelled the Government of Sudan to withdraw its support for the LRA and Uganda to reconsider its support to the SPLA.

In May of 2002, with the permission of the Government of Sudan, the Ugandan People's Defence Forces entered Eastern Equatoria in an attempt to force the LRA back into northern Uganda from their bases in southern Sudan. The consequence of the failure of this mission was increased conflict and insecurity in Eastern Equatoria when the LRA forces turned against the local communities. The LRA reportedly divided themselves into many small guerrilla-like groups and started to attack villages and communities in Eastern Equatoria (southern Sudan) using the most gruesome methods. In one of the most devastating attacks, which occurred in June 2002, the LRA forces massacred about 450 civilians at a gathering of people drawn from 33 villages. Even more appalling during this period was the butchering of about 60 civilian mourners at a funeral after they had been forced to cook and eat the carcasses of their relatives whom they were preparing to bury.

As a result of this, the survivors from these 33 villages fled with only the clothes they were wearing at the time and the displacement which had, until then, been confined to Magwi County was extended to the nearby Torit County. The largest Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp, located in Torit County, now holds about 2,500 households. Meanwhile Magwi has several scattered IDP camps of smaller magnitude.

After this series of massacres, the LRA retreated to the Imatong Mountains which border Sudan and Uganda, where they took cover for several weeks. The LRA then crossed the border into Uganda, and proceeded to attack several IDP camps along the way. One camp, Achol Pii, was brutally attacked, forcing hundreds of Sudanese refugees to move northward back into Eastern Equatoria, southern Sudan with nothing but the clothes they were wearing at the time. Many of these refugees were slowly and unsystematically absorbed into the various communities in Eastern Equatoria but not without difficulties. Indeed the already severe food insecurity situation in the area deteriorated further with the resettling of the returned Sudanese refugees.

Subsequently the LRA forces having returned to Uganda, the war between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese rebel group, the SPLM, resumed. Aerial bombing persisted throughout June and up to September 2002, despite hopes for the finalising of peace negotiations currently underway under the auspices of IGAD in Machakos, Kenya.

Clashes in the Eastern Equatoria region reached a climax in August 2002 when the SPLA managed to regain control of Torit, a major garrison town. It has since been reported that several high-ranking officials from the Government army were killed during this offensive, which prompted the Government of Sudan to temporarily withdraw from the IGAD peace talks. The talks have since resumed. In total, an estimated 970 households were displaced when the SPLA captured the towns of Lafon, Torit and Kapoeta in the summer of 2002. Reports indicate that those who fled the fighting in Torit were continuously trickling into the IDP camps that had been set up for their assistance throughout the third quarter of 2002.

To date, an estimated 6,970 households have been displaced in Eastern Equatoria resulting from offensives of the SPLA, the Government of Sudan and the LRA forces. The figure of displaced persons is expected to rise further as long as confrontations between UPDF and the LRA continue. The local churches namely, the Catholic Diocese of Torit and the African Inland Church have worked hand in

hand with NCA and CRS on the ground to support the displaced people in terms of household materials, medical assistance and moral support.

Since the beginning of 2002, NCA has distributed roughly 3,000 IDP kits, blankets, plastic sheeting and second hand clothes to IDPs in Torit County. Meanwhile CRS have provided food and supplementary feeding.

Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal

Military confrontations between the SPLA and the Government of Sudan in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal have continued to intensify since April 2001. Two major towns, Raga and Alek changed hands from Government control to SPLA control and then back again to the Government within the span of 6 months. The populations of these towns all fled during the confrontations and also during the brief period of SPLA control, when the Government of Sudan subjected them to constant air raids. Some of the people who had fled from these towns did not go back even after the towns were recaptured by the Government but preferred to settle in more secure locations or with their relatives in SPLA controlled areas.

The period between January and March 2002 was relatively peaceful and this allowed the communities to prepare their fields for planting and to tend their livestock. Unfortunately, on 12 April 2002, the traditional dry season offensive, ordinarily initiated by the Government of Sudan against the SPLA held areas, began when Government troops were reported to be moving from Wau towards Gogrial. Consequently, there were intense confrontations with SPLA for the capture of Gogrial town, and after over two months of continuous fighting, the Government finally captured it.

The impact of this confrontation and the subsequent humanitarian consequences were catastrophic. An assessment conducted in July 2002 by Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) reported that there were 57,000 people displaced from Gogrial County. The displacements were rapid and disorganised. An entire population from one Payam (a group of Bomas which constitute a group of villages) were displaced because of fear of the Government's advance into their area. Random interviews conducted by the NCA field staff indicated that the IDPs were fleeing with none of their possessions nor food or other provisions.

