

Appeal

Lake Chad Region (Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon)

Emergency Response to Conflict Affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin - LTCD171

Appeal Target: US\$ 2,680,618

Overview of Response	
Project Title:	Emergency Response to Conflict Affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin- LTCD171
Location:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria: Borno State (Konduga, Dikwa & Monguno) Cameroon: Far North region (Logone and Chari) Chad: Chari-Baguirmi (Ndjamena), Hadjer Lamis (Massakory); and Lake Chad Region (Bol)
Project Start Date:	01 October 2017
Project Duration:	12 months
Budget:	US\$2,680,618
Sectors of Response	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection Early recovery/Livelihoods
Forum:	Requesting ACT members (no forums in place)
Requesting Members:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Christian Aid (CA; Nigeria) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA; Nigeria) Lutheran World Federation (LWF; Cameroon & Chad)

Local Partners:	<p>Nigeria: NCA and CA will select their local partner through a comprehensive partner assessment.</p> <p>Cameroon: Brethren Lutheran Church in Cameroon, the local Government (Departmental delegate for social affairs, The Departmental delegate for agriculture, The departmental delegate for water and sanitation) and local social associations /community-based organisations (with LWF).</p> <p>Chad: PADIES; Ministry of local Development (ANADER), Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock (with LWF)</p>
Impact:	<p>Nigeria (CA): to reduce the suffering of conflict-affected populations in Borno State</p> <p>Nigeria (NCA): to provide the required psychosocial support to women and children affected by the conflict in North East Nigeria</p> <p>Cameroon (LWF with Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon): to improve the living conditions of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) through access to essential life-saving items, and by reducing vulnerability and realizing safety and human dignity through WASH, child protection/psychosocial support and livelihoods/non-food-items</p> <p>Chad (LWF): to improve the livelihoods of targeted populations by facilitating access to arable lands and agricultural tools and techniques</p>
Target Beneficiaries:	<p>Nigeria:</p> <p><u>Christian Aid</u></p> <p>(a.) 1250 Households to benefit from cash transfers;</p> <p>(b.) 50 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are identified & referred to stabilization centres</p> <p>(c.) 500 Households (3000 individuals) will have access to adequate quantity of safe water: 60% male and 40% female;</p> <p>(d.) 1833 Households (11000 individuals) will have access to gender-segregated sanitation facilities according to WASH sector standard in Nigeria [60% females and 40% male];</p> <p>(e.) 500 Households (3000 Individuals) practice safe hygiene behaviours and have a means to maintain hygienic conditions</p> <p><u>Norwegian Church Aid</u></p> <p>(a.) 1,200 women and girls will have access to direct response services related to protection, GBV and psychosocial support</p> <p>(b.) 4 communities will be sensitized on GBV related issues and will be aware of protection services</p> <p>(c.) 30 men and boys from the communities targeted to receive prevention training</p> <p>(d.) 60 women members of women’s WASH committees are trained and</p> <p>Cameroon:</p>

	<p><u>Lutheran World Federation/Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon:</u> 65,476 individuals targeted with lifesaving WASH assistance and protection services</p> <p>Chad: <u>Lutheran World Federation:</u> (a.) 3200 HH (50% IDPs, 30% Refugees and 20% Host) with no access to land will be enrolled in agricultural activities (b.) 300 HH (the most vulnerable households) will benefit from NFIs and unconditional cash grants (c.) 300 youth members will receive livelihood support</p>
<p>Expected Outcomes:</p>	<p>Nigeria: <u>Christian Aid</u> <i>Outcome 1:</i> Provision of emergency food assistance through cash transfers to internally-displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and returnees in Borno State. <i>Outcome 2:</i> Provision of emergency Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) assistance to IDPs, host communities and returnees in Borno State.</p> <p><u>Norwegian Church Aid</u> <i>Outcome 1:</i> Women and girls vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) in northern Nigeria have increased access to quality, multi-sectoral, life-saving services. <i>Outcome 2:</i> Affected communities in northern Nigeria are able to prevent and mitigate the risk of GBV and reintegrate survivors. <i>Outcome 3:</i> GBV is mainstreamed into WASH activities in affected communities in northern Nigeria. <i>Outcome 4:</i> GBV is mainstreamed into FSL activities in affected communities in northern Nigeria.</p> <p>Cameroon: <u>Lutheran World Federation/Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon</u> <i>Outcome 1:</i> Provision of emergency food assistance through cash transfers to internally-displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and returnees in Borno State. <i>Outcome 2:</i> Provision of emergency Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) assistance to IDPs, host communities and returnees in Borno State.</p> <p>Chad: <u>Lutheran World Federation</u> <i>Outcome 1:</i> Improved access to food and essential HH items for targeted vulnerable HHs.</p>

<i>Outcome 2: Increased agricultural production for targeted HHs and individuals</i> <i>Outcome 3: Increased social cohesion between different groups</i>
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Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Arnold Ambundo (Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana (gkg@actalliance.org)
Regional Programme Officer, Arnold Ambundo (Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org)

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier, Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

Narrative Summary

Three countries (Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad) in the Lake Chad region are affected by the ongoing, Boko Haram conflict. As the needs continue to increase, this slow-onset “forgotten” crisis is urgently requiring attention to save lives and maintain human dignity. Approximately 21 million people live in the conflict-affected areas, of which 2.6 million are displaced and in dire need of support.

The conflict has had devastating effects on the region, visible not only through the widespread destruction of homes, livelihoods, infrastructure and large-scale displacements, but also in the conflict-induced trauma and fear within the affected communities. The already grim situation is further compounded by climate change, as the Lake Chad – the people's' principle source of income and livelihoods – is receding at an alarming rate.

In some of the affected areas, humanitarian access is often hampered by insecurity. Access may also be limited due to the rainy season (June - August). Moreover, social and political institutions in the region are fragile or underdeveloped and corruption is widespread. The already critical situation is even more desperate the conflict affected people with vulnerabilities. There is a pressing necessity to provide immediate assistance to minimize loss of life and to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are covered first.

The situation in the region is deteriorating as States are unable to provide adequate services to the affected communities coupled with a decrease in humanitarian funding as result of donor fatigue. Although humanitarian actors are present in the Lake Chad basin, the needs are very high as there are several gaps in service provision. ACT members have carried out an assessment and have cross-checked the results with the information received while participating in different humanitarian coordination platforms (UN clusters, technical working groups, etc.); and have determined that the priority sectors are the following:

1. Food security
2. WASH
3. GBV/Protection
4. Livelihoods/early recovery

3. Humanitarian Needs & Response Capacity

3.1 Humanitarian Needs

Nigeria:

Food Security

Food is overwhelmingly the highest priority, in both formal and informal camps, as well as in host communities. In fact, an estimated 2 million people in Borno state are classed as facing Crisis-Famine (IPC Phases 3-5) situations (Cadre Harmonise, 2017). Food stocks are depleted, food production has been extremely limited for the past three years, and the market functioning outside Maiduguri is low. Where markets are functioning, food prices are high, exacerbated by

inflation and 40% depreciation of the Nigerian Naira since late 2016 (FEWSNET, 2017). Potential consequences resulting from not meeting the food needs of conflict-affected populations in Borno state include: reversal in any progress made towards reducing cases of SAM and MAM; people become hungry and desperate and as such, become potential recruits for BH; and civil unrest.

Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)

Very limited access to adequate WASH infrastructure, including water and sanitation, is reported in both camps and host communities. Open defecation remains prevalent in majority of IDP sites; as some sites have dysfunctional latrines or none at all. According to the latest IOM DTM report, in half of all identified IDP sites in Borno state, the ratio of latrines to users is 1:100. Furthermore, the same report indicated that hand washing rates are very low coupled with limited access to soap in many of the sites. Furthermore, an estimated 1.2 million people lack access to safe drinking water. The situation is further aggravated as some women have to walk for as long as 1km to access safe drinking water for their households. Potential consequences resulting from the failure to meet the WASH needs of IDPs, host communities, and returnees include: communal conflict stemming from scarcity of water resources; breakout of diseases, such as cholera, in IDP camps with insufficient and unhygienic latrine facilities with women and girls most affected etc.

Protection and Gender Based Violence

The increase in gender-based violence in Nigeria seriously affects IDP and host communities. Increased GBV risks incurred by displacement, violence, food insecurity, and inadequate WASH facilities are rampant and include: domestic violence, rape, sexual exploitation, survival sex, and early forced marriage. Stigma against former Boko Haram abductees, especially women and children, has been noted in many communities. Human Rights Watch (2016) also reported cases of rape and sexual abuse of girls and women in IDP camps by officials including security personnel. Partners in the GBV sub-sector in northern Nigeria are currently responding to the issue through support services to survivors, referrals, and awareness-raising and sensitization in communities (GBVSWG Dashboard for January to June 2017). However, only 50% of the GBV needs identified in northern Nigeria are covered. Access issues continue to hamper the scale-up of GBV interventions in some Local Government Areas. Limited funding also makes it difficult to achieve set targets for the provision of psychosocial support and GBV services, while the capacity of local partners in Nigeria to respond appropriately to GBV is lacking.

Additionally, the lack of a strong gender lens in the FSL and WASH sectors creates gender-specific issues for conflict-affected communities. Very limited access to adequate WASH infrastructure, including water and sanitation, is reported in both camps and host communities and creates GBV risks for women and girls when accessing water or relieving themselves. Some sites have dysfunctional latrines or none, exposing women and girls to assault while accessing latrines at night or during open defecation. Female- and child-headed households may have difficulty safely obtaining food and may resort to negative coping strategies that place them in danger.

Cameroon

Since the onset of IDPs and the refugee influx crisis episode the ACT Alliance, through its international members LWF, NCA and ICCO, has been attending UN meetings with other international NGOs to map out partners' capacities and assess the most urgent needs.

