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In 2014, the South Sudan programme transformed the lives of approximately 2,539,676 people by delivering development and humanitarian interventions.

- **757,654** peoples’ health needs including those of mothers and children were met through disease prevention and treatment allowing them to enjoy better and healthier lives.
- **1,248,152** refugees and internally displaced people whose livelihoods had been devastated by conflict were provided with necessities to help them survive and recover through the emergency and recovery interventions to help them regain control over their lives.
- **183,870** people from farming households benefited from increased harvests and better incomes through support in training, seeds, tools and information.
- **350,000** people were empowered to live peacefully and participate in their own development.
About us

Our Vision
AAH South Sudan’s vision is improved quality of life for livelihood-challenged communities in South Sudan.

Our Mission
AAH South Sudan’s mission is to support livelihood-challenged communities to sustainably improve their quality of life.

AAH South Sudan programme was started over 20 years ago and is the largest of AAH-I’s five country programmes. It is uniquely known for its community empowerment approach for helping refugees, stayees, returnees, and host communities get over the effects of war and other forms of conflict. The programme runs projects in primary health care services, food and income security, education, water, hygiene and sanitation and capacity building programmes for peace and reintegration. Currently, the programme is operational in eight out of the 10 States of South Sudan.

AAH South Sudan is a country programme of Action Africa Help International (AAH-I), an African-led, not-for-profit humanitarian and development agency based in Nairobi, Kenya that supports livelihood-challenged communities to sustainably improve their well-being and standard of living. With other country programmes in Uganda, Zambia, Somalia, and Kenya, AAH-I has more than 20 years’ experience working with communities in conflict and post-conflict situations, including refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities.
It gives me great pleasure to present our annual report for 2014 which reflects the vision and mission of AAH South Sudan and our response to the current crisis through community-based interventions. Our programmes treat the community and its community-based institutions as equal partners and involve them fully in the process of planning, managing and evaluating all of the interventions we undertake.

AAH South Sudan was established over 20 years ago in the midst of conflict to support communities and the model we took was heavily informed by a community-based approach. It was agreed that we would encourage the local people (even though they were displaced or refugees) to solve their own challenges by growing food, supporting their own health and education services and governing themselves in their traditional manner. The external agencies were there to provide only resources and technical assistance. We always carry out our interventions by involving the communities where we work.

In 2014, we had to contend with the aftermath of the conflict that broke out in mid-December 2013 that led to a major humanitarian crisis in the country. It was a difficult time for AAH South Sudan. The conflict affected us directly. We lost two of our staff in Maban – Upper Nile. In addition, most of our staff had to be evacuated from the affected areas and although this significantly affected our operations, our priority was to ensure staff safety. Thanks to our UNCHR-funded logistics project, we have been able to respond to the needs of those affected by the conflict by assisting them to access survival assistance, while working on long-term recovery.

Despite the difficult and challenging conditions that prevailed in 2014, we remained committed and we are happy to report that our good performance in 2014 has gained recognition from our funding partners who went ahead to provide additional funds especially for expanding our health sector interventions.

I take this opportunity to pay homage to the AAH South Sudan National Board that steadfastly supported the management throughout 2014 and steered the organisation with dedication. As we enter 2015, our good working relation with our partners – government, funders, implementing partners and the communities emboldens us to continue on this success path.

Hon. Benz Mbuya
Chairman, AAH South Sudan Board
Country director’s message

AAH South Sudan has over 20 years’ experience working with communities in conflict and post-conflict situations, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

The last one year has been difficult for South Sudanese as they have had to endure renewed and devastating conflict that has inflicted untold suffering on them. Much of 2014 was spent dealing with the aftermath of this sudden crisis and our humanitarian arm was a major player in delivering aid to the most affected populations in the States of Western Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes and Jonglei.

Our development work in 2014 in health, food and income security and governance thrived despite the spiral-over effects of the conflict that hampered operations in some areas. The good performance we posted the previous year was recognised and we had a renewal of the Integrated Support Delivery Programme (ISDP) health projects supported by USAID. A new solar energy project funded by Bread for the World (BfdW) started in October 2014 and new proposals have been submitted for rainwater harvesting in 25 health facilities in our areas of operations in Central and Western Equatoria States. The new phase for Capacity Building for Post conflict Reintegration (CAPOR) received new funding which is important to us as we step up our conflict mitigation programming in our work.

