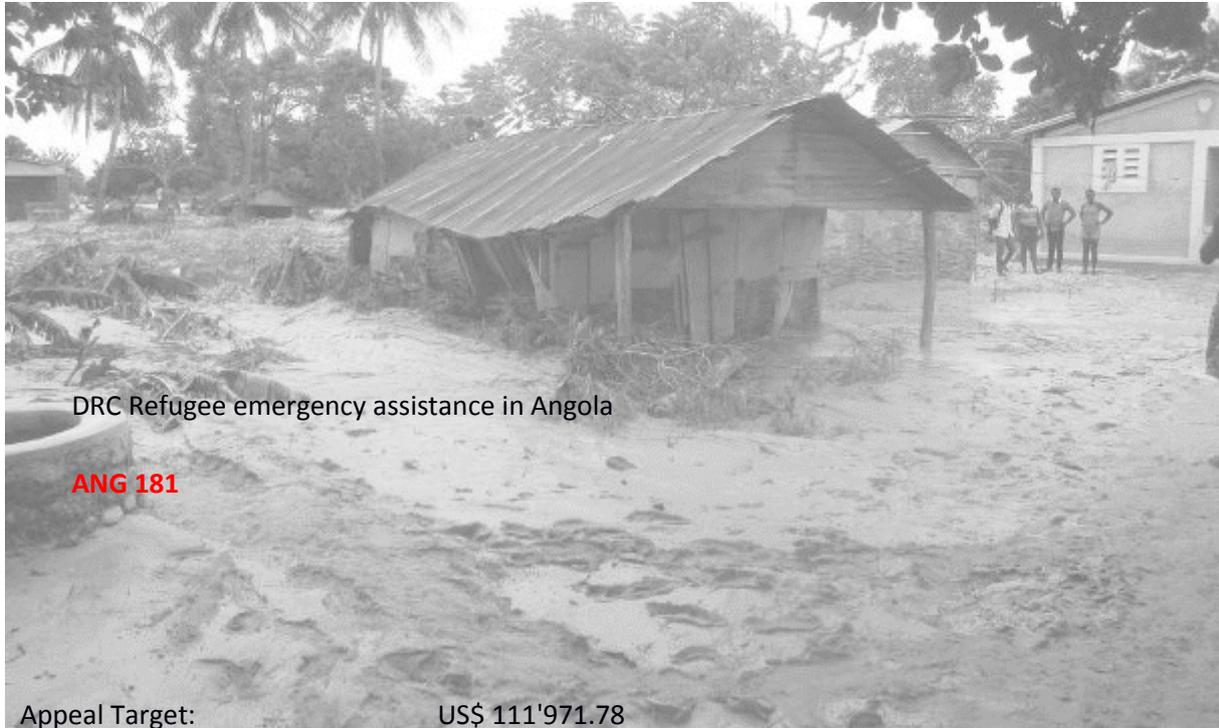


actalliance

APPEAL



DRC Refugee emergency assistance in Angola

ANG 181

Appeal Target: US\$ 111'971.78
Balance requested: US\$ 111'971.78

“Providing WASH services for DRC refugees settled in Angola and host communities who otherwise have no access to water and sanitation”



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Core Humanitarian STANDARD The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

