

RAPID RESPONSE APPEAL / EMERGENCY APPEAL / PROTRACTED CRISIS APPEAL

A. TYPE OF APPEAL			
Appeal requirement	Rapid response appeal	Emergency appeal	Protracted crisis appeal
Timing of proposal submission after onset of disaster	Recommended within 72 hours	Recommended within 2 weeks	Where relevant, link timing to the launch of the OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan.
Maximum funding request	250,000 Euros	N/A	N/A
Maximum timeframe	2 months	12 months	36 months
Evaluation required?	Real Time Evaluation only	Yes: Internal if the budget is under 250,000 Euros, or external if over 250,000 Euros.	
Audit required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Final Report Due	Within two months of the end of project		

Select the type of Appeal you are submitting:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rapid Response Appeal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Appeal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protracted Crisis Appeal

B. GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET	
1.1 Programme title	ACT/CI Integrated Humanitarian Response to IDPs, Refugees, and Host Communities in Sudan
1.2 Programme holder	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Al Amarat 3, Khartoum, Sudan

		<p>Director: Dirk Hanekom Dirk.peter.hanekom@nca.no</p> <p>Contact person: (i) Balayneh Begna Head of Programmes. balayneh.begna@nca.no</p> <p>(ii) Odd Evjen Country Advisor Sudan Odd.Evjen@nca.no</p> <p>Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD): <i>Plot no:19, Block 38, Al-Andalous area, Kosti, White Nile State</i></p> <p>(UK) Romero House 55 Westminster Bridge Road London SE1 7JB</p> <p>CAFOD Sudan Country Representative: Telley Sadia Email: tsadia@cafod.org.uk</p>
	<p>1.3 Appeal Number</p>	<p>EA 20/2024 – SUDAN/ SDN241</p>
	<p>1.4 Programme start & end dates:</p>	<p>Start date: 01 September 2024 End date: 31 August 2025 Duration: 12 Months</p>
	<p>1.5 Reporting Schedule for quarterly and annual reports</p>	<p>1st Quarterly report: [due within 4 weeks of the end of the quarter] To CAFOD: 25 Dec 2024 To ACT/CI: 30 Dec 2024</p> <p>2nd Quarterly Report To CAFOD: 25 Mar 2025 To ACT/CI: 30 Mar 2025</p> <p>3rd Quarterly Report To CAFOD: 25 June 2025 To ACT/CI: 30 June 2025</p> <p>1st Annual Report for Protracted Crisis Appeal, due within 8 weeks of the end of the year To CAFOD: 25 Oct 2025 To ACT/CI: 30 Oct 2025</p>

		<p>Final Evaluation Report: To ACT/CI: 25 Nov 2025</p> <p>Audit Report: To ACT/CI: 25 Nov 2025</p>
1.6	Total Budget	<p>Total Budget Euro: €2.197.186</p> <p>Contributions already secured and by whom: 0 Local currency: Exchange rate used and source: Source: www.oanda</p>
1.7	Geographical focus	District(s)/province/city (Diocese/parish): North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile and Khartoum (IDPs, Refugee and Host communities)
1.8	Name(s) of implementing partner (s)	CAFOD and NCA will jointly implement the Appeal in partnership with Local Partners (name)
1.9	Beneficiaries	<p>Total number of direct beneficiaries (individuals)¹: (Reconcile with section 5) 98,322</p> <p>Number of indirect beneficiaries (individuals): (Reconcile with section 5) 66,858</p>
1.10	Overall objective	State the Overall objective of the programme and the sectors of intervention ¹ Crisis affected Internally Displaced Persons, host communities and Refugees in North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile and Khartoum have access to multisectoral humanitarian response through the provision of WASH, GBV and multi-purpose cash assistance services that improve their health, well-being, and dignity and to save their lives.
1.11	Compulsory documents to be attached	<p>Annex 1) Log frame Annex 2) Budget Annex 3) Gantt Chart</p>
1.12	Recommended further documentation to be provided	<p>a) Detailed Assessment Report b) Security Plan c) CI Mapping d) Caritas Annual Report</p>
1.13	Bank Details: Please note that for each Appeal a separate bank account needs to be opened.	<p>Caritas Internationalis Members Transfers to CAFODs Euro account Account name: CAFOD Account key: CAFDERTI EUR1 Sort code: 16-00-30 Account number: 10000741</p>

BIC / Swift code: RBOSGB2L
IBAN: GB06RBOS16107010000741
Bank Address: The Royal Bank of Scotland London
Cavendish Square Branch

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

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

ACT Alliance Members Transfers to ACT Alliance bank
account:

US dollar
Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A
Account Name: ACT Alliance
UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please inform ACT Humanitarian Finance team at
humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org.

C. PROPOSAL

Thirteen months after fighting erupted, Sudan is facing one of the fastest unfolding crises globally, with unprecedented needs. The crisis in Sudan is having devastating consequences for millions of people across the country. Time is running out for millions of people in Sudan who are at imminent risk of famine, displaced from their lands, living under bombardments, and cut off from humanitarian assistance.

Since the conflict broke out in April 2023, almost **7.3 million** people have been internally displaced across the country, bringing the total number of people displaced in Sudan to almost **10.1 million**. To respond to some of the immediate needs of IDPs, Refugees, and host communities in Sudan, in close consultation with the Bishops of Sudan, CAFOD, and NCA, coordinated with the CI secretariat in Rome and ACT Alliance and agreed to launch the joint appeal.

