

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



MULTINATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (SOUTH SUDAN AND SUDAN) PROPOSAL FOR AN EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY FLOODS

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RDGE/COSS/COSD/PGCL

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
RDGE	East Africa Regional Development and Business Delivery Office
COSS	South Sudan Country Office
COSD	Sudan Country Office
IA	Implementing Agency
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
SRF	Special Relief Fund
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
UN	United nations
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
GoS	Government of Sudan
FSTS	Food Security Technical Secretariat
SPRs	Standard Project Reports

PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PROJECT MATRIX)

Country and Project Title: REGIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE– Proposal for a grant of US\$ 440,000 as emergency assistance for people affected with floods (South Sudan and Sudan)						
Purpose of the project: Contribute to the ongoing efforts of the Governments and development partners to provide emergency food and nutrition to insecure and displaced households affected by flooding.						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERRIFICATION	RISK/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline October/ 2020	Target April/2021		
IMPACT	Risk of food insecurity of affected vulnerable groups affected by widespread flooding minimized	No of target beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption score	0	<u>South Sudan</u> 8000 HH (48,000 people) <u>Sudan</u> 5500 affected farmers and pastorists's households	FAO and partner reports and FSNMS analysis	Risk: Situation in flood affected areas continues to deteriorate due to protracted conflict Mitigation: humanitarian community works with government to guarantee safety of staff operating in the implementation areas and ensure humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational. Risk: Impact of COVID-19 on rapid response operations
OUTCOMES	Livelihoods of the most vulnerable farmers, fisherfolks and agro-pastoralists protected	No of target households provided with emergency livelihood fishing and vegetable kits	0	<u>South Sudan</u> 8000 HH (48,000 people) <u>Sudan</u> 5500 HH	FAO and partner reporting	Mitigation: FAO has put in place COVID-19 prevention measures and promotes the usage of safety equipment to partners, in line with UN guidelines/Government Decree. FAO is working with the Government so that borders and transportation routes remain open to allow the transportation of FSL inputs into and across the county.
OUTPUTS	Emergency livelihood support provided to food and nutrition insecure and displaced households affected by flooding	<u>South Sudan:</u> No of emergency livelihood fishing kits distributed No of emergency vegetable kits provided	0 0	6,500 6,500 5500 households	FAO and partner reporting	

		<p><u>Sudan:</u> Number of farmers' households in Sinnar and North Darfur state supported with seeds for winter season cultivation</p> <p>Number of flood affected pastoralists/agro-pastoralists' households supported with milking goats restocking</p>		200 households		
KEY ACTIVITIES	<p><u>Republic of South Sudan</u> Component 1: Procurement of fishing and vegetable kits Component 2: Distribution of fishing and vegetable kits through integrated rapid response mechanisms (IRRM)s Component 3: FAO admin cost -6.54%</p> <p><u>Republic of Sudan:</u> Component 1: Procurement and distribution of vegetables and legumes Component2: Procurement and distribution of milking goats to vulnerable flood affected households in Sinnar and North Darfur states Component 3: FAO admin cost 7%</p>				<p><u>South Sudan</u> Component 1: USD 127,302.00 Component 2: USD 59,614.00 Component 3: USD 13,084.00</p> <p>USD127,782.5 USD95,417.5 USD16,800</p>	

1 INTRODUCTION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR BANK SUPPORT

1.1 Background – South Sudan Current Crisis and Recent Developments

South Sudan

1.1.1 South Sudan’s sustainable development continues to be hindered by political uncertainties and insecurity, among other factors. Independence in July 2011 brought hope for a lasting peace and inclusive prosperity for all. After nine years of independence, South Sudan remains one of the world’s most conflict-affected and fragile countries. It experienced a cycle of several internal conflicts in 2013 and 2016, which further reinforces the country’s fragility challenges. Nonetheless, in September 2018, the warring parties signed a Revitalized Peace Agreement, aimed at ending the years of hostilities, which led to formation of a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in February 2020 to run the country until elections in 2023. Despite the formation of TGoNU, implementation of the provisions of the agreement has been slow and constrained by several shortcomings linked to governance of the oil rich state of Upper Nile; functioning of State and County administrations; and reconstitution of a new parliament.

