

Humanitarian Response to Ethiopian Refugees in East Sudan

Supported by: **actalliance** and



EMERGENCY APPEAL

Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees in East Sudan

01.01 - 31.12.2022

ACT/Caritas Appeal SDN221 – EA26/2021 SUDAN

Appeal target: 1,086,765 EURO

B. GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

	1.1 Programme title	Provision of Humanitarian assistance to Ethiopian Refugees in East Sudan
	1.2 Programme holder	<p>Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Al Amarat 3, Khartoum, Sudan Director: Berte Marie Ulveseter berte.marie.ulveseter@nca.no Contact person:</p> <p>(i) Patriciah Wairimu Acting Eastern Sudan Refugee Response Coordinator Email: patriciah.wairimu@nca.no</p> <p>(ii) Odd Evjen Country Advisor Sudan Odd.Evjen@nca.no</p> <p>CAFOD: Plot 68 Block 12 Khalid Bin Walid Street, off Al Mashtal Street P.O Box 13536, Khartoum Sudan (UK) Romero House 55 Westminster Bridge Road London SE1 7JB</p> <p>For CAFOD: Sudan Country Representative Telley Sadia Email: tsadia@cafod.org.uk</p>
	1.3 Appeal Number	CI Appeal Number: EA26/2021 SUDAN ACT Alliance Appeal Number: SDN221
	1.4 Programme start & end dates:	Start date: 01/01/2022 (start of eligibility period) End date: 31/12/2022 Duration: 12 Months Final Report Due Date: 28/02/2023
	1.5 Reporting Schedule for quarterly and annual reports	1st Quarterly report: 15/04/2022 (Covering till 31.03.2022) 2nd Quarterly Report: 15/07/2022 (Covering till 30.06.2022) 3 rd Quarterly Report: 15/10/2022 (Covering till 30.09.2022) Final Report Due Date: 28/02/2023 Audit Report Due Date: 28/02/2023
	1.6 Total Budget	Total Budget: EURO 1,086,765.
	1.7 Geographical focus	Gedaref States, Tunaydbah and Umrakubha (Camp and Village) East Sudan
	1.8 Name(s) of implementing partner(s)	NCA will be the primary Implementing Partner Technical Support and additional monitoring will be provided by CAFOD (Catholic Agency for Overseas Development)
	1.9 Beneficiaries	Total number of direct beneficiaries (individuals) ¹ : 16,500
	1.10 Overall objective	Crisis affected refugee and host communities in Tunaybdah and Umrakubha, have access to environmentally responsible, climate resilient and gender sensitive services that improve their health, well-being, and dignity through multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.

¹ See section 5 in this document for definition of direct and indirect beneficiaries.

	1.11 Compulsory documents to be attached	Annex 1) Budget Annex 2) Results Framework (LFA) Annex 3) Gantt Chart/Implementation Plan	
	1.12 Recommended further documentation to be provided	Annex 5) Risk Matrix	
	1.13 Bank Details:	<p>Caritas Internationalis Members</p> <p>Transfers to CAFODs Euro account Account name: CAFOD Account key: CAFDERTI EUR1 Sort code: 16-00-30 Account number: 10000741 BIC / Swift code: RBOSGB2L IBAN: GB06RBOS16107010000741 Bank Address: The Royal Bank of Scotland London Cavendish Square Branch</p> <p>Transfers to our US dollar account Account name: CAFOD Account key: CAFOD USD1 Sort code: 16-00-30 Account number: 00035169 BIC / Swift code: RBOSGB2L IBAN: GB52RBOS16630000035169 Bank Address: The Royal Bank of Scotland London Cavendish Square Branch</p> <p>Transfers to our sterling (GBP) account Account name: CAFOD Sort code: 16-00-30 Account number: 11769410 BIC / Swift code: RBOSGB2L IBAN (only quote if requested) GB37RBOS16003011769410 Bank Address: The Royal Bank of Scotland London Cavendish Square Branch</p>	<p>ACT Alliance Members</p> <p>Transfers to NCA's account: Bank name: DNB Bank address: Dronning Eufemias gate 30, 0191 Oslo BIC/SWIFT code: DNBANOKK Bank account nr (or IBAN): NO 54 8210 0455 494 Bank account holder name: Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Bank account currency: USD Payment currency: USD And if applicable: Via Bank BIC/SWIFT code: DNBANOKK Via Bank account nr. (IBAN, ABA, etc.): NO 54 8210 0455 494).</p> <p>Please inform our Finance Coordinator, Marjorie Schmidt (marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org), copying George Majaj (George.majaj@actalliance.org) when making a direct transfer to NCA.</p>

C. PROPOSAL

Introduction to the Joint ACT Alliance / Caritas Appeal

There is a long history of ecumenical responses to humanitarian crisis in Sudan. Since 2004 the ACT Alliance and Caritas International have launched joint appeals in Darfur which have been implemented by NCA in collaboration with CAFOD. Following the flight of refugees from Ethiopia to Eastern Sudan, CAFOD and NCA coordinated with the respective secretariats in Geneva and Rome and local churches and agreed to launch a joint response for Eastern Sudan. This resulted in ACT/Caritas Appeal ACT ALLIANCE/CARITAS APPEAL: SDN201 - EA35 /2020 which had a time span from January 1st to October 31st, 2021. This appeal seeks to secure continued support for the refugees from Ethiopia in Eastern Sudan through 2022. The lead agency for implementation of the Appeal is NCA supported by CAFOD. (See section eight) to maintain strategic oversight and coordination of the response.

1. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Sudan has a long-standing tradition of hosting refugees. For decades, it has kept its doors open to people fleeing war, hunger, and hardship. It continues to host refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Syria, Yemen, Chad, and other countries.

The crisis in Sudan has gradually evolved into a complex humanitarian situation characterised by localized armed clashes, intercommunal violence, displacement, and mass influx of refugees: Humanitarian partners estimate that about 14.3 million people – 30 per cent of the population – will need humanitarian assistance in 2022. This is a 0.8-million-person increase compared to 2021. Overall, the number of people in need in Sudan in 2022 is the highest in the past decade.

Of the 14.3 million people in need, about 9.1 million need emergency assistance for life-threatening needs related to critical physical and mental well-being. This is a quarter increase compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, all the people require life-sustaining support to meet minimum living standards. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector has the highest number of people in need – 12.1 million, followed by Food Security and Livelihoods – 10.9 million, and the health sector – 10.4 million people in need.

Annual flooding affects people mainly due to water being carried by Blue Nile River from Ethiopia and White Nile River from the equatorial highlands, as well as through flash floods from the numerous seasonal watercourses. The frequency of floods is increasing and there have been many severe floods across the country. In 2021, Sudan floods affected the lives of nearly 314,500 people across 18 states. An estimated 15,540 houses were damaged and 46,550 destroyed putting over 10 million people at risk of contracting water-borne diseases. Thousands of hectares of crops were damaged in the middle of the agricultural season, compromising the harvest and the food security of thousands of families.

These needs are driven by an economic crisis, exacerbated by COVID-19, protracted internal displacement that is yet to find durable solutions, increased insecurity, and localised violence in parts of the country, coupled with floods, disease outbreaks, and more than 1.16 million refugees and asylum seekers hosted by Sudan.

Of the 1.16 million refugees in Sudan, the majority (68 per cent) are from South Sudan. Khartoum and White Nile states host about 60 per cent of all South Sudanese refugees in the country, with Khartoum having the highest number amongst all states

REFUGEE INFLUX FROM ETHIOPIA AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Armed confrontations between federal and regional Ethiopian forces, started in November 2020 has led tens of thousands Ethiopian refugees to flee their home seek refuge in Sudan, through the states of Kassala, Gedaref, and Blue Nile². As of end of October, about 58,000 refugees from Ethiopia sought shelter, protection, and assistance in Gedaref and Kassala States. The majority arrived following the outbreak of fighting in Tigray. Prior to the influx of Ethiopian refugees in 2020, most new arrivals to camps in eastern Sudan were from Eritrea, with about 125,000 Eritreans registered (June 2021). The majority arrived decades ago and represent one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world.

The extremely tense and unpredicted political situation in Ethiopia, may cause a new rapid flow of refugees crossing the Sudanese border. Tunaybah camp, where NCA has its operation, has received 19,785 people, as of October 2021.

The refugees have been stuck in precarious conditions at the mercy of extreme weather conditions as storms and floods started early this year (May and June) have damaged 4,000 out of 10,000 family tents, as well as emergency latrines and other camp infrastructure¹. In addition, this situation has led to significant delay in the construction of WASH infrastructure (including water pipelines, latrines), while the nature of the soil has posed serious challenges for the supply of water which is done through water trucking. Flooding of the main access roads to the camp has led to disruption of program and operations activities with majority of the refugees with significant needs clean water, food, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities, and cooking fuel etc. This situation has drastically reduced the protective environment and increases the risk of GBV and sexual violence against women and girls. It is worth to mention that the crisis is still underfunded to up to 47%³.