Table of contents

0. Project Summary Sheet

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

1.2. Needs

1.3. Capacity to Respond

1.4. Core Faith Values

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change

2.2. Impact

2.3. Outcomes

2.4. Outputs

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

2.6. Risk Analysis

2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy

2.8. Building Capacity of National Members

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

3.2. Implementation Approach

3.3. Project Stakeholders

3.4. Field Coordination

3.5. Project Management

3.6. Implementing Partners

3.7. Project Advocacy

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

4.2. Safety and Security Plans

4.3. Knowledge Management

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm

5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback

5.4. Communication and Visibility

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated budget

7. ANNEXES

7.1. ANNEX 7 – Summary table

7.2. ANNEX 8 – Budget

Project Summary Sheet																																	
Project Title	DRC Refugee emergency assistance in Angola																																
Project ID	ANG 181																																
Location	Angola / Lunda North / Lovua refugee settlement																																
Project Period	From 15 August 2018 to 15 December 2018 Total duration: 5 (months)																																
Modality of project delivery (if applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Community Radio																																
Forum	ACT Angola Forum																																
Requesting members	Lutheran World Federation																																
Local partners	Community and church leaders																																
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">Community resilience</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Community resilience		<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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Project Impact	Refugees and host communities have access to essential life-saving items, reduced vulnerability and realized hygiene, safety and human dignity through WASH support																																
Project Outcome(s)	Over 576 affected families (9,044 individuals of which 4,735 are female and children. have access to adequate safe water, sanitary and hygienic living environment through WASH services that are secure, user-friendly and gender appropriate.																																
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="3">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beneficiary profile				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population																		
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population																																

	Age/Gender									
	0-5yrs		6-18yrs		19-65yrs		Above 65 yrs		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	905	918	1,585	1,694	1,735	2,055	84	68	4,309	4,735
<p>Refugee population in Lovua settlement currently stands at 13,606 representing 60% of the Congolese refugee population in northern Angola. Another 9,044 (representing 40%) are living among the host communities in the area around Dundo and nearby villages and are expected to be relocated beginning in July 2018. The project will reach 576 households (9,044 individuals of which 4,735 are female and children). The project will focus on WASH services for refugees in the settlement and neighbouring host communities who otherwise have no access to water and sanitation.</p>										
Project Cost (USD)	111,971 (USD)									

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	14 October 2018 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	15 March 2019
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	15 April 2019

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. 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 Gezahegn Gebrehana (Gezahegn.Gebrehana@actalliance.org) the Regional Representative/Caroline Njogu (caroline.njogu@actalliance.org) ACT Humanitarian Program Officer, Africa, 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 (gezahegn.gebrehan@actalliance.org)
ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. *Context*

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million people and the flight of over 35,000 refugees into Lunda Norte Province, Angola. Continued unrest and instability in DRC led the Emergency Relief Coordinator to declare an IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency Response for DRC focusing on the Kasai region, Tanganyika and South Kivu provinces on 20 October 2017 for an initial period of six months. However, there have been inter-agency meetings at national and provincial levels on contingency plan and preparing for any increased new influx despite the fact that there are still pre and post general elections conflicts as elections are scheduled for December 2018. Despite all this the Government of Angola (GoA) has maintained an open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of conflict in DRC since March, 2017.

As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region with high numbers of internally displaced, humanitarian partners in Angola have decided to maintain the 2018 response planning figure of 50,000 refugees by end December 2018. The interagency humanitarian response for the Congolese refugees covers the areas of protection, emergency shelter, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, non-food items, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, including mental health, and education until the end of 2018.

As of 04 June 2018, the refugee population in Lovua settlement stands at 13,606 representing 60% of the active number of Congolese refugee population in northern Angola. Another 9,044 (representing 40%) live in host communities around Dundo and nearby villages. The settlement has a total planned capacity for approximately 30,000 refugees, in order to effectively respond to the needs of the refugees living in Lunda Norte are experiencing gaps in basic humanitarian needs.

1.2. *Needs*

Conflict in Kasai region of DRC, continues to generate internal and external displacement. Across the border in Angola, the daily rate of arrivals has stabilised and stopped since the end of August 2017. However, reports depict concerning security breaches and a highly precarious humanitarian situation in the DRC. Refugees in Lunda Norte express fear about returning to the DRC unless the situation there changes fundamentally which allows refugees safe and dignified return.