1.1.2 The years of internal political wrangling have also contributed to deterioration of the country’s already weak social indicators and increased poverty. South Sudan’s human development indicators are among the lowest. The country was ranked 186 out 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index, with an overall score of 0.413, which is below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa of 0.541. The country has one of the lowest literacy levels worldwide, estimated at 27%, with rates of 14.5% for female and 35% for male. Data from the International Labour Organization indicate that the unemployment rate averaged 18.3% between 2013 to 2018, while youth unemployment is estimated at 50% and continues to rise. Poverty rates have increased from 66% in 2015 to more than 80% in 2019. Access to water and sanitation services remains low, cutting across the urban-rural divide. Data from the Joint Monitoring Program (2019) revealed that the national average access to water supply was estimated at 41% in 2017. Accordingly, the urban population with access to safely managed water supply stood at 65% in urban areas and only 35% in rural areas.

1.1.3 The country’s socio-economic situation has been further compromised by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which further amplifies the humanitarian challenges. Declining global oil prices had led to significant losses in government’s revenue collection due to high dependence on oil resources, which account for over 90% of total revenue. This in turn has affected government budget execution, particularly implementation of social investment programs. It also undermines the growth recovery initiated in 2019, as real GDP growth picked up to 5.8%, from 0.5% in 2018. Expected decline in global demand will see real GDP receding to -3.6% of GDP in 2020. Disruptions in regional and global logistics chains could also affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance, adversely affecting about 2 million internally displaced persons and another 7 million (about 63% of total population) people who are currently faced with acute food insecurity. In addition, lower remittance inflows will reduce private consumption and exacerbate poverty.

Sudan

1.1.4 Since the conclusion of the national dialogue on political reconciliation in November 2016, Sudan's political situation has been relatively stable. However, extensive demonstrations against the Government which started on 19 December 2018, in protest harsh economic conditions, such as rising cost of living, bread, fuel and cash shortages brought about resounding political developments. They led to the removal of the National Congress Party (NCP) and a Transition Government of National Unity formed with a mandate from August 2019. There has been relative peace except for a few cases of protests in some States. In July 2020, there was a reshuffle of cabinet ministers in key Ministries. In the same month, the TGNU reshuffled Governors in most States except Capital Khartoum. During 2020, there have been a number of sounds of peace talks and this has led to peace agreements signed between the TGNU and some rebel groups.

1.1.5 The impact of COVID-19 in Sudan has gone beyond the health; the socioeconomic impact of travel restrictions is projected to have a large impact on the economy—pushing more vulnerable people into poverty. Sudan is a fragile country, with high poverty level (60% according to the Transitional Government) youth unemployment (26.7%) and poor socioeconomic indicators; thus, the pandemic may worsen the socio-economic crisis. National and global response measures reduced economic and social activities, caused supply and demand shocks, reduced commodity prices and remittances, leading to reduced employment, household and business income, and government tax revenues. The country also faces humanitarian and medical emergencies due to: (i) a history of political instability; (ii) climate change disasters (the worst flooding in the last 100 years and drought); and (iii) desert locust infestations (the worst in 25 years).

1.2 Justification for Emergency Assistance

South Sudan

1.2.1 As at September 2020, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, more than 600,000 people have been affected by flooding in areas along the White Nile since July, with Jonglei and Lakes being the worst affected states. Torrential rains have caused rivers to overflow their dykes and banks, flooding vast areas and settlements along the White Nile located in the centre of the country.

Most people displaced moved to higher ground near their homes and plan to return once the flood waters recede. In Bor South, over 33,000 people earlier displaced by conflict and flooding in Twic East and Duk counties to the north have moved west into Awerial county and are now sheltering in Mingkaman town IDP settlement.

1.2.2 A coordinated humanitarian response scale-up in the most affected states of Jonglei, Lakes and Unity was initiated to response to the increased needs of people affected and displaced by the flood waters. Rapid needs assessments were conducted in six of the affected counties in early August and partners are now responding to the immediate needs of the flood-affected people, with more assessments planned and efforts are ongoing to reach the more remote areas. According to early assessments, priorities include water purification tablets, plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, mosquito nets, fishing kits and medicine for malaria, diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases.

Sudan

1.2.3 In Sudan, as at 30th September 2020, the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) reported that heavy rains and flooding had affected over 860,000 people (over 480,000 of them children) and over 125,000 refugees and internally displaced people are among those affected in Sudan since the start of the rainy season in July. The states most affected by floods are Khartoum, North Darfur, Blue Nile, West Darfur and Sennar. More than 100 people have reportedly died as a result of the flooding. More than 79,442 homes have been destroyed, and 92,581 households damaged. Some 82 schools and 2,125 health facilities have also been damaged. Similarly, food security has been compromised since approximately 3,387 animals have died and more than 150,000 acres of crops have been lost or will not be cultivated. More than 750,000 feddans have been submerged in Sennar state, Gezira state, North state, River Nile state and Gedarif state (sorghum, horticulture, cotton fodder and palms in other states). Over 12,300 latrines were destroyed by the floods.