I am humbled by the commitment of our funding partners and their belief in our capability to deliver services to livelihood-challenged communities. This is demonstrated by their support to us throughout 2014. We look into 2015 with positivity of our continued relationship.

South Sudan is a challenging environment to work in but our over 500 staff are always willing to go the extra mile to deliver services to our communities. I take this opportunity to recognise their unwavering commitment throughout 2014.

Finally, I express gratitude to our National Board for its leadership to the country programme during the year and we look forward to another fruitful year 2015 that promises to expand our work to reach the many communities that deserve improved quality of life.

Paul Kiplagat Kebenei
Interim Country Director, AAH South Sudan
Where we worked in 2014

- Humanitarian Relief and Recovery
  - Western Bahr el Ghazal State
  - Unity State County
  - Upper Nile State
  - Lakes State
  - Jonglei
- Health
- Food and Income and Security
- Peace Building
- Humanitarian Relief and Recovery
- Humanitarian Relief and Recovery
AAH South Sudan ensures communities get quality health services, conducts laboratory tests and ensures patients are treated for the correct ailments.
For more than 20 years, we have been actively involved in improving the health of South Sudanese communities. We have been a key ally of the government, gaining recognition for our support in the development of the Primary Health Care (PHC) system from the community to the policy level. The prolonged conflict in South Sudan has over the years adversely affected the existing health system resulting in poor health outcomes for majority of the population. For instance, women are likely to lose their lives from childbirth complications in South Sudan, which is among countries with the highest cases of such deaths due to lack of access to proper health care.

In 2014, our efforts in health met the needs of over 700,000 people residing in AAH’s areas of operation comprising of five counties and 63 health facilities in South Sudan’s Central and Western Equatoria States. These were largely supported by two projects – the Integrated Service Delivery Programme (ISDP) under the MCHIP consortium led by JHPIEGO and the Regional Primary Healthcare (RPHC) and Maridi Nurses and Midwifery Training School (MNTS) Programme supported by Bread for the World (BfdW) respectively.

Our work in the past year sought to address basic health needs of the majority of the population by supporting high impact interventions. We supported the vaccination of 20,000 children and ensured the treatment of 65,000 others from life-threatening illnesses. Close monitoring of mothers during pregnancy ensures safe health for the mother and child. More than 13,825 women were provided with ante-natal services that included preventive treatment for malaria.

In addition, curative services were offered to more than 144,000 people in health facilities supported by AAH South Sudan that included the Maridi County Hospital, the main referral hospital supporting Maridi and Ibba counties, and where 450 major surgeries including caesarean sections were performed during the year. Supporting the training of nurses and midwives to address the severe shortage of qualified health workers in the underserved rural areas in South Sudan has been a cornerstone activity for the health programme. In 2014, we supported the training of 26 Certified Clinical Nurses and Midwives who graduated from the Maridi Nurses Training School in Western Equatoria State and were deployed to various health facilities throughout the country. Additionally, supporting the recruitment of 45 health staff in various cadres greatly improved service delivery, especially for mothers and children.

The success of our work in 2014 was bolstered through working with community leadership to rally communities as partners in health services provision. We worked with a variety of grassroots level entities that included Village Health Committees (VHCs), local authorities, Home Health Promoters (HHPs) and Boma Health Committees (BHCs). Working closely with the community on initiatives such as renovation of health and sanitation facilities and health education campaigns ensured their successful implementation.