Another assessment conducted in August 2002 revealed that a total of about 15,000 households (about 75,000 people) are still displaced in Gogrial County. These people are scattered in various parts of Gogrial: areas which are generally considered to be relatively safe.

By August 2002, NCA had distributed 1,000 resettlement kits to IDPs from Alek who escaped westward to Mang'ok while World Food Programme (WFP) had supplied food, at half rations, to IDPs in all areas of Gogrial County that are accessible. Several families are known to return to their homes during daytime to tend to their crops and then go back to the IDP camps at night.

Over each of the last three years, NCA has responded to similar emergencies in Gogrial County through emergency preparedness programmes known by the various ACT codes AFSD84, AFSD03 and AFSD06. These programmes include the following components:

- Emergency response, i.e. IDP kits, plastic sheeting;
- Food security and local food production through distribution of seeds and tools and agricultural extension services, including training of farmers in ox-plough technology;
- Primary health care – NCA supports 9 health units and one health centre in Gogrial County with emergency medicines. Immunisations are also done on an outreach basis;
- A nutrition programme;
- Basic education to enable children continue their learning whether displaced or not;

- Provision of safe water – this is done in conjunction with SCF-UK.;
- Local capacity building in each of the areas above, targeting local authorities, key community leaders and local health, education and sanitation professionals.

Current Emergency Situation

In all three locations:

- The communities have fled with nothing. Some found accommodation with relatives living in other areas of Equatoria but most found themselves homeless and destitute, sleeping in the open during the initial period of their displacement. Although most of the IDPs have now constructed makeshift huts, there is need for plastic sheeting, especially since the rainy season is still on-going.
- Even those who have managed to construct huts, have no food, utensils, nor clothing. There is therefore an urgent need for blankets, mosquito nets, clothing and kitchen utensils which may be translated as a need to issue IDP kits to enable them live with some level of dignity.
- The displacement situation is a major threat to the already worrying food insecurity situation as the fighting and fleeing took place during the planting season. This will result in lack of food during the harvest season and beyond. Malnutrition is already obvious among both the adult and child populations. WFP and CRS provide regular food rations while NCA have recently been providing compact nutritional biscuits, which are currently being distributed to the malnourished children. Seeds and tools also need to be distributed in preparation for the next planting season.
- The water and sanitation situation is equally alarming. There is only one bore hole in each of the two camps housing the largest groups of IDPs, i.e. Mang'ok in Gogrial County and Momoria in Torit County. These bore holes are shared by both humans and animals alike and are unable to support all needs. Some of the IDPs have therefore opted to use pond water, thereby putting their health at risk by exposing themselves to water-borne diseases, especially guinea worm which is prevalent in Gogrial County. There is also fear of an outbreak of epidemic diseases owing to the poor sanitation conditions. Such epidemics include cholera and meningitis. There is need to provide a minimum of two more boreholes for each location.
- Momoria IDP camp (Torit County) has only one clinic which does not have the capacity to handle the large numbers in the camp. There is an urgent need for at least one more clinic in addition to larger supplies of medicines for the existing clinic.
- The people are idle and depressed, having been removed from their daily activities. They need help in setting up activities that will ensure self sustainability in future.

Impact on Human Lives

Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria

The latest assessment done in October 2002 by the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, which comprises all humanitarian actors on the ground and includes NCA, CRS, local churches and local authorities, indicates that an estimated **7,000 households** have been displaced as a result of the LRA insurgencies and the military confrontations between the SPLA and the Government troops in both Torit and Kapoeta towns. This figure is expected to rise as long as the SPLA and the Government of Sudan and the Government of Uganda and the LRA continue to fight one another respectively.

It is estimated that a total of 10,000 households will be internally displaced by the end of the year as the fighting appears to be relentless.

Gogrial County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

A joint assessment conducted by NCA, SCF-UK, Sudanese local authorities and community leaders in September 2002 has indicated the following:

- 15,000 households are displaced as a result of the recapture of Gogrial by the Government of Sudan and the movement of displaced persons from Western Upper Nile into Bahr el Ghazal.
- Bombings are frequent and indiscriminate. In Wunrok/Moan 6 bombs were dropped in September.

1 boy was killed while 3 women, 2 men and 1 child were seriously injured.