The overall emergency needs are shelter, food and NFIs, WASH, child protection especially of the unaccompanied minors and psychosocial support. However, if the government will continue hosting the refugees for a longer period likewise the IDPs, then livelihoods-related projects will need to be implemented to enhance refugees' self-reliance. As the needs continue to increase, this slow-onset "forgotten" crisis is urgently requiring attention to save lives and maintain human dignity.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The Lutheran World Federation rapid assessment report states that there is insufficient safe water supply, low level of awareness on basic sanitation & hygiene practices which may result in outbreak of waterborne related and respiratory diseases including scabies due to poor hygiene. The IDPs are volunteering to build communal latrines, dig waste pits as well as cleaning the centres.

Protection

Among other needs, there are persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors/separated children, elderly persons at risk, single parents and persons with serious medical conditions which require protection, special assistance and psychosocial support.

Chad

Livelihoods/Early Recovery

The principle findings from the needs assessment conducted by LWF in November 2016 in Lake Chad Region and updated and completed in May 2017 are the following:

- IDPS, refugees and host populations in need of basics household items
- Presence of IDPs and refugees and pressure on local resources
- Absence of community organization for agricultural production
- Lack of seeds and agricultural tools
- Crops devastation by insects

Around Chari-Baguirmi and Hadjer Lamis, the main needs identified were:

- A lack of arable lands
- A lack of youth accompaniment for self-reliance

Furthermore, issues around social cohesion need to be dealt with in both areas to avoid open conflicts between different categories of population in the Lake Chad Region and between youth from divergent ethical, political and social background around Chari-Baguirmi and Hadjer Lamis.

3.2 Capacity to Respond

Nigeria

Christian Aid (CA):

Christian Aid is fully operational and has a field office in Maiduguri with an estimated 30 employees. Since March 2016, CA has been responding to the humanitarian emergency in Borno state through the implementation of WASH and FSL interventions in the following LGAs in the state: Konduga, Damboa, Monguno, Dikwa, Askira Uba, Maiduguri, Kwayar Kusar, and Hawul. CA has a firm understanding of the geographical terrain in Borno State and as such, can navigate the security and logistical challenges to efficiently and effectively implement this project. Moreover, CA has a regional emergency manager stationed in the field office and can also deploy international surge capacity to support the implementation of this project.

Furthermore, CA is an active member of the FSL, WASH, Protection, and GBV sub-sector coordination bodies. Consequently, CA can leverage on these platforms to ensure that this intervention complements the work of other humanitarian actors thus, enhancing value-for-money with respect to the needs of target beneficiaries.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA):

Since March 2016, NCA has been working in partnership with Christian Aid to respond to the humanitarian emergency in Borno state in Nigeria through the joint implementation of GBV, WASH, and FSL interventions. NCA has been independently implementing the GBV program through local partners in Konduga, Damboa, Monguno, Dikwa, Askira Uba, Maiduguri, Kwayar Kusar, and Hawul. NCA is familiar with the geographical terrain in Borno State and is thus able to navigate the security and logistical challenges to implementation in this area.

NCA currently has international deployments on the ground to manage GBV programs and provide capacity-building to local partners. NCA also maintains a technical advisor based in the head office in Oslo who is available to provide technical support to the country team and to partners.

NCA is also an active member of the FSL, WASH, Protection, and GBV sub-sector coordination bodies in Borno state. NCA can leverage on these platforms to ensure that this intervention complements the work of other humanitarian actors.

Cameroon

Lutheran World Federation:

In Cameroon, LWF has good understanding of the geography and development terrain having implemented humanitarian interventions in some of its regions. Furthermore, LWF participates in humanitarian cluster group meetings in Cameroon and can leverage this network to support effective implementation of the proposed intervention in this country.

Chad

Lutheran World Federation:

LWF has been present in Chad since 2007 and has successfully contributed to the integration of refugees, returnees, IDPs in the South and Eastern part of the Chad. Moreover, LWF has proven experience in addressing the identified needs. LWF.

PADIES, a local NGO, has been active in targeted regions for years in Food Security sector. Building on the existing staff, LWF/PADIES will deploy competent staff to the targeted regions to support with the implementation of the project.

Furthermore, LWF Headquarters provide support in terms of compliance to policies, procedures and quality assurance. LWF participates regularly in coordination meetings with other actors in the field (NGOs, UN agencies). LWF also works very effectively with local government authorities and traditional leaders in order to find lasting solutions to identified issues (e.g. land allocation for IDPs and refugees).

4. Proposed Response

4.1. Nigeria

Christian Aid:

The overall goal of this project is: "to reduce the suffering of conflict-affected populations in Borno State". This goal will be achieved by providing emergency WASH and food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Borno State: food security; and water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH). These two sectors are among the priority needs identified in UNOCHA's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Food Security

For the food security component, more attention will be devoted to providing emergency food assistance through unconditional transfers (UCTs) to vulnerable households. The target is to reach 500 HH (6 persons per HH, i.e. 3000 beneficiaries) with at least 4 rounds of transfers throughout the duration of this project. Essentially, 1200 males and 1800 females to benefit from the UCTs.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH intervention will focus on providing integrated water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion service which will contribute to better health among the affected community. Thus, the program will increase access to water supply through the construction of new hand pumps and the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructures. CA/NCA will also work on increasing the provision of sanitation facilities through construction and rehabilitation of gender-disaggregated sanitation facilities as well as by means of implementing different environmental sanitation components in order to make safe living environment for the community. The WASH response will also focus on increasing the awareness of the community to enable them to take actions to prevent themselves and their family from communicable disease that are caused by lack of hygiene and sanitation.

It is essential to note that results of needs assessment and degree of accessibility will determine the LGAs and communities where this intervention will occur. More information about the expected results and activities for this project are contained in the logical framework instrument attached as an annex to this proposal.

Norwegian Church Aid:

Protection

The proposed response will build upon the groundwork that NCA has established in building local capacity to respond to and prevent GBV. NCA focuses on working with local partner organizations who enjoy long-standing relationships with the communities and therefore enjoy unparalleled access and credibility among the affected populations. NCA's added value includes experience in working with local faith-based actors who command a high degree of influence in their communities; if appropriate, NCA will engage with these actors in prevention activities to forward the objectives of the project.

The project focuses on strengthening services for individuals who are vulnerable to gender-based violence and improving awareness on GBV risks and services at the community level. Direct services will be based primarily out of women and girls' safe spaces managed by local partners in communities where GBV survivors will be able to access PSS, case management, and referrals discretely. The GBV component will additionally provide capacity-building on GBV mainstreaming of FSL and WASH activities of partners to mitigate risks to women and girls and enable meaningful access of women and girls to these facilities.

The targeted population will be women, men, girls, and boys from the IDP and host communities who live in communities with a high risk of GBV (including GBV survivors). Because women and girls tend to be disproportionately affected by GBV, they form the bulk of target beneficiaries of direct services. The project will consider the needs of men and boys and provide services to them as relevant, while men and boys from the targets of prevention activities such as community awareness-raising and sensitization.

The selection of specific sites for the implementation will be based on needs and gaps identified by multi-sectoral assessments, coordination with other partners in the GBV sub-sector working group, and assessments conducted by NCA.

NCA will also consider security implications when selecting locations, mindful of the potential risks of implementing a highly sensitive project in compromised areas. NCA anticipates reaching the following beneficiaries: 1,200 women and girls through direct response services; 30 community men and boys through training and prevention; 60 women members of WASH women's committees through training and support.

4.2. Cameroon

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon (DWS):

The overall goal of LWF-DWS in through this project is to improve the life condition of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) to have access to essential life-saving items, and reduced vulnerability and realized safety and human dignity through WASH, Child protection/Psychosocial support and Livelihoods/Non-Food items.

LWF-DWS's program has three primary outcomes; they are the following:

- Outcome 1: Improve access to safe water and sanitation service for the affected populations, and ensure healthy lives through sanitation and hygiene education.

- Outcome 2: Provide faith-sensitive psycho-social support and effective child protection, through structures to be promoted in the camps and in the host communities.
- Outcome 3: Provide vocational training of the youth (boys and girls) and improve the life of most vulnerable target beneficiaries through income generating activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

This component aims to provide 9,720 HHs with access to safe drinking water, good sanitation, and hygiene education (WASH). It follows inclusive targeting of IDPs and indirect beneficiaries. This component would benefit a total of 48,600 beneficiaries (73% Women and Children), who are in critical need of potable water, as well as hygiene promotion activities. Furthermore, clothes and beddings will be distributed to the most vulnerable groups to enhance their living conditions and well-being.

Protection and Psychosocial Support

This component aims to provide faith-sensitive psychosocial support and child protection structures that arise in the camps/host communities; and follows inclusive targeting of IDPs and host community beneficiaries. This component aims to ensure that IDPs receive faith-sensitive psychosocial support, provides unaccompanied minors and separated children with access to basic facilities and protection (and when possible reunited with their families or provided with special care), and effectively deals with human rights violations.

Livelihoods/Early recovery

This component focuses on providing vocational training to the youth (boys and girls) and improve the life of most vulnerable target beneficiaries through income-generating activities; and it follows inclusive targeting of IDPs and host communities. This component would benefit a total of 2,585 HHs representing 12,929 beneficiaries (73% women and children), who are critically in need of emergency livelihood support.

4.3. Chad

Lutheran World Federation:

Livelihoods

LWF/PADIES proposes to improve the livelihoods of targeted populations in the 3 regions. Agriculture has been identified as the main activities of where the population in these regions are involved in. LWF/PADIES will aim at increasing access to rain-fed land, will train beneficiaries on adequate techniques and will provide routine follow up across all the steps of the seasonal agricultural calendar. LWF/PADIES will mobilise staff and will engage with the local governmental departments of agriculture, environment and local development to coach beneficiaries and increase their production. Besides this, quality seeds, quality agricultural tools will be purchased and distributed to beneficiaries.

LWF/PADIES will advocate for access to land for refugees and IDPs from village chiefs and landowners. The beneficiaries will be organized in production groups. Guidance on harvest management will be part of the training package. Both rain-fed and gardening agriculture will be supported, with a minimum of 2 ha per household.