“It is encouraging to see the community take charge by contributing their resources and labour to put up this health unit (Libogo primary health care unit). This is a huge stride that will help to bring health services closer to those who need them most; our mothers and children,”

Mr Simon Loro, Medical Officer - Yei River County
Health in numbers

- **63** health facilities were supported to deliver health services to communities
- **22,700** children were vaccinated against life-threatening illnesses
- **65,927** children treated from common illnesses
- **144,945** people were restored to good health though provision of services
- **13,825** women were provided with safe pregnancy services ensuring good health for their unborn children
- **26** Certified Clinical Nurses and Midwives were trained and deployed to provide services to various health facilities throughout the country

2014 health projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Service Delivery Programme (ISDP)</td>
<td>USAID under the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Programme (MCHIP) led by Jhpiego</td>
<td>Western and Central Equatoria States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Primary Health Care Programme, Maridi Nurses Training School and Solar Project</td>
<td>Evangelische Entwicklungs Dienste / Church Development Service, Germany (EED) now referred to as Bread for the World (BftW)</td>
<td>Western and Central Equatoria States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hope for pregnant women

Mary* smiles broadly as she tightly holds on to her two-day old baby boy. Sitting on a bed at a health centre in Lasu, South Sudan, you cannot tell that this 33-year-old is the same woman who cheated death a few days ago. She is beaming with health and is more than eager to tell her story - if only but to benefit other mothers.

“I almost bled to death by the roadside while giving birth to my baby. The pain was too much and I could not walk another step,” she says, as she gazes at the infant she is holding. Mary is talking about the ordeal of having walked over 10 kilometres from her home to the nearest health centre to deliver her baby, and barely made it.

Luckily for her, she was able to get quick assistance from the health centre’s only medical officer, Richard Wani, who was called to her aid by passers-by.

But not all women in this remote part of South Sudan are able to be supported like Mary. They struggle to access health facilities. Many never make it to the health facilities because of the long distances and end up giving birth at home where complications can sometimes result in much higher risk of death or injury of the mother or child. The only assistance they have available are the local traditional birth attendants (TBAs). AAH Sudan trains TBAs to advise mothers on when to seek care at health facilities when complications arise.

“We have lost a number of our mothers because we cannot get them to hospital on time. We know some who have died along the way before reaching Lasu Primary Health Care Centre and Nyori Primary Health Care Unit, both of which are ten and eight kilometres away,” explains Mr Yunis Dukubua, Libogo Boma’s Sub-chief.

It is out of this realisation that community members came together to put up the Libogo PHCU to save the lives of mothers and children. Through the local leadership, they gave construction materials such as sand, stones, timber and bricks. AAH South Sudan stepped in and provided additional materials and also covered the labour costs.

Mr Dukubua has big dreams for this community. “We are very pleased by this initiative. The previous structure was very small and congested. Our plan with the community is to put up a separate delivery unit and have a midwife stationed there,” he says. But even before that is done, mothers like Mary can now sleep easy knowing they have help close by when that time comes, thanks to the efforts of a determined Libogo Boma community.

In 2014, AAH South Sudan provided 13,825 women with safe pregnancy services, ensuring good health for their unborn children. This was aimed at ensuring that many expectant women have access to quality healthcare services.

*Not her real name
A procession by a women’s farmer group celebrates the launch of the EFCRP project in Nagero County.
South Sudan boasts of large expanses of fertile land but decades of conflict destroyed much of the country’s agricultural productivity as a result making it highly dependent on food imported from neighbouring countries. But thanks to our collaboration with our partners in Food and Income Security (FIS), this situation is steadily changing with many success stories where both farmer groups and individual farmers are being supported to increase their crop yields and gain better incomes to support their families. Modern agricultural practices have replaced rudimentary farming methods leading to hundreds of hectares being put under productive cultivation. Farmers have access to better seed varieties and are more knowledgeable on planting, managing the crops and harvesting. Farmers have also learnt the benefits of coming together to form groups that not only help them increase production but also assist in aggregating produce in large quantities that fetch better market prices.

It was successful year for our FIS work and in spite of eruption of conflict in December 2013 that affected farming activities, over 40,000 farmers were supported through the interventions of two major projects – the Food, Agribusiness and Rural Markets (FARM) project and the Emergency Food Crisis Response Project (EFCRP). Both projects worked in a total of 11 Counties in the high agricultural potential Greenbelt states of West, Central, and East Equatoria. Agriculture is the mainstay activity for rural households and supplies food for daily subsistence and a surplus for additional income to uplift their well-being.

