

# actalliance

## APPEAL



### Emergency Response to Worsening Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan – **SSD 181**

Appeal Target: US\$ 7,802,424

Balance requested: US\$ 7,527,719

*“People are suffering on an almost unimaginable scale in South Sudan” -Mark Lowcock, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator.*



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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

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Project Summary Sheet																																					
Project Title	Emergency Response to Worsening Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan																																				
Project ID	SSD181																																				
Location	South Sudan / Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central & Eastern Equatoria, Northern & Western Bahr el Gazal States																																				
Project Period	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)																																				
Modality of project delivery	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>self-implemented</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>CBOs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>local partners</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Private sector</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="3">None</td> </tr> </table>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	self-implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	CBOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	local partners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other				None																
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			None																																		
Forum	ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF)																																				
Requesting members	ICCO, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Christian Aid (CA), Dan Church Aid (DCA), The Lutheran World Federation (LWF/WS), HEKS/EPER, Finn Church Aid (FCA), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Presbyterian Relief & Development Agency (PRDA)																																				
Local partners	ECS-DART & Global Aim -(ICCO), SPEDP & SSUDRA-(Christian Aid), CARD, SUFEM, Child Hope & Diocese of Wau-(NCA), NRDC, Nile Hope & UNKEA-(DCA), RECONCILE & MDO-(HEKS-EPER).																																				
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">None</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	None		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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Project Impact	To save lives of crisis affected populations in South Sudan through multi-sectoral response																																				
Project Outcome(s)	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved food security & livelihoods for IDPs, Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees <b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved access to WASH service delivery for vulnerable community members <b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced abilities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate needs <b>Outcome 4:</b> Enhanced access to basic households & shelter materials <b>Outcome 5:</b> Increased access to safe & inclusive learning environment <b>Outcome 6:</b> Strengthened relations & peaceful co-existence among communities																																				

**Target beneficiaries**
**Beneficiary profile**

- ☐ Refugees
 ☒ IDPs
 ☒ host population
 ☒ Returnees
- ☐ Non-displaced affected population

ACT member	Sector (s) of response	Geographic Area (s) of response	Planned target population-per Age/Gender									
			0-5 years		6—18 Years		19- 65 Years		Above 65 Years		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ICCO	Food Security & Livelihoods	Eastern Equatoria/Torit & Magwi	91	120	864	1,600	1100	1,230	418	478	2,473	3,428
	WASH		1,400	1,340	1,220	1,466	517	620	389	356	3,526	3,782
FCA	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Central Equatoria/Yei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	650
	Food Security & Livelihoods		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	820
LWF	Food Security & Livelihoods	Jonglei /Twic East, Duk & Uror	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	1890
	Education (EiE)		0	0	2500	1500	0	0	0	0	2500	1500
	Unconditional Cash Transfer		0	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200
DCA	Food Security & Livelihoods	Upper Nile & Jonglei	0	0	189	126	441	294	0	0	630	420
	Unconditional Cash Transfer		0	0	204	306	408	612	408	612	1020	1530
UMCOR	Food Security & Livelihoods	NBeG/Aweil	180	380	220	230	580	1259	50	100	1031	1969
	WASH		300	500	190	320	300	1030	140	220	930	2070
NCA	WASH	Jonglei &	3000	3500	4000	7000	8000	7200	1000	1540	16000	19240
	Shelter/NFIs	WBS/Baggari & Jur River	300	400	1400	2000	1200	1200	800	860	3700	4460
Christian Aid	Food Security & Livelihoods		2777	3510	3162	2960	1881	2455	919	1034	8739	9959
HEKS/EPER	Protection/ Psychosocial Support	Central Equatoria/Yei	0	0	45	45	190	290	30	30	335	315
	Food Security & Livelihoods		0	0	655	445	0	0	0	0	655	445
PRDA	Food Security & Livelihoods	Jonglei & Upper Nile	117	148	246	360	646	925	236	322	1245	1755
	WASH		157	182	237	295	434	475	111	102	939	1054
											45,563	56,487

**102,050 Crisis affected population**
**Project Cost (USD) 7,527,719 (USD)**

## Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	24 December 2018 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	23 October 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	23 November 2020

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](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.correa@actalliance.org](mailto:Lorenzo.correa@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Representative Gezahegn Gebrehana ([Gezahegn.Gebrehana@actalliance.org](mailto:Gezahegn.Gebrehana@actalliance.org)) / Caroline Njogu ([caroline.njogu@actalliance.org](mailto:caroline.njogu@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 ([gezahegn.gebrehana@actalliance.org](mailto:gezahegn.gebrehana@actalliance.org))  
ACT Humanitarian Officer ([caroline.njogu@actalliance.org](mailto:caroline.njogu@actalliance.org)).  
ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

### Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1. *Context*

South Sudan is a conflict prone country and is currently experiencing a worsening humanitarian crisis characterized by violent armed clashes and widespread insecurity that has resulted in mass displacements of civilians, killing, looting, destruction of property and gross violation of human rights. The situation is compounded by humanitarian impediments that continue to hinder humanitarian access and disruption of planned operations. Since the conflict erupted in 2013, more than 100 humanitarian aid workers have been killed in the country ([www.unocha.org/south-sudan](http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan))

The humanitarian crisis has continued to worsen and spread across the country. The latest UN-OCHA (Humanitarian Response Plan, 2018) figures estimate 7 million people in the country in need of humanitarian assistance. Conflict has triggered the displacement of 4 million people internally and across South Sudan's borders to neighbouring countries. Economic crisis is driving high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition, with 48% of the population now estimated to be in crisis or worse levels of food security. A staggering 1.1 million children under the age of 5 are estimated to be acutely malnourished and in need of life-saving services.

The latest IPC figures (South Sudan) on food insecurity: (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-map-detail/en/c/1103832/>) indicates that, in the absence of humanitarian assistance, during the lean season months of May-July 2018, an estimated 7.1 million (63% of the population) faced severe food insecurity, out of which 155,000 would be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 2.3 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). If the current drivers of food insecurity persist and worsen through the end of 2018, there is a heightened risk of Famine in areas where large populations are already experiencing severe food insecurity.

The persisting food insecurity situation in the country as highlighted in the recent IPC report and continued prevalence of conflict, violence, insecurity, climatic shocks, economic decline and sporadic displacements has created urgent multi-sectoral needs that require immediate coordinated response to bridge the widening gaps and saving lives of vulnerable communities worse affected by the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan.

## 1.2. *Needs*

Following the declaration of famine in parts of Southern Unity in February 2017 where more than 100,000 people were affected, a joint ACT Appeal SSD171 (Famine Crisis Response) was launched. The Appeal was implemented by ICCO, FCA, CA, DCA, NCA, LWF, PRDA in coordination with other humanitarian actors which had strong focus on most affected areas. This combined effort contributed to averting the famine and mitigated the worsening food insecurity and its potential impact on populations at risk. However, despite these rigorous efforts of taming the famine, South Sudan is still going through the worst patch of food insecurity in the history of the country.

By July 2018 as per the latest IPC figures- (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-map-detail/en/c/1103832/>), it is anticipated that more than half of the population will be at risk of starvation as food insecurity situation is set to worsen. Malnutrition rates of children under the age of five will also increase due to unprecedented levels of food insecurity, outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhoea and poor infant and feeding practices.

The priority needs for the people of South Sudan are food assistance for more than half of the population (7.1 Million) and for the displaced population and returnees, the priority is WASH, Unconditional Cash Transfer, Early Recovery/Livelihoods, Shelter/NFIs, protection from sexual and

physical violence, including the need for safe spaces for children, women and vulnerable people, and psychosocial counselling for trauma.

Given these urgent priority needs, ACT South Sudan Forum requesting members (ICCO, FCA, PRDA, NCA, LWF, Christian Aid, DCA, HEKS/EPER, UMCOR) are jointly launching an Appeal SSD181- (Emergency Response to Worsening Humanitarian Crisis)- to save lives of crisis affected populations in South Sudan through multi-sectoral response. The intended response will deliver six outcomes:

1. Improved food security & livelihoods for IDPs, Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees
2. Improved access to WASH service delivery for vulnerable community members
3. Enhanced abilities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate needs
4. Enhanced access to basic households & shelter materials
5. Increased access to safe & inclusive learning environment
6. Strengthened relations & peaceful co-existence among communities

These urgent lifesaving needs, and early recovery support will target IDPs, returnees & vulnerable host communities through provision of services in the sectors of: Food Security & Livelihoods, WASH, Unconditional Cash Transfer, Shelter and NFIs, Education (EiE) and Protection/Psychosocial Support.