This appeal seeks to secure continued support for the IDPs, refugees, and host communities in North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile, and Khartoum. The lead agency for implementation of the Appeal is CAFOD and NCA in partnership with local partners.

1. PROBLEM ANALYSIS (max. 2pages)

The unprecedented displacements and setting up of camps by IDPs in unplanned spaces have worsened the situation of vulnerable women, girls, men and boys. A rapid assessment carried out by CAFOD and NCA partners in Darfur, White Nile, and Gedaref found that women and girls face serious protection challenges while struggling to meet day-to-day needs. The escalating use of SGBV as a weapon of war against women and girls including rape is widespread. Women have been attacked while fleeing and sourcing for food and water ([UNFPA](#)).

Women and girls, particularly in areas with daily active conflict such as Darfur, fear being attacked, raped or kidnapped while outside of their homes ([CARE](#)). Even in camps such as Al Jabalain camp, White Nile, women have to go in groups to shower because of the real risk of being attacked. There are widespread reports of women and girls being abducted and held in inhuman, degrading slave-like conditions in areas controlled by the RSF in Darfur, local communities around White Nile and Gedaref (Sennar in recent attacks as of June 2024) where they are forcibly married and held for ransom. The large-scale displacement has also seen the largest child displacement in the world with an estimated 4.6 million affected ([UNICEF](#)). Kidnapping of children has also been reported in Darfur. Schools have been closed for over 14 months in states with active conflict and those that are hosting high numbers of IDPs. This, coupled with the breakdown of law and order, has left children traumatized, exposed and at risk of abduction.

Since the start of the conflict in April 2023 and another RSF attack in Medani (Al Jazeera State) in December 2023, Gedaref and White Nile have seen a massive increase in IDPs. In Gedaref, gathering sites have limited WASH services (mostly depending on water trucking for water supply). Most IDPs have been sheltered in schools, but with the reopening of schools on June 30, 2024, these IDPs are to be relocated to newly identified sites, specifically Um Gulja and Abu Alnaja. Preliminary data revealed these sites have limited or no WASH facilities, necessitating significant intervention.

Since 24 June 2024, an estimated 136,000 people have been displaced from various locations across Sennar State following armed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), reports the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM). Sennar, Sinja, and Ad Dinder localities were already hosting about 286,000 displaced people before the recent escalation in clashes, the majority of whom had already been displaced from Khartoum or Aj Jazirah. Therefore, people displaced from Sennar may be experiencing secondary or tertiary displacement.

On 2 July 2024, clashes were reported in Sinja Town, Sinja locality; in Ad Dinder Town, Ad Dinder locality; and in Sennar Town, Sennar locality. IOM field teams report increased displacement from these towns, as well as from the neighbouring localities of Abu Hujar and As Suki due to security concerns. People from Sennar, Sinja, Ad Dinder, and As Suki localities have taken refuge in Ar Rahad and Madeinat Al Gedaref localities in Gedaref State; as well as to Kassala, Red Sea, and River Nile states. Some people from Sinja and Abu Hujar localities fled to Ed Damazine locality in Blue Nile State, while others took refuge in Aj Jabalain locality in White Nile State.

Additionally, IOM DTM received preliminary information that on 2 July, an unconfirmed number of families were displaced from locations across Al Mafaza, Ar Rahad, and Galabat Ash-Shargiah localities in Gedaref State, reportedly due to increased security concerns about the situation in Sennar State. The affected families were reportedly displaced to locations within Madeinat Al Gedaref locality.

The displacement from Sennar is taking place at a time when the state governments in Kassala, Gedaref, and Red Sea are reopening schools and relocating internally displaced persons (IDPs) from schools to other school buildings and gathering sites. It is also the start of the rainy season, and poor living and sanitation conditions at IDP sites could lead to disease outbreaks.

These displaced populations, currently at the Minah Al Berih reception centre, urgently need food, WASH services, and shelter, especially with the onset of the rainy season. The government has designated a new site for these IDPs at Al-Huri, 25 Kilometres from Gedaref town. This site includes three blocks of shelter but requires extensive WASH services/infrastructure development.

In White Nile, the humanitarian situation remains similarly dire. Latest HAC figures report 5,017 new arrivals (886 families) from Sennar, primarily settled in the localities of El Jabalain, Rabak, Kosti, El Dawian, and Elgetaina. This is in addition to the 576,805 individuals (113,982 families) already settled across 975 gathering sites in nine localities ([IOM](#)). Field observations and discussions with the Ministry of Health personnel in Gedaref and White Nile reveal inadequate WASH services and that women and girls of reproductive age urgently need menstrual hygiene management kits to manage menstruation with dignity and prevent infections.

In North Darfur, a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment in El Fasher conducted in April 2024 (available upon request) revealed critical WASH challenges. The population of approximately 68,000 individuals (13,745 families) faces severe issues: only 9% latrine coverage leading to open defecation, 30% access to hygiene kits causing poor water handling, extremely low water coverage at 2 liters per person per day, and lack of hygiene promotion awareness. These conditions significantly heighten the risk of a waterborne disease outbreak.