1.2.4 The situation is critical; additional damages are anticipated in the next few days in River Nile state and Northern state. Additional preventive measures must be taken to save lives and properties of the people inhabited in the islands and nearby the banks of river Nile.

1.2.5 Gedarif state has lost over 452,193 feddans of crops (sorghum, millet, sesame, cotton, ground nuts, sunflower and corn). Sennar state has lost over 25,000 feddans of sesame, 28,000 feddans of banana, 2,437 feddans of cotton and 8,035 feddans of sorghum. In addition, Sennar state has lost over 6,000 heads of livestock. River Nile state has lost over 30,483 feddans of horticultural crops. Northern state has lost over 8,934 acres of sorghum, horticultural and other crops. Gezira state has lost over 396 heads of cattle and 50 sheep.

1.2.6 This proposal for regional emergency humanitarian support to GoSS and GoS is justified on the basis that it fulfills the following three criteria to qualify for Bank Group emergency assistance:

- (i) The emergency is of a scale which is beyond the capacity of the GoSS and GoS to manage solely on its own;
- (ii) The proposed activities can be carried out expeditiously and effectively within the required time frame; and
- (iii) The emergency relief assistance aims at restoring a degree of normalcy in both the social and economic lives of the affected populations as quickly as possible. The proposal is, thus, in compliance with the provisions of the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1

2 OVERVIEW OF THE APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY SUPPORT

2.1 **South Sudan:** The Government of South Sudan appeals for urgent funding for flood-affected people. This encompass all sectors affected ranging from infrastructure, health, administrative aspects etc. Some infrastructure components i.e. roads and bridges are very expensive.

More than US\$80 million is needed for the overall flood response, including US\$46 million for immediate assistance to 360,000 people until the end of the year. “Vast areas of the country along the River Nile are now under water. More than 600,000 people have been affected since July in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, and Central and Western Equatoria. Entire communities have fled to higher ground to escape the rising waters. The number of people affected will continue to grow in the coming weeks, and many women and children who had earlier been displaced by sub-national violence are now displaced again”, according to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan.

Considering this contribution is targeted to agriculture and food security, the \$200,000 endeavors to support 48,000 people. For this contribution, the food to be produced by one vegetable and/or one fishing kit will have a positive impact on the food security and livelihoods of an entire household – not just one individual. With household size of about six members in South Sudan, at least 48,000 people (8,000 households) are expected to benefit from just one kit distributed through the Banks emergency flood response funding. Additionally, as the funding complements FAO Emergency funding, it benefits from a lower cost per beneficiary. Seeds in Sachets and fishing kits are also not so heavy reducing the main cost aspect in South Sudan which is transport. FAO logistical capacity of trucks, boats, all-terrain vehicles will come in handy. In hard to reach areas we are also together with UN partners combining our logistical capacity through the logistic cluster.

2.2 The GoSS, through the Minister of Finance and Planning, have therefore submitted the foregoing funding request to the Bank (Annex 2).

2.3 **Sudan:** At least USD 8 million is required to address the overall flood response. The affected states include Khartoum, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile, Northern, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, Gedarif, Gezeera, Kasala. Over 1,497 health centers were damaged, over 145 schools were damaged, over 79,442 houses were completely damaged (in addition over 92,581 houses were partially damaged), over 117 people were seriously injured, over 138 people were killed, and over 860,115 people were affected in over 18 states. The main areas that the Government is focusing on include ensuring safe levels of food security, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in severely affected states, rehabilitation of damaged buildings in severely affected states and provision of direct cash transfers to affected families in severely affected states.

2.4 The GoS, through the Minister of Finance and Planning, have therefore submitted the foregoing funding request to the Bank (Annex 2).

3 THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OPERATION

3.1 Objectives and Description of the Emergency Assistance

3.1.1 The objective of the proposed Bank Group Emergency Relief Assistance to the South Sudan and Sudan is to contribute to the on-going efforts of the Governments and other humanitarian partners to meet the urgent and immediate needs of the vulnerable population and the victims of the current water and food crisis. This objective will be achieved through the provision of emergency water and food relief.

3.1.2 The main aim of the emergency assistance is to provide food and nutrition support, food-for-asset activities, where feasible. Selected food items will be provided to targeted vulnerable groups of beneficiaries, complementing contributions from other donors.