The relocation of urban refugees from Dundo and other neighbouring cities to the new settlement in Lóvuá started in July 2018 and is scheduled to be completed by end of September 2018. At least 9,044 Congolese refugees are expected to be relocated to Lovua while 13,637 are already in Lovua settlement. For this reason, there is great need to engage in Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to address WASH gaps in Lóvuá settlement. The project will purpose on providing adequate and safe water supply to refugees living in Lóvuá settlement by installing water facilities in Lóvuá settlement villages. In addition, the project will provide communal/individual latrines and shower shelters for refugees at Lóvuá settlement. The WASH intervention will be accompanied by initiatives to improve community awareness and emphasize on improved hygiene and sanitation practices among refugees with a special focus on safe disposal of refuse.

The project will use the approach of training WASH committees and equipping them to manage project WASH facilities.

More specifically, LWF will construct the following structures equally replicated in eight villages:

One WASH facility composed of one water point (water tank with 5,000 litres); twin communal toilets, twin communal bathrooms and 20 sanitary pits.

LWF will also continue to use sanitary pits for solid waste management and communal sanitary pits for solid waste management already installed by UNHCR in Lóvuá settlement.

It is assumed that DRC refugees in Lóvuá settlement will interact with the host communities as they share same cultures and traditions thus establishing peaceful co-existence among Population of Concern (PoCs) and between PoCs and host communities. WASH activities will be extended in three host communities living along the road near the Lovua settlement with the aim of reducing the frequency of host community members entering the settlement in search for water and also reduce conflict of interests as there are no water facilities including sanitary and hygienic awareness building in the host communities.

1.3. Capacity to respond

Since its establishment in Angola in 1986, LWF was one of the main humanitarian organizations active during the civil war, with its activities somewhat reduced after repatriation and reintegration of the returnees and IDPs in 2005. LWF has consistently acted as the ACT Angola Forum lead for local disasters. From mid-2013 to mid-2014 led severe drought emergency appeals in the South and is still carrying on with climate change resilience and WASH projects in partnership with Norwegian Church Aid, Christian Aid, as well as UNICEF as regards community-led total sanitation solutions. LWF has been on the ground in Lunda North since the strike of the DRC refugee crisis in collaboration and partnership with UN agencies and other actors. LWF also led the first DRC refugee emergency response under the first appeal [Ref. AGO 171]. The organization has deployed sufficient human and logistic capacity including background knowledge of the context and capacity needed to ensure good performance on implementation and coordination. LWF plans to continue drawing skilled and unskilled labour from the population of concern and the local communities, and has the necessary language skills, together with a rooted understanding of local practices and messaging mechanisms. LWF will consult and collaborate with other humanitarian actors around the camp.

Core Faith values

Rooted in Christian values of love, reconciliation and justice, LWF responds to human need throughout the world. LWF serves all people irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion, race, or political conviction and envisions a world where societies live in peace and dignity and are united in diversity. In line with Lutheran communion that mandates its work, LWF is locally rooted and globally connected. LWF works with both local and international partners to help communities achieve their full potential and advocate for their universal rights.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. *Intervention strategy and theory of change*

All aspects of the appeal have been designed with a partnership approach in mind. Before activities begin, a series of meetings will be held with the different stakeholders and the PoC. The PoC will be the trained and assisted to take lead in attitude and behaviour change to ensure good performance and sustainability of the project after exit.

2.2. Impact

Refugees and host communities have access to essential life-saving items, reduced vulnerability and realized safety and human dignity through WASH support. This will also help reduce epidemic outbreaks, not only for the refugee population, but also for host communities.

2.3. Outcomes

The access to safe drinking water and WASH facilities leads to avoiding outbreaks of infectious diseases and hence healthy living for the 576 affected families.

2.4. Outputs

576 household have access to safe drinking water, good sanitation, and hygiene education (WASH), sanitary and hygienic living environment through WASH services that are secure, user-friendly and gender appropriate.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

Involvement and full participation of all stakeholders remains as in the past. Current macroeconomic trends mean that exchange rates would affect input prices. Political and Tribal conflicts in the region are manageable.