When looking at the geographic distribution of all IDPs – both pre- and post-April 2023 – about half of them (5 million) are in Darfur, 1.6 million are in Aj Jazirah, Khartoum, Sennar and White Nile states, about 0.9 million are in the Greater Kordofan region, another 1 million are in the eastern states of Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea, and 1.1 million are in Northern and River Nile states. The top states of origin are Khartoum (36 percent), South Darfur (21 percent), and North Darfur (12 percent). IDPs were reportedly displaced to 8,238 different locations in 183 localities across all 18 states. The states hosting the most IDPs were South Darfur (18 percent), North Darfur (13 percent), and Central Darfur (9 percent). Over a third (36 percent) of all IDPs originated from Khartoum. Displaced people from Khartoum were displaced across all 18 states, including the River Nile (19 percent), White Nile (14 percent), and Northern (10 percent). Notably, 97 percent of IDPs in the River Nile were reportedly displaced from Khartoum. In contrast, IDPs from Darfur and Kordofan states were primarily displaced within these same states, across the western regions of Sudan.

2. PROPOSED RESPONSE (max. 3pages)

A. Geographical Focus

The proposed response will specifically target IDPs and refugees and host communities in North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile and Khartoum by providing the multisectoral assistance, where lives have become miserable for the affected population and fighting for survival in providing the multisector assistance including WASH, protection, and MPCA.

B. Security Situation

The breakout of fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary group Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in April 2023, initially in Khartoum, led to unprecedented suffering and

	<p>displacement of more than 10 million people to states such as Gedaref and White Nile that were deemed to be safe at the time. Khartoum, the capital of Sudan is almost destroyed as a result of its being the battleground for both the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). Darfur, which has always been affected by war and other crises of human suffering is gravely affected and currently the worst-hit region by the current situation. The recent attacks by the RSF, have seen many states in Sudan being under their control which prohibits access and moments to other regions/states. NCA and its local partners' offices in Darfur (Central and South Darfur) Khartoum and South and North Kordofan have been completely looted and destroyed. Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who settled in these states at the beginning of the conflict have had to move again, worsening an already dire humanitarian situation. In the city of El Fasher in North Darfur, civilians have been trapped since the city was surrounded by RSF fighters in May 2024, leading to shortages of basics such as food, water, and medicines. In Gedaref, over 332 gathering sites hosting 539,064 individuals (106,567 households) across 12 localities have been recorded by the Humanitarian Affairs Commission (HAC) and local authorities, while in White Nile, over 440 gathering points have been noted. NCA has not recorded any loss of lives of its staff, nor its partners have reported for their staff.</p>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="245 750 1209 824">Extreme: Serious security risks; no or very limited access in target areas</td> <td data-bbox="1209 750 1455 824">Sporadically in 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="245 824 1209 887">Tense: Varied security risks; may limit access to target areas at times</td> <td data-bbox="1209 824 1455 887">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="245 887 1209 949">Normal: No significant security risks that may affect the response</td> <td data-bbox="1209 887 1455 949">N/A</td> </tr> </table>	Extreme: Serious security risks; no or very limited access in target areas	Sporadically in 2023	Tense: Varied security risks; may limit access to target areas at times	X	Normal: No significant security risks that may affect the response	N/A
Extreme: Serious security risks; no or very limited access in target areas	Sporadically in 2023						
Tense: Varied security risks; may limit access to target areas at times	X						
Normal: No significant security risks that may affect the response	N/A						
	<p>C. Response Objectives / Logical framework</p>						
	<p>The overall objective of this project is to respond to the immediate needs of the Internally Displaced Persons, refugees, and Host Communities in North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile and Khartoum States through multisectoral CRWASH, GBV and MPCA services that are inclusive, gender-sensitive, dignified, and worthy of aspirations of the beneficiaries, under the Core Humanitarian Standards.</p> <p>COMPONENT 1: SAFE AND GENDER SENSITIVE ACCESS TO MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE</p> <p>Outcome 1: Crisis-affected IDPS, and refugees have access to multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to address the multi-dimensional needs of conflict-affected households in North Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile, Khartoum, and White Nile States (Target: 2,000 IDP HHs and 1,195 Refugee HHs)</p> <p>The project will support newly arrived vulnerable households with a one-off cash grant to enable them to procure the basics that they need to settle in the camps. This support will be provided to 3,195 households in the target states based on the assessment and needs. The support will be based on guidance provided by the National and State Cash Working groups. Market surveys on availability and prices of goods will also be used to determine the amounts to be disbursed. Discussions with target groups and market conditions will inform the modality to be used. Risks around cash disbursements, including, for example, GBV at the household level, will be continually assessed and mitigation strategies developed in consultation with women, men, and traditional leaders.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (CRWASH)</p> <p>Outcome 2:</p>						

Communities affected by the crisis demonstrate increased access to improved equitable, safe, inclusive, and quality lifesaving WASH services appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs. Target: 98,322 (56,043 Female) (42,279male)

The proposed WASH activities will be implemented in **North Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile, Khartoum, and White Nile States**, which have seen a massive influx of the IDPs and Refugees due to ongoing conflict and displacement. This will be tailored to the gender-responsive approaches to ensure that the needs of all segments of the population, including women, children, elderly, and disabled individuals, are adequately met.