In 2014, our activities focused on increasing agricultural productivity, market access and trade. Approximately 9,500 hectares of new land was ploughed and put under cultivation. This combined with use of improved seeds and farming practices allowed farmers to increase their maize yields to between 1600-2000 kilogrammes per hectare up from 800 kilogrammes the previous year.

“I appreciate the work that AAH South Sudan is doing with the farmers in Yambio County. Better seeds, tools and information are now in the hands of farmers and we can already see with our eyes how this is making a difference. Families are better fed and there is money in the pockets of many people.”

Mr John Dominic Rungongba, Agriculture Director, Yambio County

Over 400,000 kilogrammes of improved seed varieties were secured and distributed to farmers helping boost the production and yields of key staple crops (maize, cassava, sorghum, millet, sim-sim, ground nuts, rice and beans). We built the capacity of farmers by providing training on good agricultural practices such as land preparation, planting methods for various crops, proper and timely weeding, harvesting and post-harvest management. These were further supported by use of farmer extension services and demonstration plots to achieve greater access and understanding by farmers of the farming information through local hands-on training.
Other areas that we supported in 2014 included training farmers in post-harvest handling and construction of over two million kilogrammes of storage capacity in form of improved granaries. Supporting agro-processing and crop value addition initiatives and assisting to establish farmer-based organisations and cooperative unions and their capacity building were crucial activities undertaken in the year.

Additionally, supporting access to markets and information enabled farmers take their produce to the market and engage in profitable trade. Ensuring that roads are in good condition is important for ease of movement of goods and ensuring that buyers can also reach the markets. It is for this reason that the programme carried out the rehabilitation of feeder roads such as the Yei–Kegulu–Ombasi–Morobo feeder road in Central Equatoria State. In total, 84 kilometres of feeder roads as well as bridges have been constructed or repaired creating temporary employment for about 3,302 youth through the cash for work initiative.

Food security in numbers

- 183,870 people benefited from improved agricultural productivity in 11 counties in 3 States
- 400,000 kgs of improved seed were procured and distributed to farmers
- 2,556,000 kgs of storage capacity constructed
- 40,000 farmers were supported to improve their production capacity
- 735 Farmer-based organisations were established and trained
- 9,500 hectares of new land were plowed and put under cultivation increasing yields to 1600-2000kg per hectare up from 800kg
- 11,000 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices
Many young people in South Sudan have lost their parents due to prolonged conflict, and as a result are unable to get the support they need. Most of them struggle on their own. For instance, they find it difficult to continue with their education.

This is the situation that Peter Ismail found himself in after losing his parents. But thanks to an agricultural project implemented by AAH South Sudan, the young man is optimistic of raising money to continue with his education.

Ismail, 20, dropped out of school five years ago due to lack of fees. His father had been killed during the war, over 15 years ago.

After the conflict, he was unable to locate his family. He was wholly dependent on neighbours, as all their property was either destroyed or stolen. The family got separated during the conflict, and he only came to know of his siblings’ (a brother and sister) whereabouts recently. “My brother is working as a motor taxi operator in Yei while my sister got married, though I do not know where she lives,” he says sadly.

The civil strife led to thousands of people being displaced, their economic activities disrupted and many suffered from shortage of food and loss of assets. The community allocated Ismail a small piece of land where he began growing maize and vegetables to sustain himself.

In 2013, he was trained in good agricultural practices following the introduction of the Emergency Food Crisis Response Project (EFCRP) supported by the government of South Sudan, and implemented by AAH South Sudan, with funding from the World Bank.

He was among the beneficiaries who got farm tools, seeds and training. He now owns three fedans (about one hectare), where he plants high yield maize and vegetables.

During the last season, Ismail harvested 40 bags of maize. “It was my first time to get this kind of harvest. I used the proceeds from the sale of the maize to buy five goats which I am rearing. I will sell them when the prices are good, and use the money to pay my school fees. I want to resume my studies,” he explains enthusiastically.

Ismail is among several young farmers who have benefited from the project at Yugufe Boma in Morobo County. “I have acquired skills in crop farming. I know how to space correctly when planting and the value of using the right seeds,” he says.