2.6. Risk Analysis

Risk Description	Impact	Probability	Mitigating actions
Increase in the price of the goods and services due to inflation of the local currency (the Kwanza).	H	M	Continuous monitoring of the situation throughout the implementation period and possibility of reassessment and realignment of budget/targets. Exchanging only minimum amounts of hard currency to cover short term financial needs only.
Security and safety – for affected populations, staff and partners	M	M	Train our staff on the LWF staff safety security to ensure compliance program and global security Standard operating Procedures. LWF will be flexible to UNDSS and other actors safety and security plans.
Delays in the execution of the project due to bureaucratic and protocol procedures in the host government	M	M	Build strong relationships already established locally and remain on an engaged and respectful

			dialogue with authorities and other stakeholders.
Fraud and corruption related risk – to ensure integrity and accountability	M	L	LWF will assign its regional finance compliance officer to monitor expenditures and reports. Full application of LWF policies and Protocol

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

LWF has been active in Dundo and will continue its presence beyond the duration of the project. For this reason, the project's exit protocols will extend beyond the five months of the present appeal, and hence will be applied slowly.

The project's approach relies on heavy involvement and empowerment of beneficiaries and local authorities by way of training and monitoring. PoC will be empowered to carry out operation and basic maintenance, as well as to alert authorities should more substantial support be required.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

The national members have been trained in Emergency Preparedness Response Plans (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) under ACT Angola forum initiative since 2016 and 2017 in Angola and Lilongwe in Malawi. Due to the geographical location of the emergency response, joint efforts will be made to include national members where possible.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

LWF has a child safeguarding policy and implements it in all its emergency operations and development but will also use the ACT Alliance child safeguarding guideline document.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

LWF is a signatory to the ACT Code of Conduct and has its own Code of Conduct. This is unnegotiable policy in LWF. All its staff members have undergone orientation and signed. It is also use in our filed work as specific activity to create awareness in the project areas. Communities are integral part of the fight against sexual exploitation and abuse. Complaints handling committees are established and trained on how to handle complaints and provide feedback. Code of Conduct building will be reinforced in this project and other ongoing projects in the refugee settlement and host communities.

Further information is available at:

https://www.lutheranworld.org/sites/default/files/lwf_code_of_conduct_january_2015_english_0.pdf

3.2. Implementation Approach

The proposed approach responds to concrete needs as identified by UNHCR, UNICEF, the ACT Forum and LWF's team in Dundo. Given the fact that refugees will be moved from host community to camp settings, access to water is a key concern.

The alternative approach is to bring in the water by truck. Due to lack of WASH infrastructure this modality is currently being used. Its weaknesses are twofold. First, driving in the water in trucks is an extremely costly solution. Secondly, there is no sustainability beyond the intervention.

LWF employs its interventions on a rights-based approach, and in emergency settings adheres to the Core Humanitarian Standard in order to uphold the dignity of the population of concern. We want to bring on board our long background on emergency operations, integrated community development and empowerment from our other projects to this project.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

Other project stakeholders are Angola host government, UN agencies and other humanitarian actor's interventions in this emergency response. UNHCR is engaged in protection and overall emergency operation, UNICEF is engaged in child protection and WASH through its partners. UNFPA is engaged in protection, Gender Based Sexual Violence (GBSV) and provision of sanitary kits. Jesuits Refugee Services is engaged in protection, legal affairs and informal education. WHO is engaged in capacity building initiatives with in the health sector, drug supply and vaccination. WFP is engaged in food distribution. People In Need (PIN) is engaged in constructing/improving household latrines. Medico Le Mondo is engaged in health. Mines Advisory Group (MAG) is engaged in mines awareness education and demining. Norwegian Church Aid are engaged in WASH, energy and environmental care. World Vision Angola is engaged in camp management, food distribution, shelter and livelihoods. The PoC and host communities are rights holders who deserve access to quality and sustainable services. The duty bearers will be engaged during the project implementation cycle. The PoC and host communities will be involved to participate in project implementation and building their capacity for project sustainability.