Target beneficiaries will be IDPs, both newly displaced and existing IDPs, refugees across the identified localities in the target States; host communities and vulnerable groups - women, children, elderly, and disabled individuals who are particularly at risk. The following activities will be implemented:

- **Establishing safe water supply systems (Gedaref and White Nile States):** By rehabilitating and expanding the existing water supply systems; installing new water points, including tap stands and drainage systems; design water points to be accessible and safe for use by elderly and disabled individuals and emergency water trucking where necessary; distribution of water treatment tablets at water points or household levels to guarantee water quality from the source to the final point of consumption Finally, solar street lights will be installed at the water points for access even at night. These will ensure increased access to safe and adequate water for drinking, cooking, and bathing water for all, with a focus on women and children who often bear the burden of water benefiting **29,496 (16,812 female, 12,684 male)**.
- **Rehabilitation and construction of latrines and sanitation facilities Gedaref and White Nile States):** Construction of new latrines and rehabilitating existing ones using inclusive WASH cluster and State Ministry of Health (SMOH) approved designs; Installing handwashing facilities next to latrines; installation of solar streetlights for latrines to ensure safety at night; filled up latrines will be dislodged with guidance from SMOH and Water , Environment and Sanitation (WES) department). Additionally, there will be provision of waste management items (kits, bins, plastic bags) at household and community levels and conducting monthly waste management campaigns (through door to door, Focus groups). This is aimed to; increase access to safe and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities; ensure latrines are designed to accommodate the needs of women, children, elderly, and disabled individuals and improved safety and security for women and children using latrines at night through proper lighting, targeting **24,580 individuals (14,748 female 9,832 male)**.
- **Conducting hygiene promotion activities:** By providing hygiene kits and dignity kits to IDPs and vulnerable groups, conducting awareness campaigns on personal hygiene, food hygiene, safe excreta disposal, vector control, safe water chain management and Menstrual Hygiene Management, focusing on hygiene and environmental health education. Hygiene promotion and awareness sessions will be conducted through door to door approach, dramas, focus group discussions, radio talk show, hygiene competitions, mass campaigns at; water points, celebrations of water day, world toilet day and global hand washing day These activities will; empower women, children, and other vulnerable groups with knowledge and resources for maintaining personal and community hygiene and tailor hygiene promotion activities to address specific needs and practices of different gender and age groups. **A total of 98,322 (56,043 Female) (42,279 male) individuals is targeted with this activity.**

COMPONENT 3:

REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY AND GENDER-SENSITIVE PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SERVICES.

Outcome 3:

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

NCA will provide quality and specialised GBV services to 15,680 individuals (Women 6,272 , Men 3,136 , Girls 4704 and Boys 1,568). NCA also continue to utilize the well-established Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) in both IDP and refugee camps to provide timely; quality; comprehensive; and age, sex, and culturally appropriate case management services to women, girls, men, and boys while also accessing the same services through the Community Centres. To ensure timely services and access to other multi-sectoral services including health, legal, specialised mental health, and safety service providers, NCA will work closely with health, MHPSS, safety, and legal actors to enhance strengthened referral mechanisms for timely referrals and service provision. In doing this, NCA staff and volunteers, including seconded staff from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health, will adhere to the survivor-centred approach while working with women and girls, especially those vulnerable to and affected by GBV, thereby guaranteeing confidentiality while prioritizing recovery, healing, and the empowerment for the survivors and other at-risk women and girls. For those survivors at high risk of threat (including death), NCA will develop further safety plans jointly with the survivors to enhance their safety through close collaboration—providing safe shelters and relocation to safe locations, through an informed consent of the survivors and or at-risk women, men, boys, and girls.

To further ensure that survivors' material needs are met to enhance their dignity and wellbeing, NCA will provide 1,800 dignity kits and cash for protection to 300 GBV survivors and other at-risk women and girls, following the selection criteria that will be developed for such supports systems.

To promote women's, girls', boys', and men's economic wellbeing, NCA will provide targeted-life skills trainings through recreational and group activities, including tailoring, soap making, food processing (biscuit and cake baking), handicrafts (crocheting, embroidery), hairdressing and beauty salon, weaving, and other skills as identified by the beneficiaries. This will enable women, girls, men, and boys to develop positive coping skills and to learn skills that can help them prevent GBV and mitigate most of the risks they are exposed to.

Providing these skills to the beneficiaries also improves their social capital and social connection, increasing friendship circles and informal networks all geared towards contributing to their overall well-being, encouraging their healing, and strengthening their coping skills. At the end of each six-month period, those individuals who had received targeted skill training and have been assessed through an established criterion (mostly vulnerability ratio), will be provided with start-up kits to support their livelihoods and train other men and women in the community.

Improving on the psychological well-being and support to women and girls who have experienced GBV and traumatic events in both host and refugee communities, NCA will provide counselling and other non-specialised mental health activities including group psychosocial support and community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) and tea/coffee morning sessions to discuss various

topics that affect them and help beneficiaries to manage their everyday life stresses and challenges structurally and psychologically.

Community engagement with religious leaders, block leaders, women, men, girls, and boys will be carried out to raise awareness on GBV and protection related issues for both targeted groups and large-scale mobilisation and sensitisation on key topics including GBV and its consequences, early child marriage, and female genital mutilation. At the end of each sessions/awareness-raising, NCA will conduct a quick/five-minute evaluation on how best the topics were understood, especially in identifying some of the GBV issues, who is affected most, and ways to mitigate and prevent it.

NCA will continue to work with and to strengthen the community-based protection networks (CBPN) to support reaching out to other community members and providing them with information and support to access services within the camps. NCA will be working with the University of Gedaref, the Commissioner of Refugees (COR), and inter/national service providers. Beneficiaries' feedback mechanisms will be established and supported through those community structures including CBPN while also providing visibility and signposting to beneficiaries on service points, and complaints and reporting points. Feedback meetings will be held on a monthly basis at the WGSS, Community Centres, and during community engagements on the quality, timing, and effectiveness of the project and how to improve our services.