*The table below shows the IPC Figure for February-April 2018*

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR FEBRUARY-APRIL 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,060,191	60,000	365,000	545,000	90,000	-	59.9%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	205,000	415,000	260,000	115,000	-	37.7%
Jonglei <sup>1</sup>	1,744,475	155,000	395,000	690,000	475,000	25,000	68.4%
Lakes	1,225,771	235,000	420,000	425,000	145,000	-	46.5%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	125,000	375,000	705,000	200,000	-	64.4%
Unity	970,292	45,000	230,000	465,000	205,000	25,000	71.6%
Upper Nile	1,055,944	90,000	290,000	475,000	200,000	-	64.0%
Warrap	1,390,598	200,000	450,000	535,000	210,000	-	53.4%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	110,000	150,000	235,000	50,000	-	52.3%
Western Equatoria	760,463	175,000	330,000	195,000	60,000	-	33.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,145,932</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>3,420,000</b>	<b>4,530,000</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>56.8%</b>
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR MAY-JULY 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe



Central Equatoria	1,060,191	60,000	320,000	575,000	105,000	-	64.2%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	200,000	360,000	295,000	140,000	-	43.7%
Jonglei	1,744,475	100,000	320,000	640,000	595,000	90,000	75.9%
Lakes	1,225,771	185,000	365,000	435,000	240,000	-	55.1%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	75,000	285,000	705,000	335,000	-	74.3%
Unity	970,292	45,000	185,000	415,000	275,000	55,000	76.4%
Upper Nile	1,055,944	80,000	250,000	440,000	285,000	5,000	68.9%
Warrap	1,390,598	145,000	400,000	565,000	280,000	-	60.8%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	75,000	140,000	235,000	90,000	5,000	60.6%
Western Equatoria	760,463	150,000	340,000	210,000	60,000	-	35.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,145,932</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>2,965,000</b>	<b>4,515,000</b>	<b>2,405,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>63.4%</b>

*Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2017 population at 10,969,993 following the deduction of refugee populations and application of a 3% natural growth factor for 2018.*

*The latest IPC figures (South Sudan) on food insecurity: (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-map-detail/en/c/1103832/>)*

### 1.3. Capacity to respond

The ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) is composed of 12 international and national members (NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER, DKH, SSCC, CoS & BftW) who have long term on-ground experience, surge capacity, established coordination and networking mechanisms with ecumenical bodies, UN, Cluster systems, NGO forum, government, CSOs, local authorities and communities in South Sudan. Therefore, through our technical expertise and partners who are well verse with the South Sudan context, Core Humanitarians Standard (CHS) will in collaboration with already established ACT-Caritas Taskforce coordination mechanism under the auspices of South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) and their Church networks reach the worst-affected populations in hardest-to-reach areas of South Sudan delivering the much-needed humanitarian assistance.

### 1.4. Core Faith values

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER are faith-based organizations who believe in ACT's mandate of ensuring "Full Life & Dignity for All." As ACT members, we work together for positive and sustainable change in the lives of people affected by poverty and injustice and we are inspired to serve communities and people of South Sudan affected by crisis through core faith values of:

**Love** where we express God's unconditional love for all people and for all creation

**Humanity** where we address human suffering and believe all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights

**Hope** where we inspire action to transform the world to reflect the kingdom of God

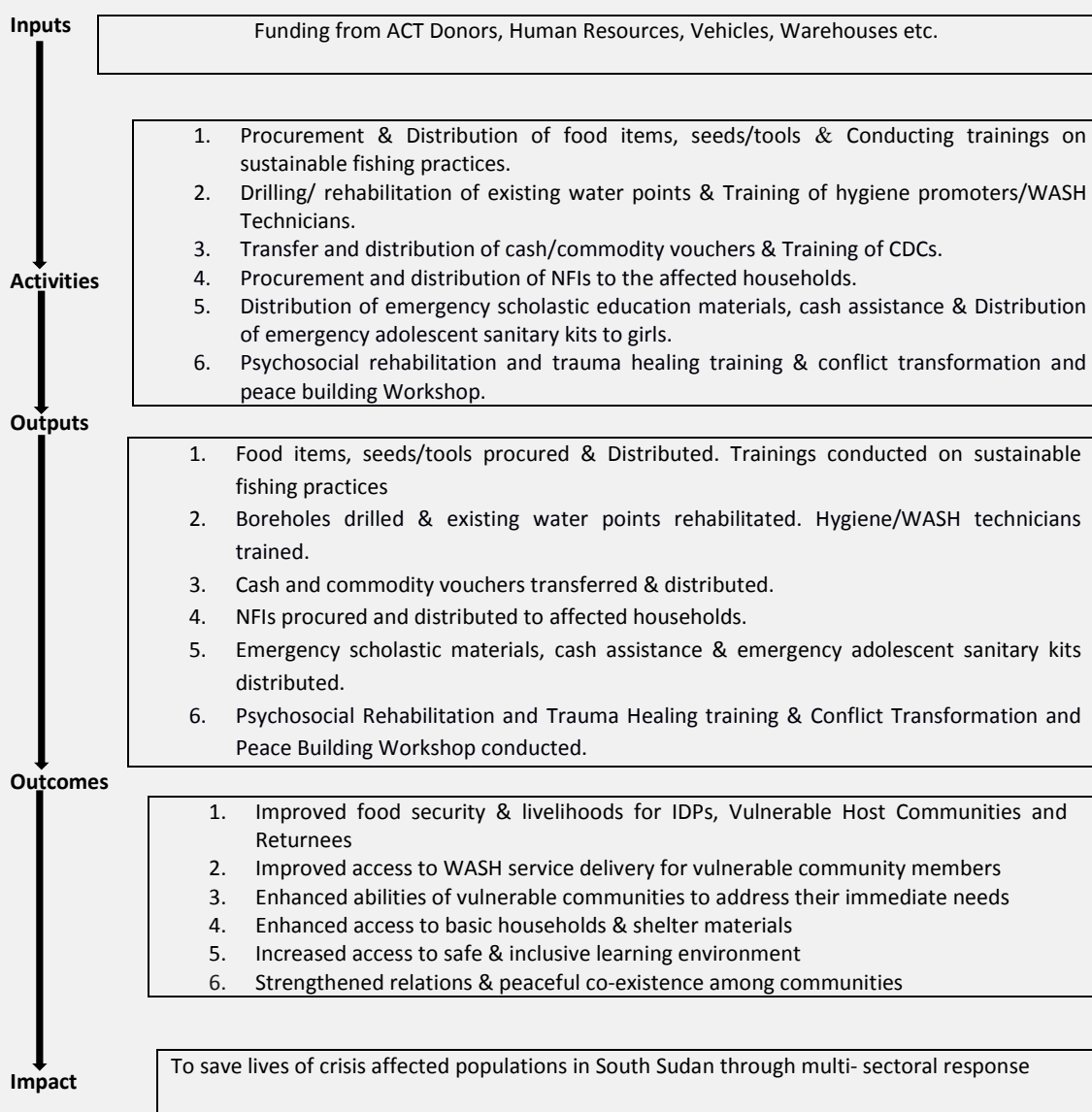
## 2. PROJECT RATIONALE

### 2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

The proposed intervention aims to save lives of crisis affected populations in South Sudan through multi-sectoral response targeting IDPs, vulnerable host communities and returnees in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Western & Northern Bahr el Gazal, Central & Eastern Equatoria states. The response will

be jointly implemented by nine (09)-requesting members- (NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA & HEKS/EPER), who will be executing directly and through community-based national partners. The intended intervention will deliver urgent life-saving needs and early recovery support in the sectors of food security and livelihoods, WASH, unconditional cash transfer, Shelter/NFIs, education (EiE) and protection/psychosocial support.

The road map for this intervention is guided by a simplified **Theory of Change (ToC)** below:



**Assumptions:**

- Security situation improves, and free humanitarian access is granted by government
- The current declining economy improves
- Sufficient funding is available
- Climatic conditions are favourable for access to project sites
- Communities will be willing to take charge of project assets through the WUCs

**Risks:**

The risk of localized tensions, disagreements and conflict between warring parties.

**Refer to Log Frame (annex 7. 1) for details**

## 2.2. Impact

*To save lives of crisis affected populations in South Sudan through multi- sectoral response*

## 2.3. Outcomes

Outcome 1: Improved food security & livelihoods for IDPs, Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees

Outcome 2: Improved access to WASH service delivery for vulnerable community members

Outcome 3: Enhanced abilities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate needs

Outcome 4: Enhanced access to basic households & shelter materials

Outcome 5: Increased access to safe & inclusive learning environment

Outcome 6: Strengthened relations & peaceful co-existence among communities

## 2.4. Outputs

*This intervention is intended to deliver the following key outputs per sector:*

### 1.0. Food security and Livelihoods

1.1. Food items procured & distributed to targeted households

1.2. Vegetable seeds and tools provided to targeted households

1.3. Targeted households provided with fishing gears, & skills in fish preservation.

1.4. Seed multiplication carried out

1.6. Capacity enhancement of IDPs and host communities for food production.

1.7. Improved access to cultivable land for IDPs & returnees.

1.8. Land prepared (ploughed & harrowed) for IDPs, returnees & host communities for crop production (crop production seed multipliers)

1.9. Farm inputs procured and distributed to the affected farming communities

Agricultural production enhanced and diversified.

1.10. Targeted animals' husbandry beneficiaries' HHs identified and supported through goat rearing activities.

1.11. Targeted Vegetable growing and 250 animals' husbandry beneficiaries' HHs trained on different aspects of appropriate crop production and animals' husbandry.

1.12. Targeted agriculture extension workers trained on appropriate agriculture techniques and extension service models.

1.13.1,250 goats procured and vaccinated against common context specific ailments prior to distribution to beneficiaries.

1.14.1,000 households of returnees and affected host community supported with emergency aid through Unconditional cash grants.