Senior Clerk at the county agriculture department, Charles Soro says the training on modern agricultural practices has enabled farmers improve their yields for various crops in the region. “Before the training, farmers used traditional planting methods which would result in poor yields. Currently, up to 70 per cent of farmers who were trained practice modern methods. Families have enough to eat and sell,” Soro says.

EFCRP supports three broad activities. These are agricultural productivity (provision of improved inputs for field crops, vegetable production, large scale cultivation and technology transfer), support to community safety nets (storage facilities, granaries, markets and road rehabilitation) and project management.

Ismail says the project has given him a new life and that he is able to take care of himself. “I am working for a good future to be able to complete my education and establish myself as a trader in Morobo County,” he says.
## 2014 Food and Income Security Projects

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<th>Project</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food, Agribusiness and Rural Markets (FARM) Project</td>
<td>USAID Partnering with Abt Associates, ACDI/VOCA, Sheladia Associate and RSM Consulting</td>
<td>Eastern, Western and Central Equatoria States – Yambio, Maridi, Mundri, Yei, Morobo, KajoKeji, Magwi, Ikotos, Budi</td>
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</table>
Capital Boy a local musician from Yei, South Sudan during a recording session. The CAPOR project supports upcoming musicians with facilities like this soundproof studio to record their music.
Due to the prolonged conflict in South Sudan the transition into peaceful co-existence and reintegration of the stayee and returnee communities has been a challenge. AAH South Sudan initiated the Capacity Building for Post conflict Reintegration (CAPOR) project in 2007 to support communities’ capability to participate in peaceful reconstruction and reintegration. The project has been working in Central and Western Equatoria States in Juba, Yei and Maridi, Mundri-West counties respectively and is active in 4 Payams (locations) and 15 Bomas (sub-locations). The use of various creative media approaches such as drama, music, puppetry, art and football tournaments to reach out and educate communities has remained the main focus of the CAPOR project targeting specifically the youth, women groups and men on peaceful coexistence and involvement in productive activities for self-reliance.

In 2014, CAPOR worked with 23,750 people in community-based groups that the project had assisted to establish and train. These comprised Peace Peer Educators, Boma Development Committees, and Information Dissemination Groups and were crucial in disseminating messages on peace, reconciliation and health particularly on a cholera outbreak in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organisation to the nearly 350,000 people that the project reached in the year.

There is an increase in demand for information, communication and education materials like songs, radio, drama, scripts, movies, billboards and posters. This is by radio stations and other public audiences, agencies, local authorities and institutions from the project areas. This is to create awareness in the communities on issues of common interest like health, safe delivery at hospitals, immunisation, girl education and civic education on peaceful co-existence among others. Due to this, the project supported the training of 20 fine artists in 2014 to improve their skills in design and painting. Art groups have established centres for collection and display of their works in the community, further increasing the demand for their messages. In addition, 12 musicians were taken through music production training. The project also gave oversight on quality scripting and provided budding musicians access to a mobile recording studio that has significantly reduced production costs.

Cultural galas and discussions were increasingly used as platforms to promote peace and cultural diversity, particularly through talks between the community elders and the youth and have become vehicles in the transfer of traditional knowledge between the two groups. In 2014, the project supported six cultural events and 21 community meetings that attracted over 5,700 participants.
Establishment of Boma football clubs in each of the 15 Bomas has provided the youth groups with the opportunity to preach peace, unity and promote increased interaction with each other. In 2014, the local football tournament dubbed the Unity Cup introduced in 2013 brought together youth football clubs from all Bomas in a hugely successful two-day event. Apart from spreading peace messages through football, players are earning a living from the sport, especially from monthly stipends paid by the clubs for their services. The project also supported the training of football managers and referees and provided them with sports kits.

Civil society strengthening in numbers

“It is great to see our young and old people gathered to explore the rich culture and traditions of the various communities. The event’s many activities such as storytelling, singing, and dancing are a great way of appreciating our diversity, preserving our values and to passing on our heritage to the young people.”