NCA will conduct client feedback surveys to assess the survivor's satisfaction with the case management process and MHPSS services being offered at the WGSS and will conduct quarterly safety audits in the communities/camps to adequately identify GBV-related risks that affect women and girls in the camps and ensure that mitigation measures are implemented by those actors.

D. Cross-cutting Issues

NCA understands and strives for cross-cutting analysis and that strategies are evident throughout the programme, outlined in all sections of the document.

Safeguarding. NCA and CAFOD will follow the ACT Alliance/Caritas International child protection (CP) policies to ensure women, men, girls, boys and 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. All staff and partners sign the Code of Conduct for staff and partners with guidance on appropriate and expected standards of behaviour, including with children.

NCA and CAFOD 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.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups. NCA and CAFOD will consult and actively engage people with disabilities and their caretakers to identify the needs and barriers they face and accommodate the identified needs throughout the intervention. Efforts will be exerted to construct water points, latrines and showers accessible for people with disabilities. Additionally, hygiene promotion sessions and IEC materials will be provided to suit all categories of people. The CRWASH component will ensure that all the CRWASH facilities and activities will be accessible to people with disabilities.

Gender. Women have equal access to and participation in all programmes addressed. Both CAFOD and NCA have experience in conducting gender assessments within the Sudan context. In 2019, CAFOD assisted NCA in carrying out a gender assessment in Darfur. In all States, the NCA and CAFOD 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 CRWASH 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 design of facilities. Moreover, communal facilities will ensure separate latrines and showers for women, men, girls, and boys. Vulnerable adolescent girls and pregnant women will be targeted for menstrual hygiene kit distribution. Gender analysis and analysis of barriers must include the disabled and will be carried out to identify concrete barriers to inclusion of these underrepresented groups. Structural barriers that hinder women, youth, and the disabled's effective involvement in humanitarian response will be addressed through the facilitation of community meetings and dialogue. Moreover, training on gender sensitisation and GBV mainstreaming re included in programming to address negative attitudes towards the participation of women, men, boys, and girls of all ages and abilities.

DRR. Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction are included in the response; anti-corruption is a significant mitigation strategy. NCA is administrating entrusted funds and is accountable to both beneficiaries, as well as to public and private donors. Both NCA and CAFOD have 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, which include adherence to NCA's financial routines and guidelines detailing risk mitigation and internal controls on how all financial transactions must be managed and adhere to NCA's Procurement Manual. NCA and CAFOD will ensure strong systems for monitoring to minimize any chances of fraud. All NCA and CAFOD Country Offices have a system for complaints handling. This system ensures that NCA and CAFOD handles non-compliance according to law, the ACT/CI Alliance Code of Conduct, and NCA and CAFOD's 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 and CAFOD are CHS (Common Humanitarian Standards) certified; and the NCA Sudan staff was recently trained on the CHS feedback and complaints handling systems; NCA will work with beneficiaries to address any issues that may arise through programme implementation.

If one or more of the following is relevant to your programme, please describe your approach: HIV&AIDS, Peace & Reconciliation, Environmental Sustainability.

Peace & Reconciliation through capacity-building of local partners. CAFOD has an experienced Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening Unit with its 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 advocacy against GBV' likewise, CAFOD will build capacities of local church partners should the opportunity arise. Caritas Sudan has been registered and is in its nascent stages to coordinate various humanitarian and development programmes in the country. This provides an opportunity to include the national Caritas in the capacity building initiatives under the Appeal and, to the extent possible, involve them in church related coordination tasks within the target areas.

Environmental Sustainability. Sudan faces a wide range of environmental, social, and natural resource challenges including deforestation; land degradation; loss of biodiversity and habitat; and

the pollution of air, land, and water. Conflicts continue 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 may cause environmental harm. NCA and CAFOD will conduct an environmental assessment at the start of the program to assess environmental risks of project activities and identify mitigation measures. In all sectors, activities are designed with the environment in mind. There will be drainage ditches for water overflow, to avoid stagnant water, and `breeding grounds for mosquitos (malaria risk). In the CRWASH 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 campaigns are organized to sensitize communities and improve environmental hygiene.

Routines for handling waste, particularly hazardous waste, will be established from the start of the response in close consultation and collaboration with the SMOH and WES to ensure that NCA does not harm the local environment and the people who live in operation.

When procuring items, 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.

3. ADVOCACY (max. 1 page)

THIS SECTION IS NOT REQUIRED FOR RAPID RESPONSE APPEALS.

The context in Sudan is neglected by the international community and receives too little political attention. With the support of Act Alliance and Caritas Internationalis, CAFOD and NCA will work together to address the severe food security and protection crises, and to advocate for durable solutions to the challenges faced by IDPs, Refugees and host communities. Considering the commitment by both agencies to support a localisation agenda and the fact that there are local churches presence in the targeted States, we will consult and support local church actors to articulate their concerns and perspectives about the humanitarian response and situation, including safe and unimpeded humanitarian access and funding. Private advocacy channels and mechanisms at global and regional levels will be prioritised.

CAFOD, NCA with support from ACT/CI Alliance will work on a comprehensive advocacy and communication plan to evidence the problems and challenges on the ground and showcase the impact of the project in solving those challenges. This will be producing success stories, case studies, advocacy papers, and brief reports to donors and ACT/Alliance partners.

4. CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS (max. 1/2 page)

Risks are well thought out, based on experience as well as current events. NCA and CAFOD plan contingency scenarios for their mitigation. This appeal is aligned to the NCA Sudan Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP= required as an implementing member of ACT International). Risks include changes in context (i.e., a meaningful change in the population in need), a limited availability of funds, and insecurity. There is a likelihood of escalation of fighting and a large influx of IDPs and refugees, fleeing the conflict from already affected areas/states, could pour over the border into eastern Sudan and South Sudan.