1.15.1,500 households (farmers) supported with basic training in agronomic practices, and provided with agro-inputs, including fast growing vegetable/cereal seeds, and farming tools, to enable sustainable production and access to food

1.16. Rapid Base line /Rapid market assessment conducted

1.17. Design and printing of paper vouchers for fishing gears beneficiary HHS done

1.18. Training on improved fishing practices conducted.

### 2.0. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

2.1.32 boreholes rehabilitated

2.2. Borehole special tool kits provided

2.3. Hygiene promoters trained

2.4. Aqua tabs for water treatment provided

2.5. Hygiene awareness campaign Conducted

2.6. Communal Pit latrines constructed

2.7. WASH related NFIs (Hygiene pack, water treatment tabs, water storage containers) procured and distributed.

2.8. Targeted WASH technicians and Hygiene promoters trained

<p>2.9. Boreholes drilled &amp; installed with hand pump</p> <p>2.10. Water tests for 22 boreholes conducted to ascertain their suitability for human and animals' consumption</p> <p>2.11.24 community sensitization sessions on the importance of upholding appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices conducted.</p> <p>2.12. MHM trainings for 1000 targeted teenage girls in schools conducted</p> <p>2.13. 5 days training for 45 WUCs on effective boreholes management conducted</p> <p>2.14. Procured and distributed 600 boxes of soap to selected 3000 vulnerable beneficiaries</p> <p>2.15. Procured and distributed 3000 hand washing jugs to selected 3000 beneficiaries</p> <p>2.17. Procured and distributed 3000 water containers to selected 3000 beneficiaries</p> <p>2.16. Procured and distributed 5000 re-usable kits for 1000 teenage girls in schools.</p> <p>2.17.1000 school girls trained on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and can practice appropriate MHC behaviours</p>
<b>3.0. Unconditional Cash Transfer</b>
<p>3.1. Project Inception Workshop conducted</p> <p>3.2. Targeted beneficiaries for cash and commodity vouchers identified, selected &amp; verified</p> <p>3.3. Rapid baseline/ rapid assessment of markets (validation of existing information) conducted</p> <p>3.4. Training for cash distribution committee on paper-voucher usage conducted</p> <p>3.5. Vouchers (Designing of Smart cards/ Paper voucher printing) executed</p> <p>3.6. Transfer and distribution of cash and commodity vouchers executed</p> <p>3.7. Post distribution monitoring conducted</p>
<b>4.0. Shelter &amp; NFIs</b>
<p>4.1. Needs assessments conducted for newly displaced IDPs in communities outlining the specific needs of children and women</p> <p>4.2. Newly displaced IDPs registered &amp; verified</p> <p>4.3. NFI kits based on identified needs procured, prepositioned &amp; distributed.</p>
<b>5.0. Education (EiE)</b>
<p>5.1. Needs assessment – school functionality in crisis affected communities</p> <p>5.2. Conditional educational cash assistance support provided to 6 schools</p> <p>5.3. Sanitary cash vouchers distributed in target schools</p> <p>5.4. Emergency educational cash vouchers distributed in schools</p> <p>5.6. PTAs/ SMCs established and reformed in 6 targeted schools</p> <p>5.7. 6 school's PTAs trained on school management and psychosocial support training</p> <p>5.8. Hygiene clubs established in 6 schools</p> <p>5.9. Sanitary kits materials distributed to targeted adolescent to girls</p> <p>5.10. Teachers supported with educational materials</p> <p>5.11. Incentives support to teachers/ ECD facilitators</p>
<b>6.0. Protection &amp; Psychosocial support</b>
<p>6.1. Psychosocial training for trauma healing held for faith leaders, community leaders, and women and youth leaders.</p> <p>6.2. Spiritual and psychosocial support given to the affected people through professional counsellors</p> <p>6.3. Conflict management and resolution sessions conducted to the affected community</p> <p>100 church leaders and 100 local leaders are trained by professional counsellors on trauma healing and reconciliation</p> <p>500 affected people are reached by trained leaders on trauma healing</p> <p>60 conflict management sessions for the affected people conducted</p>
<b><i>The main activities for this intervention per sector are the following:</i></b>
<b>Food security &amp; Livelihoods</b>
A.1.1 Inception meetings

- A.1.2 Needs assessment
- A. 1.3 Procurement & Distribution of food items (Maize Flour, Beans, Cooking Oil, Salt (iodized), Sugar
- A. 1.4. Conduct trainings on sustainable fishing practices
- A. 1.5. Procurement & and distribution of fishing gears
- A. 1.6. Procurement & Distribution of vegetable seeds and tools
- A. 1.7. Training on Vegetable production techniques.
- A.1.8. Formation and training of Women VSLA groups
- A.1.9. Ploughing and harrowing of land for seed multipliers.
- A.1.10. Conduct 10 consultative community meetings to lobby for cultivable land for IDPs.
- A.1.11. Conduct 5 radio talk shows to advocate for temporary access to and utilisation of land by IDPs in the production seasons.
- A.1.12. Procure and distribute 1,250 goats to 250 vulnerable beneficiaries (1 male +4 females).
- A.1.13. Conduct 5 days training for 500 goat rearing and vegetable growing beneficiaries on appropriate vegetable growing techniques and good animals' husbandry
- A.1.14. Vaccinate 1,250 goats against context specific diseases prior to distribution to beneficiaries
- A.1.15. Conduct 3 days' refresher training for 10 agriculture extension workers on their roles and responsibilities and effective extension service delivery to communities.
- A.1.16. Establishment of 20 informal farmer groups, includes provision of technical support in food processing, seeds storage and post-harvest training
- A.1.17. Beneficiary group identification, selection and verification
- 1.18. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring
- WASH - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**
- A.2.1 Rehabilitation of existing water points
- A.2.2 Training of Hygiene promoters & WASH Technicians
- A.2.3 Procurement of borehole repair tool kits
- A.2.4 Provision of aqua tabs for water treatment
- A.2.5 Hygiene awareness campaign
- A.2.6 Construction of Pit latrines
- Unconditional Cash Transfer**
- A.3.1. Project Inception Workshop
- A.3.2. Identify and verify beneficiaries for cash and commodity vouchers
- A.3.3. Rapid baseline/ rapid assessment of markets (validation of existing information)
- A.3.4. Training for cash distribution committee on paper-voucher usage
- A.3.5. Vouchers (Designing of Smart cards/ Paper voucher printing)
- A.3.6. Transfer and distribution of cash and commodity vouchers
- A.3.7. Training for CDCs Cash based response and Complaint Handling
- A.3.8. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring
- Shelter/NFIs**
- A.4.1. Conduct needs assessments for newly displaced IDPs in communities outlining the specific needs of children and women,
- A.4.2. Registration and verification of newly displaced IDPs
- A.4.3. Prepositioning and distribution of Shelter & NFIs materials.
- A.4.4. Coordination with Cluster members and stakeholders
- A.4.5. Procure and distribute NFIs to the affected households
- Education (EiE)**
- A.5.1. Needs assessment – school functionality in crisis affected communities
- A.5.2. Establishment and reformation of school PTAs/ SMCs in 6 schools
- A.5.3. Training of 6 schools' PTAs on school management and psychosocial support training

- A.5.4. Establish hygiene clubs in 6 schools
- A.5.5. Distribution of emergency scholastic educational materials
- A.5.6. Distribution of emergency adolescent sanitary kits materials to girls
- A.5.7: Support teachers with educational materials
- A.5.8: Support incentives for teachers/ ECD facilitators with conditional cash assistance
- Protection and Psychosocial Support**
- A.6.1. Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Trauma Healing training
- A.6.2. Conflict Transformation and Peace Building Training Workshop;
- A.6.3. Youth Empowerment and Peace Building forum;
- A.6.4. Training in Peace building initiatives;
- A.6.5. Conflict Sensitivity Training
- A.6.6 Conducting Psychosocial training for trauma healing for faith leaders, community leaders, women and youth leaders.
- A.6.7. Giving spiritual and psychosocial support to the affected people through professional counsellors
- A.6.8. Conducting/holding conflict management and resolution sessions meetings/ to the affected community
- A.6.9. A one-day Cultural Gala for 15 groups of traditional dancers
- A.6.10. A 4 days-day football tournament
- A.6.11. One farmer's open day.
- A.6.12. Consultative meetings engagement forum for 50 church envoys and with armed groups
- A.6.13. Development of 200 IEC materials
- A.6.14. Four radio talk shows
- A.6.15. Four radio spots messages

## 2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

- Security situation improves, and free humanitarian access is granted by government
- The current declining economy improves
- Enough funding is available
- Climatic conditions are favourable for access to project sites
- Transport and goods handling facilities are available
- Traders can access goods and routes remain safe for movement
- Communities and their leaders are motivated to support the intervention and regenerate livelihoods.

## 2.6. Risk Analysis

**The potential risks that may impact negatively on this emergency intervention with high likelihood of occurrence if mitigation measures are not put prior are as per the table below:**

<b>Risk factor</b>	<b>Impact of Project</b>	<b>Mitigation step</b>
Conflict, Violence & Insecurity	<b>High</b>	Engaging community & church leaders, regional/ international bodies to dialogue with government/ warring parties
Bureaucratic impediments	<b>High</b>	Coordination with UN-OCHA, NGO Forum, Faith Leaders & RRC to negotiate with government to allow free humanitarian access
Climatic Shocks	<b>High</b>	Early procurement and prepositioning of goods to field sites
Economic Decline	<b>High</b>	Budgeting in USD and out-sourcing of goods
Impassable roads	<b>High</b>	Prepositioning of goods and use of chartered Flights

Targeted killing of humanitarian workers	<b>High</b>	Use of convoys and SOPs
Outbreak of Diseases	<b>Medium</b>	Vaccination & use of first aid kits

### **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

ACT forum requesting members- (NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER) have strong capacity building approach and accumulated experience in working with local partners, church networks, national/local government and communities in target areas, and these structures will manage the projects once this emergency response has been implemented.

This intervention therefore will ensure an emphasis on building capacities and skills of affected communities and local leaders to strengthen resilience to future disasters, reduce dependence on relief, address some of the issues that contribute to the disaster and transition participants from crisis to recovery. This will be achieved by actively engaging stakeholders and target beneficiaries in the implementation of the activities all levels including during needs assessments, the design of the response, monitoring and evaluation, seeking feedback on quality and satisfaction of the assistance delivered. The formation of social and support groups in the livelihood component will provide ongoing interaction and support for participants and will contribute to long lasting change for participants and the wider community.

### **2.8. Building capacity of national members**

The ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) through the support of its international members has invested in capacity strengthening programme for its national members and local partners in areas of organizational capacity strengthening and staff continuous professional development. This is aimed to enhance continued sustainability, and improvement in quality and accountability of our work.