Locations for Proposed Response

Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria

NCA first came to Eastern Equatoria in 1974. NCA has bases in Ikotos, Torit, Parajok and Magwi Counties. For emergency response purposes, NCA has a large store in Kitgum, northern Uganda that will be used as an emergency base to store emergency items for easy and quick transportation to Parajok and Ikotos Counties, as well as other needy areas.

In addition, NCA supports a wide range of programmes in the two counties as follows:

- 26 Primary Health Care Units with PHCU kits;
- A medical referral centre based in Ikotos, Torit County equipped with essential medicines;
- Water and Sanitation activities, mostly the repair and maintenance of existing boreholes. Drilling of boreholes has not taken place since 1999 due to funding constraints. However, NCA has continued to provide maintenance supplies to the local water teams, provided training to local communities in borehole repair and provided sanitation education. NCA has one specialised Water and Sanitation Co-ordinator.

NCA aims to strengthen this existing structure through capacity building of local IDP communities in each of the areas mentioned above.

Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal

NCA has already relocated to Mang'ok from its previous base in Alek. Mang'ok location was chosen because this is where most of the IDPs fled following the capture of Gogrial. NCA will therefore respond to the needs of the IDPs from this location.

The initial NCA supplementary feeding programme, combined with provision of health services, has greatly improved the nutritional status of the children and their mothers. In order to sustain this achievement it was seen necessary to implement an integrated programme with primary health care as a priority along with provision of other essential services. In this respect, nine Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) are now operating in Gogrial County. Certified medical personnel (a combination of Sudanese and expatriate Kenyans) are in place and the training of local staff is treated as a priority.

Current Security Situation

Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria

The security status in Eastern Equatoria is currently somewhat unpredictable given the number and nature of groups fighting within this area (the SPLA/Government of Sudan and the LRA/Government of Uganda). However, with the current ceasefire agreement between the Government of Sudan and the SPLA it will now be possible to carry out activities without fear of air raids. However the LRA are still a menace and humanitarian workers must exercise extreme caution.

The OLS security, which is responsible for the security of humanitarian workers in south Sudan, has established strict guidelines for movement of humanitarian workers and resources within Sudan. It is important to note that such movement restrictions usually endure for short periods and will not significantly affect the activities proposed here.

Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal

Gogrial County is a relatively safe region, save for the occasional confrontations between the SPLA and the Government of Sudan. Mang'ok is a good distance away from Gogrial town (which was the centre of the most recent confrontation) and therefore ensures that even during times of insecurity, it will be

unlikely to affect the majority of Gogrial County. It is therefore considered safe as a centre for operations. The local authorities, who are also in charge of local security, have given NCA the go ahead to set up a temporary camp in Mang'ok. They have also indicated alternative safe sites in Gogrial County, to which NCA and the community can relocate in the event of any insecurity situation arising in Mang'ok.

IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES

Goal

The programme aims at responding effectively and efficiently to the needs of the IDPs in Torit, Magwi and Gogrial Counties in south Sudan and to contribute to the re-habilitation of the livelihoods of internally displaced persons within the NCA operational areas through local capacity building.

Objectives

Objective 1: Emergency Response

- To carry out a rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment and an initial intervention through the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committees (JRRCs).
- To provide emergency kits and plastic sheeting to 10,000 households in Mang'ok, Gogrial County.
- To provide emergency kits and plastic sheeting to 6,000 IDP households in Magwi and Torit Counties.

Objective 2: Provision of Medicine

- To supply essential drugs and PHCU kits to clinics serving the displaced populations in both locations.
- To support the setting up of another clinic in Momoria IDP camp, Torit County.
- To provide general health and sanitation education parallel to the treatment of those requiring medical attention.

Objective 3: Provide Clean and Safe Water through Improved Community Participation

- To drill 5 boreholes, 2 in Momoria IDP camp in Torit County, another 2 in the makeshift camps in Magwi County and 1 in Mang'ok, Gogrial County.
- To provide materials for protecting water points.
- To provide sanitation education.

Objective 4: Self-Reliance:

- To provide seeds and tools required for the next planting season.
- To support displaced women groups who were engaged in co-operative societies prior to their displacement by regrouping them so that they may continue their activities. In Gogrial County, the women had operated a grinding mill, which was dismantled and transported to Mang'ok following the displacement. NCA intends to relocate, repair and set up the mill in the new location and intends to further assist them to ensure that the grinding mill project resumes its operations.
- To provide materials for all tailoring-trained IDP women groups in order to start a project that will produce local school uniforms in both locations.

V. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Criteria for Selection of Target Groups

NCA will target all those displaced as identified by the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committees (JRRCs), the bodies responsible for emergency response on the ground. The JRRCs are committees comprised of representatives from all humanitarian actors on the ground i.e. humanitarian organisations,

local churches and the local authorities.

Target Number and Type

- 10,000 households displaced in Gogrial County.
- 6,000 households displaced in Torit and Magwi Counties.

Description of Beneficiaries:

Gogrial County

The population of Gogrial County consists mainly of the Dinka community who are also the largest ethnic group in southern Sudan. The Dinka are pastoralists and primarily herd cattle. Owing to the nature of their lifestyle they are able to cope with the challenges of the harsh climate and environmental conditions. Culturally among the Dinka, cattle are regarded as a sign of wealth and are rarely used for trade purposes except in cases of socio-cultural functions such as marriage. The Dinka also engage in a minimum degree of farming through the cultivation of grain and groundnuts. They also hunt wild berries from the countryside to supplement their diet.

Magwi County

The communities in Magwi County are agriculturalists who deal mainly in subsistence farming. Magwi County has for a long time been a food surplus area. This makes the impact of the displacement and destruction of crops far reaching in neighbouring districts where the Magwi people ordinarily trade their crop in exchange for other items.

Torit County

Torit County is inhabited mainly by the Lotukho community who are mostly agro-pastoralists. They have been adversely affected by the LRA, who looted their cattle and destroyed their crops. The IDPs currently camped at Momoria camp have lost everything.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed assistance is as follows:

- Provision of seeds and tools for all 25,000 households targeted;
- Provision of resettlement kits (IDP kits) for those that have not received anything to date. This figure will be determined by the JRRCs on the ground, but is estimated at approximately 16,000;
- Provision of plastic sheeting;
- Drilling of 5 boreholes, 2 in Momoria camp, Torit County, 2 in the makeshift camps in Magwi County and 1 in Mang'ok, Gogrial County;
- Setting up of sanitation programmes in all locations, including digging of pit latrines, construction of platforms at water points and health/sanitation education;
- Provision of PHCU kits and essential drugs to existing health structures serving the IDP populations;
- Provision of supplementary food items for malnourished children and older persons e.g., BP 5 biscuits and unimix;
- Setting up a new clinic in Momoria IDPs camp, Torit County;
- Provision of support to women groups in re-establishing grinding mill activity, and
- Provision of support to women groups trained in tailoring to set up a local school uniform production project.

Distribution of emergency items, as well as the distribution of seeds and tools, will be done by the Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (JRRCs) on the ground. (The JRRCs comprise representatives of all humanitarian organisations on the ground, representatives of the local churches and local authority.)

Capacity building activities such as provision of support to women's groups, water and sanitation activities and supplementary feeding will be done by respective NCA project staff present on the ground.

Implementation Description:

The NCA implementation team comprises the following personnel:

- Three Team Leaders, one based in each of the three counties;
- One Water and Sanitation Co-ordinator based in Torit County but co-ordinating activities in Magwi County as well;
- One Clinical Officer manning a team of local health personnel based in Torit County;
- Two Nurses based in Gogrial County;
- One Emergency Preparedness and Response Co-ordinator;
- One Logistician based in Gogrial County;
- A large number of local staff who can be called upon to assist at any time.

Items will be purchased by the NCA logistics office in Nairobi and transported to Kitgum in northern Uganda and Lokichoggio in northern Kenya. The NCA Lokichoggio office in co-operation with the NCA Nairobi office will be responsible for transportation of the items to the field once they arrive in Lokichoggio from Nairobi. Once the items are on the ground, the field co-ordinators will take over co-ordination of distribution in collaboration with the JRRCs. NCA has vehicles and lorries to carry out distribution of emergency material in all the three counties.

Thereafter the CEAS Emergencies department will carry out regular programme monitoring.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING**Administration**

The NCA Field Co-ordinators for Torit and Gogrial Counties will both report directly to the Country Co-ordinator for the NCA South Sudan Programme in Nairobi. The Field Co-ordinators will be the overall managers of the project. They will co-ordinate all activities in collaboration with the JRRCs.

The NCA Nairobi service office will offer its logistics and finance capacity and the store for the programme. The NCA Loki base is vital for the logistical operations of the programme as well as for co-operation and co-ordination with OLS and other NGOs and agencies.

Final responsibility for financial accountability will rest with the CEAS Secretariat, Nairobi.