3.4. Field Coordination

LWF will coordinate the project implementation in close collaboration with other UN agencies implementing partners as well as all the humanitarian actors on the ground. LWF will follow the coordination mechanisms already established by UNHCR and the host government.

At project level, the Team Leader will manage and coordinate the project implementation with support from the WASH and Construction Supervisors and other field team members. LWF will collaborate and coordinate with UNHCR technical expertise that will provide technical backstopping and support to ensure compliance to UNHCR standards. The host government will be integral part of the project implementation to ensure that the project is implemented within government regulations and law, especially of leadership structures and peaceful co-existence with the host communities. Other actors including the PoCs will play a significant role according to the project objective and its impact.

In addition, LWF will consult, collaborate and in coordination with ACT Angola forum members to establish an inbuilt consultation, learning and feedback mechanism.

3.5. Project Management

LWF will manage in close collaboration with other UN agencies implementing partners as well as all actors on the ground. LWF will follow emergency based management system already established by UNHCR and host government. At project level, the Team Leader will manage and coordinate the project implementation with support from the Community Development Officer and other field team members. The overall project implementation and coordination will be the responsibility of the National Coordinator and the Finance Manager with responsibility of financial and policies related-issues. LWF will collaborate with UNHCR technical expertise that will provide technical backstopping and support to ensure compliance to UNHCR standards. The host government will be integral part of the project implementation to ensure that the project is implemented within government regulations and law, especially of leadership structures and peaceful co-existence with the host communities. Other actors including the PoCs will play a significant role according to the project objective and its impact.

In addition, LWF will consult, collaborate with ACT Angola forum members to establish an inbuilt consultation and feedback mechanism, including for complaints during the project implementation so that the PoCs have the opportunity to provide feedback.

The LWF sub-office in Dundo will be responsible for this work under direct supervision from LWF's offices in Luanda and Luena. Management structures are organized in a way to ensure full compliance with LWF's and UNHCR's standards.

3.6. *Implementing Partners*

At a national level LWF works closely with our ecumenical partners in the ACT Alliance to take up issues of concern and effect program and policy change, leading on the issues where we have competence without duplicating efforts of our partners.

3.7. *Project Advocacy*

LWF employs local to global (L2G) model connecting local advocacy to the national and international levels. At global level, advocacy will continue through the LWF Geneva office and the ACT Alliance. We will share our information and provide human stories in support of their representations to the UN, governments and other policy makers.

Where issues are vital to the success of the appeal and/or the wellbeing of the population, but are outside the mandate of the ACT forum Angola residents and non-resident members - will play a major advocacy role at global level. ACT forum under the umbrella of the Council of Christian Churches in Angola will deal with advocacy issues at national level. In country, LWF and NCA will advocate with other organizations working in the camps to establish an effective coordination system.

Work plan 2018							
Nº	Activity	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Water tanks installation, etc		X	X	X		
	Sanitation and hygiene education	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Education materials		X				
	Twin communal toilets construction		X	X	X	X	
	Twin communal bathrooms construction		X	X	X	X	
	Sanitary pits construction		X	X	X	X	
	Monitoring, Reporting and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X

The proposed responses will be guided by the implementing planning, monitoring and reporting system, based on their M&E plans. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed in all stages of the project implementation. Data captured in the monitoring process will be compiled to form monthly and quarterly activity performance reporting. Final audit and external evaluation reports will be prepared and shared at the end of the implementation period.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. *Project Monitoring*

Since June 20th 2017, LWF has a team on the ground in Dundo. The proposed responses will be guided by the implementing planning, monitoring and reporting system, based on their M&E plans. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed in all stages of the project implementation. Data captured in the monitoring process will be compiled to form monthly and quarterly activity performance reporting.