## **3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

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

As we are operating in a conflict prone area, all our members are safeguarding children. We create a child safe environment through continuous assessment and reduction of potential risk to children. All staff are driven by the "Duty of Care" to children. They are aware and with the capacity to respond appropriately to issues of children and sexual exploitation of children.

### **3.1. ACT Code of Conduct**

ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) members commit to the ACT Code of Conduct (CoC) through promoting greater accountability staff who are mandated to sign immediately at time of employment. Therefore, in all aspects of delivering our work, we ensure protection, child-safe guarding, no sexual exploitation/abuse, no misconduct, fraud, exploitation, discrimination and corruption. We believe in informed consent and complaints response mechanism (CRM). All staff in every engagement of our work are full time to abide by the above standards; otherwise strict disciplinary measures can always be taken through summary dismissal.

### **3.2. Implementation Approach**

***This emergency intervention will be executed directly and through partners as elaborated below:***

#### **ICCO-Cooperation:**

ICCO will work through its local partners ECS-DART and Global Aim to implement the project in Eastern Equatoria. Focus will be to support Food Security and Livelihood and WASH intervention as



the humanitarian context dictates the dire need for FSL and WASH intervention as the Humanitarian Response plan and IPC 2018, OCHA reports that 7.5 million out of which 5.3 million people are likely to be food insecure and with inadequate WASH services respectively in 2018, if there is no urgent action to respond.

In South Sudan and Globally, ICCO has been working with local partners as part of its strategy to extend its influence, however, ICCO is also currently implementing a component of the SSJR4 project to build its internal capacities and get direct experience with community beneficiaries while the component of cash transfer/ cash based programming is sub contracted by ICCO to its local partner (Global Aim) in Torit County, a program that gives most vulnerable members of the affected population the option to acquire robust and dignified choices for their livelihood through giving cash for them to buy what they want for either direct consumptions or reinvestment/small businesses. Throughout implementation, participation with beneficiaries and stakeholders shall be encouraged and supported to ensure ownership and sustainability.

#### **Christian Aid (CA)**

Christian Aid will work through its partners SSUDRA and SPEDP in delivering this intervention. The communities targeted are those that have reported higher levels of food insecurity, high risk factors which include large numbers of displaced persons, and those affected by adverse climatic condition – flooding in 2017. Christian Aid, SSUDRA and SPEDP staff will work closely with the Community Leaders, County Administration and Payam Administrators in selection of the target communities and households. In addition to this, the staff will take part in Payam level NGO coordination, attending meetings, and ensuring the delivery of a coordinated response, where all humanitarian activities are complementary.

This intervention aims at providing vulnerable most food insecure conflict – affected households with access to food through cash and commodity vouchers. Where markets are functional, cash and commodity vouchers will be distributed to 1,500 households with Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of 50 USD per household for three months. This will take the communities through to crop harvest season.

Also, to build resilience and sustainability in the communities, fishing twines, hooks and vegetable / cereal seeds and tools would be distributed to the 850 and 650 households in Aweil West and Bentiu/ Rubkona respectively. There will also be transfer of skills to fisher folks on modern fishing methods, fish preservation and marketing as well as modern agricultural practices through the lead farmers and practices in the vegetable growing demonstration gardens. Women groups who participate in vegetable growing will have their business skill enhanced.

#### **Finn Church Aid (FCA)**

In order to improve food Security for IDPs, vulnerable host communities and returnees, FCA will provide Unconditional cash grants selected beneficiaries to enable them to acquire basic household needs during the initial phase of the project. Selection of beneficiaries will be based on agreed criteria i.e. households which are female headed, child headed, terminally ill and elderly/weak. Careful assessment, identification, registration and verification will be done; beneficiaries will be given tokens with control codes, which they will use to receive cash transfers.

In addition, FCA will provide emergency agriculture kits and training in agronomic practices, post-harvest management, and food processing/preservation to increase coping capacities for unforeseen food insecurity shocks. FCA will also facilitate the establishment of 20 informal groups of farmers with active participation of county authorities as an exit strategy. Informal farmer groups will be provided with technical support and encouraged to start small agri-business for continuity and sustainability.

#### **Dan Church Aid (DCA)**

DCA's overall strategy or approach to this intervention will build on people centred approach giving people voice and choice, building and strengthening of local structures, resources and knowledge, adhering to core humanitarian principles and standards, do no harm and focus on accountability (CHS) and transparency and balancing life-saving activities or initiatives in order to contribute to lifesaving needs as well as towards building on resilience, peace and sustainable development.



The responses to this intervention in line with key futures mentioned above will include a strong multi-purpose and unconditional cash grant component aimed at addressing immediate needs like food and other basic needs. The support to early recovery/livelihoods, fishing activities will address immediate needs for improved household diet, increased income and contribute to restoring market and creating increased trade options among others. In this way, target households will be able to get much needed access to food and other basic commodities, and markets will be given a required injection to recover. However, the intervention strategy does not solely aim to increase vulnerable households' food security and strengthening the local economy, but also seeks to contribute to peace by establishing or strengthening linkages across communities and ethnicity through by demonstrating that there is a tangible socioeconomic benefit to cooperation.

#### **United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)**

NBeG has remained peaceful making it possible for the proposed project sites accessible without any challenges. UMCOR shall do direct beneficiary targeting in coordination with the line ministries and with support from an all-inclusive beneficiary selection committee that will ensure that all identified beneficiaries meet the set criteria. The proposed project is in line with the humanitarian principle of ensuring increased access to safe WASH services and improving HHs livelihoods thereby making HHs self-sustenance and resilient. UMCOR has previously used an all-inclusive beneficiary selection committee in beneficiary identification. The approach played a big role in curbing SEA and provided beneficiaries with a GRM approach for any complaints and concerns on the project and its processes. As a result, the approach was adopted by other agencies in NBeG state following recommendation from the State Ministry of Agriculture.

#### **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**

NCA static teams in KwaJok in Gogrial will respond in Wau working closely with Church partners. In Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), NCA will work with Child Hope. In Western Bahr El Ghazal, NCA will work through our ecumenical partners Caritas Diocese of Wau and ECS Diocese of Wau through its relief arm CARD. The NCA Juba central will coordinate the overall response. NCA currently has NFIs prepositioned in Bor, Wau, Kwajok and Juba. Additional NFIs will be prepositioned in Wau for the Jur River response. The prepositioned humanitarian supplies will enable NCA to respond swiftly in these locations.

NCA already have a presence and strong partnership with the Churches and Church institutions in the selected locations and working through these structures ensures that we can maintain operations even when security situation dictates that NCA cannot operate. NCA will utilize its mobile response teams to respond on areas of new displacement while utilizing our nearest static facilities to store and preposition the supplies throughout partners.

In Wau, through Partners CARD and Caritas Wau, NCA will utilize mobile response teams from the static bases in Kwajok to respond in Baggari and Jur River State. In Jonglei, Twic East, NCA will respond through Child Hope a new CBO based in Pibor and Gumuruk in GPAA. NCA will provide technical, quality and accountability oversight support to ensure compliance with agreed standards such as HAP/CHS, IASC gender and sphere to ensure compliance with agreed standards such as and will provide technical support to our partners.

#### **The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**

To avert food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities households, LWF will provide cash assistance support to cover for food and basic needs especially during the lean season/ period. The project will facilitate communities in electing cash distribution committee (CDC) members. The CDS members will include beneficiary representatives, community chief, Boma and Payam administrators, Relief & Rehabilitation Commission supervisor, women and youth representatives. This committee will participate as a community structure throughout the life of the project, for instance they will participate in community sensitization, mobilization, beneficiaries' selection, verification and registration, including and oversight role during actual cash distribution as well as handling beneficiaries' complaints during distribution. The committee will use the predefined beneficiaries' selection criteria agreed upon by the project stakeholders during the project inception workshop.

The project will identify a financial service provider (FSP) to transport and distribute cash assistance to the project beneficiaries. This is to ensure that, risks related to cash transportation, handling, on-site distributions and financial documentation. At payment point, the CDCs and LWF staffs will facilitate the payments by undertaking beneficiaries' verification/ using secrete payment token/ voucher (payment tokens will be printed with specific serial number to each beneficiary).

The amount to be distributed to each household is based on the Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) under the FSL cluster households Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for Jonglei. The project is committing to cover 60% of the household minimum expenditure basket as per Duk, Twic East and Uror Counties market prices. LWF will monitor market prices monthly during the project period.

The post distribution monitoring will establish the actual cash utilization by beneficiaries to document how much cash assistance was used to buy food, other basic needs, and/ or services accessed by beneficiaries.

The project will focus on crisis affected households in Duk, Twic East and Uror Counties. The primary target groups for this action will be poor and vulnerable host community women, men, girls and boys affected by crisis, including poor and marginalized communities. LWF will use a multipronged approach to enhance life-saving interventions through cash transfers for estimated 900 IDPs, returnees and host community households with cash assistance. Targeting criteria will focus on poor and vulnerable IDPs and returnees. The project aims at 60% of the targeted beneficiaries to be women. Another group will be food insecure and marginalized crisis affected host community households.

The following groups also constitute individuals and groups of people who are highly vulnerable and marginalized within affected populations:

- Children in need of protection
- Women affected by violence
- Victims of trauma and abuse
- Elderly & People with disabilities.