The influx of new refugees in Eastern Sudan, has overwhelmed the limited provision and access to material resources and services for the host communities, increasing their own vulnerability tensions between themselves and refugees. From a joint evaluation conducted by NCA and *Humanitarian Aid Commission* (HAC), in early June, host communities have reported to face enormous challenges, employment opportunities, increased living costs, since the refugees been relocated in the region.

² *Ethiopian Emergency Situation Population Profiles, as of 01 Aug 2021.pdf*

³ Ethiopian Emergency Situation - Funding Update, 31 July 2021

The refugee population in Gedaref State, is still vulnerable to major health risks including Covid-19, but also water borne related diseases and infections, including cholera and Hepatitis E.

Sudan in an overall face a critical case of water stress, but due do extreme climate conditions, the nature of the soil and its location (volcanic) groundwater is not available at reachable level for any borehole or well construction. The only source of water for both the host community and even the camp population is the surrounding irrigation canal, fed by rainwater and a seasonal river. Women and children devote the most time in their days to fetch water, they risk their health and safety by bearing frequent trips to a well remote from their home. Open defecation is widely practiced in the host community. Moreover, the flooding damaged latrines at household level and in schools and public health care facilities and exacerbated the water supply situation in the host community, particularly in areas where a considerable number of water systems were not functioning before the flood disaster, forcing people to pay more money for water use or collect untreated water for drinking and domestic purposes.

In the camps, efforts are made to provide safe and adequate WASH facilities in line with Sphere standard. Currently, water trucking is the water source for the camp population, while construction of piped network is ongoing, replacing water trucking by sustainable solutions. As the strategy now has shifted from the emergency phase, efforts need to be made to provide the affected refugee population with access to household facilities. Lack of space is causing an issue. As is desludging of facilities, as no safe disposal site has been identified. WASH facilities in the camp are not accommodating for the needs of people with disabilities. Menstrual hygiene management is another unaddressed issue, preventing women and girls of reproductive health to remain personal hygiene and dignity. The outbreak of Hepatitis E in the camp is a major concern, that emphasis the critical need for access to safe water, proper sanitation and hygiene behavior and a clean and safe environment. Protection environment remained highly precarious in heightened risk areas. Overall, there are 6,596,342 persons in need of protection support across the country. This includes 3,036,593 IDPs, 969,397 returnees, 1,098,272 refugees and 1,492,080 vulnerable Sudanese. Most are women and girls who face protection risks, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), harassment, rape, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)⁴. The extreme weather conditions have severely increased the camp population vulnerability and there has been an increase in the number of people turning up for support at the protection desks in Tunydabah and Umrakubhah camp. While on 27 June, only 5 people approached the protection desks for assistance, on 6 July, this figure has increased to 25 people⁵. Furthermore, Women and girls describe a general environment of fear, and harassment from both host and refugee, especially at night. Poor lighting at water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities contribute to escalate GBV concerns. Diversity in religion affecting refugees' women and girls expresses fear of attack and harassment from the host community when they go to the church and collecting firewood and straw for cooking fuel. In addition, women and girls reported that Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is increasing because of the deprivation, scarcity of food, and consumption of alcohol, especially during the evening hours, while increasing theft cases in the camp forced women and girls to stay isolated in their tents and unable to engage in social activities resulted to increasing number of women and girls attempting suicide according to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) working group.

In host community, harmful practices have contributed to create unsafe environment for women and girls, especially for women headed households. Due to high rate of unemployment, lack of access to proper social safety net assistance and community life activities, women have been exposed to extended period of enforced idleness, as a result have adopted bad coping mechanism such as survival sex (food and financial services). While women and girls have also described limited right to make decisions; regardless of marital status, men in the household control household income and decide expenditures⁶.

The mass influx and the establishment of refugees' settlements in Eastern Sudan of refugees have seriously impacted the deforested area and natural environment of the hosting area. The needs for cooking fuel have significantly increased, and the collection practice of forest biomass by large numbers of refugees has contributed to the degradation of the environment, leading to increased irregularity of rainfall, loss of biodiversity, flooding, and drought, which adversely affects agriculture sector, the most important in the region economy. Growing concerns from host populations of the impact on their social economy, of escalating conflict between host communities and refugees. Charcoal and firewood, accounted for 95% of the cooking fuel used and distributed in the camp by few actors are still far to satisfy the needs, although, they can be acquired on

⁴ UNHCR, rapid assessment, June, 2021

⁵ [GBV Assessment Report FINAL.pdf](#)

⁶ NCA, Refugee Household energy Assessment, Aug 2021

the local market in Tunaydbah and Umrakubbah village, most of the refugee declare not always having access, mostly due to low coverage of organisation distribution and the high price in the local market and 88% of the people interviewed declared to not having sufficient fuel to meet their daily needs, and recourse to risky and unsafe collection outside the camp. This situation has drastically reduced the protective environment and increased the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation of women and girls in the camp. Furthermore, limited access to promotion and awareness activities on key environmental and energy issues, mixed with the requirement of the preparation of some traditional food, influence their choices of using firewood. A market analysis conducted by NCA to identify viability of alternative cooking fuel (Ethanol, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), Briquette, Molasse etc.) to support a pilot project has revealed that, due to the isolation of the camp⁷, the necessary supply chain (for distribution, fuel refilling service/system and maintenance etc) would take time to be developed. Despite the people’s willingness to contribute to reforestation, the absence of proper market and supply chain, along with the aforementioned factors actors have hampered humanitarian actors’ efforts to substitute forest biomass. Forest biomass, although the most suitable solution for now, is not sustainable overall and have devastating effects on the environment, people health, but also has huge potential of escalating conflict between host communities and refugees.

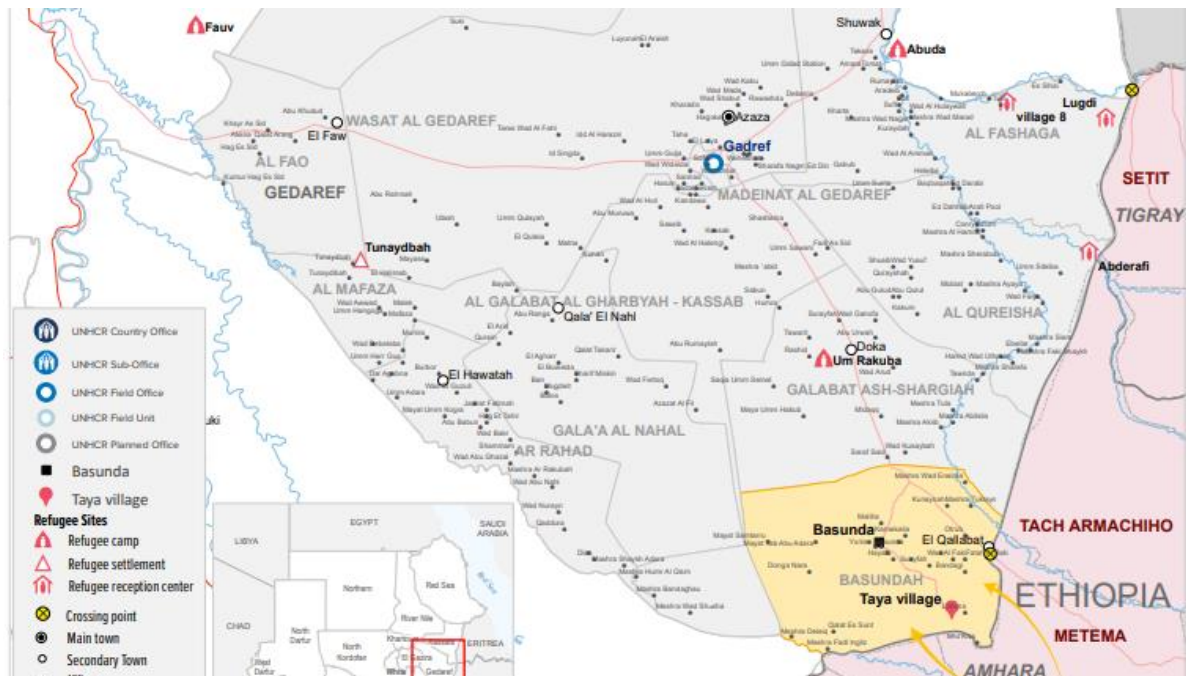
2. PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Geographical Focus

A. Geographical Focus

The project will focus in the Gedaref State of Sudan, specifically in Tunaydbah and Umrakubbah. The distances between the main field office in Gedaref and the two camps is addressed in that there are community volunteers that are trained by NCA and national staff to oversee some components of project implementation e.g., community awareness raising sessions and mobilisation. NCA does have plans for accommodation in the nearby Umrakubbah village and in Tunaydbah.