Mixed conflict management committees (CMCs) of IDPs, refugees and host community members will be set up and will mitigate any arising issues between various communities. The CMCs will be trained in effective advocacy, peace building and conflict resolution. For the special youth category, LWF/PADIES will organize debates and workshops which will bring together youth with various backgrounds. The later will to identify livelihood opportunities that will be implement together to increase peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, extremely vulnerable households and individuals with no or limited labour capacity will receive NFI kits and a monthly unconditional cash grant to help them access basic services and improve their livelihood.

The project will initially target very poor and poor households selected from refugees, IDPs and host populations in Lake Chad Region and Chari-Baguirmi and Hadjer Lamis. The project will directly work with households and individuals aged 18 years or above. In total, 3200 HH (50% IDPs, 30% Refugees and 20% Host) with no access to land will be enrolled in agricultural activities while 300 HH labelled as the most vulnerable according to set and agreed criteria will benefit from NFIs and unconditional cash grants. Furthermore, the project will identify 300 youth members to support them in livelihood projects.

5. Coordination

5.1 Nigeria

Christian Aid:

CA/NCA will coordinate the activities with the other ACT Alliance members for Lake Chad response and with other UN coordination platforms, especially with different sector clusters, as well as with government sector coordination platforms. CA/NCA are active members of the following relevant humanitarian sector groups in Borno state: Water Sanitation & Hygiene; Food Security & Livelihoods; & Protection, as well as the GBV sub-sector working group. Through our membership of this cluster groups, we are able to ensure that intervention locations and content are complementary to the available services. One of the ways of complementing other interventions is by constructing toilets and latrines in locations where agencies, such as IOM, are constructing shelter facilities for IDPs and returnees.

In accordance with the "Do No Harm" principle, CA/NCA will ensure that target communities where this intervention will occur would be carried along to build local/community ownership of the project. This is central to sustainability plan for this project. For instance, members of the WASH committees to be created under the WASH component will consist of returnees, host communities, and IDPs. Furthermore, in implementing this intervention, CA/NCA will work closely with Local Government authorities and the Borno State Emergency Management Authority (BOSEMA) to ensure that activities support the humanitarian assistance priorities of the state government. Concerning accountability to affected populations, CA already has a complaint system in place for all its humanitarian interventions in North East Nigeria. This mechanism is managed by the CA's Gender & Inclusion Officer.

Concerning visibility for this project, CA currently has a dedicated Communications team that is responsible for producing factsheets, documentaries, and branded items for its donor-funded humanitarian interventions in North Eastern Nigeria. Consequently, this team will design a communications plan and produce other communication materials in accordance with guidelines from ACT Secretariat that can support additional appeals for the humanitarian emergency in the region.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA):

NCA is currently a member of the GBV sub-sector working group in northern Nigeria. NCA and partners will coordinate through the WG members to ensure complementarity with other interventions, and to expand coverage to communities where GBV services are currently lacking. Partner organizations will participate in local-level coordination meetings that occur within the LGAs in addition to the coordination meetings in Maiduguri. NCA will additionally work with the Protection sector coordination group and with the Child Protection sub-sector working group, particularly in developing service mappings and referral pathways. Regarding visibility, NCA maintains a communications team based in Oslo that is responsible for producing content on its programs. This team will work with the GBV staff based in Nigeria to develop a strategy for this project that respects the sensitivity of the intervention and the ethical implications of producing content on GBV interventions.

5.2 Cameroon

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)/Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon:

Humanitarian Coordination structures are in place in Cameroon. With a general lack of funding for the crisis, severe access issues hampering response, the need for effective coordination is compelling if humanitarian actors are to reach people in need.

Representatives of NGOs in Cameroon suggest that the coordination could be better. The lack of effective coordination might be caused by diminishing funding with some key agencies closing down operations at the end of 2016. Lack of funding cause rotation in agencies and staff, and is a setback for improved coordination as new relations/networks need to be established or resuscitated as the case may be.

Première Urgence (PU) is the camp manager and WASH lead for the Minawao refugee camp in far North Cameroon and facilitating engagement of humanitarian actors. There is INTERSOS working on protection with also other local actors engaged in protection in the region such as ALDEPA. PU role is instrumental in ensuring complimentary work in the camp and they report that funding for the refugee crisis is inadequate to meet the need. With the current funding for WASH, they barely can maintain 11-12 litre water per person in the camp, which is below the minimum standard target set by UNHCR at 20 litre per person. Other sectors suffer from lack of adequate funding. For instance, the Cash Working Group in Cameroon -co-led by IRC, CRS and UNOCA- which has been actively involved in addressing the food and livelihood needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities in conflict-affected areas of Cameroon requires funds to sustain this support.

While the coordination among INGOs is effective, the same cannot be said of local NGOs who play a critical role in implementing humanitarian interventions in the country. The lack of adequate coordination leads to difficulties for local NGOs in Cameroon to access timely information and funding. While some local NGOs are in the information loop, many others are not. This leads to missed opportunities, especially in the hard to reach areas where international staff cannot travel, and international agencies cannot establish the presence due to high security risk and high security costs. In addition to the LWF-WS, there is the local ACT member

CAPDI-EFLC, a diaconal agency owned by the Evangelical Church of the Brethren in Cameroon. There is the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) providing support to development programs as well as emergency programs likewise the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) that supports also WASH activities at Minawao Nigerian refugees' camp through LWF-WS as well. No ACT forum has been formed in Cameroon.

The Cameroonian local and national government is also central in the efforts to save lives and maintain dignity. The security forces, military and police, is engaged in efforts to provide a more stable security situation in the far north and to prevent Boko Haram from operating. The police forces are responsible for the security in the Minawao refugee camp.

5.3 Chad

Lutheran World Federation (LWF):

LWF/PADIES will jointly implement the project. PADIES will specifically be responsible for the grassroots identification of beneficiaries, the information sharing with beneficiaries, the daily follow up of activities at the field. PADIES also will be responsible for the distribution of seeds and tools, and NFI vouchers to the beneficiaries. PADIES will attend coordination meetings at regional level and present achievements and challenges.

LWF will do monthly supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the project; will liaise with government entities and other stakeholders to enable the smooth implementation of the activities; will administer the budget and coordinate procurement and supply needs. LWF will ensure liaison with the donor, UN agencies, INGOs, food security cluster and relevant technical ministries at national level. LWF will sign MoUs with ANADER of each region which clarify tasks to be performed and financial and logistical support from LWF.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation

6.1 Nigeria

Christian Aid:

CA/NCA would be directly responsible for overseeing M&E requirements for this project. CA's Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning (MEAL) Manager who is currently stationed at the field office will prepare monthly and quarterly M&E reports and project progress reports for this intervention. These reports will be shared with the ACT Secretariat. The M&E reports will report progress against the outputs and activities highlighted in the logframe instrument (see Annex).

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA):

NCA will coordinate with local partners to prepare timely project progress reports, case studies, and financial reports for this project. The project progress reports will identify progress in implementing identified activities, highlight implementation challenges including steps being taken to address these, and indicate pointers/expectations going forward. Quarterly progress reports will highlight progress in realizing the outputs for this project as highlighted in its log-frame.

6.2 Cameroon

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)/Brethren Lutheran Church of Cameroon:

LWF will coordinate with local partners to ensure that narrative and financial reports meet reporting requirements prescribed by the ACT Secretariat for this appeal. Narrative reports for this intervention will contain a section highlighting progress against output and activity indicators for this project (see Annex).

6.3 Chad

Lutheran World Federation (LWF):

The overall coordination is the responsibility of the LWF as the convener of the ACT Forum in Chad. PADIES will ensure that the project content is explained to beneficiaries, will collect project primary data and will compile weekly, monthly and quarterly reports based on the monitoring and evaluation framework. LWF will analyse the reports produced by PADIES and provide recommendations and guidance based experience and lessons learnt from previous programs. PADIES will also collect oral, written complaints from beneficiaries and other stakeholders at the field level. LWF will be involved in the treatment of all complaints received. LWF will conduct monthly and quarterly project monitoring and produce reports outlining findings and recommendations for improvement where necessary. Any assessment, study will be organized under LWF supervision. LWF will also conduct spot field visits and interview some beneficiaries to sample their opinion on the assistance being provided.

Logframe for Christian Aid’s Intervention in North East Nigeria

Impact: “Conflict-affected populations now possess the wherewithal to rebuild their lives”.			
Outcome	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Provision of emergency food assistance through cash transfers to conflict-affected populations in Borno State.	# of people that receive lifesaving food assistance. # of MAM children referred to stabilization centres.	-Beneficiary surveys; post-distribution monitoring reports;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further influx of IDPs and returnees in targeted areas. • The local security situation is sufficiently stable to implement the project as scheduled. • No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area.
Outcome 2: Provision of emergency WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations in Borno State.	% reduction in open defecation in the target LGA. # of people who practice safe	-Field monitoring reports, case studies, community based monitoring report, community feedback, KAP survey, technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further influx of IDPs and returnees in targeted areas. • The local security situation is

	<p>hygiene practices.</p> <p># of people with access to safe drinking water in the target LGA.</p>	<p>information (e.g. yield) from constructed boreholes.</p>	<p>sufficiently stable to implement the project as scheduled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area. • Host communities, Returnees and IDPs willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities. • Returnees and IDPs have positive approach to participate in WASH activities • Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project. • Availability of and feasibility of transport for equipment, supplies and materials.
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Output 1.1: 1250HH receive unconditional cash transfers to meet their daily food requirements.</p> <p>Output 1.2: 50 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are identified & referred to stabilization centres.</p>	<p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</p> <p># of rounds of cash transfers conducted.</p> <p># of households that receive cash.</p> <p># Number of HH receiving nutrition education</p> <p># of MAM children referred to stabilization centres.</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Post-distribution monitoring reports; & beneficiary surveys.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>-limited influx of IDPs.</p> <p>-Security situation remains stable.</p> <p>-There is community support for the cash interventions.</p> <p>- Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project.</p>
<p>Output 2.1: 11000 individuals will</p>	<p># of target beneficiary households</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports, case</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local security situation is