Finance Management and Controls

In the period from 1996, when CEAS came into existence, until 2001, responsibility for financial management was shared between CAFOD of London (the CEAS "Facilitating Agency") and CEAS itself. Through a decision of the CEAS Executive Committee in September 2001, this situation has now changed with all finance management functions transferred from London to Nairobi in the financial year October 2001 to September 2002. Accordingly, CAFOD now performs only an advisory role, leaving all issues of management and accountability to CEAS alone.

To assist the donors, CEAS continues to receive funds through a bank account in London that is supervised by CAFOD. The finance system in use in Nairobi is imbued with various checks and balances and no transactions are possible without the participation and collaboration of at least two individuals, e.g. for requisition and authorisation / joint account signatories etc.

The two persons currently responsible for finance management are the Director and the Finance Co-ordinator, both LWF contracted international staff.

Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

- NCA staff in the field will monitor programme activities on a daily basis.
- Monitoring visits by NCA Nairobi personnel and relevant CEAS personnel will be undertaken

- regularly.
- Monthly programme updates will be submitted to NCA Nairobi.
 - Half-yearly narrative and financial reports will be submitted to ACT Geneva through CEAS, Nairobi.
 - Annual narrative and audit reports will be submitted to ACT Geneva through CEAS, Nairobi.
 - A joint assessment team from the ACT network will undertake an initial project assessment.
 - Monitoring will also take place by Dan Church Aid, and other ACT member donors.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The project will run for one year. It will be implemented in close collaboration with NCA's regular development activities in the area so as to promote an orderly transition from relief to rehabilitation.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

The current CEAS policy on institution and capacity building has come to be known as Murafaga (Arabic for accompaniment). Recent experience indicates that the "Murafaga" methodology can work with relief activities as well as in pure development situations. It is in this spirit the CEAS seeks to work with NCA and its partners.

NCA is a member of the UN Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS). Project activities in both locations are implemented in co-ordination with and under the umbrella of OLS (security and transport) and according to the UN humanitarian ground rules. There is also full involvement and co-ordination with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA), the civil authority responsible for humanitarian activities in SPLA controlled areas of south Sudan.

In Eastern Equatoria, NCA will liaise closely with Catholic Relief Services.

In Nairobi, the ACT consortium will meet monthly as does the OLS Forum, of which NCA is a member.

Finally the NCA Sudan Country Co-ordinator will meet regularly with the CEAS Emergencies Co-ordinator and Finance Co-ordinator.

All these bodies/officers will ensure that the programme is fully integrated in the mainstream of rehabilitation efforts in the respective areas.

X. BUDGET**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE – POST CRISIS				
Essential medicines				
PHCU	kits	120	167	20,040
Essential Drugs	kits	4	8,000	32,000
Direct Personnel cost for 2 medical staff	Months	6	2,500	<u>15,000</u>
Sub-Total				67,040
Water & Sanitation				
Drilling of 5 boreholes	boreholes	5	16,000	80,000
Materials to protect 5 boreholes	Lumpsum			10,000
Airlift of items & road transp to Alek	MT	10	2,000	20,000
1 Water & Sanitation staff	Months	6	1,000	<u>6,000</u>
Sub-Total				116,000
Resettlement/ IDP kits and plastic sheeting				
Emergency kits	pieces	16000	30	480,000
Plastic sheeting	Rolls	100	120	<u>12,000</u>
Sub-Total				492,000
Capacity Building				
Seeds and Tools	Lumpsum			6,900
Support to women's group in Alek;				
Purchase of grinding mill machine	Lumpsum			2,500
Material for local uniform producton	Lumpsum			<u>5,000</u>
Sub-total				14,400
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				<u>689,440</u>
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, HANDLING				
Transport, Storage & Handling				
Airlift Buffalo to Northern Bahr el Ghazal	MT	50	2,000	100,000
Transport to Lokicchoggio & Northen Uganda	MT	80	200	16,000
Distrib at field level (fuel, casual labour, fuel)	Lumpsum			20,000
Loki logistics support; Regional logistician	Person	1	1,250	<u>1,250</u>
TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				<u>137,250</u>
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
NCA Programme Support				
Country Co-ordinator	Months	12	1,350	16,200
Accountant	Months	12	1,000	12,000
Logistics	Months	12	1,000	12,000
Follow-up & Monitoring by CEAS 5%	Lump sum			<u>43,345</u>
Sub Total				83,545
AUDIT & EVALUATION				
Audit of ACT funds	Lump sum			3,000
ACT CO Monitoring Costs	Lump sum			5,000
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>918,235</u>