The map below shows the area of operations:



From UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees)⁸

⁷ Closest cities are Medani at 170 KM North-West, and Gedaref at 200 KM North-East

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/map/sudan/sudan-gedaref-state-unhcr-presence-and-refugee-locations-3-aug-2021>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCA's Field Office will be in Gedaref. 						
	<p>B. Security Situation</p>						
	<p>The Sudanese government announced on 21 September 2021 that there was a failed attempt at a coup from the military that had led to the arrest of 40 military officers.</p> <p>One month after the attempted coup, another military coup on 25 October 2021, resulted in the capture of the civilian government and declaration of a state of emergency.</p> <p>On November 21, 2021, the prime minister was reinstated after a political agreement was signed to restore the transition to civilian rule, although the military maintained control. Large demonstrations have been held in all major cities, including Gedaref. The unfolding of events has to a certain degree impacted on the implementation of the ACT/Caritas Appeal SDN201 - EA35 /2021 but by enlarge all activities have been maintained. Communications in the form of internet and telephones have been to certain degree been problematic.</p> <p>There have been several cross-border skirmishes between the Sudanese military and various organized armed groups in recent months. Inter-ethnic violence is a regular occurrence in the area and is likely to increase with the escalating situation in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. Deadly violence against civilians has been reported on several occasions, and there is uncertainty regarding who the perpetrators are. Organized armed groups have previously been used as proxies to conduct attacks without accountability for state actors in the wider region, and they are likely to be involved in recent atrocities. Civil unrest occurs frequently and can cause widespread violence and destruction. Crime is present but limited in scope and severity. A state of emergency is declared, and the Sudanese security forces have extended mandates.</p> <p>On Tuesday 15th December, the Sudan's military reported a cross-border attack by Ethiopian militias in Abu Tyour in the Gedaref State. The attack left at least four troops, including a major, dead, and wounded a dozen others. The Sudan military has now sent enforcement to the borders with Ethiopia. This development could strain ties between the two neighbours. The attack on the Sudanese troops came three days after Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok met with the Ethiopian leader in Addis Ababa. The two sides said they agreed to resume talks after a week in Khartoum over the border between the two countries.</p> <p>Mitigation measures must be in place for all field travel and work in Kassala and Gedaref. Proper, safe accommodation is a requirement. Vehicles used for road travel must be well maintained and roadworthy. All travel to and in Kassala and Gedaref must be accompanied by the movement tracking system, with regular check-in intervals. No road movement is to occur during darkness.</p>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Extreme: Serious security risks; no or extremely limited access in target areas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tense: Varied security risks; may limit access to target areas at times</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Normal: No significant security risks that may affect the response</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Extreme: Serious security risks; no or extremely limited access in target areas		Tense: Varied security risks; may limit access to target areas at times	X	Normal: No significant security risks that may affect the response	
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	<p>C. Response Objectives / Logical framework</p>						
	<p>B. RESPONSE OBJECTIVES / LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</p> <p>Crisis affected refugee and host communities have access to environmentally responsible, climate resilient and gender sensitive services that improve their health, well-being, and dignity through multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Strategy/approach: By integrating protective elements in multi-sectoral intervention focused on: i) safe and dignified sanitation facilities, environmental sanitation, and hygiene promotion, ii) life-saving specialised GBV and multi-sectoral multi-services, and iii) access to fuel efficient technology, the project will be scaling up or strengthen the activities currently implemented (under the SDN201- EA35 2020 Appeal) at a smaller scale in the refugee camps and address most crucial needs in the host community.</p> <p>Although the primary focus of the intervention is the assistance to the Tigrayan refugees in Tunaydbah and Umraqhubah camps, the project's approach will follow the principles in the Global Compact for Refugees which proposes coherent humanitarian and development responses to support both groups (host community and</p>						

refugees) as effective management of refugee situations are predicated on the resilience of host communities⁹. In the current context, refugees and host communities embedded in the same landscape are facing some common vulnerabilities (protection, unemployment, natural hazards etc.) will benefit from services and resources relevant and appropriate to their vulnerability. In addition to the acute needs and vulnerability observed in host community, and no or little response provided by humanitarian actors, organisations have faced growing issues of acceptance, (justified by increased tension/protest situations faced to reach the camps (especially during the rainy season). This situation has hampered program delivery to the camps populations and have enormous potential to further create conflicts between host and refugee populations. A detailed need assessment in the targeted locations must provide relevant information on how to prioritise the needs and adapt the responses.

Component 1: Refugees and host communities have improved health, restored dignity, and strengthened environmental sustainability and social cohesion with hosting community.

Outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in camp and host community have improved access to safe, adequate and gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services and an effective response mechanism relevant to their immediate needs.

- NCA will seek to provide appropriate and coherent response strategies which address both immediate and long-term needs of the camp population, by introducing into traditional construction techniques, environmental features that helps cope with climate variability. Overall, the intervention will target 12,500 refugees and 4,000 in the host community in WASH. There are no fixed nationally coordinated targets for distribution between host communities and refugees.
- NCA will provide targeted refugee population with access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities through rehabilitation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and construction of household facilities. NCA aims to provide 450 refugee households (averaging 2250 people) with access to sustainable, safe, dignified and gender-sensitive family latrines at household level through a refugee community led construction approach with active participation of the host-community. The shift of strategy follows the recommendation of the WASH Technical Working Group, as we now have passed the immediate emergency phase and are moving towards the medium term, the strategy is shifted to gradually replace the communal sanitation facilities by more durable sanitation infrastructure and providing facilities on household level. New sanitation blocks will involve one block of two latrine cubicles for two households. Sanitation blocks will be constructed in line with approved design by the WASH cluster and Ministry of Health.
- Moreover, the community-led construction activity will increase the access to employment/income of vulnerable people from both refugee and host community living within immediate vicinity with the camp, integrating social cohesion elements. NCA will encourage an owner-based participation, that may include the assembling, loading, and unloading of materials and tools, clearing of debris and/or vegetation on the plot etc. NCA will supply local-sourced construction materials, provide technical supervision and monitoring using internal capacity through a national Infrastructure Officer, construction supervisors, supporting 50 skilled and unskilled labours (masons, carpenters, metalworker etc.) among the camp population and host communities. With a target of 450HHs
- NCA will strive to ensure inclusion of people with disability in all services of approximately 1650 through collaboration with the camp block leaders, UNHCR and other relevant partners, including active participations of people with disabilities and their caretakers, NCA will identify the barriers and needs of people with disabilities and accommodate for the identified needs in the design and siting of WASH services, including infrastructure constructed in phase I and new infrastructure constructed.
- Through promoting environmental sanitation, to 12,500 people in the camp, through outreach activities and community campaigns ensure a camp environment free from faeces, solid waste, and stagnant water. Through the integration of solid waste and wastewater management, vector control, disinfection, sanitation facility maintenance, NCA will seek to reduce the risk of water related and vector borne disease and their impacts on the health conditions of the camp and host community populations. This element will be grounded by a strong health promotion and hygiene education targeted both refugee and host community
- Ensure that 16,500 people in both Umraqhubha and Tunybhah have access to hygiene promotion services and essential hygiene products that can positively affect their health, well-being, and dignity, targeting

⁹ [UNHCR, 2018. Global Compact on Refugees, final draft as at 26 June 2018](#)

12,500 refugees and 4,000 in host community. Through a social behaviour change approach, NCA will do hygiene awareness raising in the communities, focusing on key elements such as handwashing at critical times, safe water chain, environmental hygiene, and covid-19 prevention.

- NCA will target women and girls of reproductive age with context appropriate information on menstrual hygiene management and access to appropriate sanitary products. The needs and preferences will be identified through consultations with women and girls. All WASH facilities will be adapted to meet the needs of women and girls, ensuring that women and girls can manage their menstruation in a safe and dignified way. This includes infrastructure constructed in phase I and new infrastructure constructed.
- In the host community of 4,000 persons and 800 households, NCA will assess the feasibility of CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) and as feasible support through community approach to total sanitation, hygiene promotion and improvement of existing water systems. NCA will work with the community to develop WASH systems that are informed by climate risk assessments to ensure resilience towards climate stresses and shocks.

Component 2: Refugee and host communities have increased access to quality and gender-sensitive protection and environmentally sustainable services.

Outcome 2: Women, girls, and other individuals vulnerable to gender-based violence have increased access to quality, multi-sectorial, lifesaving GBV support services in targeted communities.