Mr. Silvano Ali, Deputy Mayor, Yei Town

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<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Capacity building for Post conflict Reintegration (CAPOR) Project</td>
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5,671 community members reached with peace messages, cultural activities and community dialogue meetings

48 radio dramas focusing on peace, agriculture, education, girl child education and civic education were produced and aired on two radio stations

144 live drama performances reached 30,082 people with diverse educational messages
Youth using films to disseminate messages to the community

A determined youth group in South Sudan is producing films. Some of the productions are being aired on the country’s national television. Mundri Active Youth Association (MAYA) recently produced three films, including one on early and forced marriage.

“This one (forced marriages) is being aired on South Sudan Television every Saturday and Friday and the other two are on girl child education and leadership,” says Woro Odrande, MAYA executive director.

Since 2005, AAH South Sudan has been partnering with MAYA, a community-based-organisation (CBO). It was registered in 2014 as a community initiative by the youth of greater Mundri Counties. Areas of partnership include information dissemination, capacity building in health education, civic education and livelihoods.

MAYA has received support from the Capacity Building for Post conflict Reintegration (CAPOR), a project AAH South Sudan initiated in 2007. CAPOR is aimed at supporting communities’ capability to participate in peaceful reconstruction and reintegration. The project has been working in Central and Western Equatoria States in Juba, Yei and Maridi, Mundri-West counties respectively. It is active in four Payams (locations) and 15 Bomas (sub-locations), where it supports similar youth groups. In 2014, the project reached more than 30,000 community members with diverse educational messages through performances by groups such as by MAYA.

MAYA received support from CAPOR through training in fine arts, drama, puppetry, proposal writing, computer applications and script writing with the aim to support their mandate.

“In 2014, the project supported us with 7,000 South Sudanese Pounds (2363 USD) for various activities our town of Mundri town. And through the fundraising skills we had acquired from the project, we were able to source for additional funds from other organisations such as HIV/AIDS Alliance South Sudan and OXFAM Novib,” says Odrande, adding that so far they have received over US$ 150,000 to implement different projects and also cover their office-running costs.

The organisation has been able to support itself through the community awareness sessions they have held. “Through AAH South Sudan we have become known both locally and nationally and our performances highlighting issues such as girl child education, early marriage, and gender-based violence among others have featured in many fora, including the International Women’s Day Celebrations,” he explains. Through such fora, many youth express the need for a mentorship programme; something which they have incorporated in their project.
A group of youth at Ajoung Thok leather training center display some of the finished products.
South Sudan was confronted by major political and socio-economic challenges resulting from the aftermath of the conflict that broke out in December 2013. It caused a humanitarian crisis that has affected more than 1.4 million people, who fled the conflict.

In 2014, the Humanitarian Relief and Recovery project run by AAH South Sudan in collaboration with other partners and through the support of UNHCR intervened in three most affected states of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei as well as Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lakes States. The initiative responded to the needs of over 240,000 refugees, asylum seekers and directly and indirectly reached out to over one million internally displaced persons. The project established a reception centre at the Yida transit centre in Unity state that provided 14,330 newly arrived persons assistance before they were later relocated to the newly-established camp in Ajuong Thok.

In line with our mission of improving people’s livelihoods despite their circumstances, AAH South Sudan established a Leather Craft training centre at the Ajuong Thok refugee camp in Unity State to assist youths from refugee and host communities gain skills to uplift their well-being. The establishment of the reception centre in Yida has also created job opportunities for the refugees and local people particularly women.

Transportation of core relief items by road and air was the major interventions under humanitarian assistance. This was in spite of major impediments that hampered movement including insecurity, looting, and impassable roads due to flooding among others. AAH South Sudan through the project moved nearly 15 million kilogrammes of core relief items and supplies including food, medicines, shelter and other essentials such as fuel and water to various destinations where they supported survival of affected communities. A major component of this included overseeing all warehousing operations and the project managed storage and dispatch of essential items in Juba, Maban, Yida, Jam Jang and Yei.