There are currently 2 scenarios forecasted: (1) IDPs continue crossing into the targeted States slowly. This scenario could change due to the confrontation in the neighbouring area; or (2) There is a massive influx following confrontation in Sennar .

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

If the appeal is not fully funded, NCA and CAFOD will reduce reach across thematic sectors. NCA and CAFOD will prioritize providing lifesaving MPCA and CRWASH activities in the critically needed areas of intervention. This will be in coordination with Cash Working Group, OCHA, UNCHR and other WASH agencies. The GBV response service and risk mitigation activities are in line with Interagency Minimum Standards. Response services will need to be established before the prevention activities are implemented, as part of the Do No Harm approach. NCA will actively advocate for GBV programme funding and encourage and build the capacity of other GBV actors to implement GBV services safely, with GBV Guiding Principles.

5. BENEFICIARIES(max. 1 page)

5. a) Direct Beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries will be defined as “those who will directly receive assistance or protection.” If the number of households (HH) is recorded, where appropriate, NCA and CAFOD will use the calculation of five per household; i.e., one direct beneficiary + 4 indirect/family members = 5 total household members.

Total Number of Households: 19,664 HHs

Average Number of Family Members per Household: 5

Total Number of Beneficiaries (individuals): 98,322

Women: 56,043

(Children: Approximately 13,872 minimum

Men: 42,279

Elderly: Unavailable

Disabled: Unavailable

Others (please specify) N/A

Beneficiary Selection. The beneficiaries are primarily IDPs and refugees and, where applicable, host communities affected by the crisis. Beneficiary selection will be in collaboration with OCHA, 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% M; 36% W), according to UNHCR Daily New Arrivals Updates.

Sectors Selection Criteria

MPCA:

The committee consisting of IDPs and host community members, will be familiarized with the selection criteria and its relevance to the objective of the project. The following steps will be taken to identify participants:

- The committee will identify eligible households based on the predetermined selection criteria.

- The initial list of beneficiaries will be posted for the consideration of the committee; meanwhile. The feedback mechanism will be launched ahead of the selection process to assure that the process captures any exclusion errors which then can be addressed.
- The project staff, mainly MEAL team and a representative of local authorities will conduct a verification process to crosscheck adherence to the selection criteria.
- In case of any discrepancies between the list and selection criteria, the committee will be required to re-conduct the selection with a follow-on verification process. If problems persist, the community will be required to complete a 100% verification of the beneficiary list.
- The finalized list will be recorded in the manual database of CAFOD, along with complete documentation of the process of establishing the committee, selection process, addressing complaints, and validation of the list.

The selection criteria for beneficiaries will be communicated to the community members at the first stage of the project introduction and sensitization. The criteria include:

- Poor Households with malnourished children.
- Households earning less than USD 2 per day.
- Poor Impoverished female-headed or child-led households.
- Households with 4 to 5 children of age below 59 months;
- Households with chronically ill or disabled member/s;
- Households whose head is a person of older age (over 60); and,
- Households with pregnant or lactating woman.

CRWASH

- Water Supply: No specific targeting. All residents within the distribution area will benefit.
- Sanitation: In collaboration with OCHA and UNHCR, NCA will construct HH 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 take place at the community level targeting all HHs within the specified blocks. Where needed, specific targeting will focus on pregnant mothers, schools, and adolescents.
- Energy and Environment: All beneficiaries living within the working area will benefit from the activities through awareness campaigns.

GBV

- Integrated GBV Psychosocial support: NCA will prioritise all GBV survivors; all reported cases to NCA will receive care as in line with the GBV Principles and Minimum Standards.
- GBV survivors, women, and girls at risk of GBV--with increased material needs--will receive dignity kits.
- Persons living with disabilities will be prioritised and targeted as well.
- Women and men who complete target skill training will receive start-up kits.
- Men and boys will be primarily targeted for awareness-raising activities to create an enabling and protective environment for survivors and those seeking healthcare services.
- Capacity building/training will only target project staff and community-based protection networks.
- Services will target refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities.

5. b) Indirect Beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries shall be defined as “those, if any, who benefit from the programme but do not interact directly with it.”

Total Number of Households: 13,371

Total Number of Indirect Beneficiaries (individuals): 66,858

5. c) Beneficiaries by Sector.	
Food & nutrition	N/A
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	98,322
Shelter and non-food items	N/A
Health	N/A
Multipurpose cash transfers	15,975
Livelihoods	N/A
Protection ¹	7,840
Education	N/A
Capacity building / training	N/A
Advocacy	N/A
Peace building	N/A
Other [please specify.	N/A

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (max. 1 page)

Reporting Framework

1st Quarterly report: [due within 4 weeks of the end of the quarter]

To CAFOD: 25 Dec 2024

To ACT/CI: 30 Dec 2024

2nd Quarterly Report

To CAFOD: 25 Mar 2025

To ACT/CI: 30 Mar 2025

3rd Quarterly Report

To CAFOD: 25 June 2025

To ACT/CI: 25 June 2025

1st Annual Report for Protracted Crisis Appeal, due within 4 weeks of the end of the year

To CAFOD: 25 Oct 2025

To ACT/CI: 30 Oct 2025

Final Evaluation Report:

To ACT/CI: 25 Nov 2025

Audit Report:

To ACT/CI: 25 Nov 2025

¹“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.