- With increasing protection concerns amongst host and refugees' population and new arrivals to refugees' settlement (Tunaydbah and Umraqhubha camps) NCA will provide comprehensive age-and culturally appropriate case management services 600 women and girls through women and girls safe spaces and 550 men and boys will access the same services through community centres and strengthened referral mechanism.
- The project will enhance psychological well-being, promote provision of MHPSS, and will provide structured psychosocial session and non-specialized MH (MENTAL HEALTH) services to (650) women and girls exposed to GBV and traumatic events amongst host and refugees' communities. Additional, aiming to improve Women and Girls, men, and boys' access to MHPSS services through mobile teams targeting 1000 persons. Based on NCA's GBV programme implementation experience over the past year in Tunaydbah and Umraqhubha, GBV team observed severe trauma symptoms among adolescents' boys and girls. Thus, this activity is designed to support the beneficiaries to better manage everyday life stresses and challenges structurally and psychosocially.
- NCA will continue analysing the context and monitoring the protection concerns among host and refugee communities. This includes, women and girls subjected to sexual exploitation, women headed households, women, and girls with chronic, communicable, and non-communicable diseases. This will be achieved through a tailored one-off cash assistance of 57590 Sudanese pounds
- Prevent and acknowledge the 108 religious' leaders, community leaders, COR and other stakeholders through 28 awareness raising sessions about GBV Issues community initiative, strengthen the community-based protection network and marking GBV calendar global events targeting the camp population.
- Continue building strategy in consultations with specialized and non-specialized service providers including local authorities to minimize harm and ensure the continuation of lifesaving GBV response services. NCA will persist to build the capacity of relevant actors involving a) University of Gedaref, b) Commissioner of Refugees (COR), c) International and national service providers.
- With CAFOD providing technical support through assessment, trainings, and follow-up support on Safe Accessible Dignified Inclusion (SADI) approach, NCA will establish and provide support to Community Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CCFMs) which will work together with Community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) on reporting, response, and advocacy on protection issues in the camps and surrounding communities.

Outcome 3: Conflict-affected women, men, girls, and boys have access to adequate, protected, and gender-sensitive safe fuel and energy to sustainably meet household cooking needs

- As an immediate solution to mitigate growing protection risks (related to risky collection of firewood), at the initial phase (1st quarter) the project will support 1000 households with the provision of charcoal. However, to reduce the over reliance on unsustainable fuel sources and fight deforestation, in the second phase, the project will seek to integrate different technologies (Briquette Ethanol, LPG, etc.) to offer improved and safe access to efficient cooking fuel to 1000 households. As an innovation, the project will promote the organisation and carefully design massive production of briquettes through a community -

based production by engaging local artisans (iron makers, farmers, etc.), in both fabrication of Improved cookstoves, and pressed binders to produce improved charcoal or briquettes. Such elements will be implemented in collaboration with local authorities and governmental bodies and creating partnerships with small emerging business in this area, and support policy of the promotion of affordable improved cooking energy saving technologies throughout the states.

- To increase the protective environment for at-risk population (women, girls, and boys), In addition, 10 streetlights along the WASH led by solar energy will be installed next to sanitation facilities to offer appropriate lighting streetlights. Additional streetlights and mobile charging units will also be distributed or installed in community space (markets, schools, health centres, etc.)
- Through the WASH component, the project will raise camp population awareness on key environmental and energy issues (deforestation, waste production and safe disposal, efficient cooking methods, etc.), and through community cleaning and tree-planting campaign, and increased awareness of health risks related to WASH practices (such as the link between solid and liquid waste management and vector-borne diseases), refugees will make decisions about sustainable initiatives to improve their immediate environment conditions. Energy and Environment ambassadors will be selected in each block with a priority to women and girls.
- The energy component will be implemented with due care of do no harm principle and sustainability factor. For that before deciding on the technology, NCA will assess whether its viability over time, and the best whether any mechanism that guarantee the continuity exist i.e., how beneficiaries will continue to access the alternative fuel (refilling services) and maintenance support. As one of the few actors in the sector, NCA seek to take the lead and develop and supporting energy initiatives in the settlement, while carrying out sensitizations and trainings on improved energy saving technologies to enhance their adoption in both refugee setting and host community.
- CAFOD will also provide NCA with technical support through assessment, trainings and follow-up support on Environmental Ecology and Protection.

D. Cross-cutting Issues

Gender

Both CAFOD and NCA have experience of carrying out gender assessments within the Sudan context. In 2019 CAFOD assisted NCA in carrying out a gender assessment in Darfur. In Eastern Sudan, the NCA Gender Policies will be used as a reference document through all the phases of projects implementation. Due to the gender sensitivity of the GBV programme, NCA will be recruiting female staff to be able to meet the needs of female survivors and women and girls at risk. As women and girls are the ones tasked with fetching water, the WASH sector will consult with them on water distribution points and how to minimize risks of attack when they go to fetch water. Women will also be integrated into community structures for management of water resources and provision of sanitation and hygiene services, including siting and design of facilities. Moreover, communal facilities will ensure separate latrines and showers for women and men, girls, and boys. Vulnerable adolescent girls and pregnant women will be targeted with menstrual hygiene kits. Gender analysis and analysis of barriers to inclusion of PWDs (People with Disabilities) will be carried out to identify concrete barriers to inclusion of these underrepresented groups. Structural barriers that hinder women, youth and PWDs' effective involvement in humanitarian response will be addressed through the facilitation of community meetings and dialogue. Moreover, training on gender sensitisation and GBV mainstreaming included in programming to address the negative attitude towards the participation of women, men, boys and girls of all ages and abilities.

Child Protection and Code of Conduct

NCA and CAFOD will follow the ACT Alliance/Caritas International child protection (CP) policies to ensure children are protected and treated equally irrespective of race, religion, gender, age, or abilities. NCA also follows the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) in Disaster Relief (CoC (Code of Conduct)) for staff and partners with guidance on appropriate and expected standards of behaviour, including with children.

NCA will strive to ensure safety, inclusiveness, and protection of children in camps and host communities. NCA will create awareness to staff, visitors, and other stakeholders about child protection protocols to make sure that the wellbeing of children is secure and their right to access basic services is understood.

Environment

Sudan faces a wide range of environmental, social, and natural resource challenges including deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and habitat, pollution of air, land, and water, conflicts over diminishing natural resources, food insecurity and poor waste and sanitation services in crowded areas. Many of these issues are further exacerbated in refugee crises and humanitarian programming itself can cause environmental harm. NCA will conduct an environmental assessment at the start of the program to assess environmental risks of project activities and identify mitigation measures. The program will include environmental interventions from the start-up, such as provision of fuel-efficient stoves and energy source, to help alleviate pressures on the environment. In all sectors, activities are designed with the environment in mind. There will be drainage ditches to support with water overflow also to help to avoid stagnant water; breeding grounds for mosquitos (malaria risk). In the WASH programme, communities will actively participate in the latrine site selection to make sure there is a standard distance between water wells to avoid contamination of water sources from the latrine pits. To this, dry waste collection and disposal will be designed in accordance with the UNHCR Standards. Regular cleaning and awareness campaign are organized to sensitize communities and improve environmental hygiene.

Routines for handling waste, particularly hazardous waste, will be set up from the start of the response to ensure that NCA does not harm the local environment and the people who live in operational areas.

In procurement, the quality of items brought into the region, and how they are handled as waste, will be in focus. When possible durable and locally adapted solutions will be used, rather than bringing in items for which reverse coordination is incredibly challenging or not possible.

CAFOD has developed an environmental stewardship tool for use in humanitarian contexts and will explore the opportunity of rolling this out in the project area in coordination with NCA.

Disability

People with disabilities are disproportionately affected in emergencies and experience particularly high rates of mortality in these contexts. People with disability will be intentionally targeted to participate and benefit from all programme sector interventions. NCA will consult and actively engage people with disabilities and their caretakers to identify the needs and barriers they face and accommodate for the identified needs throughout the intervention. Effort will be exerted to construct latrines and showers accessible for people with disability. The WASH component will ensure that all the WASH facilities and activities will be accessible to people with disabilities.

Corruption

NCA is administrating entrusted funds and is accountable to both beneficiaries, as well as public and private donors, and has a zero-tolerance policy to all forms of corruption. NCA follows the ACT Alliance Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy, in addition to ensuring stringent measures for transparency and accountability. They include adherence to NCA's financial routines and guidelines which details risks mitigation and internal controls on how all financial transactions must be managed and adherence to NCA's procurement manual. NCA will ensure strong systems for monitoring to minimize any chances of fraud. All NCA Country Offices have a system for complaints handling. This complaints handling system ensures that NCA handles non-compliance according to law, ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and NCA Operations Manual or any form of misconduct or grievance in a responsible, predictable, and just way, which minimises the risk of damage to individuals and/or the organisation.

Furthermore, NCA (as is CAFOD) is CHS (Common Humanitarian Standards) certified, and Sudan staff recently got training on the CHS feedback and complaints handling systems and will work with beneficiaries to address any issues that may arise through the programme implementation.

Capacity building of local partners

This response is planned in Eastern Sudan where there are active Catholic and Lutheran parishes. CAFOD has an experienced Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening Unit with its own methodological approaches. CAFOD and NCA have been discussing with local churches the options for their active engagement in the response and CAFOD will offer training for church leaders on prevention of harmful practices and advocating against GBV/IPV. Caritas Sudan has been registered and is in it's nascent stages to coordinate various humanitarian and development programmes in the country. This provides for an opportunity to include the national Caritas in the capacity building initiatives under the Appeal and to the extent possible involve them in some of the church related coordination tasks in the target area.

3. ADVOCACY

The context in Eastern Sudan about refugee displacements is still evolving. CAFOD and NCA will work together to advocate for durable solutions to the challenges faced by Ethiopian refugees. Considering the commitment by both agencies to support a localisation agenda and the fact that there is a local church presence in Eastern Sudan we will consult and support local church actors to articulate their concerns and perspectives about the humanitarian response and situation.

4. CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS

This appeal is aligned to the NCA Sudan Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP= required as an implementing member of ACT Alliance.

Risks the program faces include changes in context (for example a meaningful change in the population in need), a limited availability of funds, and insecurity. There is a likelihood that with sudden escalation of fighting in Tigray a large influx of refugees, fleeing the conflict, could pour over the border into Eastern Sudan (Ref Risk Management Matrix Annex)

There are currently 2 scenarios forecasted:

1. The refugees keep on traversing to Sudan in a slow fashion (100-300 persons/day), totalling approximately 60,000 people. This scenario is the current one, where 200-500 persons are crossing the border as of mid-December 2020. This scenario could change at any moment due to the confrontation in the area
2. There is a massive influx following confrontation in Tigray. (Thousands of persons /days), totalling 200,000 refugees arriving rapidly.

NCA is planning for scenario 1 but maintaining flexibility to be ready should scenario 2 present itself. NCA is well plugged in to coordination groups and maintains good contact with UNHCR and other partners to be able to foresee changes in scenarios. In the event of scenario 2, NCA will coordinate well with other partners to ensure gaps are covered and increase communication of the emergency needs to rapidly fundraise for additional response. NCA will conduct all activities after assessment in collaboration with refugee community members. Thus, programming can adjust to fit new or unique needs that are identified if necessary.

Funding

NCA will conduct an out-reach drive with ACT members in January but if there are no clear indications that the appeal will be funded by the end of the month the appeal budget will be revised to a level commensurate with the actual pledges and income known then.

As well as pledges received from the Caritas Internationalis family; NCA will be exploring its own back-donor and internal funding options in January with a view to its own pledge to the programme.

If necessary, reach and targeting of programs will be reduced across thematic sectors. NCA will prioritize providing lifesaving WASH activities in the critically needed areas of intervention. The budget contains for example significant funding for latrine construction which could be postponed if funds are not forthcoming.

Any budget revisions will be done in coordination with UNCHR and other WASH agencies and GBV response service and risk mitigation activities in line with Interagency Minimum Standards.

Please see Annex 5 Risk Matrix for further information.

5. BENEFICIARIES

5. a) Direct Beneficiaries

Within the project duration NCA will target most vulnerable groups by reaching 16,500 people

A. GBV: 16,000 (14,000 Refugees/2,000 Host Community)

Female 12,000 (75%) Male 4,000 (25%)

Disaggregation by gender/age

Women 6,400 (40%) Girls 56,008 (35%) Men 1,920 (12%) Boys 2,080 (13%)

	<p>B. WASH: 16,500 (12,500 refugees, 4,000 Host Community)</p> <p>(i) Refugees: 12,500 Female 5,250 (42%) Male 7250 (58%) Disaggregation by gender /age Women 3,259 (26%) Girls 2,000 (16%) Men 4,750 (38%) Boys 2,500 (20%)</p> <p>(ii) Host community: 4,000 Female 1,960 (49%) Male 2,040 (51%)</p> <p>C. Energy & environment: 5000 Female 2,100 (42%) Male 2,900 (58%)</p>	
	<p>Beneficiary Selection</p> <p>The beneficiaries are primarily refugees, and where applicable host communities affected by the crisis. Beneficiary selection will be done with UNHCR and relevant authorities in a safe, dignified, and inclusive manner. Beneficiary targeting follows the demographic breakdown of the population, which includes a larger percentage of men and boys than women and girls (64 percent male and 36 percent female according to UNHCR Daily New Arrivals Updates.</p> <p>BY sectors, selection criteria will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply: no targeting will be done. All beneficiaries living within the distribution area will benefit from the activities. • Sanitation: In collaboration with UNHCR, NCA will construct household facilities and rehabilitate communal sanitation facilities. Sanitation facilities will be gender sensitive and accommodate the needs for people with disabilities • Hygiene Promotion: General hygiene promotion awareness activities will be done at the community level targeting all the households in the targeted blocks. Where needed; specific targeting will be made (pregnant mothers, schools, adolescents) • Integrated GBV Psychosocial support: NCA will be prioritising all GBV survivor and all reported cases to NCA will receive care as in line with GBV principles and Minimum Standards. Women and girls of reproductive age and PLW will be targeted to reduce and prevent morbidity and mortality. Men and boys will be targeted in awareness activities to create an enabling and protective environment for survivors and those seeking healthcare services. • Energy and Environment: All beneficiaries living within the working area will benefit from the activities. However, supply of fuel source will be provided based on vulnerability targeting, adhering to sector criteria for vulnerability and/or with community consultation 	
	<p>5. b) Indirect Beneficiaries: As per the UNHCR refugee population profile as of 1st august 2021, individuals older than 60 years represent 5% of the camp population,58% male, and 42% female, People with special needs accounted to 6% of the camp population, and the average number of family members is 5 people. The average Sudanese family size is 5.95 and segregation is estimated to 51% male and 49% female.</p>	
	<p>5. c) Beneficiaries by Sector</p>	
	Food & nutrition	0
	Water, sanitation, and hygiene	16 500
	Shelter and non-food items	0
	Health	0
	Multipurpose cash transfers	0
	Livelihoods	0

Protection ¹⁰	16 000
Education	0
Capacity building / training	0
Advocacy	0
Peace building	0
Other [Energy and Environment].	5 000

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING

NCA's monitoring systems include field visits, indicator tracking, partner visits and meetings and reflective sessions. A minimum of two comprehensive field-monitoring visits by NCA staff is required each project per year, following a standard set of field monitoring questions. All monitoring visits must engage female and male rights-holders and other stakeholders as necessary. Debrief with partners is mandatory, and a follow-up plan must be prepared and filed in NCA's online archive. When the security situation does not allow field visits, NCA monitors remotely via telephone or SMS. NCA has also applied tested methods to verify monitoring data from partners in hard-to-reach areas within countries like Afghanistan (community remote monitoring) or Syria (third-party remote monitoring).

NCA will hire a monitoring, evaluation and complaints officer who will be separate from the programme team to perform those functions in an independent manner. Additional monitoring will be done by members of the programme teams as relevant. The M&E officer will use NCA's standard M&E framework to measure indicators and will involve men and women beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the monitoring process. Data will be regularly analysed by the M&E Officer in collaboration with programme teams to inform programme decisions.

ACT Alliance/NCA has developed data driven PMER systems for monitoring and reporting in emergencies. As in other NCA lead refugee responses. A monitoring plan will be made for the program following the example of other NCA Humanitarian operations in Malawi¹¹, Angola¹² or Nigeria¹³, complemented by project-specific plans. Monitoring systems include field visits and indicators tracking. The project's team will be constantly in the project area to ensure day-to-day monitoring of the activities. All monitoring visits will engage female and male rights-holders and other stakeholders as necessary. Data is collected daily based on field reports and then visualized to be able to take decisions on real time. An ACT Alliance team will conduct a monitoring visit towards the end of Q1 of the appeal.

The CAFOD office in Khartoum will also carry out monitoring visits to the programme site.

Evaluation The project will undergo an independent evaluation within the two months after the end of the project period and terms of reference will be developed in consultation with the Programme Governance Group. An overarching evaluation covering 2021 and 2022 appeals.

NCA's evaluation policy made evaluations mandatory for all projects with yearly budgets above NOK 1 m, or with implementation of at least three years. The policy includes procedures for the establishment of steering groups and management's ownership of the follow-up after evaluations. All evaluations must adhere to the CHS

¹⁰"Protection", or stand-alone protection, refers to activities implemented in response to specific protection risks. Activities might include family tracing and reunification; interim care for separated or unaccompanied children; or referrals for GBV, psychosocial or legal services. This differs from protection mainstreaming which is an approach, not a sector, and which focuses on the way in which assistance is provided.

¹¹

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaWVlbnRlbnR1eWYtYjI0ODdkMiIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSectionc22e2fa04b3890747410>

¹²

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaWVlbnRlbnR1eWYtYjI0ODdkMiIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection>

¹³

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaWVlbnRlbnR1eWYtYjI0ODdkMiIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSectioncbf20838148a60721871>

standards. NCA annually undertakes a comparative analysis of evaluations to enhance organisational learning. This policy is currently under review, building on a wealth of valuable experiences drawn from implementing it.

Reporting Framework

1st Quarterly report: 15/04/2022

2nd Quarterly Report: 15/07/2022

3rd Quarterly Report: 15/10/2022

Final Report Due Date: 28/02/2023

Audit Report Due Date: 28/02/2023

Accountability and enhanced safety, dignity, and accessibility of communities to aid

NCA and CAFOD are Core Humanitarian Standard CHS certified organisations, and the staff will be trained in accountability, specifically the feedback/complaints receiving mechanism, as well as other CHS core components. NCA will continue to involve communities throughout the entirety of its programming and will include specific mechanisms for complains and feedback depending on community consultations and preference (i.e., complaint boxes, complaint desk, etc.). CRM focal points from the community will also be trained and provided with incentives (i.e., airtime, stipend). NCA will share projects plans with affected communities and stakeholders and involve them to the extent possible in the whole project implementation cycle.