Providing a sense of control to people whose lives and livelihoods have been shattered by conflict is essential in helping them move beyond survival to recovery. In 2014, apart from responding with emergency aid, the project constructed or upgraded several schools and health facilities. This included water and sanitation facilities to enhance service delivery in the affected communities.
“At a personal level, I also take pride in such development as they have caused our county to come into the limelight. The staff quarters are state of the art and can comfortably accommodate dignitaries and even presidents from all over the world.”

Mr. Daiude Bol, Payam Executive Director

Humanitarian Relief in numbers

1,248,152 refugees and internally displaced people assisted

14,330 PoC received and assisted at the Yida transit centre before relocation to Ajoung-Thok

1,690,000 litres of fuel managed

15 million kilograms of core relief items and supplies warehoused and transported

25 million kilograms of good stored in warehouses in various locations across South Sudan

15 youth comprising both refugees and members of the host community received vocational training in leather craft making and design

645 vehicles and generators assets were repaired and serviced that included light vehicles, trucks, busses, generators and motorcycles

2014 Humanitarian Relief Projects

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<td>Humanitarian Relief and Recovery Project</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Unity State, Upper Nile State, Western Bahr el Ghazel, Lakes State, Jonglei, Eastern, Western and Central Equatoria States</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Vulnerable youth craft alluring leather products

In the big hall in middle of the compound, the hum of sewing machines interrupts the stillness of the stiff hot afternoon air. This is the leather craft training centre at Ajoung Thok Refugee Camp in South Sudan’s Unity State. It is giving a fresh start to young people and helping them rebuild their lives away from the war that drove them out of their homes.

Koloka is elated about the thought of becoming a renowned designer and making a lot of money. This is not just a wish and he could be on his way to living this dreams. “The leather craft training has been resourceful; I have so much to look forward to, especially after graduation. I was eager to enrol into such a programme because I knew it would be an avenue for me to earn some income,” says Kaloka, adding that they are taught how to make a wide a variety of products.

Some of the products that the trainees have produced include handbags, coin purses, wallets, and travel bags amongst others using both leather and other synthetic materials.

“We don’t stop at giving them the technical skills of making good products but we also teach them skills about how to manage a business. This is important because it helps the young people develop a mind for running successful businesses of their own,” says Yohannes Anemneh, the lead trainer at the centre.

Anemneh provides the students with laser pre-cut designs and patterns, from which the students are taught on how to assemble finished products. “My peers and I are very happy to be part of this training. I plan to be a trainer of trainers after graduation,” says Risala, one of the students. She adds: “Eventually, I look forward to going back home so that I can share the skills. I am learning with young women like me.”

AAH South Sudan established the centre in mid-2014 to provide six months vocational training to 20 vulnerable youth drawn from both the host and refugee communities. The initiative has been successful and there are plans increase the numbers of beneficiaries in the 2015 intake.

Jazo, another beneficiary says he feels privileged to be part of the training. “I am very excited to gain such skills and I look forward to going back home to put it into practice.”

He says he will apply the skills he learnt so that he can also help his community. “I look forward to being the best leather artisan in my community. But I would also want to one day import my products to other places,” he says excitedly.
Financial Figures

Income by donor

- USAID/JHPIEGO (USD 3,841,921)
- UNICEF (USD 1,224,391)
- USAID/JHPIEGO (USD 3,841,921)
- OTHERS (USD 27,412)
- WORLD BANK/MAF (USD 2,312,061)
- BREAD for the WORLD (USD 1,863,232)
- BREAD for the WORLD (USD 1,863,232)
- UNHCR (USD 9,150,131)
- TOTAL USD 18,419,148

How we spent funds

- Admin (Administration and Support) (USD 1,923,072)
- Basic (Primary Health Care, Water and Sanitation and Education) (USD 3,054,437)
- Civil (Civil Society Strengthening and Peace Building) (USD 389,632)
- FIS (Food and Income Security and Environmental Management and Protection) (USD 1,792,508)
- Refugee (Refugee Management Programme) (USD 9,754,617)
- Total: USD 16,914,266
Board Members in 2014

Hon Benz Mbuya – Chair of the Board
Dr Olivia Lomoro – Member
D. Mark Zangabeyo – Member
Ms Neha Erasmus – Member
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