In addition, the Emergency Appeal and Protracted Crisis Appeal will require:

Monitoring. NCA and CAFOD's systems include field visits, indicator tracking, partner visits, 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. Additional monitoring will be done by members of the programme teams as relevant. The MEAL Officer will use NCA and CAFOD's standard MEAL 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 MEAL Officer in collaboration with programme teams to inform programme decisions.

Evaluation. The Appeal will include lessons learned from the Phase 2 Evaluation. NCA makes external evaluations mandatory for all projects with annual budgets over NOK 1M, or with an implementation of at least three years. All evaluations must adhere to the CHS standards. CAFOD in coordination with NCA will lead the process of hiring an external evaluation entity to evaluate the appeal based on the set standards.

Accountability and enhanced safety, dignity, and accessibility of communities to aid. NCA and CAFOD are Core Humanitarian Standard certified organisations, and the staff will be trained in accountability, specifically, the feedback/complaints mechanism, as well as other CHS core components. NCA and CAFOD 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.).

NCA and CAFOD ensures a community-based complaint and response mechanism is established and operating. NCA and CAFOD will train and provide incentives to community focal points, who will consult then with different groups of community members, ensuring representation of marginalized/discriminated groups to identify preferred methods for complaint handling. These focal points will feed information back to the community about complaint responses.

NCA and CAFOD is similarly committed to mainstreaming safety, dignity, and access across all interventions.

Learning. NCA facilitates cross-learning through Communities of Practice (CoP) consisting of practitioners and specialists from each Country Office, in addition to head office advisers. 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 Danish 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 are developed for publication across the websites of NCA, CAFOD, CI and ACT Alliance.

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY (max. 1/2 page)

NCA and CAFOD fully commit to efforts at long-term sustainability. Never assuming an automatic continuation, NCA requires of itself and its partners "forward planning."

Programme components to be sustained after the end of the project, will remain similar to ongoing activities; dependent upon funding. NCA and CAFOD will continue creating/facilitating community groups and integrating government services when feasible, although the current humanitarian and political climate does not allow for either at present.

The establishment of the WASH committees and CBPN and embarking on their robust capacity building on supporting communities will be sustained after the project ends. Awareness-raising and information sharing provided to community and individuals will continue to be relayed by those engaged at the end of the project. Skill-building activities and the provision of start-up kits provided during the project will continue to benefit individuals and their families; also, women and men trained will have the capacity to cascade already learnt skills to their fellow community members.

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 churches, and of the refugees themselves to ensure sustainability. 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.

As part of the program design, NCA builds capacity of local institutions as well, to strengthen their responses to GBV and CRWASH services.

8. COORDINATION (max. 1/2 page)

NCA and CAFOD plan an intervention to meet identified gaps identified in coordination with the thematic sectors and working groups. Interventions in the targeted States are coordinated by OCHA, HAC, 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 out-of-camp in rural and urban locations. Local level coordination is through sectoral working groups in the respective geographic locations. NCA participates in the various established sector/ Technical Working Groups (TWGs) at the field level (i.e., CRWASH, 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 and CAFOD will establish a local governance mechanism, a Steering Committee 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.

An MoU has been created by CAFOD and reviewed by NCA. The Steering Committee will support synergy to maximise and coordinate policies, accountability, and reporting requirements of the two agencies.

9. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY (max. 1 pages)

Appeal Steering Committee (ASC): The committee is the coordinating body within the project governance structure that is responsible for high-level inputs and guidance to the Project Leader and the extended project team so that the project meets its objectives as stated in the Proposal Document submitted to ACT/CI.

The overall purpose of the Appeal Steering Committee (ASC) is to provide a coordination platform for CAFOD and NCA to engage their roles as partners and guide on project implementation and provide strategic and policy guidance, and support communication and dissemination of project outcomes to donor.

The role and responsibilities of the Steering Committee are as follows:

- Advice on the Annual Project Work Plan and any changes thereto, taking into consideration its impact on timelines, budget, and deliverables in accordance with guidelines provided by ACT/CI.
- Review the Appeal progress and provide guidance and recommendations to ensure that Appeal goals and outcomes as set out in the proposal are met
- Provide expert advice and guidance to the team with setting and adjusting Appeal strategy and assist in the identification and resolution of strategic issues and risks.
- Review and advise on interim and final Appeal deliverables.
- Support communication and dissemination of appeal outcomes and policy recommendations.
- Assist with the development of links between the Appeal and other relevant sectoral networks.

The regular members of ASC will be:

- a) Country Representative, CAFOD, Co-Chair
- b) Country Representative, NCA – Co-Chair
- c) Representative, ACT/CI
- d) Programme Manager, CAFOD
- e) Program Director or Programme Manager, NCA
- f) Programme Development and Funding Officer, CAFOD

MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

1. The ASC will meet every two months (online) and once a year (along with key project personnel) and discuss Appeal progress, review the annual work plan, and provide advice on course correction if needed.
2. The ASC will be supported by the Program Manager of CAFOD, who will act as the Member Secretary of this committee. The Program Manager will prepare and distribute agendas, the minutes/action points of ASC meetings, project updates, and other relevant and related project correspondence.
3. The minimum number of meetings for the Appeal Steering Committee is 6 per year – with key project personnel at the end of each year. It is recommended meetings are scheduled at the beginning of each year.
4. Meeting quorum is a minimum of 4 of the regular members.
5. All members of the ASC will receive six yearly regular updates on the status of the Appeal and on the significant Appeal developments.