3.2 Cost and Source of Finance

3.2.1 The total cost of this Bank's emergency assistance is estimated at **US\$ 440,000** (Four hundred and forty US Dollars): **US\$ 200,000** for the GoSS and **US\$ 240,000** for the GoS. The proposed Emergency Relief Assistance Operation will be funded using resources from the Bank's Special Relief Fund (SRF). The grant funds will be used to purchase food items and water, as well as associated costs of transportation and distribution of food rations to the beneficiaries and payment of administrative fees to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the project Implementing Agency. Preferably, if possible, some of the food items will be purchased locally by FAO. The project cost breakdown is attached in annex 1. The funds provided by the Bank are restricted and earmarked for the purposes of urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected populations only.

3.3 Implementation Arrangements and Schedule

3.3.1 According to the Bank's Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1 and ADF/BD/WP/2008/173/Rev./1) (the "Guidelines"), Implementation of Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance will be entrusted to a suitable Implementing Agency to be selected from within UN specialized agencies, which are operating at field level, competent Government institutions, or credible NGOs with a good track record of implementing emergency operations. The Governments have selected FAO as the Implementing Agency (IA) for this operation.

3.3.2 FAO will thus be entrusted with the implementation of the emergency relief assistance operation. It already has a well-established network and long-standing operational presence in the countries for food relief assistance. Thus, it has the necessary logistical infrastructure and capability to implement the planned activities (i.e., purchase of food items, customs clearance, overland and air transportation, distribution and monitoring of food availability) in a timely and effective manner.

3.3.3 The Guidelines and Procedures stipulate that emergency humanitarian relief assistance is typically a short-term operation, lasting few months. Consequently, a period of six months from the date of approval of the memorandum has been proposed for the execution of this emergency relief assistance. Funds not disbursed after this period will be cancelled.

A tripartite letter of Agreement will be signed among the Bank, the FAO and each of the GoSS, GoS, outlining the terms and conditions of the grant, responsibilities, and obligations of each party. The administrative fee paid to FAO South Sudan shall not exceed **6.5%** of the total amount of the grant to South Sudan, while administrative fee paid to FAO Sudan shall not exceed **7%** of the total amount of the grant to Sudan.

3.4 Procurement and Disbursement Arrangements

Procurement

3.4.1 Procurement of goods and services under the Emergency Relief Operation will be carried out in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations, October 2015. Given the emergency nature of this operation and the need to timely respond to the natural disasters, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been selected for the purpose of implementing this emergency relief assistance operation considering the unique and exceptional qualification this entity possesses for managing the acquisition and distribution of goods necessary for fighting against the natural disaster and emergency situation.

3.4.2 Accordingly, the implementation of the emergency operation will be undertaken through FAO, acting as a Third-Party Implementing Agency using their own financial management principles, procurement policies and procedures, implementation and monitoring arrangements. as set out in the Fiduciary Principles Agreement.

3.4.3 In March 2018, the Bank and FAO signed a Fiduciary Principles Agreement that sets out the framework of cooperation between the Bank and the latter. This agreement will form the basis for implantation of the emergency operation in accordance with paragraph 5.3(e) of the Bank's Procurement Policy. Under this arrangement, as part of implementation of this operation, FAO will provide fiduciary oversight for the entire operation, including those of the procurement policies and procedures. For the purpose of implementation, a Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement (TFIA) will be signed between the Bank, the respective Governments, and the FAO to put in place a framework that aims to deliver the full scope of the operation with FAO playing a central role in the execution of the components.

Disbursement

3.4.4 Given the emergency nature of the proposed operation, it is recommended that the funds be disbursed in one single tranche, through direct payment into a FAO bank account. The proceeds of the grants shall be disbursed to an FAO designated US\$ account whose details will be provided by FAO prior to first disbursement. Disbursements will also be subject to the terms of the of the Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank, the FAO and each of the Republic of South Sudan and Sudan

3.5 Reporting, Supervision and Auditing

3.5.1 The FAO will be responsible for the overall implementation of the Project and will oversee the financial management aspects of the grants. FAO will designate appropriately qualified and experienced financial management personnel to perform the related financial management tasks covering budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, internal controls and disbursements. The project will comply with the existing requirements prescribed in the FAO financial management policies and procedures. In line with the Fiduciary Principles Agreement entered into between AfDB and FAO, the latter will ensure the adequacy of financial arrangements to facilitate the preparation of regular, timely and reliable financial statements; support the provision of a complete, true and fair record of all transactions and balances, safeguard assets and have the appropriate internal and external auditing arrangements.