Sudan staff are trained on the CHS feedback and complaints handling systems. NCA will ensure a community-based complaint and response mechanism is established and operated. NCA will train and provide incentives to community CRM focal points. The CRM focal points will consult with different groups of community members, ensuring representation of marginalized/discriminated groups to identify preferred methods for complaint handling. CRM focal points will also feed information back to the community about response to complaints (of a general nature, without disclosing any information about complaints that could identify a complainant) and general information related to available services, timeframe and exit strategy. The program will work with WASH committees, Women's groups and parents and other local stakeholders- to inform the program and facilitate better understanding of the context and enable people and communities to express their feedback and complaints to management.

NCA is similarly committed to mainstream safety, dignity, and access across all interventions. Interventions can safeguard wellbeing and dignity, but they can also put people at increased risk. It relates to the approach NCA takes in all programmes. It does not mean changing what is done but means one should think about how assistance is provided. This is essentially safe, good quality programming: it focuses on effective participation of targeted communities while considering gender, age, vulnerability and diversity (economic, social, cultural etc.). NCA respects and works with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Much effort is being made to ensure that all vulnerable men, women and children are eligible to receive humanitarian assistance, based on their prioritized needs and without discrimination.

Learning:

NCA facilitates cross-learning through Communities of Practice (CoP) consisting of practitioners and specialists from each CO, in addition to head office advisers. A GBV CoP was held at the end of 2019 that included learning on GBV in Emergencies. NCA will take learnings from its emergency interventions in WASH and GBV in recent operations such as in Borno state in Nigeria and Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. NCA also takes learnings on energy and environment interventions from a UNHCR funded energy response in Angola. Since 2018, NCA has been a member of the ACT Learn partnership, which focuses on shared competence development activities. ACT Learn draws on the capacity of Dan Church Aid's Learning Lab. NCA is also developing several courses and webinars on topics ranging from security management to complaints handling and reporting. Human interest stories will be developed for publication across the websites of NCA, CAFOD, CI and ACT Alliance.

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

NCA and CAFOD are both committed to the localization agenda of humanitarian relief. Key emphasis will be maintained on strengthening and utilizing the inherent localized capacities of the respective line ministries, the Catholic and Lutheran church and of the refugees themselves to ensure sustainability of the program after NCA exits. The Catholic and Lutheran Church are present in Eastern Sudan and both CAFOD and NCA will collaborate with the churches in strengthening their capacity to effectively respond and assist the refugees.

CAFOD will draw upon the expertise and tools of its Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening Unit and make these available to local church partners to conduct capacity self-assessments as a first step towards helping partners define any needs that the networks may be able to help them address.

The twelve-month appeal will have a strong focus on the localization agenda and working with and through local existing structures such as government entities and local churches. There will be a strong focus on training and capacity development of refugees in areas such as maintenance of water points and solar lights through committees and non-clinical GBV and psychosocial response and prevention initiatives. The situation is fluid therefore a flexible approach towards longevity and scope of the program is needed.

Some of the materials deployed in the field in the WASH Sectors, once utilized for the emergency response are usually stored in the refugee settlement ready to be redeployed, should the need arise. This is the case of the Water Treatment Unit and to an expected the Emergency Latrines. When they will be not needed, NCA will keep them in the emergency stock in Khartoum, to be able to deploy them quickly again, should they be necessary.

NCA will develop an exit strategy in consultations with women and girls, community leaders and local authority to minimise harm and ensure the continuation of lifesaving GBV response services. As part of the program design, NCA is building the capacity of local institutions to strengthen their responses services to GBV including case management, and mental health. In the event where NCA will need to close the One Stop Centre and Safe Spaces, NCA will identify GBV actors who will be able to continue to provide care to survivors whose casefiles are active and agree to be handed over to another actor.

8. COORDINATION

NCA and CAFOD plan an intervention to meet identified gaps in GBV, WASH and Energy and Environment Response. These gaps have been identified in coordination with the thematic sectors and working groups. For example, no other INGO (International Non-Government Organization) partners have been included in the Energy and Environment Response in the Interagency Refugee Response Plan. Interventions in Eastern Sudan are coordinated by COR-UNHCR preparedness and response plan and its overarching assumptions and scenarios that are aligned to any existing plans by relevant Ministries. This includes both the various sectors' response at the camp level as well as the out-of-camp, rural and urban locations. At local level coordination is through sectoral working groups in the respective geographic locations. NCA participates in the various established sector Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) at the field level (i.e., WASH, GBV). NCA has also joined the PSEA (Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) taskforce. While remaining aware of its impartiality and neutrality, NCA will coordinate its efforts and activities with line ministries and government bodies to enable smooth implementation of activities and ensure sustainability where possible. NCA will also coordinate its efforts with other INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations) and NNGOs (National Non-governmental organizations) to ensure effective use of resources and synergism. Where advantageous/necessary, NCA will enter consortium partnership with other organisations to implement relevant identified projects.

Building on previous experience from Darfur NCA and CAFOD will establish a local governance mechanism (A Programme Governance Group) in Khartoum to oversee the programme and ensure network synergies. This mechanism will include the Country Representatives of NCA and CAFOD and representatives of local churches involved in the response will be invited to join to strengthen local ownership and provide their expert perspectives on the direction of the programme and wider implications. ToR's for the Programme Governance Group will be developed and shared with all members for endorsement and approval.

An MoU (MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING) is under development outlining the roles of the Programme Governance group and its interface with the two secretariats. The objective of the MoU will be to set out the arrangements and respective roles and responsibilities of ACT Alliance, Caritas Internationalis, NCA and CAFOD in relation to the Programme and to ensure that support provided is maximised and well-coordinated and that the policies, accountability, and reporting requirements of the two networks are properly complied with and that the arrangements honour the humanitarian imperative. Close coordination is envisaged between the two secretariats and NCA and CAFOD, both at national level in Sudan and at European level.

9. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY

NCA has been in eastern Sudan since November 2020. NCA's office in Gedaref fully opened in January 2021 and now has 23 staff, including three expatriate emergency specialists. NCA's office in Gedaref is also supported

technically and administratively by NCA Khartoum, which has been in operation for the last 50 years. NCA Gedaref is also technically supported by NCA's head office in Oslo, particularly in programmatic areas through technical advisement and support in WASH and GBV. In addition, NCA has an extensive pool of experts that can support upon need. NCA Gedaref is fully operational in Tunaydbah since January and Umraqhubha in September and is one of the major WASH and GBV actors in the camp. NCA has a field office and 1 community centre (under construction) and a women and girls' safe space (WGSS) in Tunaydbah. While there is a WGSS and a community centre used for boys' activities in Umraqhubha. Both camps are staffed with Health and hygiene promotion officer, WASH, and infrastructure office. The GBV manager will support both camps. In addition NCA has a case worker, GBV Officer, Women empowerment officer, psychosocial officer for both CRM and M and E supporting both camps. NCA's monitoring systems include field visits, indicator tracking, attendance sheets, participants list and monthly reports. Protection meetings, reflective sessions, and stakeholders are directly involved in the assessment, monitoring and evaluation, performance, and success of the project, provide recommendation on how to improve the quality of NCA's current and future interventions. NCA has been constructing 582 semi-permanent latrines and 458 showers, distributed 4000 hygiene kits, and conducted comprehensive hygiene awareness raising preventing outbreak of diseases and ensuring the dignity and well-being of the refugees in Tunaydbah.

GBV: NCA Gedaref GBV team is made up of an expatriate GBV emergency specialist and three national officers (two specializing in GBV and psychosocial support and one specializing in Adolescent girl's programme). NCA's GBV team also works with a group of trained paid refugee community volunteers (46). The GBV team intersects regularly with the WASH team and cross-train (i.e., the GBV team has trained the hygiene promoters on GBV basic concepts and safe referral). In this project, NCA will benefit from CAFOD's experience on SADI approach in establishment and support on Community Complaints and Feedback mechanisms.

WASH: NCA Gedaref WASH team is composed of a WASH manager, a WASH Infrastructure Officer, and a Health Education and Hygiene Promotion Officer. NCA has an extensive team of trained and paid volunteers in the camp, a total of 55 supervisors and hygiene promoters. WASH construction activities are being implemented in the field by a team of skilled masons, supervisors, and engineers, who have collaborated with NCA on construction projects (latrines) since January 2021.

In Gedaref, NCA has a formidable team with solid academic background and cross-functional expertise. An experienced operations team (Fin, Admin, and Logistics) will provide the necessary support to achieve project best business experience and compliance to donors and authorities' regulations. NCA Sudan has extensive experience with large scale procurements, having completed a procurement of over USD 0.5 million for latrine construction in Tunaydbah and large-scale procurements elsewhere in Sudan.