Management Capacity. NCA has had effective programming in Gedaref and White Nile for almost 4 years now since November 2020. NCA's offices in these locations are fully over 30 staff, including three expatriates (GBV emergency specialists, WASH Specialist, program officers, Area Manager, and a Finance and Operations Manager). NCA's office in Gedaref is also supported technically and administratively by NCA Khartoum, which has been in operation for more than 50 years. NCA Gedaref is also technically supported by NCA's head office in Oslo, particularly in programmatic areas; NCA has an extensive pool of experts that can support.

CAFOD has been operating in Sudan since 2004, with the country office in Khartoum and field offices in Kosti, White Nile, El Fasher - North Darfur, Kadugli - South Kordofan and EL Obeid, North Kordofan

states. After the break of the crisis in mid-April, it established its country hub in Kosti in July 2023 to coordinate its programmes in a secure location upon suspending activities in Khartoum and closing offices there. CAFOD has also been the facilitating agency for the Ethiopian refugee response joint Caritas/ACT Appeals (EA35/2020 and EA26/2021) in Sudan. The former field office staff and relocated staff from the Khartoum country office are based in the hub to oversee and coordinate the programmes and maintain contact with the Implementing Partners, government, donors and other stakeholders.

Human Resources

The NCA Sudan GBV team is made up of an expatriate GBV emergency specialist and eight national officers (two specializing in GBV and psychosocial support, and a case worker). NCA's GBV team also works with a group of trained, paid refugee community volunteers (50). The GBV team collaborates regularly with the CRWASH team and cross-trains (i.e., the GBV team has trained the hygiene promoters on GBV basic concepts and safe referrals). In this project, NCA will benefit from CAFOD's experience on the SADI approach, in establishment and support on Community Complaints and Feedback mechanisms.

The NCA Sudan CRWASH team is composed of a CRWASH Sector lead (for technical support), CRWASH Officer(2), and a Health and Hygiene Promotion Officer (01) supported by 02 WASH Assistants. NCA also has an extensive team of trained Community Hygiene Promoters (Volunteers) in the gathering sites /camps and uses the cash for work model for compensation— of these 30 hygiene promoters and four supervisors. CRWASH construction activities are being implemented in the field by a team of skilled masons, supervisors, and engineers, who have been collaborating with NCA on construction and rehabilitation of projects (latrines) for the last five years.

CAFOD Sudan team is made up of an expatriate Program Manager, National WASH program manager, WASH program officer, FSL officer, Finance Manager, Office Manager, Finance Officer and Logistics Coordinator. The team is supported by Program Development and Funding Officer responsible for drafting reports, donor compliance, and requirements. CAFOD will engage Caritas Sudan in White Nile State on MPCA activities and would use their expertise from the on-going MPCA CI Appeal Project in White Nile State.

ERRADA a local partner of NCA has over 20 years' experience in working with communities to respond to crisis and other social issues in White Nile, Khartoum, Darfur and recently in Gedaref. ERRADA's main thematic focus are GBV and women and girl's empowerment, WASH, Basic health care services, education, nutrition, food security, livelihoods and economic development. Since the conflict started in April,2023, ERRADA has positioned itself in White Nile as one of the first responders to IDPs and refugees who fled to White Nile state for safety and continues to provide life-saving humanitarian services. ERRADA had received various capacity building trainings from NCA and other humanitarian actors in emergency response, GBV/Protection, WASH and other technical trainings which increased the capacity of over 20 staff that are currently utilizing those experiences, skills and abilities to provide the urgent humanitarian services to both IDPs, refugees and host communities in White Nile. NCA will engage ERADA in Gedaref State on GBV and Some WASH activities.

SOS Sahel Sudan a local partner of NCA and CAFOD is a national Sudanese NGO, registered with HAC in 2010. Its staff has a deep understanding of the Sudanese context and program interventions in the field with ongoing work in 7 states (North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Darfur, Red Sea, Kassala and White Nile) focusing on livelihood, peacebuilding, and emergency response. With an office and staff in Darelsalam and Kalemndo localities in North Darfur, they will be the main implementing partner in El Fasher, building on their current WASH and MPCA

intervention with support from other Consortium members. CAFOD will engage SOS Sahel in North Darfur for MPCA and Hygiene Promotion Activities while NCA will engage SOS Sahel in White Nile States in the respective target localities on Protection and WASH activities.

HOPE a local partner of CAFOD will carry out project activities together with other stakeholders and people of concern in North Kordofan and White Nile States. The partner has vast experience working with SSRs, local host communities, and other stakeholders in White Nile state on emergency WASH response. CAFOD and HOPE (implementing partner) have field offices in Kosti with adequate staff to support the coordination and effective delivery of activities with sector partners, INGOs, NGOs, and government departments. Specific government partners will include the Ministry of Health, WES, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animals, and HAC. CAFOD will engage HOPE on MPCA activities in North Kordofan and if needed on WASH activities in White Nile State in the targeted localities identified by CAFOD.

Energy and Environment. NCA is working with relevant government bodies to ensure there is focus on environmental activities; e.g., providing awareness and sensitisations messages on environmental protection and the effect of global warming and climate change.

Logistics. In Gedaref, NCA has a formidable team with solid academic background and cross-functional expertise. An experienced operations team (Finance, Administrative, 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; a warehouse that have will facilitate the implementation of this Appeal.

10. BUDGET: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

Annex