<p>have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of gender-disaggregated latrines in the target LGA</p> <p>Output 2.2: 3000 individuals will have access to safe and adequate quantity of drinking water through construction and rehabilitation of water points, i.e. hand pumps in the target LGA.</p> <p>Output 2.3: 3000 individuals practice safe hygiene behaviours and have a means to maintain hygienic conditions</p>	<p>having access to safe and clean water</p> <p># of beneficiaries that received effective hygiene awareness information</p> <p># of beneficiaries/households provided with essential hygiene and sanitation kits</p> <p>Ratio of no of toilets to users are in accordance to SPHERE standards</p> <p># of people with access to sanitary facilities</p>	<p>studies, community based monitoring report, community feedback, KAP survey, technical information (e.g. yield) from constructed borehole.</p>	<p>sufficiently stable to implement the project as scheduled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area. • Host communities, Returnees and IDPs willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities. • Returnees and IDPs have positive approach to participate in WASH activities • Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project. • Availability of and feasibility of transport for equipment, supplies and materials.
<p>Activities</p> <p>2.1 Conducting detailed need and baseline assessment in the target LGA to identify communities in need of WASH assistance.</p> <p>2.2 Construction of 10 new hand pumps;</p> <p>2.3 Rehabilitation of 10 dysfunctional hand pumps.</p> <p>2.4 Construction of 1 solarized boreholes.</p> <p>2.5 Construction of 60 gender segregated latrines.</p> <p>2.6 Construction of 30 gender segregated bathing shelter.</p> <p>2.7. Upgrading existing latrines in to disability latrines</p>			

<p>2.8 Desludging of 80 latrines.</p> <p>2.9 Distribution of hygiene kits to 500 registered households (Note: replenishment kits will also be distributed to this households every three month. Hence, a total 1250 replenishment kits will be distributed during the duration of the project period.</p> <p>2.10 Establishing and training 20 WASH committees.</p> <p>2.11 Conducting of 20 water quality tests for the boreholes drilled and rehabilitated and regular chlorination of solarized boreholes. Regular monitoring of free residual chlorine will also be done for solarized boreholes.</p> <p>2.12 Hygiene awareness activities will be conducted for 500 households in our project areas</p> <p>2.13. Solid Waste Management service will be provided to 500 households through distribution of waste collection garbage bins and preparation of waste disposal pits</p> <p>2.14. Developing of EC materials for hygiene promotion</p> <p>2.15. Training of community hygiene volunteers</p>	
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Logframe for NCA's Intervention in North East Nigeria

IMPACT			
Reduce the suffering of conflict-affected populations in northern Nigeria.			
<i>Overall long-term objective at program level. NB: This goal is the same for all members in the Appeal.</i>			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Women and girls vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) in northern Nigeria have increased access to quality, multi-sectoral, life-saving services	# of women and girls receiving support services (under 18, adult) (Target: 1200) # of community-based psychosocial support interventions carried out (Target: 12)	Partner reports and documentation of events; GBV IMS Partner reports and documentation of events	The local security situation is sufficiently stable to implement the project as scheduled. No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area.
Outcome 2: Affected communities in northern Nigeria are able to prevent and mitigate the risk of GBV and reintegrate survivors	# of communities in which at least two initiatives to mainstream GBV into WASH have been carried out by project end (Target: 4)	WASH partner reports and monitoring reports of GBV technical staff	Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project.

<p>Outcome 3: GBV is mainstreamed into WASH activities in affected communities in northern Nigeria</p> <p>Outcome 4: GBV is mainstreamed into FSL activities in affected communities in northern Nigeria</p>	<p># of communities in which at least two initiatives to mainstream GBV into FSL have been carried out by end of project (Target: 4)</p>	<p>FSL partner reports and monitoring reports of GBV technical staff</p>	<p>Availability of and feasibility of transport for equipment, supplies and materials.</p>
<p>OUTPUT(S)</p> <p>Output 1.1: 1200 women and girls have access to safe spaces where they have opportunities to mobilize and socialize safely</p> <p>Output 1.2: 500 women and girls have access to quality services, including case management, PSS, health, and other available services</p> <p>Output 1.3: 150 women and girls vulnerable to GBV receive livelihoods support in areas of identified need through training/skills-building, and grants</p> <p>Output 2.1: 4 communities are sensitized on GBV risks and consequences</p> <p>Output 2.2: 4 communities are</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p> <p># of women and girls attending safe spaces (under 18/adult) (Target: 1200)</p> <p>% of women and girls at the WGSS who are satisfied with the services available (under 18/adult) (Target: 75%)</p> <p># of women and girls receiving: Case management (300) Health services (300) Psychosocial support (300) (Under 18/adult)</p> <p># of women and girls receiving skills-building interventions (Under 18/adult) (Target: 150)</p> <p># of women and girls receiving grants for income-generation activities (Under 18/adult) (Target: 150)</p>	<p>Source of verification</p> <p>Safe space attendance records</p> <p>Beneficiary feedback mechanisms</p> <p>GBVIMS reports</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Security conditions enable the establishment and functioning of safe spaces in communities.</p> <p>Staff have mobility to attend trainings.</p> <p>Community leaders and communities are open to mobilization and advocacy.</p> <p>Security situation enables the visit of international GBV staff to select project sites.</p> <p><i>Risks</i></p>

<p>aware of available GBV services and are able to refer survivors and vulnerable women and girls</p>	<p># of community awareness-raising/advocacy events held (Target: 8)</p>	<p>Partner reports and documentation of community events</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Men and boys are engaged in groups to prevent GBV through community-level advocacy in 3 communities</p>	<p># of awareness materials on availability of services produced (Target: 8)</p>	<p>Written and photographic documentation of awareness-raising materials</p>	
<p>Output 3.1: WASH staff and stakeholders have capacity and knowledge to mainstream GBV in their activities in 4 communities</p>	<p># of men and boys groups organized and functioning by end of project period (Target: 3 groups)</p>	<p>Attendance records of men's groups</p>	
<p>Output 3.2: Women and girls are consulted and involved in the planning implementation, and monitoring of Community-based WASH activities in 4 communities</p>	<p># of men and boys engaged in community-level advocacy (Target: 3 groups)</p> <p># of WASH staff and stakeholders trained (m/f) (Target: 30 staff members)</p>	<p>Pre- and post-test scores from trainings and training attendance; GBV technical staff monitoring reports; documentation of women's committee meetings</p>	
<p>Output 4.1: FSL staff and stakeholders have capacity and knowledge to mainstream GBV in their activities in 4 communities</p>	<p>% of individuals trained in GBV mainstreaming demonstrating a change in knowledge following trainings (Target: 50%)</p>	<p>Pre and post-test scores from trainings and training attendance;</p>	
<p>Output 4.2: Female-headed households are prioritized in distribution of food and cash interventions</p>	<p># of women's committees formed and functioning by community (Target: 4)</p>	<p>Distribution reports from FSL partners</p>	
<p>Output 4.3: Women and girls are</p>	<p># of actions taken based on advice from women's committees (Target: 4)</p>	<p>GBV technical staff monitoring visits</p>	

<p>consulted regarding FSL needs, access, and implementation.</p>	<p># of WASH staff/stakeholders trained (m/f) (Target: 30)</p> <p>% of individuals trained in GBV mainstreaming in WASH demonstrating a change in knowledge (Target: 50%)</p> <p>% of beneficiaries who are female-headed households (Target: 50%)</p> <p># of actions taken by FSL actors to incorporate feedback of women and girls in FSL activities (Target: 4)</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Establishment of women and girls' safe spaces in affected communities</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Training of staff and community women to carry out tailored PSS activities within the safe spaces and monitoring of women's groups</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Formation, training, and continued support to women's groups in safe spaces</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Monitoring of weekly activities of women's groups</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Conduct community outreach and awareness-raising on the WGSS</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Training of female case managers</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Conduct regular mapping of women and girl-friendly services within communities,</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Signing of MOUs with relevant partners for referrals</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Provision of support to health facilities to provide adequate health services to GBV survivors</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5: Provision of support to GBV survivors, including transport, referrals and accompaniment to relevant services, NFIs, and basic food items.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Assessment of women and girls livelihoods needs</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Development of vulnerability criteria for livelihoods interventions and selection of beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Identify capacity-building opportunities through apprenticeships/shadowing/trainings.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Provision of grants</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5: Monitor the progress of beneficiaries through case managers</p>		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>NCA partners are able to establish relationships within the communities and obtain sufficient buy-in to begin/continue activities</p> <p>Movement of staff to project sites for monitoring should be possible</p>	

Activity 1.3.6: Convene/attend local-level coordination meetings and support coordination among field-level partners

Activity 1.3.7: Carry out/support joint activities with GBV WG partners around specific initiatives, such as the 16 Days of Activism

Activity 2.1.1: Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on GBV risks within communities

Activity 2.1.2: Consult and advocate with community leaders and stakeholders through regular meetings to sensitize them and involve them in GBV prevention as appropriate

Activity 2.2.1: Develop community-level referral pathway on available women and girl-friendly services

Activity 2.2.2: Conduct outreach and awareness-raising within the community on GBV services available

Activity 2.3.1: Recruit and train local men and boys as protection actors within their communities

Activity 2.3.2: Support men and boys groups to carry out community-level sensitization, awareness raising on GBV and its impacts based on action plans

Activity 3.1.1: Training of WASH staff from INGO and partner staff in GBV core concepts, referrals, and risk mitigation for WASH

Activity 3.1.2: Training of local stakeholders/decision-makers (including men and women) in GBV core concepts, referrals, and risk mitigation for WASH

Activity 3.1.3: WASH staff conduct regular safety audits and safety mappings of WASH sites and act on findings

Activity 3.1.4: GBV technical staff conduct regular monitoring visits to WASH sites and engage with women's WASH committees to incorporate feedback

3.2.1: Support the formation of a Women's WASH committee composed of local women to advise and work closely with the WASH team, consult with community women, and monitor on WASH activities in the community

3.2.2: Provide training for women's WASH committees in GBV core concepts, referrals, and risk mitigation for WASH

Activity 4.1.1: Training of FSL staff and stakeholders in GBV core concepts, referrals, and GBV risk mitigation for FSL

Activity 4.1.2: GBV technical staff provides technical input into the recruitment of FSL volunteers and distribution staff