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Emergency Response Coordinator | - PSS (psychosocial support) officer |
| - WASH Programme Manager | - Women Empowerment officer |
| - Health Promotion and Hygiene Education Officer | - Finance Manager |
| - WASH Infrastructure Officer | - HR (Human Resource) and Admin Coordinator |
| - GBV Programme manager | - Logistic Coordinator |
| - GBV advisor | - Procurement Officer |
| - Case Management officer | - Logistic Assistant |
| | - CRM and M&E Officer |

CAFOD

- The CAFOD Khartoum office oversees a programme portfolio in White Nile State, North Darfur and Kordofan.
- The CAFOD Country Representative will be a member of the Programme Governance Group that will be set up to provide strategic oversight of the programme and ensure alignment with the joint ACT Alliance /CI appeal. Members of the local churches involved in the programme will be invited to join the governance group to strengthen local ownership and localisation of the response
- A Sudan based Programme Development and Funding Officer will coordinate reporting to the CI Network and liaise with NCA about technical support for the programme and coordinate external relations with CI members
- CAFOD will draw upon its technical expertise in humanitarian capacity strengthening, environmental stewardship and assessments and Safe, Accessible, Dignified and Inclusive (SADI) approaches to support the programme,

10. BUDGET: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

Please see Annex 1 for the budget

Annexes

Annex 1 Budget

Annex 2 Results Framework (LFA)

Annex 3 Workplan

Annex 5- Risk Matrix

Annex 1 Budget

	COSTS	TOTAL BUDGET LOCAL CURRENCY	TOTAL BUDGET EURO	% OF TOTAL COSTS (only required for budget headings i.e. Sub-total A1)
A	PROGRAMME COSTS			
A0	A0 NEED ASSESSMENT			
	Sub-total A0	520,000	1,003	0%
A1	A1 FOOD SECURITY and NUTRITION			
	Sub-total A1	-	-	0%
A2	A2 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION and HYGIENE PROMOTION			
	Sub-total A2	255,337,400	492,736	45%
A3	A3 ENERGY & ENVIRONEMET			
	Sub-total A3	40,303,000	77,775	7%
A4	A4 HEALTH ACTION			
	Sub-total A4	-	-	0%
A5	A5 PROTECTION			
	Sub-total A5	88,721,050	171,209	16%
A6	A6 EDUCATION			
	Sub-total A6	-	-	0%
A7	A7 CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS / TRAININGS			
	Sub-total A7	1,000,000	1,930	0%
A8	A8 ADVOCACY			
	Sub-total A8	-	-	0%
A9	A9 PEACE BUILDING			
	Sub-total A9	-	-	0%
A10	A10 LIVELIHOODS			
	Sub-total A10	-	-	0%
A11	A11 OTHERS (please specify)			
	Sub-total A11	-	-	0%
	TOTAL A	385,881,450	744,653	68%
B	SUPPORT COSTS			
B1	B1 NATIONAL OFFICE COSTS			
	Sub-total B1	91,230,360	176,051	16%
B2	B2 DIOCESAN OFFICE COSTS			
	Sub-total B2	-	-	0%
B3	B3 CI SUPPORT MECHANISM (IF ANY)			
	Sub-total B3	-	-	0%
B4	B4 ASSETS			
	Sub-total B4	-	-	0%
B5	B5 PROGRAMME COMMUNICATION & VISIBILITY			
	sub-total B5	1,329,000	2,565	0%
B6	B6 OTHER COSTS			
B61	External Evaluation			
B62	External audit			
	Sub-total B6	22,150,000	42,744	4%
	TOTAL B	114,709,360	221,360	20%
	TOTAL A+B	500,590,810	966,013	88%
C	CAFOD- ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS RECOVERY (sum of national and diocesan ACR)	25,029,541	48,301	4%
D	ACT Alliance - PMER	6,986,945	9,660	1%
E	ACT -Alliance Coordination and Management cost	33,940,057	62,791	6%
	GRAND TOTAL A+B+C+D	566,547,352	1,086,765	
SUMMARY				
	COSTS	TOTAL BUDGET LOCAL CURRENCY	TOTAL BUDGET EURO	%
A	PROGRAMME COSTS	385,881,450	744,653	68%
B	SUPPORT COSTS	114,709,360	221,360	20%
C	CAFOD -ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS RECOVERY (sum of national and diocesan ACR)	25,029,541	48,301	4%
D	ACT Alliance - PMER	6,986,945	9,660	1.23%
E	ACT -Alliance Coordination and Management cost	33,940,057	62,791	5.99%
	GRAND TOTAL A+B+C	566,547,352	1,086,765	

Annex 2 LFA

PROGRAMME TITLE: Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Ethiopian refugees in East Sudan

Duration: 12 Months

Please complete the logical framework following the example provided. The objectives, results and activities included in the LF have to be the same as the ones in the CI RR/EA proposal.

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective (IMPACT)	Crisis affected refugee and host communities in Tunaydbah and Um Raquba have access to environmentally responsible, climate resilient and gender sensitive services that improve their health, well-being, and dignity through multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.			
Specific Objective (OUTCOME)	1. Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in camp and host community have improved access to safe and adequate sanitation and hygiene services and an effective response mechanism relevant to their immediate needs	# of women, girls, men and boys affected by the crisis reached with WASH services Target: 7210 (female), 9290 (Male)	KAP survey, PDM surveys, attendance sheets, distribution lists, WASH cluster reports	Targeted people access water, sanitation, and hygiene services in line with Sphere and/or national standards

<p>Results (OUTPUTS)</p>	<p>1. Women, girls, men and boys are enabled to improve hygiene practices and have access to hygiene items to protect against WASH related health risks</p>	<p>% of targeted women, girls, men and boys who report that they wash hands with soap at least at 3 critical times Target: 85</p> <p>% of targeted affected households where soap and water are available for handwashing Target: 80</p> <p>% of women, girls, men and boys who report satisfaction with hygiene materials Target: 80</p> <p># of women, girls, men and boys reached through hygiene promotion activities Target: 7,210 (Female), 9,290 (Male)</p>	<p>KAP survey</p> <p>KAP survey</p> <p>PDM, KAP, distribution lists</p> <p>Monthly reports, attendance list</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive hygiene behaviour adopted - Hygiene promotion approaches relevant and appropriate - Access to water and soap sufficient - Handwashing facilities appropriate - Hygiene NFIs distributed are relevant and appropriate and in line with Sphere/national standards - Targeted people are capacitated to practice good hygiene behaviour
	<p>2. Women, girls, men and boys, access safe, appropriate, and hygienic sanitation services, including environmental sanitation (i.e., waste management, vector control)</p>	<p># of women, girls, men and boys with access to safe, user-friendly and gender appropriate sanitation facilities and/or services Target: 2,625 (Female), 3,625 (Male)</p> <p>% of women, girls, men and boys who demonstrate improved, knowledge, practice related to environmental sustainability Target: 75</p>	<p>KAP</p> <p>KAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment is free from faecal matter - Access to solid waste management services - Environment is free from solid waste - Access to safe and appropriate shower/bathing facilities - Targeted people access and use appropriate latrine facilities - People feel safe when using the latrine, also at night - Latrines are gender sensitive - Latrines provides sufficient privacy - Latrines are user-friendly

		# of women, girls, men and boys who are actively engaged in sustainable initiatives to improve the camp environment. Target: 50 (Female), 50 (Male)	Attendance list, campaigns	- Latrines (communal) are gender
	3. Women, girls, men and boys are able to prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services	# of communities that completed key activities to increase climate resilience WASH services Target: 1	KII, monitoring reports	- Vulnerability and risk mapping have been conducted - Community task forces have been organized and have taken concrete steps to prepare for climate events - Water source is protected
	4. Women and girls of reproductive age have access to appropriate hygiene supplies and WASH facilities that support their dignity and well being	# of targeted women and girls of reproductive age with access to appropriate materials and information ensuring dignified menstrual hygiene management Target: 1,200 Female % of women and girls of reproductive age who are satisfied & feel safe when using the WASH facilities during menstruation Target: 75 Female	KAP, PDM, distribution lists KAP, PDM	- Access to affordable and appropriate sanitary products - Women and girls have the knowledge to maintain good personal hygiene during their menstruation - Women and girls have access to facilities that accommodate for their MHM needs
Specific Objective (OUTCOME)	2. Women, girls, and other individuals vulnerable to gender-based violence have increased access to quality, multi-sectorial, lifesaving GBV support services in targeted communities.	# of women and girls assessing and reaching protection and response services Target: 5,250 (Female), 7,250 (Male)	Protection cluster reports, KOBO surveys, Attendance sheets, Service feedback forms, participants lists	-Access hindered due to stigma and cultural barriers to survivors accessing services. -Maintaining confidentiality of survivors while encouraging community involvement and reducing social isolation.