#### **HEKS/EPER (Swiss Church Aid)**

**1) Good governance/ Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA):** The project is consistent with the main principles of good governance. It is participatory and inclusive in its design and delivery, it is accountable both up and down, that is to its donors and partners and to beneficiaries and the wider community. It is transparent, responsive to feedback, including criticism, it is designed to be effective and efficient, and it follows the rule of law – indeed it seeks to promote the rule of law and strengthen relevant institutional structures and mechanisms. Implicit in this is a zero tolerance towards corruption, an unpleasant reality in today's South Sudan. The guiding principles will be; **Participation and inclusiveness** of all stakeholders and beneficiaries without discrimination or ethnicity, sex, age, religion or political. **Accountability and Transparency;** partners will be accountable to those who will be affected by decisions or actions. Decisions will be made in a manner that follows rules and regulations. The partners will ensure that information is freely available and directly accessible. Lastly, the Rule of law will apply more important than ever, especially when communities have suffered terribly from the absence of rule of law, that the project promotes honesty and integrity in its approach, that it is transparent about its processes and decisions making, that it operations fairly and without corruption.

**ii) Block Farming and Farmer Field Schools methodology:** The Block Farming Programme allows adjacent farmers and those allocated land by the community or the Ministry of Agriculture to farm their land uniformly. They apply the directives of extension workers. Inputs, seeds and hired labour will be released to farmers by MDO to enable them to begin or resume food production. Seed growers will also be contracted and provided with similar packages to enable the multiplication of seeds for the market and onward use by participating farmers. Labourers and or tractors will be recruited/ hired from among the rural youth to ameliorate youth labour. The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach will be adopted. It is an experiential training methodology grounded in the principles of adult education and will be used in this project to enhance farmers' learning. The farmers' will

learn by discovery, experimentation and observation, and through group analysis of results. The FFS will begin with a diagnostic analysis of farmers' challenges and preparation of the curriculum design. Information from the plans will then be used to design the curriculum of the FFS for each community. These FFS then implement a variety of learning topics for the selected crops, test plots, individual technical assistance visits and learning exchanges among themselves.

**iii) Pyramid-shaped framework of intervention as an approach to community psychosocial support and trauma healing:** RECONCILE acknowledges that different people are affected differently and need different types of support. In its response to the conflict and crises, RECONCILE will incorporate psychosocial and mental health support based on a pyramid-shaped framework of intervention set out in the IASC guidelines (2007). These guidelines are grounded in human rights and equity, within a 'do no harm' framework aiming to build upon existing community resources and capabilities and the development of integrated and multi-layered support systems for affected populations. This recognizes the importance of implementing psycho-social programmes through a complementary, integrated and multi-sectorial approach, having found stand-alone services to be unsustainable, generate stigma and further fragment what care systems may exist. The pyramid approach provides a layered system of diverse complementary supports that meets the needs of different groups.

**iv) Community Based Trauma Healing Methodology:** RECONCILE recognizes that healing takes place at a personal and communal level. Facilitating healing through the efforts of the affected population, building on the strengths of the individual/community and being culturally specific and using the community as the social and psychological foundation of the individual is key for the holistic about healing (physical, mental, emotional, social, and spiritual).

Overall, the project will focus their interventions to the three layers from the base which forms broad layers for social support in trauma healing, food security and livelihoods to ensure participation and well-being support mechanisms of the family and community, the apex being the specialist support provided by psychologists or psychiatrists for the relatively few people with a diagnosed condition. RECONCILE will put together a list of referral agencies skilled at providing services that fit within the top most levels. As the guidelines recommend, RECONCILE and MDO intend to implement all layers of the pyramid concurrently and refer the clinical diagnostic individuals for holistic, broad-based preventative measures, promoting the development of resilience across the entire targeted community, recognizing that there will be a small number that require specialist services.

#### **Presbyterian Relief & Development Agency (PRDA)**

PRDA shall communicate with the local leadership of Nasir and Boma to do community mobilization and also share the implementing planning intervention. The Organization shall conduct quick assessment of the hunger situation as a pre-requisite for planning and PRDA shall purchase most of the food and other items at Juba and transport them by Air to the said program location due to poor road network and insecurity along the existing roads. The beneficiaries of this program shall be the local people of Nasir and Boma and shall be involved in the program implementation by assisting in the distribution of food and non –food items. The target population shall also be trained by PRDA about the innovative ways of ensuring that the locations are food secure by provision of seeds and tools.

PRDA shall be sensitive in the implementation of this program by ensuring that there is gender balance and address the clan dynamics involving all people in these locations without discrimination. The people's traditions shall be upheld and discuss other issues related to child Labour. PRDA shall respect the cultures of the communities in the two areas during the implementation of the program.

### **3.3. Project Stakeholders Analysis**

*This emergency intervention will engage both key internal and external stakeholders who are summarized in the table below:*

Stakeholders	Stakeholders interest in the intervention	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation

Beneficiaries	High	Provision of timely quality services, involvement, accepting complaints and giving feedback
Project Staff	High	Providing them support and full-time information sharing
Local Partners	High	Involvement, coordination & information sharing
Ecumenical networks	High	Engage, coordinate & share information
Local Authorities	High	Engage, cooperate and share information
Donors	High	Engage and share information through quality reporting
Government/RRC	Medium	Engage, cooperate and share information
UN-OCHA/Clusters	Medium	Coordinates & share information
NGOs	Medium	Coordination & information sharing
CSOs	Medium	Coordination & information sharing
Line Ministries	Medium	Coordination & information sharing
Private Sector	Medium	Engage, cooperate & communicate
Media	Medium	Engage, share information & communicate

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

Appeal requesting members (NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER) will work closely with field project staff, partners, beneficiaries' communities, local authorities, community leaders, and other relevant actors in the field. It will also work with relevant clusters and ACT Alliance members and other agencies by sharing information on the progress of the project and lessons learnt for better programming. This can be achieved through regular participation in cluster meetings as well as situational driven coordination meetings. At operational level, close coordination with organizations operating in the same geographical locations.

### **3.5. Project Management**

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA & HEKS/EPER will work in close collaboration with the ACT forum and the Regional ACT Secretariat during the implementation of this project. The appeal will be managed by the requesting members' humanitarian focal persons with close supervision by the ACT Forum Coordinator.

Requesting members will conduct weekly meetings to review progress of the project with staff and partners with update to the ACT forum and the Regional ACT Secretariat.

All humanitarian focal persons will be responsible for the technical management and ensuring effective coordination between ACT Alliance members and with clusters.

Field staff & local partners will ensure all necessary coordination and linkages between local Boma and Payam administrations, local authorities and stakeholders are done.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

This intervention implementation involves the following national partners: ECS-DART & Global Aim -(ICCO), SPEDP & SSUDRA- (Christian Aid), CARD, SUFEM, Child Hope & Diocese of Wau-(NCA), NRDC, Nile Hope & UNKEA-(DCA), RECONCILE & MDO-(HEKS-EPER).

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

ACT forum members (NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER) continue to address systems advocacy through the ecumenical network of ACT-Caritas Task Force Team, Clusters/ UN-OCHA systems.

Our ACT members' participation in the development of the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (SSHRP-2018) and profiling of our humanitarian work has a significant value on humanitarian advocacy in South Sudan.

Additionally, we support South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) - Action Plan for Peace (SSCC-APP) where through the advocacy pillar of the (SSCC-APP) faith leaders are easily mobilizing to advocate for peace & the main drivers of the severe food insecurity including the worsening humanitarian situation that demands multi-sectoral humanitarian response.

### **3.8. *Private/Public sector co-operation***

With the conflict and economic fragility in South Sudan, most requesting members involved in unconditional cash transfers will use the banking sector and reliable money transfer companies to facilitate the safe mobility of cash to the various field locations. Commercial Aviation companies will also be contracted to support logistical operations in terms of transportation of procured goods to the field locations and unlikely relocations/evacuation of staff.

### **3.9. *(If applicable) Engaging faith leaders***

The ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) members have cohesive ecumenical engagement working with South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC)-Core Group comprising of ACT and Caritas family. This group has strong influence through SSCC in mobilizing faith leaders to conduct solidarity visits and prayers for people most affected by the crisis. The SSCC-Core Group also has formed ACT-Caritas humanitarian taskforce who work in collaboration with church leaders to help people displaced into church compounds.

### **Simplified Work Plan (See Below)**

[illegible]



## **4. PROJECT MONITORING**

### ***4.1. Project Monitoring***

In line with the ACT M&E Framework the requesting members will use participatory approach involving relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries.

To ensure effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population, monitoring will focus on tracking output according to the key performance indicators as outlined on the log frame along with reference to the performance measurement framework.

All requesting members will conduct routine monitoring, prepare and submit regular SITREPs, interim, final narrative and financial reports. Mid-term, end of project evaluation and audit will be conducted in accordance with ACT Appeal guidelines and reports will be shared by both the ACT Secretariat and the donors to the ACT Secretariat. ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) Coordinator is the Appeal Lead who will encourage joint monitoring with other ACT responding members to strengthen collaboration, information sharing and learning.

### ***4.2. Safety and Security plans***

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER work in hard-to-reach areas which are characterised by insecurity; risks of varying nature and intensity that result in a situation which is unpredictable and difficult to plan for. Insecurity due to protracted fighting and general banditry continues to create a highly volatile environment. Hence, key risk prevention and mitigation measures as outlined in the requesting members' existing Security Management Plans will be used. All requesting members have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which include undertaking continuous joint risk assessments, security management checks and protocols, contingency plans, security training, communication and equipment.

The key risk prevention and mitigation measures will integrate localized and constantly updated conflict and Do No Harm analysis during the intervention and to use of clear and transparent targeting criteria for selection of project sites and beneficiaries.

### ***4.3. Knowledge Management***

ACT forum members responds positively to change, embracing technological understanding, developing critical awareness and thinking in new ways that cross traditional boundaries and cultures of the affected populations with imagination of "Full Life and Dignity"

We foster innovation by integrating people, process and technology through knowledge managers, training and communication, knowledge sharing, best practice selection/replication, project team collaboration, management of change & threaded discussions.