Activity 4.2.1: GBV technical staff provides input into development of FSL vulnerability criteria

Activity 4.3.1: GBV technical staff conduct regular monitoring visits to FSL sites to conduct safety audits and engage with women and girl beneficiaries

Activity 4.3.2: GBV technical staff provide regular input into food distribution plans to ensure that feedback of women and girls is incorporated	
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Logframe for LWF's Intervention in Chad

IMPACT Improved living conditions of vulnerable people around Lake Chad Region			
OUTCOME(S) A. Improved access to food and of HHs essential items in vulnerable HH B. Increased agricultural production for supported households and individuals C. Increased social cohesion between divergent groups <i>Intermediate objective(s). Should be listed as follows:</i>	Objectively verifiable indicators A.1: 300 HH receive hygiene/dignity kits A2: 3600 cash grants distributed B.2: 40% increase in cereal production B.3: 3 meals per day in supported HH C.1: 100% of conflicts adequately managed by CMCs C.2: 600 Ha negotiated	Source of verification A. Distribution report; home visits, interviews B: Monitoring report, ANADER report, testimonies, site visits C: CMCs monitoring reports, local authorities interviews, site visits	Assumptions - Security maintained by the Chadian authorities - Presence of government services - Funding available - involvement of government and local leaders - Availability of arable lands - Beneficiaries accept to change the settlement - divergent targeted groups accept to cohabit - Diseases for the crops - Insects attacking crops
		Source of verification A: Monitoring reports, distribution reports, finance report B: sites visits reports ,testimonies,	Assumptions Funding not available MOU not signed with the government sector ANADER

		activity reports, ANADER reports; distribution reports, training reports C: CMCs activity reports, local authorities interviews	
Activities Activity A: Dignity kits A.1: identify extremely poor and vulnerable individuals and HH A.2: purchase and distribute dignity kits A.3: provide monthly grants Activities Agriculture B.1: negotiate access to land B.2: clear lands B.3: organize HH in groups B.4: purchase and distribute seeds B.5: purchase and distribute tools B.6 Train HH on modern agricultural techniques B.7: train HH on harvest management B.8: support joint youth livelihoods projects Activity C: social cohesion C.1: set up CMCs C.2: train CMCs members on conflict resolution C.4: train CMCs on advocacy C.5: support CMCs with supplies		Pre-conditions . - Land owners accept to give lands to IDPs and refugees - The weather conditions are favorable for agricultural activities - Funds are available. - Community participation in decision making and implementation - Support from refugee leaders incl. women leaders	

Logframe for LWF's Intervention in Cameroon

IMPACT The overall goal of LWF World Service in this project is to improve the living conditions of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) through access to essential life-saving items, and by reducing vulnerability and realizing safety and human dignity through WASH, child protection/psychosocial support and livelihoods/non-food-items.			
OUTCOME (S) A. Improve access to safe water and	Objectively verifiable indicator - Number of households have access	Source of verification - Field monitoring reports,	Assumptions - The security situation is sufficiently

<p>sanitation service for the affected populations, and ensure healthy lives through sanitation and hygiene education.</p> <p>B. Provide faith-sensitive psycho-social support and effective child protection, through structures to be promoted in the camps and in the host communities.</p> <p>C. Provide vocational training of the youth (boys and girls) and improve the life of most vulnerable target beneficiaries through income generating activities.</p>	<p>to safe drinking water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of family pit latrines constructed - Number of groups organized and functioning - Number of unaccompanied minors identified and registered - Number of human rights violations identified and reported to government, UN and other authorities. - Number of active beneficiaries trained - Number of small fishers identified and assisted - Number of the groups of women organized, trained and assisted for IGA - Number of youth (50% boys and 50% girls) identified and trained on vocational activities. 	<p>community feedback, technical information (e.g. yield) from constructed and rehabilitated boreholes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner reports and documentation of cases; Field monitoring reports, photos - List of Beneficiaries; Attendance lists post-distribution monitoring reports; 	<p>stable to implement the project as scheduled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area. - Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project.
<p>OUTCOME (S)</p> <p>A.1. 9,720 HHs have access to safe drinking water, good sanitation, and hygiene education (WASH).</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of boreholes drilled, water tanks installed and functioning - Number of households have access to safe drinking water - Number of IDPs and host communities provided with awareness raising education on sanitation and hygiene - Types and numbers of visual 	<p>Source of verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field monitoring reports, community feedback, technical information (e.g. yield) from constructed and rehabilitated boreholes. 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The security situation is sufficiently stable to implement the project as scheduled. - No major natural hazard/emergency occurring in the area. - Local government authorities and government line agencies are supportive of the project.

<p>B.1. At least 80% of the IDPs (men, women, boys and girls) and FHH receive faith sensitive psychosocial support.</p> <p>B.2. At least 80% of all unaccompanied minors and separated children identified, have access to basic facilities and protection; and are reunited with their families or receive special care.</p> <p>B.3. At least 60% of all human rights violations identified, are stopped / resolved, and reported to government, UN and other authorities.</p> <p>C.1. At 80% of IDPs and host</p>	<p>education materials produced and provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of family pit latrines constructed - Number of water points rehabilitated - Number of committee water management set up - Number of local mechanics water point repair trained. - Number of sanitation kits distributed - Number of hygiene kits distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people and FHH met - Number of groups organized and functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of unaccompanied minors identified and registered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of human rights violations identified and reported to government, UN and other authorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of active beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner reports and documentation of cases; Field monitoring reports, photos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of Beneficiaries; Attendance 	
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<p>communities sensitized, assisted and trained in vocational activities and income generating activities.</p>	<p>sensitized and selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of active beneficiaries trained - Quantity of inputs and garden material kits purchased - Number of hectares of home garden/community gardens set up. - Quantity of garden material kits and inputs distributed - Number of small fishers identified and assisted - Number of the groups of women <p>organized, trained and assisted for IGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of youth (50% boys and 50% girls) identified and trained on vocational activities. 	<p>lists post-distribution monitoring reports, Field monitoring reports;</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.1.1. Identification of vulnerable communities and initiation meetings A.1.2. Identification of water points A.1.3. Creation and construction of boreholes A.1.4. Rehabilitation of water points A.1.5. Set up and training of water committees A.1.6. Equipment of water committee A.1.7. Water pumps mechanics training A.1.8. Promotion of hygiene through sanitation and hygiene education A.1.9. Water testing kit and rehabilitation equipment A.1.10. Creation/reactivate and train community sanitation committees A.1.11. Mark commemoration of World Water Day A.1.12. Twin toilets construction 			<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Conditions should be acceptable for LWF staff and other partners to continue implementing activities</p>

<p>A.1.13. Twin bathrooms construction</p> <p>A.1.14. Distribution of sanitation kits for family pit latrines construction</p> <p>A.1.15. Distribution of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable women and girls.</p> <p>B.1.1. Set up Case Management database and train staff on its operation.</p> <p>B.1.2. Organization of groups per origin or other criteria chosen by the IDPs/host communities,</p> <p>B.1.3. Identification with these groups of: unaccompanied minors and registration</p> <p>B.1.4. Child rights protection and respect awareness building,</p> <p>B.1.5. Provide material incentives for community based Child protection volunteers.</p> <p>B.1.6. Recreational supplies for IDP children in Camps Influx of IDPs</p> <p>B.1.7. Conduct awareness campaigns on community based child protection initiatives.</p> <p>B.1.8. Train community leader on peacebuilding and social cohesion</p> <p>B.1.9. Train church leaders on psychosocial support and trauma healing.</p> <p>B.1.10. Provide support to the church for organizing psychosocial support session.</p> <p>C.1.1. Sensitization of beneficiaries</p> <p>C.1.2. Identification of active beneficiaries for home and community gardens</p> <p>C.1.3. Training of beneficiaries</p> <p>C.1.4. Procurement of garden material kits and inputs</p> <p>C.1.5. Distribution of inputs and material kits</p> <p>C.1.6. Identification and organization of small fishers into groups</p> <p>C.1.7. procurement of fishing material kits</p> <p>C.1.8. Distribution of fishing material kits</p> <p>C.1.9. Structuration and organization of women into groups of IGA.</p> <p>C.1.10. Training on income generating activities management</p> <p>C.1.11. training of youth (boys and girls) on vocational activities.</p>	
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Cross-cutting issues

1. All aspects of this emergency response incorporates commitments to a number of key priorities including rights-based approach, gender equality, and child rights and accountability.

2. **Participation** – To ensure the smooth and successful implementation, the project will use various principles and standards that ensure sustainable partnerships with target populations. The beneficiaries target group will be involved throughout the project cycle. They will be carried along whilst implementing some of the activities for this project. The most vulnerable groups will be given special care and ‘voice’, during the project implementation.
3. **Rights-based approach** – ACT members consider access to food and NFIs, WASH, livelihoods and human protection to any human or natural disaster as a basic right. The government, civil societies and NGOs have the mandate to respond to any emergency according to its nature, to serve and protect principles of humanity, respecting each and all citizens.
4. **Gender equality** - ACT members consider gender equality as an instrument that drives the society to equal opportunities and holistic development. Therefore, gender equality will be considered at all levels of project implementation inclusive within the institution structure. Special attention in balancing gender will be considered for the selection of health facilitators and community volunteers.
5. **Child rights** – The ACT members will ensure that child rights issues are properly addressed in this proposed project, and that children are listened to, accompanied and supported to actively participate in organizing responses to their needs.
6. **Accountability** - Guiding principles and other tools related to these commitments are included in the ACT accountability framework. LWF and implementing partners will ensure that ACT Alliance policies and codes of conduct (including Sphere and the Red Cross Code of Conduct) are adhered to by ensuring that all staff involved will be oriented.
7. **ACT Alliance advisory groups** – when needs arise, refugee representatives will be consulted to provide needed support and input into the work of ACT members on identified cross-cutting commitments.