Results (OUTPUTS)	<p>1. SGBV survivors safely access survivor-centered mental health and psychosocial support focus on healing empowerment and recovery</p>	<p># of women and girls, men and boys using MHPSS services Target: 650 (Female), 550 (Male)</p> <p>% of survivors who completed feedback survey (service satisfaction feedback) who are satisfied with case management provided Target: 650 (Female), 550 (Male)</p> <p># of women and girls using safe spaces to meet their recreational and psychosocial session. Target: 400 Female</p> <p># of men and boys engaged in life skills/recreational</p>	<p>Service satisfaction feedback forms.</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Attendance list</p>	<p>-Stigma and lack of knowledge about mental health symptoms might hinder survivors to seek out services</p> <p>- fear of being exposed as a SGBV survivor might hinder participation in the offered services</p>
	<p>2. SGBV programming addresses harmful social norms and systemic gender inequality and informs community about available services</p>	<p>#of GBV program staff including volunteers and community workers trained on GBV guiding principal and GBV basic concepts. Target: 35 (Female), 45 (Male)</p> <p># of women, girls, men and boys reached with GBV awareness. Target: 5,259 (Female), 7,250 (Male)</p>	<p>attendance sheets and training report</p> <p>List of participants and training reports</p>	<p>- Risk connected to recruitment of participants accessing the trainings connected to inclusion and representativity, making sure that certain groups are not excluded</p> <p>- Risk of provoking community leaders if not properly culturally respectful</p>
Specific Objective (OUTCOME)	<p>3. Conflict-affected women, men, girls, and boys have access to adequate, protected, and gender-sensitive safe fuel and energy to sustainably meet household cooking needs</p>	<p># Of people (Women, girls, men and boys) affected by the crisis reached by NCA Energy and Environment response intervention Target: 2,100 (Female), 2,900 (Male)</p>	<p>KAP surveys, PDM surveys, attendance sheets, distributions lists</p>	<p>- Risk of accessing the needed materials at local marked</p> <p>- Difficult to import and get necessary permissions</p>

Results (OUTPUTS)	<p>1. NCA's humanitarian operations promote sustainable and more environmentally friendly solutions</p>	<p>% of humanitarian operations with at least a basic environmental assessment undertaken Target: 100%</p>	<p>Environmental Assessments</p>	<p>-Timing of assessment (rainy season/dry season) may risk of not including relevant climate and environment challenges in the assessment. -Assessment not inclusive by not involving affected beneficiaries and stakeholders when assessing environmental risks and developing mitigation strategies.</p>
	<p>2. Refugee community protective elements are increased through safe access to cooking fuel and efficient stoves.</p>	<p># of persons reached with safe access to fuel and energy Target: 2100 (Female), 2900 (Male)</p>	<p>KAP surveys, PDM Survey, Attendance records (trainings, campaigns, household visits, etc.)</p>	<p>-Lack of alternatives to charcoal risk negative impact on environment -efficient cooking stoves availability</p>
	<p>3. Refugees' knowledge, awareness and practice related to environmental sustainability are improved, and actively engaged in initiatives to improve their environment.</p>	<p># of women, girls, men and boys who are actively engaged in sustainable initiatives to improve the camp environment. Target: 100 (Female), 100 (Male)</p>	<p>KAP surveys, PDM Survey, Attendance records (trainings, campaigns, household visits, etc.)</p>	<p>-beneficiaries lack of involvement in environmental concerns due to more pressing immediate needs</p>
Activities (INPUTS)	<p>Outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in camp and host community have improved access to safe and adequate sanitation and hygiene services and an effective response mechanism relevant to their immediate needs</p> <p>a. Operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing sanitation infrastructure b. Construction of sanitation facilities on household level c. Adaptation of WASH facilities to address the needs of PWD and MHM d. Distribution of hygiene kits on household level (top up)</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Dissemination of information and approaches on hygiene education, health promotion, environment, and energy awareness (including MHM) f. Collection, management, and safe disposal of waste g. Vector control
	<p>Outcome 2: Women, girls, and other individuals vulnerable to gender-based violence have increased access to quality, multi-sectorial, lifesaving GBV support services in targeted communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operating (activities and services) woman and girls' safe space in camp targeted 50 people/daily b. Provision of multi-sectorial services including case management and non- specialized MHPSS services c. Provision of Life skill trainings for women and girls d. Provision of comprehensive age-and culturally appropriate case management e. Provision of risk mitigation kits including cash for protection f. Establishment of refugee community-based protection Network g. Distribution of dignity kits for women and girls
	<p>Outcome 3: Conflict-affected women, men, girls, and boys have access to adequate, protected, and gender-sensitive safe fuel and energy to sustainably meet household cooking needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provision of environmentally friendly cooking fuel and fuel efficient cook stoves" b. Installation of solar powered streetlights next to sanitation facilities c. Distribution of mobile charging and lighting to vulnerable households d. Training of Energy and Environment ambassadors

Annex 3 Gantt Chart/Implementation Plan

Programme Title: Provision of Humanitarian assistance to Ethiopian Refugees in East Sudan

Timeframe: 12 months (Jan 2022 - Dec 2022)

Gedaref States, Tunaybah and UmraKubha (Camp and Village) East Sudan

Component	Outcome	Activities	Reporting															
			Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4						
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
Component 1 : Improved refugee wellbeing, restore dignity and strengthen social cohesion with hosting community:	Outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in camp and host community have improved access to safe and adequate sanitation and hygiene services and an effective response mechanism relevant to their immediate needs	Maintenance/improvement of communal sanitation facilities																
		Construction of household sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, handwashing stations)																
		Hygiene promotion activities (including MHM)																
		Assessment/identification of women and girls' MHM preferences and needs																
		Assessment/identification of barriers and needs of PWD																
		Distribution of hygiene kits (including MHM kits)																
		Post distribution monitoring																
		Waste and waste water management and vector control																
		KAP baseline and endline survey																
		Training/refresher session of hygiene promoters/outreach workers																
		HC assessment (CLTS feasibility and EIA/risk assessment)																
		CLTS in HC, as relevant																
		Host community activities related to climate resilient adaptation of WASH services																
Component 2 : Increase protective factors and cycles of both refugees and local community:	Outcome 2: Women, girls, and other individuals vulnerable to gender-based violence have increased access to quality, multi-sectorial, lifesaving GBV support services in targeted communities.	Installation of streetlights fed by solar energy will be installed next to sanitation facilities																
		A functioning women and girls safe space																
		case management and PFA services provided.																
		Distribution of dignity kits																
		women and girls ,men and boys using MHPSS services																
		women and girls using safe spaces to meet their recreational and psychosocial session.																
		men and boys engaged in lifeskills/recreational activities																
		Creating awareness and strengthening CBPN																
		Distribution of cash for protectio																
		Outcome 3: Conflict-affected women, men, girls, and boys have access to adequate, protected, and gender-sensitive safe fuel and energy to sustainably meet household cooking needs	Market Analysis for seclction of Private partner for production of Briquete															
			Installation of streetlights fed by solar energy next to sanitation facilities															
			Distribution of mobile charging and lighting devices															
			Identification and training of Energy and Environment Ambassadors															
Environment and hygiene promotion Campaings																		
Production of environmentally friendly cooking Fuel and fuel efficient cookstoves																		
Dstribution of cooking fuel and fuel efficient stoves																		
Staff recruitment																		
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring, Communications, Reporting	Quartely Reporting																
		Mid-Term Report																
		Final Report																
		Final Evaluation																

Annex 5- Risk Matrix

S/N	Risk Description	Impact	Likelihood	Risk level	Mitigation
1	Security issues impede the implementation of programming	Major	Likely	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual contextual security analysis Updates from UNDSS Staff Safety measures
2	Attacks on aid workers, harassment, intimidation and fighting between different ethnic groups in camps	Major	Likely	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct risk assessment with regards to activities, Staff training on personal security.
3	NCA/partners capacity to respond to refugees needs in the camps is overwhelmed by scale and speed of mass influx	Major	Likely	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition relief stock Advocate to the government for more land to camp the refugees. Have a clear role and responsibility in the coordination and response to the refugees
4	Rainy season makes roads to refugee camp site inaccessible; affect completion of construction works such as latrines	Major	Likely	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition relief stock on site/nearby locations Advocate to government/UNOPS to grade and compact access roads to the refugee camp sites.
5	NCA and partner staff sexually harass/abuse beneficiaries/local people	Major	Possible	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide awareness raising and training on code of conduct and establish CRM
6	NCA/partners activities generate environmental damage.	Major	Possible	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community hazard and risk assessment is part of program design.
7	COVID-19 adversely affect response capacity	Major	Likely	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider Market based approaches Implementation of strict COVID-19 and health protocol
8	Foreign exchange rate fluctuation. Devaluation of SDG vs USD. Banking business under pressure	Major	Likely	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusting operational budgets, procurement procedures. Salaries paid in USD
9	NCA and/or partners not able to manage finances properly or corruption occur	Major	Minor	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict follow-up of financial routines and regulations of both NCA and partners. continued monitoring of project finances. capacity building of NCA and partner's staff. NCA accompaniment with partners in relation to future financial reporting.