3.5.2 FAO will be required to prepare and share with both governments and the Fund, a financial report on completion of the six-month implementation period, reflecting the receipts and expenditure related to the grant. The financial report will be due for submission within forty-five (45) days after the end of the implementation period. In addition, not later than eighteen months after the completion of the activities under the grant, FAO will be required to submit the final financial statements covering the activities of the grant to the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan and the Fund. Both the initial and the final financial statements will be provided in the standard format of FAO. A designated financial officer authorized by FAO will certify the financial statements.

3.5.3 The funds will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the FAO financial regulations. FAO will also make available to the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan and the Fund, a copy of its audited financial statements and the report issued by the UN Board of Auditors for the financial years during which the grant operations subsist. The audit report will be made available to the governments and the Fund within thirty days of presentation to the Governing Council of the FAO. In the event that the external audit report contains observations pertaining to the use of the grant, such information shall be promptly made available to both Governments and the Fund, in accordance with the FAO information policies.

3.5.4 For purposes of visibility, the Bank's name and contribution shall appear in the FAO 2020 consolidated financial report, disclosing the list of contributors for the year.

3.6 Environmental and Social impacts

This is an emergency support project that will not involve environmental and social threatening activities i.e. the distribution of vegetable and fishing kits for affected people in South Sudan and provision of vegetables, legumes kits and goats to flood affected farmers' households in Sudan. Given the emergency nature of the undertaking, and the necessity to rapidly start project implementation, it is exempted from the processing requirements stipulated in the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)/ESAP. Besides, it is not expected that the implementation of these relief activities will result in additional operational impacts, over and above those that have already been suffered by the two beneficiary countries due to the floods. Therefore, the project has been provisionally classified as a category 3. However, it's important to note that, at any one point, should it be necessary to integrate environmental and social concerns in the project, the recipients shall ensure that that the agents implementing activities under the Project shall comply with the Bank's Safeguards Policies and where applicable, the national legislation or any other technically and financially feasible and efficient practice acceptable to the Bank

4 LEGAL INSTRUMENT AND CONDITIONS

4.1 Legal Instrument

The legal instruments for financing the operation are as follows:

- a. A Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank (as Administrator of the Special Relief Fund), FAO and the Republic of South Sudan; and
- b. A Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank (As Administrator of the Special Relief Fund), FAO, the Republic of Sudan,

The Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreements are collectively referred to as the Agreements

4.2 Conditions associated with Bank's intervention:

- a. **Condition Precedent to Entry into Force of the Agreements:** The Agreements shall enter into force on the date of signature by the parties.
- b. **Conditions Precedent to Disbursement**

The obligation of the Bank to make the first disbursement of the Grants shall be subject to the entry into force of the Agreements

4.3 Undertakings

The Recipients shall implement all measures necessary to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

4.4 Compliance with Bank Policies

This project complies with all applicable Bank policies

5 CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONDITIONS

5.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1.1 In accordance with the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and the General Regulation of the Special Relief Fund (SRF), Management recommends that the Board of Directors approves **two** grants from the SRF resources, as follows:

- a. A **US\$ 200,000 grant** to the Republic of South Sudan (GoSS), **and**
- b. A **US\$ 240,000 grant** to the Republic of Sudan
for the purpose of for the purposes presented in this report and subject to the terms and conditions stipulated herein.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Activities and Budget over the six-month implementation period

SOUTH SUADN

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	UNIT	AMOUNT USD**
1: Procurement of vegetable and fishing kits	Procurement of vegetable kits: - five types of quick-maturing vegetable seed (20 g of amaranth, collard, eggplant, tomato, Jews mellow and 50 g of okra)	6,500	Vegetable kits	USD 127,302.00
	Procurement of fishing kits: - 100 hooks - 1 coil of monofilaments - 2 two spools of twine	6,500	Fishing kits	
2: Distribution of vegetable and fishing kits through IRRMs	FAO will closely collaborate with UN agencies, as well as food security and livelihood partners on the ground to distribute vegetable and fishing kits together with other food, non-food and wash items. In hard to reach flood areas, FAO will move inputs together with these agencies including through use of helicopter to ensure maximum impact and efficiency gains of the rapid response supporting multisector flood response.	8,000	No of beneficiary HHs	USD 59,614.00
3: FAO Administrative fee (6.5%)		USD 13,084.00		
Total		USD200,000.00		