Day to day monitoring and implementation of the action will be undertaken by the field staffs that are on the ground with daily interaction with refugees and other stakeholders.

Project staff, beneficiary refugees and relevant government offices will be included in regularly scheduled monitoring exercises. Refugee/stakeholder meetings will be conducted at least two times during the implementation period to consult and inform the refugees on the response modality and emerging situations.

As this life-saving action requires daily coordination and decision making, in the implementing partners' HQ office, the Humanitarian Aid and Regional Program Coordinators will be responsible for distant or remote supervision, and support. The Humanitarian Aid and Regional Program Coordinators will be responsible for ensuring compliance with ACT policies, guidelines and the approved project document. The country office technical support team will conduct regular visits to the project sites based on an approved monitoring plan for technical backstopping and monitoring purposes.

Situation reports, interim and final reports will be compiled and shared with the local government. Narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT secretariat as per the agreed timelines on regular basis at various levels. Additionally, heads of the ACT Angola member organizations will carry out joint monitoring as necessary to ensure the quality of the service delivery and to share lessons learned and provide solutions at the spot to challenges faced during implementation of the action.

Project evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project's implementation period which can be internal, by ACT Angola forum members, or external, or a mixture of both, with the aim of providing guidance (lessons learned) for the planning of new projects elsewhere and to determine

whether the activities and outputs accomplished by the project have led to achievement of the ultimate outcome.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

LWF has a staff safety and security plan in place. Staff are trained and aware about the safety and security policy. The LWF Angola program National Coordinator is the security focal person. Risk assessments are conducted on monthly basis according to the current context. In case of any occurrences, incident reports are prepared and shared with HQ in Geneva. Under this emergency response, UNHCR is the coordinator for all safety and security issues, though all other humanitarian actors have their standard security policies. ACT Alliance will be informed of any issues related to this and also contacted for guidance, when need arises.

4.3. Knowledge Management

LWF will manage and share all information, lessons learnt and good practices gained through the implementation of the project. This will be done through learning meetings, reports sharing, sharing the stories produced during the implementation, and documentation and filing

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

ACT forum emergency response will ensure that all aspects of the response incorporate commitments to a number of key priorities including rights-based approach, gender equality, and child rights and accountability.

Participation – To ensure the smooth and successful implementation, the project will use various principles and standards that ensure partnerships with target populations. The refugee target group will be involved throughout the project cycle. They will be subjects of the project interventions. The most vulnerable groups will be given special care and ‘voice’, during the project implementation;

Rights-based approach – ACT forum 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.

Gender equality - ACT forum 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 paid for the selection of health facilitators/animators and community volunteers.

Child rights – The ACT forum will ensure that child rights issues are well addressed in this proposed project, and that children are listened to, accompanied and supported to actively participate in organizing responses to their needs.

Accountability - Guiding principles and other tools related to these commitments are included in the ACT accountability framework. ACT forum members 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.

ACT Alliance advisory groups – when needs arise, refugee representatives will be consulted to provide needed support and input into the work of ACT forum members on these cross-cutting commitments.

All these will comply to LWF/WS policies; Gender policy, Child protection policy, Core Humanitarian Standard - CHS, safety and security policy, Code of Conduct, just to mention a few.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

LWF applies ‘Do No Harm’ principle as a recognized approach in conflict-sensitivity its emergency programming and development work through collaborative learning projects, innovative teachings, strategic and policy influencing, as well as trainings and accompaniment helping country programs

LWF policies, insights, conceptual frameworks, and practical tools focus on how our organization interacts with conflict and how they can work effectively in conflict contexts, while helping to mitigate their negative impacts on conflict, and support local capacities for peace.