REQUESTING MEMBER BUDGETS

Requesting ACT member: Christian Aid (CA) - NIGERIA

Appeal Number: LTCD 171

Appeal Title: Emergency Response to Conflict-Affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin

Implementing Period: 01 October 2017 to 30 September 2018 (12 months)

EXPENDITURE

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Appeal Budget local currency	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS					
1 PROGRAM STAFF					
1.1 Appeal Lead	months	12	2,925	35,100	35,100
International program staff					
1.2. WASH Advisor	months	3	9,302	27906	27,906
1.3. Senior Humanitarian Specialist Cash and Markets	months	1	7,560	7560	7,560
1.4. Regional Emergency Manager	months	1	7,560	7560	7,560

National program staff

1.3.	WASH Engineer	months	12	2,000	24,000	24,000
1.3.1	WASH Coordinator	months	12	1,600	19,200	19,200
1.3.2.	Hygiene Officer	months	12	1,600	19,200	19,200
1.3.3.	Community Hygiene Volunteers	months	12	230	2,760	2,760
1.3.4.	Senior Program Officer	months	12	2,293	27,510	27,510
1.3.5.	M&E Officer	months	6	1,984	11,905	11,905
1.3.6.	Program Officer FSL	months	6	1,984	11,905	11,905
1.3.7.	Program Officer WASH	months	5	1,984	9,524	9,524
1.3.8.	Security Coordinator	months	5	1,984	9,524	9,524
1.3.9.	Logistics Coordinator	months	5	1,984	9,524	9,524
1.3.10.	M&E Officer - Partner	months	12	556	6,667	6,667
1.3.11.	Program Officer - Partner	months	12	556	6,667	6,667
1.3.12.	Executive Director - Partner	months	5	972	4,536	4,408
1.3.13.	Finance Officer - Partner	months	12	556	6,667	6,667
	Total international				43,026	78,126
	Total national				169,589	169,461
	TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF				232,595	232,595

2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

2.2.	Food security				448,754	448,754
2.2.1.	Market Analysis	lumpsum	1	9,008	9,008	9,008
2.2.2.	Beneficiary Registration	lumpsum	1	16,482	16,482	16,482
2.2.3.	Cash Transfer Programming	lumpsum	1	423,264	423,264	423,264
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)				239,000	239,000
2.3.1.	Water supply	lumpsum	1	64,000	64,000	64,000
2.3.2.	Sanitation	lumpsum	1	105,500	105,500	105,500
2.3.3.	Waste management	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	10,000
2.3.4.	Hygiene promotion	lumpsum	1	59,500	59,500	59,500
2.4.	Health / Nutrition				13,333	13,333
2.4.1.	MUAC Assessment	lumpsum	1	833	833	833
2.4.2.	Provision of Nutrition Education	lumpsum	1	8,333	8,333	8,333
2.4.3.	Transportation of SAM children to facilities	lumpsum	1	4,167	4,167	4,167
	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES				701,087	701,087

3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

3.10	Audit	lumpsum	1.00	2,278	2,278	2,278
	TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION				2,278	2,278

4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS

Transport (of relief materials)

4.1.	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	lumpsum	1	3,333	3,333	3,333
4.8.	travel for assessments	lumpsum	1	1,250.0	1,250	1,250
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS					4,583	4,583

6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS

6.1. SECURITY

6.1.1.	Material resources				0	0
6.1.2.	Human resources				0	0
6.1.3.	Security trainings				0	0
6.1.4.	Site enhancements				0	0
6.1.5.	Security of Office	lumpsum	1	5,556	5,556	5,556
6.1.6.	Security of Warehouse	lumpsum	1	5,556	5,556	5,556
TOTAL SECURITY					0	11,112

6.2. FORUM COORDINATION

6.2.3.	Visibility / fundraising	lumpsum	1	1,667	1,667	1,667
TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION					1,667	1,667

6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES

6.3.1.	Local partners/national members	lumpsum	1	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES					2,800	2,800

TOTAL DIRECT COST

945,010 956,122

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

Office Operations

Office rent (30%)	lumpsum	1	8,333	8,333	8,333
Office Utilities (40%)	lumpsum	1	1,369	1,369	1,369

Communications

Telephone/Internet (40%)	lumpsum	1	2,167	2,167	2,167
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TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT

11,869 11,869

1% 1%

TOTAL EXPENDITURE excl. International Coordination Fee

956,879 967,991

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%

28,706.37 29,040

TOTAL EXPENDITURE incl. International Coordination Fee

985,585.51 997,031

ACT APPEAL BUDGET

Requesting ACT member:	The Lutheran World Federation - CAMEROON				
Appeal Number:	LTCO 171				
Appeal Title:	Lake Chad Regional Appeal in Response to Emergency WASH, Food Security & Gender-Based Violence Response to conflict Affected Populations in the LaKe Chad Basin.				
Implementing Period:	1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018.				

	Type Of	No of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
			XAF	XAF	USD
	Unit	Units	local Currency	Local Currency	USD

DIRECT COSTS (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS AND OBJECTIVES)

WASH

Objective 1: Improve access to safe water and sanitation service for the affected populations, and ensure healthy lives through sanitation and hygiene
Output 1.1: 9,720 HHs have access to safe drinking water, good sanitation, and hygiene education (WASH)

Activity 1.1.1: Identification of vulnerable communities and initiation meeting	Session	6	30,000	180,000	327
Activity 1.1.2: Identification of water points	Lumpsum	1	300,000	300,000	544
Activity 1.1.2: Borehole constructions	boreholes	2	8,000,000	16,000,000	29,032
Activity 1.1.4: Rehabilitation of water points	water points	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	21,774
Activity 1.1.5: Set up and training of water committees	committees	14	70,000	980,000	1,778
Activity 1.1.6: Equipment of water committee	committees	14	60,000	840,000	1,524
Activity 1.1.7: Water pumps mechanics training	Session	2	200,000	400,000	726
Activity 1.1.8: Equipment of mechanics	Equipment	2	500,000	1,000,000	1,814
IEC Material	Lumpsum	1	500,000	500,000	907
Activity 1.1.9: Promotion of hygiene through sanitation and hygiene	Session	8	120,000	960,000	1,742
Activity 1.1.11: Water testing	Lumpsum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,814
Activity 1.1.13: Mark commemoration of World Water Day and	Session	2	400,000	800,000	1,452
Activity 1.1.14: Twin toilets construction at school, publics places	Toilets	5	2,500,000	12,500,000	22,681
Activity 1.1.15: Emergency toilets	Toilets	60	60,000	3,600,000	6,532
Activity 1.1.17: Distribution of sanitation kits for family pit latrines construction	Kits	60	15,000	900,000	1,633
Activity 1.1.18: Distribution of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable	kits	60	20,000	1,200,000	2,177
Total WASH				53,160,000	96,458

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/CHILD PROTECTION					
Objective 2: Provide faith-sensitive psychosocial support and child protection structures that arise in the camps/host communities.					
Output 2.1: At least 80% of the IDPs (men, women, boys and girls) and FHH receive faith sensitive psychosocial support.					
Output 2.2: At least 80% of all unaccompanied minors and separated children identified, have access to basic facilities and protection; and are					
Output 2.3: At least 60% of all human rights violations identified, are stopped / resolved, and reported to government, UN and other authorities					
Activity 2.2.1: Set up Case Management database and train staff on	Sessions	6	50,000	300,000	544
Activity 2.2.2: Organization of groups per origin or other criteria	Groups	12	80,000	960,000	1,742
Activity 2.2.3: Identification with these groups of: unaccompanied	Sessions	6	80,000	480,000	871
Activity 2.2.4: Child rights protection and respect awareness	Campaigns	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
Activity 2.2.5: Provide material incentives for community based	Persons	50	120,000	6,000,000	10,887
Activity 2.2.6: Recreational supplies for IDP children in Camps Influx	Units	50	30,000	1,500,000	2,722
Activity 2.2.7: Conduct awareness campaigns on community based	Sessions	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
Activity 2.2.8: Train community leader on peace building and social	Sessions	12	240,000	2,880,000	5,226
Activity 2.2.9: Train church leaders on psychosocial support and	Sessions	3	750,000	2,250,000	4,083
Activity 2.2.10: Provide support to the church for organizing	Lumpsum	4	500,000	2,000,000	3,629
Activity 2.2.11: Identify and Support unaccompanied children	Persons	100	50,000	5,000,000	9,072
Activity 2.2.13: Educational material for Psychosocial activities	Lumpsum	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,629
Activity 2.2.14: Set Up, train and equips dynamics clubs to identify and refer cases of Human right violations	Groups	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
Total Peace activities				28,770,000	52,203
LIVELIHOODS/NFI					
Objective 3: Provide vocational training of the youth (boys and girls) and improve the life of most vulnerable target beneficiaries through income generating activities.					
Output 3: 1. At 80% of IDPs and host communities sensitized and assisted.					
Activity 3.1.1: Sensitization of beneficiaries	Session	4	150,000	600,000	1,089
Activity 3.1.2: Identification of active beneficiaries for home and	Lumpsum	2	150,000	300,000	544
Activity 3.1.4: Procurement of garden material kits and inputs	kit	10	2,000,000	20,000,000	36,290
Activity 3.1.5: Distribution of inputs and material kits/Monitoring	Lumpsum	2	300,000	600,000	1,089
Activity 3.1.6: Identification and organization of small fishers into	Lumpsum	2	200,000	400,000	726
Activity 3.1.7: procurement of fishing material kits	kit	8	1,000,000	8,000,000	14,516
Activity 3.1.8: Distribution of fishing material kits/Monitoring	Lumpsum	2	300,000	600,000	1,089
Activity 3.1.9: Structuration and organization of women into groups	Lumpsum	1	100,000	100,000	181
Activity 3.1.10: Training on income generating activities	Session	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,814
Activity 3.1.11: Procurement of incomes generating activities kits	beneficiaries	70	100,000	7,000,000	12,701
Activity 3.1.12: training of youth (boys and girls) on vocational	Session	2	720,000	1,440,000	2,613
Total Livelihoods				40,040,000	72,652