In this case, we will strengthen information sharing with other members of the ACT Forum, peer agencies, local authorities and affected communities to strengthen coordination and improve efficiency and effectiveness of the response. This will promote sectoral integration to improve outcomes, such as linking protection, WASH and/or nutrition interventions to food security by applying learning from good practice. Besides, we will enhance accountability to affected populations through information sharing, participation, feedback and complaints systems to facilitate a shift from "Intermediate" to "Mature"<sup>1</sup> to improve quality and monitoring of interventions.

## **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

### ***5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues***

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER will ensure gender and protection are mainstreamed in all sectors to prevent gender disparities and raise specific gender issues like prevention of early marriage, Gender-Based Violence, and violations of Women's rights.

Forceful armament and unintended separation from parents and next of kin has resulted in the presence of a considerable number of unaccompanied children, thus the need for Protection of vulnerable and at-risk children and adults among IDP/host communities through awareness will be enhanced by all members.

The Do No Harm (DNH)/Conflict Sensitivity principles are applied in all emergency response work. This will be explicitly visible in the selection criteria of beneficiaries, where representatives of the beneficiaries themselves will be part of deciding the criteria.

Also, during livelihoods trainings, issues aimed at addressing climate change and adaptation will be discussed. This will raise the awareness of beneficiaries on how some activities can contribute to the destruction of the environment hence contribute to climate change.

Economically, the intervention will improve the local economy, as beneficiaries of fishing gears and vegetable seeds increase their earnings by selling fish and surplus vegetables. On the other hand, the cash and voucher redemption will stimulate the market and enable the traders to increase their stocks in the shops. Hence, when the local communalities purchasing powers increased and suppliers were able to provide variety of goods to meet demands of both the targeted group and non-beneficiaries benefited.

#### **5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV**

The project has been designed to involve equal number of boys as girls and equal number of men as women, both in activities design, implementation of activities and all project monitoring and evaluation activities. Specific needs of girls, including sexual violence (child marriages), denial of education and social exclusion will be addressed throughout the project. Women of equal number as men will be involved and supported by the project

#### **5.1.2. Resilience Marker**

ACT responding members dealing with early recovery and livelihoods will ensure persons and communities affected by the crisis are able to resist, adapt and quickly recover through capacity enhancement on better coping mechanisms- (DRR approaches), provision of seeds for early maturing/drought resistant crops and user-friendly tools. Psychosocial support focusing on trauma healing and conflict transformation will also be done to restore hope for already the hopeless communities.

#### **5.1.3. Environmental Marker**

ACT Forum members already align their work with ACT environmental sustainability approaches. All appeal requesting will ensure there is environmental protection and appropriate management of land use at all cost by working with community members and relevant stakeholders to push for this agenda. All activities including renovations of pit latrine, bore holes will consider environmental management considerations

#### **5.1.4. Participation**

From time of project inception, the role of community members will be highlighted. Community leaders will be consulted on key project issues. Livelihood groups and water management committees will be trained on better farming techniques and management of water points. NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER will establish a beneficiary feedback mechanism where beneficiaries will have to share their views about adequacy of services they have received. Analysis of their views will be done and incorporated into next implementation phase. There will be established appropriate complaint mechanism where beneficiaries can address their concerns over services being offered/or against performance of certain staff in the community.



#### **5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups**

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER and partners will ensure that all beneficiaries have access to the basic services without any discrimination. The most affected and vulnerable members and those with disabilities will be accorded with necessary assistance and services.

#### **5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption**

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER have Anti-bribery, fraud/corruption policies which are in line with ACT Alliance Global Policy signed by all employees during time of employment to abide by.

#### **5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

The Do No Harm (DNH)/Conflict Sensitivity principles are applied in all emergency response work. This will be explicitly visible in the selection criteria of beneficiaries, where representatives of the beneficiaries themselves will be part of deciding the criteria

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER and partners adhere to the principle of 'Do No Harm'. For instance, during distribution of the cash, commodity vouchers, fishing gears and the vegetable seeds; open places with adequate space, under the shade of trees, near the water point and where there are sanitary facilities will be chosen. This is done to maintain beneficiaries' dignity, rights and integrity. Also, the project activities will be implemented in line the CHS as well the Clusters' guidelines in South Sudan.

#### **5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback**

NCA, ICCO, DCA, LWF, FCA, UMCOR, PRDA, HEKS/EPER will establish a beneficiary feedback mechanism where beneficiaries receiving direct support will have to share their views about adequacy of services they have received. Analysis of their views will be done and incorporated into next implementation phase. There will be established appropriate complaint mechanism beneficiaries can use to address their other concerns over services being offered/or against performance of certain staff in the community

**Information provision:** The project information will continue to be provided, with specifics on entitlements, duration, targeting, donors and processes of feedback. Methods of information provision will be adapted to what suits each community. This process will be kept basic and simple.

**Community monitoring committees:** The beneficiaries will use the community monitoring committees for information and feedback. These committees will interact with beneficiaries and feedback to the field staff where formal mechanisms are not set.

**Project monitoring and review:** The project targets be reviewed with the communities either on a monthly or a bi-monthly time frame (to be agreed with the communities) whereby progress, challenges and expectations are updated for both the beneficiaries and the agencies. This also provides information sharing method and receiving feedback. These will also be open days, whereby any person is encouraged to talk to the teams on any issues.

#### **5.4. Communication and visibility**

ACT communication and visibility policies form part and partial of our daily work in humanitarian, development and advocacy. In this response therefore, all requesting ACT remembers will be required to submit reports (SITREPS, Interim, and Final Narrative & Financial) as a mechanism of giving feedback on implementation progress, achievement and challenges. Visibility will be raised through co-branding with the ACT logo, media coverage, and engagement with our ACT-Caritas ecumenical network and UN-Cluster Coordination meetings at national level.

## 5.5. PROJECT FINANCE: (Consolidated Budget)

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT				
<b>EXCHANGE RATE:</b> local currency to 1 USD				
<b>Budget rate</b>		<b>139.00</b>		
<b>Requesting ACT member:</b>	LWF, ICCO, FCA, CA, UMCOR, HEKS-EPER, DCA, NCA			
<b>Appeal Number:</b>	SSD 181			
<b>Appeal Title:</b>	Emergency Response to Worsening Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan.			
<b>Implementing Period:</b>	24 August 2018 - 24 August 2020			
			<b>Appeal Budget</b>	<b>Appeal Budget</b>
			<i>local currency</i>	<b>USD</b>
<b>INCOME</b>				
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Donor code</b>	<b>Payment advice #</b>	
	SSD 171	D1		274,705
	<b>TOTAL</b>		0	274,705
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>274,705</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
			<b>Appeal Budget</b>	<b>Appeal Budget</b>
			<i>local currency</i>	<b>USD</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>				
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>				
Appeal Lead			0	0
Total international program staff			70,920,246	510,218
Total national program staff			163,682,649	1,177,573
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>			<b>234,602,895</b>	<b>1,687,791</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>				
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items			47,048,030	338,475
2.2. Food security			152,526,666	1,097,314
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)			110,148,585	792,436
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support			11,390,187	81,944
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration			46,919,742	337,552
2.7. Education			15,014,830	108,020
2.9. Unconditional CASH grants			188,052,520	1,352,896
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>571,100,559</b>	<b>4,108,637</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>			<b>45,721,653</b>	<b>328,933</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>				
Transport (of relief materials)			20,012,786	143,977
Warehousing			7,533,251	54,196
Handling			41,102,380	295,701
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>			<b>68,648,416</b>	<b>493,873</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>				
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>			<b>7,544,142</b>	<b>54,274</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>				
6.1. SECURITY				
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>			<b>2,484,000</b>	<b>17,871</b>
6.2. FORUM COORDINATION				
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>			<b>9,258,000</b>	<b>66,604</b>
6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES				
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>			<b>3,810,020</b>	<b>27,410</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>			<b>943,169,685</b>	<b>6,785,393</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
e.g. Staff salaries				
Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)			10,565,265	76,009
Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)			11,736,320	84,434
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....)			16,169,360	116,326
Office Operations				
Office rent			17,692,154	127,282
Office Utilities			5,891,021	42,381
Office stationery			4,762,243	34,261
Communications				
Telephone and fax			6,613,067	47,576
Other				
Insurance			5,124,942	36,870
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>			<b>109,778,805</b>	<b>789,776</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>			<b>1,052,948,489</b>	<b>7,575,169</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>			<b>31,588,455</b>	<b>227,255</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>			<b>1,084,536,944</b>	<b>7,802,424</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>			<b>1,084,536,944</b>	<b>7,527,719</b>

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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

## 5.6. Budget Summary

% of total budget for activities (USD)									
Activities	ICCO	LWF	FCA	CA	UMCOR	HEKS-EPER	DCA	NCA	PRDA
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	28%	0%
Food security	11%	0%	9%	30%	0%	33%	4%	0%	14%
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	10%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	48%	3%
Health / Nutrition	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protection / Psychosocial support	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	11%
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unconditional CASH grants	0%	55%	18%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%
Camp Management	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% of members' individual expenditures vis-à-vis total expenditures (USD)								
	ICCO	LWF	FCA	CA	UMCOR	HEKS-EPER	DCA	NCA	PRDA
	10%	21%	7%	8%	11%	10%	9%	16%	8%