We collaborate with donors, local and international NGOs, and experts to learn how our programs and staff learn, think about and how they apply Do No Harm and Conflict Sensitivity. Even though Do No Harm has been developed almost 20 years ago and is accepted in many organizations as a principle, many organizations struggle with practical implementation. This often takes us deep into working with organizations on broader organizational change strategies conducive for conflict-sensitive practice and flexible and adaptive program management approaches.

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

To ensure that the PoCs are able voice out their complaints, if any, using the complaints mechanism and handling procedures through community mobilization processes and informants, awareness and capacity building will be conducted. LWF will collaborate with other stakeholders and partners to establish an inbuilt consultation and feedback mechanism, including for complaints during the project implementation so that the PoCs have the opportunity to provide feedback. The PoCs through their CDCs will report their complaints to LWF assigned committee and other humanitarian actors using complaints mechanisms and procedures.

5.4. Communication and visibility

LWF will maintain its identity for visibility, however, has co-branding with ACT Alliance. In addition, LWF has global website which in many cases accessible by ACT Alliance on information sharing. LWF will aim to increase the visibility of her work – who we are, what we do, how we do it and the impact we have. Strengthen communication as a foundation for accountability to population of concern, and relationships with partners and donors. Producing development stories and news features from the field that reaches our different target audiences and support international advocacy and communication efforts, e.g. through professional and effective media activities that involve new media and new technologies. Strengthen our internal process for communication and information sharing, within the program and also to contribute actively to the Global internal LWF-wide communication.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT				
Requesting ACT member:		LWF		
Appeal Number:		ANG 181		
Appeal Title:		DRC Refugee emergency assistance in Angola		
Implementing Period:		AUG-DEC 2018		
		Appeal Budget		Appeal Budget
		local currency		USD
INCOME				
1 PROGRAM STAFF				
Total national program staff		4'277'480		16'643.89
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF		4'277'480		16'644
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES				
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	13'510'000		52'568.09
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		13'510'000		52'568
3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION				
3.6.	Monitoring & evaluation	750'000		2'918.29
3.7.	Audit	350'000		1'361.87
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		1'100'000		4'280
4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS				
Transport (of relief materials)		1'652'500		6'429.96
Handling		2'094'355		8'149.24
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS		3'499'355		13'616
5 PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT				
5.1.	Computers and accessories	280'000		1'089.49
5.3.	Office Furniture	250'000		972.76
5.4.	Vehicles	500'000		1'945.53
5.5.	Communications equipment e.g. camera.	100'000		389.11
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT		1'130'000		4'397
6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS				
6.1. SECURITY				
TOTAL SECURITY		0		0
6.2. FORUM COORDINATION				
6.2.3.	Visibility / fundraising	100'000		389.11
TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION		100'000		389
TOTAL DIRECT COST		23'616'835		91'894
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT				
e.g. <u>Staff salaries</u>				
Salaries and benefits - 20% for National Coordinator		877'000		3'412.45
Salaries and benefits - 20% for Sustainable Livelihoods/partnership Manager		201'035		782.24
Salaries and benefits - 30 % for Finance Advisor		764'230		2'973.66
Salaries and benefits - 20 % for Finance Officer		483'380		1'880.86
Salaries and benefits - 10% Team Leader		211'255		822.00
Salaries and benefits - 20% Finance and Admin Assistant		283'610		1'103.54
Salaries and benefits - 10% Construction Supervisor		151'245		588.50
<u>Office Operations</u>				
Office rent		500'000		1'945.53
HO Running cost contributions		350'000		1'361.87
Office Utilities		125'000		486.38
Office stationery		125'000		486.38
<u>Communications</u>				
Telephone and fax		75'000		291.83
<u>Other</u>				
Insurance		175'000		680.93
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT		4'321'755		16'816
		15%		15%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee		27'938'590		108'710
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%		838'157.70		3'261.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee		28'776'747.70		111'971.78
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)		28'776'747.70		111'971.78
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date				
<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>		<u>Actual cost</u>		<u>Disposition</u>