TOTAL ACTIVITIES				121,970,000	221,313
DIRECT COSTS					
PERSONNEL					
Kousseri sub-office					
LWF/WS					
WASH Supervisor (01)100%	Month	12	470,000	5,640,000	10,234
Peace Building Supervisor (01) 100%	Month	12	470,000	5,640,000	10,234
Livelihoods Supervisor (01) 100%	Month	12	470,000	5,640,000	10,234
WASH Monitor (01) 100%	Month	12	380,000	4,560,000	8,274
PEACE Monitor (01) 100%	Month	12	380,000	4,560,000	8,274
Livelihood Monitor (01) 100%	Month	12	380,000	4,560,000	8,274
Community mobilizers (10) 100%	Month	110	30,000	3,300,000	5,988
WASH Officer 30%	Month	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
Peace Building Officer 30%	Month	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
EFLC					
Project Supervisor (01) 100%	Month	12	470,000	5,640,000	10,234
Monitors (03) 100 %	Month	36	380,000	13,680,000	24,822
Total Salaries				56,820,000	103,099
Total Direct&Personel Cost				178,790,000	324,413
Project Office Operations					
Kousseri Sub-Office Operations costs:					
Office rent	Months	12	200,000	2,400,000	4,355
Compound maintenance	Months	12	20,200	242,400	440
Solar panel maintenance	Months	12	10,000	120,000	218
Utilities	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	2,177
Field operations cost	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Stationery	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Office furniture and equipment	Lumpsum	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,443
Telecommunication (Telefon/Internet)	Months	12	200,000	2,400,000	4,355
Postage and Courier/publication	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Vehicle maintenance costs	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Vehicle Insurance	Units	1	1,400,000	1,400,000	2,540
Vehicule & Motorbike Fuel	Months	12	400,000	4,800,000	8,710
Motorbike Maintenance	Months	12	105,000	1,260,000	2,286
Motorbike Insurance	Units	7	50,000	350,000	635
Maintenance & Repairs - office equipments	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Travel (transport, flights, accomodation, per diem)	Months	12	300,000	3,600,000	6,532
Field operations cost	Months	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
Loading and unlaoding of materials	Lumpsum	1	819,300	819,300	1,487
Security Services and equipment	Months	12	335,000	4,020,000	7,294
Security equipment	Lumpsum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,814
Visibility	Lumpsum	1	800,000	800,000	1,452
Bank Charges	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	2,177
Staff capacity building	Lumpsum	1	800,000	800,000	1,452
Legal and HR services	Lumpsum	1	500,000	500,000	907
Total Kousseri Office operations				34,711,700	62,984

Hire/Rental Truck	Trips	6	150,000	900,000	1,633
Vehicle Hire	Month	12	150,000	1,800,000	3,266
				2,700,000	4,899
Asset					
Procurement of vehicle Toyota 4x4 Hillux	Lumpsum	1	23,000,000	23,000,000	41,733
procurement of desk top machines	Lumpsum	4	500,000	2,000,000	3,629
Procurement of printer HP Laser Jet Pro MFP M225 dn.	Lumpsum	2	280,000	560,000	1,016
Procurement of photocopy machine	Lumpsum	1	700,000	700,000	1,270
Procurement of 07 motor-bickes	Lumpsum	7	600,000	4,200,000	7,621
Solar panel	Lumpsum	1	3,500,000	3,500,000	6,351
	Total Asset			33,960,000	61,620
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS					
				250,161,700	453,916
INDIRECT COSTS					
Finance Manager (5%)	Month	12	130,000	1,560,000	2,831
Team Leader (10%)	Month	12	250,000	3,000,000	5,443
Finance Officer (10%)	Month	12	155,000	1,860,000	3,375
Finance Assistant 10%	Month	12	50,000	600,000	1,089
Project Coordinator 40%	Month	12	437,500	5,250,000	9,526
Office and residence operations Yaoundé	Month	12	310,000	3,720,000	6,750
Office operations Maroua	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	4,355
Human resource (HR) 20%	Month	12	110,000	1,320,000	2,395
Driver 100%	Month	12	255,555	3,066,660	5,564
Cleaner 100%	Month	12	163,500	1,962,000	3,560
Cashier/Accountant (01) 100 %	Month	12	380,000	4,560,000	8,274
Store Keeper/Logistic (01) 100 %	Month	12	380,000	4,560,000	8,274
EFLC					
President of EFLC 20%	Month	12	95,000	1,140,000	2,069
Project Manager 50%	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	4,355
				37,398,660	67,860
AUDIT , MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit ACT Appeal	Lumpsum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,814
Monitoring (air tickets, accomodation, food & per diem) & Evaluation	Estimate	12	250000	3,000,000	5,443
	TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION			4,000,000	7,258
Total Indiret cost					
				41,398,660	75,117
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (3%)					
				4,059,847	7,367
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (inclusive international coordination fee)					
				295,620,207	536,400

Requesting ACT member:	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) - TCHAD				
Appeal Number:	LTCD 171				
Appeal Title:	Lake Chad Regional Appeal in Response to Emergency WASH, Food Security & Gender-Based Violence Response to conflict Affected Populations in the LaKe Chad Basin.				
Implementing Period:	1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018.				
				Appeal	Appeal
	Type Of	No of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
				XAF	USD
	Unit	Units	local Currency	Local Currency	USD
DIRECT COSTS (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS AND OBJECTIVES)					
Objective 1: To improve the living conditions of the vulnerable households and individuals through the provision of a dignity kit					
Output 1. 300 HHs equipped with dignity kits					
Activity 1.1: identify extremely poor and vulnerable households and individuals	Session	6	60,000	360,000	646
Activity 1.2: purchase dignity kits	Lumpsum	300	41,000	12,300,000	22,083
Activity 1.3: distribute dignity kits	kit	6	50,000	300,000	539
Activity 1.4: distribute cash grants	person	3600	3,000	10,800,000	19,390
Total humanitarian assistance				23,760,000	42,657
Objective 2: Increase agricultural production for targeted HH through improved access to land, availability of quality seeds and tools					
Output 2.1: 16000 ha are cleared and plumed					
Output 2.2: 3000 HH are supported in agricultural seeds					
Output 2.3: 3000 HH are supported with agricultural tools					
output 2.4: 3000 people benefit from agricultural trainings					
Activity 2.1: Negotiate access to land	meetings	6	50,000	300,000	539
Activity 2.2: clear lands	Lumpsum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	8,977
Activity 2.3: purchase seeds	kits	3000	21,000	63,000,000	113,106
Activity 2.4: purchase agricultural tools	kits	3000	10,000	30,000,000	53,860
Activity 2.5: train on agri techniques	Sessions	60	50,000	3,000,000	5,386
Activity 2.6: youth workhops and debates	events	6	250,000	1,500,000	2,693
Activity 2.7: youth projects	projects	6	750,000	4,500,000	8,079
Activity 2.8: Train beneficiaries on harvest management	Sessions	60	100,000	6,000,000	10,772
Total Livelihood activities				113,300,000	203,411

Objective 3: Reinforce social cohesion between various supported groups					
Output 3: 1. 6 conflict management committees created.					
Activity 3.1.set up CMCs	Session	6	100,000	600,000	1,077
Activity 3.1.2: train CMCs on conflict resolution	Lumpsum	6	150,000	900,000	1,616
Activity 3.1.4: train CMCs on advocacy	kit	6	2,000,000	12,000,000	21,544
Activity 3.1.5: support with running supplies	kit	72	12,000	864,000	1,551
Activity 3.1.6: Provide visibility items	person	150	16,000	2,400,000	4,309
Total social cohesion activities				16,764,000	30,097
TOTAL ACTIVITIES				153,824,000	276,165
DIRECT COSTS					
PERSONNEL					
LWF/PADIES					
Project officer/LWF	Month	12	575,000	6,900,000	12,388
Logistic assistant	Month	12	345,000	4,140,000	7,200
Livelihood supervisor/LWF	Month	24	345,000	8,280,000	14,865
community animators (PADIES)	Month	6	250,000	1,500,000	2,693
community auxiliaries/PADIES	Month	180	30,000	5,400,000	9,695
Social Cohesion supervisors/PADIES	Month	36	345,000	12,420,000	22,298
Total Salaries				34,500,000	69,139
Total Direct Cost				188,324,000	345,304
Project Office Operations					
PADIES					
Office rent	Months	24	100,000	2,400,000	4,309
Compound maintenance	Months	24	25,000	600,000	1,077
Utilities	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,077
Office supplies, cleaning material & consumables	Months	24	50,000	1,200,000	2,154
Stationery	Months	24	50,000	1,200,000	2,154
Office furniture and equipment	Lumpsum	2	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,591
Telecommunication (Telefon/Internet)	Months	24	120,000	2,880,000	5,171
Postage and Courier/publication	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,077
Vehicule & Motorbike Fuel and maintenance	Months	48	200,000	9,600,000	17,235
Motorbike Maintenance	Months	48	11,500	552,000	991
Motorbike Insurance	Units	4	50,000	200,000	359
Maintenance & Repairs - office equipments	Months	12	50,000	600,000	1,077
Travel (transport, flights, accomodation, per diem)	Months	24	100,000	2,400,000	4,309
Bank Charges	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	2,154
Staff capacity building/security training	Lumpsum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	8,696
Legal and HR services	Lumpsum	1	300,000	300,000	539
Total Field Office operations				26,832,000	55,971

Asset/LWF					
Procurement of vehicle Toyota 4x4 Hillux	Lumpsum	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	44,883
procurement of desk top machines	Lumpsum	6	500,000	3,000,000	5,386
Procurement of printer HP Laser Jet Pro MFP M225 dn.	Lumpsum	2	280,000	560,000	1,005
Procurement of photocoppy machine/PADIES	Lumpsum	2	250,000	500,000	898
Procurement of 6 motor-bikes/PADIES	Lumpsum	4	600,000	2,400,000	4,309
Generators	Lumpsum	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,693
Total Asset				32,960,000	59,174
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				248,116,000	460,449
INDIRECT COSTS/ LWF					
Finance Manager (5%)	Month	12	400,000	4,800,000	7,318
Program Coordinator (10%)	Month	12	460,000	5,520,000	8,415
Country Representative (10%)	Month	12	600,000	7,200,000	10,976
Security officer	Month	12	450,000	5,400,000	9,391
Logistic Assistant 10%	Month	12	25,000	300,000	457
Human resource (HR) 20%	Month	12	70,000	840,000	1,508
Driver 100%	Month	12	175,000	2,100,000	3,770
Cashier/Accountant (01) 100 %	Month	12	200,000	2,400,000	4,309
PADIES					
Legal Representative PADIES 20%	Month	12	100,000	1,200,000	2,154
Project Manager PADIES 50%	Month	12	60,000	720,000	1,293
Local partner salaries				25,080,000	49,592
AUDIT , MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit ACT Appeal	Lumpsum	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,693
Monitoring (air tickets, accomodation, food & per diem) & Evaluat	Estimate	12	100000	1,200,000	2,154
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION	Estimate			2,700,000	4,847
Total Indiret cost				87,572,000	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (3%)				2,627,160	4,717
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (inclusive international coordination fee)				278,523,160	514,888