## 7.1. Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
Result:	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Source of Verification	Assumption
<b>Goal:</b>  <b>To save lives of crisis affected populations in South Sudan through multi-sectoral response</b>	# of crisis affected population reached with food security & livelihoods support # of crisis affected population reached with WASH services # of crisis affected population received unconditional cash # of crisis affected population provided with shelter & NFIs # of crisis affected communities provided protection & psychosocial support services # of school children accessing safe & inclusive learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mid-term review report</li> <li>- End of project evaluation report.</li> <li>- Results of comparison between base line and end line data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security situation improves and free humanitarian access is granted by government</li> <li>- The current declining economy improves</li> <li>- Sufficient funding is available</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 1: : Improved food security &amp; livelihoods for IDPs, Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees</b>			
<b>Outputs:</b> 1.1. Procured and distributed Food items to targeted households 1.2. Vegetable seeds and tools provided to targeted households 1.3. Targeted households provided with fishing gears, & skills in fish preservation. 1.4. Seed multiplication carried out 1.5. Capacity IDPs and host communities enhanced for food production. 1.6. Access to cultivable land for IDPs & returnees Improved. 1.7. Land prepared (ploughed & harrowed) for IDPs, returnees & host communities for crop production (crop production seed multipliers)	# of HHs receiving food ratio # of HHs receiving seeds & tools # of beneficiaries trained in intensive vegetable technology and appropriate farming techniques. # of HHs eating at least 2 meals a day with sufficient quantity and quality exceeding 1200 cal/p/per day Hectare of land ploughed and harrowed # of HHs provided with fishing gears, skills for fish preservation and are practicing. # of targeted HHs provided with skill, short maturing vegetable seeds and tools # of affected farming communities received farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement reports and distribution lists</li> <li>- Beneficiaries lists</li> <li>- Beneficiaries feedback</li> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> <li>- Key informant interviews</li> <li>- Records from traders</li> <li>- Goats rearing and crop production kits distribution lists</li> <li>- Pictures/videos</li> <li>- FCS baseline and post evaluation</li> <li>- Picture/videos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to affected population is not hindered due to insecurity.</li> <li>- Government is willing to cooperate with Humanitarian agencies</li> <li>- Availability of sufficient funds from Donors to enable implementation of planned activities</li> <li>- Climatic conditions are favourable for access to project sites</li> <li>- Transport and goods handling facilities are available</li> </ul>

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<p>1.8. Farm inputs procured and distributed to the affected farming communities</p> <p>1.9. Agricultural production enhanced and diversified.</p> <p>1.10. Targeted animals' husbandry beneficiaries' HHs identified and supported through goat rearing activities.</p> <p>1.11. Targeted vegetable growing and 250 animals' husbandry beneficiaries' HHs trained on different aspects of appropriate crop production and animals' husbandry.</p> <p>1.12. Targeted agriculture extension workers trained on appropriate agriculture techniques and extension service models.</p> <p>1.13. 1,250 goats procured and vaccinated against common context specific ailments prior to distribution to beneficiaries.</p> <p>1.14. 1,000 households of returnees and affected host community supported with emergency aid through unconditional cash grants.</p> <p>1.15. 1,500 households (farmers) supported with basic training in agronomic practices, and provided with agro-inputs, including fast growing vegetable/cereal seeds, and farming tools, to enable sustainable production and access to food</p> <p>1.16. Rapid Base line /Rapid market assessment</p> <p>1.17. Design and printing of paper vouchers for fishing gears beneficiary HHS</p> <p>1.18. Training on improved fishing practices</p>	<p># of vegetable growing and animals' husbandry beneficiaries HHs trained on different aspects of appropriate crop production &amp; and animal husbandry</p> <p># of goats procured &amp; vaccinated against common context specific ailments</p> <p># of HHs returnees &amp; affected host community supported with emergency aid through unconditional cash grants</p> <p># of supported HHs applying agricultural production</p> <p># of HHs with increased acres of land on productive cultivation</p> <p># of HHs accessing improved seeds</p> <p># of beneficiary groups identified, selected &amp; verified</p> <p># of farmers trained on improved fishing practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training attendance sheets (gender disaggregated)</li> <li>- Physical observations</li> <li>- On-farm farmer records at FFS levels</li> <li>- Training attendance sheets</li> <li>- Records of government agriculture office inspection visits</li> <li>- FSL Cluster meeting agendas and minutes</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 2: Improved access to WASH service delivery for vulnerable community members</b>			
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>2.1. 32 boreholes rehabilitated</p>	<p># of Special tool kits provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All project sites will remain accessible</li> </ul>

<p>2.2. 6 borehole special tool kits provided</p> <p>2.3. 240 hygiene promoters trained</p> <p>2.4. Aqua tabs for water treatment provided</p> <p>2.5. Hygiene awareness campaign Conducted</p> <p>2.6. Communal Pit latrines constructed</p> <p>2.7. WASH related NFIs (Hygiene pack, water treatment tabs, water storage containers) procured and distributed.</p> <p>2.8. Targeted WASH technicians and Hygiene promoters trained</p> <p>2.9. 22 boreholes drilled &amp; installed with hand pump</p> <p>2.10. Water tests for 22 boreholes conducted to ascertain their suitability for human and animals' consumption</p> <p>2.11. 24 community sensitization sessions on the importance of upholding appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices conducted.</p> <p>2.12. MHM trainings for 1000 targeted teenage girls in schools conducted</p> <p>2.14. 5 days training for 45 WUCs on effective boreholes management conducted</p> <p>2.15. Procured and distributed 600 boxes of soap to selected 3000 vulnerable beneficiaries</p> <p>2.16. Procured and distributed 3000 hand washing jugs to selected 3000 beneficiaries</p> <p>2.17. Procured and distributed 3000 water containers to selected 3000 beneficiaries</p> <p>2.18. Procured and distributed 5000 re-usable kits for 1000 teenage girls in schools.</p> <p>2.19. 1000 school girls trained on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and are able to practice appropriate MHC behaviours.</p>	<p># of people trained as hygiene promoters</p> <p>pump technicians</p> <p># of household supplied with water</p> <p>treatment tablets</p> <p># of people using latrines</p> <p># of the affected community members</p> <p>accessing clean and safe water</p> <p># of HHs issued with hand washing facilities &amp; purification tablets.</p> <p># of Water User Committees (WUCs) established and trained</p> <p># of school girls trained on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)</p> <p># of community awareness sensitization conducted on upholding appropriate hygiene and sensitization practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training list and reports</li> <li>- Borehole drilling logs</li> <li>- Water testing results</li> <li>- Signed distribution lists</li> <li>- Signed training attendance lists</li> <li>- Borehole repairs and maintenance reports.</li> <li>- WUCs meetings minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities will be willing to take charge of project assets through the WUCs</li> <li>- Communities will be willing to accept proposed approaches and techniques</li> <li>- Boreholes spare parts will be available for repairs</li> <li>- Communities will be willing to contribute water user fees towards for boreholes repairs and maintenance</li> <li>- Pump mechanics will be within reach to support communities with boreholes repairs and maintenance.</li> <li>- Government will support proposed WASH project activities and approaches</li> <li>- Target beneficiaries will be willing to take part in the project processes and accept proposed approaches and ventures.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced abilities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate needs.</b>			

<b>Outputs:</b> 3.1. Project Inception Workshop conducted 3.2. Targeted beneficiaries for cash and commodity vouchers identified, selected & verified 3.3. Rapid baseline/ rapid assessment of markets (validation of existing information) conducted 3.4. Training for cash distribution committee on paper-voucher usage conducted 3.5. Vouchers (Designing of Smart cards/ Paper voucher printing) executed 3.6. Transfer and distribution of cash and commodity vouchers executed 3.7. Post distribution monitoring conducted	# of project inception workshops conducted # of targeted beneficiaries identified, selected and verified # of rapid market assessments conducted # of cash distribution committee trained on voucher usage # of targeted beneficiaries provided with cash & commodity vouchers # of post distribution monitoring conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> <li>- Key informant interviews</li> <li>- Distribution lists, pictures</li> <li>- Records from traders</li> <li>- Beneficiaries list</li> <li>- Pre and post market surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project sites are accessible</li> <li>- Traders able to access goods and routes remain safe</li> <li>- Communities and their leaders are motivated to regenerate livelihoods</li> <li>- Government willing to cooperate with aid agencies</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4: Enhanced access to basic households &amp; shelter materials</b>			
<b>Outputs:</b> 4.1. Needs assessments conducted for newly displaced IDPs in communities outlining the specific needs of children and women, 4.2. Newly displaced IDPs registered & verified 4.3. NFI kits based on identified needs procured, prepositioned & distributed	# of needs assessment conducted for new IDPs # of new IDPs registered & verified # of NFI kits distributed # of crisis affected received NFI kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries list</li> <li>- Distribution report</li> <li>- Assessment reports</li> <li>- Field monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding is available &amp; sufficient to beneficiaries' needs</li> <li>- Currency stability</li> <li>- Availability of shelter &amp; NFIs materials in the market</li> <li>- Road access</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 5: Increased access to safe &amp; inclusive learning environment</b>			
<b>Outputs:</b> 5.1. Needs assessment – school functionality in crisis affected communities 5.2. Conditional educational cash assistance support provided to 6 schools 5.3. Sanitary cash vouchers distributed in target schools 5.4. Emergency educational cash vouchers distributed in schools	# Needs assessments conducted # of school children supported with conditional cash assistance # of emergency educational cash vouchers distributed # of PTAs/SMCs trained on school management & psychosocial support # of hygiene clubs established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries lists</li> <li>- Monthly Report</li> <li>- Monthly work plans</li> <li>- Distribution tokens/ vouchers</li> <li>- CDC lists</li> <li>- Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teachers' are available and accessible</li> <li>- Pupils are willing to learn</li> <li>- Parents are willing to support the project</li> <li>- Temporary learning spaces &amp; materials are available</li> </ul>