SUDAN

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	UNIT	AMOUNT USD**
1: Provision of vegetables and legumes kits to flood affected farmers' households.	Support with seeds for winter season cultivation of vegetables and legumes crops	34.595	Vegetables and Legumes kits	USD127,782.5
2: Provision of female milking goats and male goats to flood affected households.	Restocking with small ruminants (Female and male goats)	800	Heads of females and males goats	USD95,417.5
3: FAO Administrative fee (7%)		USD16,800		
Total		USD240,000		

Annex II: Official Requests by the Government of South Sudan and Sudan

Republic of South Sudan (RSS)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING (MOFP)

Minister

Ref: **Ref:** RSS/MoF&P/J/OM/2/20

Date: October, 10 2020

Mr. Benedict Sorie KANU

Country Manager
African Development Bank
Republic of South Sudan
Juba

Dear Mr. Kanu,

**SUBJECT: SOUTH SUDAN-REQUEST FOR HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY FLOODS**

Following the devastating floods that started around June 2020 in parts of South Sudan, coupled with the socio-economic crises currently facing the country stemming from COVID-19 and the decline in the price of oil, the livelihoods of many South Sudanese have been greatly affected. Among other things, this situation has led to internal displacements in the areas directly affected by floods, with many South Sudanese taking refuge in neighboring countries.

We acknowledge the valuable role of development partners supporting the humanitarian sector including the Bank. Their assistance continues to help the Government rebuild basic social infrastructure in disaster affected parts of the country, thereby assisting to save lives and secure livelihoods.

Accordingly, we kindly request the African Development Bank to assist and support the people of South Sudan by providing humanitarian assistance, in view of the recent torrential rains and flooding in parts of the country that have created the threat of extreme levels of hunger and left hundreds of thousands homeless.

We note that the resources required in the short-term alone to respond to this crisis amount to tens millions of dollars. However, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan would appreciate any and every assistance that the Bank could provide towards this humanitarian emergency. The operation

will be implemented by FAO, in close cooperation with concerned Government agencies.

Yours sincerely,

 5/10/2020

Hon. Athian Ding Athian
Minister of Finance and Planning



Cc: Hon. Peter Mayen Majongdit
Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

-Dr. John Ogoto Kanisio Michael
Undersecretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

-Mr. Ocum Genes Karlo
Undersecretary for Planning
Ministry of Finance and Planning

-File



The Minister

الوزير

Date: 22/9/2020

To: Mr. Raubil Durowogju

Country Manager - Sudan Office

African Development Bank "ADBG - Khartoum- Sudan

Subject: Request For Support On Flood Emergency Response

Dear Mr. Durowogju,

I would like to thank the African Development Bank for all the tremendous support it has been providing to our country in times of crisis and distress.

As you know, the Republic of Sudan has declared 3-month state of emergency, as a result of the most disastrous floods the country to experience in a century. Consequently, over 100 deaths have been recorded, and 100,000 homes are either completely or partially damaged across the country, thus far.

I would therefore kindly like to request the Bank to provide financial and technical assistance in the following areas:

- Rehabilitation of damaged buildings in severely affected states.
- Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in severely affected states.
- Provision of direct cash transfers to affected families in severely affected states.
- Ensuring safe levels of food security in collaboration with the concerned local and international agencies.

Please accept, Mr. Durowogju, the assurance of my highest considerations and regards.

Sincerely,


Dr. Hilba Mohamed Ali Ahmed

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning/Acting



Cc. Ms. Leena Omer Mahgoub Elsheikh
Minister of Labor & Social Development.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)¹

A. Basic Information

Project Title: Regional Emergency Response (South Sudan and Sudan): Proposal for an Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Populations affected by Floods		Project SAP code: P-Z1-AA0-137
Country: South Sudan	Lending Instrument: DI <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/>	
Project Managing Sector: AHAI.	Task Team Leader: Mr. J. B. BUKENYA	
Appraisal date: 15.10.2020	Estimated Board Date: 11.12.2020	
Environmental safeguards Officer: xxx	Social safeguards Officer: Ms. A.R. MUJA	
Environmental and Social Category: 3	Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO	
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring

B.1. Mandatory disclosure

Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify:)			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[]		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[]		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[]		
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify:)			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]		
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify:)			
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]		
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why: NA			




B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ **Note:** This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

C. Clearance

Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

Prepared by:		Name	Signature	Date
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Cleared by:				
Director SNSC:		Mr. Maman-Sani ISSA		15/10/2020