Requesting ACT member:	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)					
Appeal Number:	LTCDC 171					
Appeal Title:	Lake Chad Regional Appeal in Response to Emergency WASH, Food Security & Gender-Based Violence Response to conflict Affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin.					
Implementing Period:	2017 to 30th September 2018.					
EXPENDITURE						
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
		Unit	Units	<i>NOK</i>	<i>NOK</i>	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)	GBV/PROTECTION					
OUTCOME 1. WOMEN AND GIRLS VULNERABLE TO GBV IN NORTHERN NIGERIA HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY AND MULTI-SECTORAL LIFE						
Output 1.1 Women and girls have access to safe spaces where they opportunities to mobilise and socialise safely.						
Activity 1.1.1: Establishment of women and girls safe spaces in affected	safe spaces	4	15,000	60,000	7,792	
Activity 1.1.2: Training of staff and community women to carry out tailored	no of trainings	4	12,000.0	48,000	6,234	
Activity 1.1.3: Formation, training, and continued support to women's groups in safe spaces	no of groups	4	12,000	48,000	6,234	
Activity 1.1.4: Monitoring of weekly activities of women's groups	monthly sessions	11	430	4,730	614	
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct community outreach and awareness-raising on the WGSS	communities	4	10,000	40,000	5,195	
Sub Total					200,730	26,069
Output 1.2: Women and girls have access to quality services, including case management, PSS, health, and other available services						
Activity 1.2.1: Training of female case managers, health workers and partner	no of trainings	2	25,000	50,000	6,494	
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct regular mapping of women and girl-friendly services within communities,	no of mappings	4	430	1,720	223	
Activity 1.2.3: Signing of MOUs with relevant partners for referrals	MOU	3	860	2,580	335	
Activity 1.2.4: Provision of support to health facilities to provide adequate	hospitals	2	86,000	172,000	22,338	
Activity 1.2.5: Provision of support to GBV survivors, including transport, referrals and accompaniment to relevant services, NFIs, and basic food	Per safe space	4	44,720	178,880	23,231	
Sub Total					405,180	52,621
Output 1.3: Women and girls vulnerable to GBV receive livelihoods support in areas of identified need through training/skills-building, and grants						
Activity 1.3.1: Assessment of women and girls livelihoods needs	communities	3	1,720	5,160	670	
Activity 1.3.2: Development of vulnerability criteria for livelihoods	criteria	1	430	430	56	
Activity 1.3.3: Identify capacity-building opportunities through	Communities	3	6,020	18,060	2,345	
Activity 1.3.4: Provision of grants	persons	150	2,800	420,000	54,545	
Activity 1.3.5: Monitor the progress of beneficiaries through case managers	Case visits	12	860	10,320	1,340	
Activity 1.3.6 Convene/attend local-level coordination meetings and support coordination among field-level partners	meetings/supp orts	9	3,000	27,000	3,506	
Activity 1.3.7: Carry out joint/support joint activities with GBV WG partners	supports	3	15,000	45,000	5,844	
Sub Total					525,970	68,308

Outcome 2: Affected communities in northern Nigeria are able to prevent and mitigate the risk of GBV and reintegrate survivors					
Output 2.1: Communities are sensitized on GBV risks and consequences					
Activity 2.1.1: Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on GBV risks within	campaigns	8	2,580	20,640	2,681
Activity 2.1.2: Consult and advocate with community leaders and	meetings	4	2,580	10,320	1,340
Sub Total				30,960	4,021
Output 2.2: Communities are aware of available GBV services and are able to refer survivors and vulnerable women and girls					
Activity 2.2.1: Develop and print community-level referral pathway on	copies	100	20.0	2,000	260
Activity 2.2.2: Conduct outreach and awareness-raising within the	outreach	8	2,580.0	20,640	2,681
Sub Total				22,640	2,940
Output 2.3: Men and boys are engaged in groups to prevent GBV through community-level advocacy					
Activity 2.3.1: Recruit, train and support local men and boys as protection	group	3	12,580.0	37,740	4,901
Activity 2.3.2: Support men and boys groups to carry out community-level	group	3	17,000.0	51,000	6,623
Sub Total				88,740	11,525
Outcome 3: Women and girls in affected communities in northern Nigeria, Cameroon, and Niger have safe access to water, sanitation, and hygiene					
Output 3.1: WASH staff and stakeholders have capacity and knowledge to mainstream GBV in their activities					
Activity 3.1.1: Training of WASH staff from INGO and partner staff in GBV core	training	2	35,000.0	70,000	9,091
Activity 3.1.2: Training of local stakeholders/decision-makers (including men	training	2	35,000.0	70,000	9,091
Activity 3.1.3: WASH staff conduct regular safety audits and safety mappings of WASH sites and act on findings	safety audit/mapping	8	500.0	4,000	519
Sub Total				144,000	18,701
Output 3.2: Women and girls are consulted and involved in the planning implementation, and monitoring of Community-based WASH activities.					
3.2.1: Support the formation of a Women's WASH committee composed of	supports	4	2,500.0	10,000	1,299
3.2.2: provide training for women WASH committees on GBV core concepts,	training	2	13,000.0	26,000	3,377
Sub Total				36,000	4,675
Outcome 4: Women and girls in affected communities in northern Nigeria have safe, improved access to FSL (including cash and food distributions)					
Output 4.1: FSL staff and stakeholders have capacity and knowledge to mainstream GBV in their activities					
Activity 4.1.1: Training of FSL staff and stakeholders in GBV core concepts,	training	2	27,000.0	54,000	7,013
Activity 4.1.2: GBV technical staff provides technical input into the recruitment of FSL volunteers and distribution staff	technical input	3	860.0	2,580	335
Sub Total				56,580	7,348
Output 4.2: Female-headed households are prioritized in distribution of food and cash interventions					
Activity 4.2.1: GBV technical staff provides input into development of FSL	input	3	860.0	2,580	335
Sub Total				2,580	335

Output 4.3: Women and girls are consulted regarding FSL needs, access, and implementation.					
Activity 4.3.1: GBV technical staff conduct regular monitoring of FSL sites to conduct safety audit and engage with women and girls beneficiaries	monitoring visit	4	860.0	3,440	447
Activity 4.3.2: GBV technical staff provide regular input into food distribution	input	3	430.0	1,290	168
Sub Total				4,730	614
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)					
Direct Project Personnel					
GBV Advisor	Months	12	90,000	1,080,000	140,260
Project responsible 10%	Months	11	7,500	82,500	10,714
GBV officers	Months	36	6,900	248,400	32,260
GBV case workers	Months	36	5,000	180,000	23,377
GBV outreach workers	Months	36	5,000	180,000	23,377
GBV community volunteers	Months	36	2,500	90,000	11,688
GBV Advisor RnR leave	leave	5	20,000	100,000	12,987
GBV Advisor travel cost (meetings, conferences/workshops)	trip	3	12,000	36,000	4,675
project responsible travel cost	trip	4	10,000	40,000	5,195
National staff travel cost	trip	9	1,000	9,000	1,169
National staff RnR Costs	RnR	12	3,000	36,000	4,675
Housing for expat	accommodation	12	3,000	36,000	4,675
project travel cost monitoring	monitoring	8	4,000.0	32,000	4,156
staff well-being/care support	care support	12	1,500.0	18,000	2,338
staff capacity building/training	training	4	5,000.0	20,000	2,597
project staff communication cost	internet and cell phone	12	3,500.0	42,000	5,455
Sub Total Direct Project Personnel				2,229,900	289,597
project visibility cost	months	3	4,000	12,000	1,558
project vehicle rental	months	12	12,000	144,000	18,701
project fuel for vehicle	months	12	6,000	72,000	9,351
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				228,000	29,610
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Computers and accessories	pieces	6	10,000	60,000	7,792
Printers	pieces	1	9,000	9,000	1,169
Office Furniture	various	1	20,000	20,000	2,597
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				89,000	11,558
TOTAL DIRECT COST				4,065,010	527,923

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT	Unit	Units	NOK	NOK	USD
Local finance officer /coordinator 25%	Month	12	1,720	20,640	2,681
Salaries % for Finance Controller 10%	Month	11	6,500	71,500	9,286
Security Advisor HO 10%	Month	11	6,500	71,500	9,286
HR Responsible HO 10%	Month	11	6,500	71,500	9,286
Office rent 25%	Month	12	14,000	168,000	21,818
Office Utilities 40%	Month	12	3,912	46,944	6,097
Office Security 20%	Month	12	559	6,708	871
Office stationery 20%	Month	12	1,118	13,416	1,742
Partner Office rent 30%	Month	12	349	4,188	544
<u>Communications</u>					
Internet and phone 25%	Month	12	1,250	15,000	1,948
Officer Internet 20%	Month	12	839	10,068	1,308
<u>Other</u>					
Guesthouse rent and maintainance 35%	Month	12	4,890	58,680	7,621
Guesthouse Utilities/Generator 40%	Month	12	3,912	46,944	6,097
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				605,088	78,583
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION	Estimate	1	15,000	15,000	1,948
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	2	20,900	41,800	5,429
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				56,800	7,377
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				4,726,898	613,883
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	ICF cost	coordination	1	141,807	18,416
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				4,726,898	632,299
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				4,726,898	632,299