5.6. PTAs/ SMCs established and reformed in 6 targeted schools 5.7. 6 school's PTAs trained on school management and psychosocial support training 5.8. Hygiene clubs established in 6 schools 5.9. Sanitary kits materials distributed to targeted adolescent to girls 5.10. Teachers supported with educational materials 5.11. Incentives support to teachers/ ECD facilitators	# of adolescent girls given sanitary cash vouchers in target schools # of crisis affected school going pupils received emergency educational cash vouchers # of teachers supported with educational materials # of teachers/ECD facilitators received incentives		
<b>Outcome 6: Strengthened relations &amp; peaceful co-existence among communities</b>			
<b>Outputs</b> 6.1. Psychosocial training for trauma healing held for faith leaders, community leaders, and women and youth leaders. 6.2. Spiritual and psychosocial support given to the affected people through professional counsellors 6.3. Conflict management and resolution sessions conducted to the affected community 6.4. 100 church leaders and 100 local leaders are trained by professional counsellors on trauma healing and reconciliation 6.5. 500 affected people are reached by trained leaders on trauma healing 6.6. 60 conflict management sessions for the affected people conducted	# of psychologically affected conflict victims access counselling services. # of households reporting knowledge gain in preparedness and mitigation of conflict disaster # of affected people reached and trained on trauma healing # of church & local leaders trained on trauma healing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PooC report increasing acceptance of women and youth as legitimate actors in conflict prevention and resolution.</li> <li>- PooC report increased community-led engagement in activities striving for equality and non-violence by the end of the project.</li> <li>- PooC report on progress towards the creation or reform of institutions and policies which handle grievances and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Findings of monitoring visits and end of project report.</li> <li>- The findings of KIIs and FGDs with community stakeholders</li> <li>- Results of comparison between base line and end line data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The risk of localised tensions, disagreements and conflict between identity groups.</li> <li>- Low or poor community acceptance of the project leading to reduced role of vulnerable groups in community decision making especially by women and youth</li> <li>- Funding challenges</li> </ul>



	enactment of equal rights (cultural/elders’ forum).		
<b>Key activities:</b> <b>Food security &amp; Livelihoods</b> A. 1.1 Inception meetings A. 1.2 Needs assessment A.1.3 Procurement & Distribution of food items (Maize Flour, Beans, Cooking Oil, Salt (iodized), Sugar A. 1.4. Conduct trainings on sustainable fishing practices A.1.5. Procurement & and distribution of fishing gears A.1.6. Procurement & Distribution of vegetable seeds and tools A. 1.7. Training on Vegetable production techniques. A.1.8. Formation and training of Women VSLA groups A. 1.9. Ploughing and harrowing of land for seed multipliers. A. 1.10. Conduct 10 consultative community meetings to lobby for cultivable land for IDPs. A. 1.11. Conduct 5 radio talk shows to advocate for temporary access to and utilisation of land by IDPs in the production seasons. A.1.12. Procure and distribute 1,250 goats to 250 vulnerable beneficiaries (1 male +4 females). A.1.13. Conduct 5 days training for 500 goat rearing and vegetable growing beneficiaries on appropriate vegetable growing techniques and good animals’ husbandry A.1.14. Vaccinate 1,250 goats against context specific diseases prior to distribution to beneficiaries A.1.15. Conduct 3 days’ refresher training for 10 agriculture extension workers on their roles and responsibilities and effective extension service delivery to communities. A.1.16. Establishment of 20 informal farmer groups, includes provision of technical support in food processing, seeds storage and post-harvest training	<b>List of key inputs</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Human Resource</li><li>- Seeds and tools</li><li>- Funds</li><li>- Training materials</li><li>- Logistics support and services (transport, communication, printing)</li><li>- Computers and printers</li><li>- Vouchers/papers</li><li>- Ware houses</li></ul>	<b>Pre-Conditions</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The local economy may not be strong enough to purchase the extra produce in the market place.</li><li>- Infestation of farmers’ field with pests and diseases due to the poor and unreliable weather conditions.</li><li>- Capacity of the Implementing partners to manage and control the project to achieve the expected results</li><li>- Funding challenges</li><li>- The security situation will be good, stable and predictable and the goods and services will be available within South Sudan.</li><li>- The beneficiaries will be cooperative.</li><li>- All project sites will remain accessible during the grant implementation period</li><li>- Markets in target locations will remain operational during the grant period to enable procurement of</li></ul>	

<p>A.1.17. Beneficiary group identification, selection and verification</p> <p>A.1.18. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring</p> <p><b>WASH - Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b></p> <p>A.2.1 Rehabilitation of existing water points</p> <p>A.2.2 Training of Hygiene promoters &amp; WASH Technicians</p> <p>A.2.3 Procurement of borehole repair tool kits</p> <p>A.2.4 Provision of aqua tabs for water treatment</p> <p>A.2.5 Hygiene awareness campaign</p> <p>A.2.6 Construction of Pit latrines</p> <p><b>Unconditional Cash Transfer</b></p> <p>A.3.1. Project Inception Workshop</p> <p>A.3.2. Identify and verify beneficiaries for cash and commodity vouchers</p> <p>A.3.3. Rapid baseline/ rapid assessment of markets (validation of existing information)</p> <p>A.3.4. Training for cash distribution committee on paper-voucher usage</p> <p>A.3.5. Vouchers (Designing of Smart cards/ Paper voucher printing)</p> <p>A.3.6. Transfer and distribution of cash and commodity vouchers</p> <p>A.3.7. Training for CDCs Cash based response and Complaint Handling</p> <p>A.3.8. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring</p> <p><b>Shelter/NFIs</b></p> <p>A.4.1. Conduct needs assessments for newly displaced IDPs in communities outlining the specific needs of children and women,</p> <p>A.4.2. Registration and verification of newly displaced IDPs</p> <p>A.4.3. Prepositioning and distribution of Shelter &amp; NFIs materials.</p> <p>A.4.4. Coordination with Cluster members and stakeholders</p> <p>A.4.5. Procure and distribute NFIs to the affected households</p> <p><b>Education (EiE)</b></p>		<p>materials needed for the project implementation.</p> <p>- The response has to be quick to enable beneficiaries take advantage of the planting season</p>
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<p>A.5.1. Needs assessment – school functionality in crisis affected communities</p> <p>A.5.2. Establishment and reformation of school PTAs/ SMCs in 6 schools</p> <p>A.5.3. Training of 6 schools’ PTAs on school management and psychosocial support training</p> <p>A.5.4. Establish hygiene clubs in 6 schools</p> <p>A.5.5. Distribution of emergency scholastic educational materials</p> <p>A.5.6. Distribution of emergency adolescent sanitary kits materials to girls</p> <p>A.5.7: Support teachers with educational materials</p> <p>A.5.8: Support incentive teachers/ ECD facilitators with conditional cash assistance</p> <p><b>Protection and Psychosocial Support</b></p> <p>A.6.1. Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Trauma Healing training</p> <p>A.6.2. Conflict Transformation and Peace Building Training Workshop;</p> <p>A.6.3. Youth Empowerment and Peace Building forum;</p> <p>A.6.4. Training in Peace building initiatives;</p> <p>A.6.5. Conflict Sensitivity Training</p> <p>A.6.6 Conducting Psychosocial training for trauma healing for faith leaders, community leaders, women and youth leaders.</p> <p>A.6.7. Giving spiritual and psychosocial support to the affected people through professional counsellors</p> <p>A.6.8. Conducting/holding conflict management and resolution sessions meetings/ to the affected community</p> <p>A.6.9. A one-day Cultural Gala for 15 groups of traditional dancers</p> <p>A.6.10. A 4 days-day football tournament</p> <p>A.6.11. One farmer’s open day.</p> <p>A.6.12. Consultative meetings engagement forum for 50 church envoys and with armed groups</p> <p>A.6.13. Development of 200 IEC materials</p> <p>A.6.14. Four radio talk shows</p> <p>A.6.15. Four radio spots messages</p>		
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## 7.2. Summary table

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	ICCO <i>Member 1</i>	LWF <i>Member 2</i>	FCA <i>Member 3</i>
Implementation period	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)
Geographical area	Eastern Equatoria State- (Torit & Magwi Counties)	Jonglei State-(Twic East, Duk & Uror Counties)	Central Equatoria State-(Yei County)
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Food security & Livelihoods = 5'901, WASH =7,308	Food Security & Livelihoods = 2,700, Education (EiE) = 4,000, Unconditional cash transfer =1,200	Unconditional Cash Transfer = 1,000, Food Security & Livelihoods = 1,500
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 780,031	US\$ 1,622,148	US\$ 562,616

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	HEKS/EPER <i>Member 4</i>	NCA <i>Member 5</i>	PRDA <i>Member 6</i>
Implementation period	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)
Geographical area	Central Equatoria State (Yei)	Jonglei & Western Bahr el Gazal States (Pibor, Baggari & Jur River)	Jonglei & Upper Nile
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Protection/Psychosocial Support =650, Food Security and Livelihoods =1,100	WASH =35,240, Shelter/NFIs = 8,160	Food Security & Livelihoods =3,000, WASH =1,993
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 763,818.95	US\$ 1,206,176	US\$ 600,000

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	Christian Aid (CA) <i>Member 7</i>	DCA <i>Member 8</i>	UMCOR <i>Member 9</i>
Implementation period	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 24 August 2018 to 24 August 2020 Total duration: 24 (months)
Geographical area	Unity & Northern Bahr el Gazal States (Rubkona, Bentiu & Aweil West)	Upper Nile & Jonglei States	Northern Bahr el Gazal State (Aweil)
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: None
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Food Security & Livelihoods =18,698	Food Security & Livelihoods = Unconditional Cash Transfer =	Food Security & Livelihoods = 3,000 WASH =3,000
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 618,000	US\$ 735,502	US\$ 824,104