

# actalliance

## APPEAL



Appeal Target: US\$ 1,826,156

Balance requested: US\$ 1,826,156



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – [www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)

**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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**SECRETARIAT:** 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6434 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – [www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)

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- 7.1. ANNEX 3 – *Logical Framework (compulsory template) Mandatory*
- 7.2. ANNEX 7 – *Summary table (compulsory template) Mandatory*
- 7.3. ANNEX 8 – *Budget (compulsory template) Mandatory*
- 7.4. ANNEX 9 – *Security Risk Assessment (compulsory template) Mandatory for level 3 countries*

Project Summary Sheet																																	
Project Title	Emergency Assistance to Drought-affected Population in Sindh Province																																
Project ID	PAK 191																																
Location	Pakistan / Sindh / District Sanghar and Umerkot																																
Project Period	<b>1 May 2019 to 30 April 2021</b> Total duration: 24 (months)																																
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																
Forum	ACT Pakistan Forum																																
Requesting members	Community World Service Asia (CWSA) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)																																
Local partners	Research and Development Foundation (RDF)																																
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input 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 type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">Click here to enter text.</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> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Click here to enter text.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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Project Impact	Alleviated suffering and improved resilience of drought affected families in the districts of Sanghar and Umerkot through WASH, Health and food security assistance																																
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A. Drought affected population in Umerkot have stabilized consumption of food through emergency food assistance</p> <p>B. Drought affected population in district Sanghar have sustainable access to dignified gender, age and disability-friendly WASH</p> <p>C. Drought affected population in Umerkot have increased access to emergency health services through mobile health units</p> <p>D. Drought affected population in Sanghar and Umerkot have improved livelihood capacities and sources compatible with existing local practices and weather conditions.</p>																																
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="3">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4">Age / Gender</th> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beneficiary profile				<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population			Age / Gender															
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	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	8,021	7,580	14,334	12,258	17,973	16,584	1,082	968	41,410	37,390
	The ACT Appeal will target 78,800 most vulnerable non-displaced affected population of District Sanghar and Umerkot districts in Sindh Province of Pakistan. The focus of the action will be to target mostly the vulnerable groups such as Women, Children, Elderly and Differently abled people.									
Project Cost (USD)	1,826,156 (USD)									

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	5 August 2019 <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report	30 May 2020
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 June 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 July 2021

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 Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org)) with a copy to Cyra Michelle Bullecer, Regional Humanitarian Officer ([cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org](mailto:cyra.bullecer@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, Anoop Sukumaran ([anoop.sukumaran@actalliance.org](mailto:anoop.sukumaran@actalliance.org))

ACT Regional Humanitarian Program Officer, Cyra Michelle Bullecer ([cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org](mailto:cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org))

ACT Web Site: <http://www.actalliance.org>

**Alwynn Javier**

Head of Humanitarian

ACT Alliance Secretariat

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. *Context*

According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, the 2018 monsoon season has turned out to be the driest in the last two decades with more than 47% less rainfall. The most affected regions are Sindh and Balochistan, where 8 and 18 districts, respectively, have been declared as drought affected by the National Disaster Management authority. The Government of Sindh in September 2018 notified 513 Revenue Villages (Dehs) as calamity/drought affected in 8 districts of the Sindh Province. The need assessment carried out by National Disaster Consortium (NDC) shows that the drought has led to acute shortage of water, food and livestock fodder in the areas. Given the scale of the damage, the Government of Pakistan estimated that around 3 million people have been affected in 8 districts of Sindh. Majority of the communities in drought affected areas are dependent on agriculture and livestock. Scarcity of water has severely affected their livelihood conditions. This has placed the local population under great strain, exhausting their coping capacities and resilience. The Government of Pakistan has extended food, WASH and health assistance to the affected population. Still, the on-ground situation is much deplorable given the scale and slow-onset nature of the disaster. According to UNOCHA, around twenty-six national and international organisations are currently working in the Sindh province. Some of these organizations are working on drought response while the rest are engaged in regular development interventions.

### 1.2. *Needs*

The need assessment was conducted by National Disaster Consortium (NDC) from Oct 2018 – Jan 2019, comprising of IOM, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, HANDS AND ACTED. The assessment was conducted in 69 out of 513 revenue village notified by the Government as being affected of drought in 8 districts of Sindh. Multi-sectoral household questionnaires and FGDs tools at the community level were administered. The drought has led to acute shortage of water, food and livestock fodder in the areas. Majority of the communities in drought affected areas are dependent on agriculture and livestock while the scarcity of water has severely affected their health conditions. Overall, 38% of the survey respondents in the 8 districts mentioned that water quantity is insufficient while 58% of the respondents in district Sanghar expressed their concerns of severe water scarcity. The farming households reported a reduction in the availability of water for agricultural activities. 82% of the surveyed population has no access to household toilets and are forced to defecate in the open. More specifically, sanitation conditions in Sanghar show that 73% of the households do not have any sanitation facilities. Communities are known to have limited access to health services due to long distances, high cost of services and lack (or unavailability) of transport due to poor road infrastructures. In terms of health indicators, on average, household members travel around 20 kilometres to the health facility they use the most. Overall, 11% of the households have an adult household member (above 18 years of age) who is disabled and 4% have a child (below 18 years of age) who is disabled. The rate of morbidity among PLW and under 5 children is very high in the surveyed households. Owing to food insecurity and lack of health services, almost all PLWs fell ill during the past one month preceding the survey and the same was reported for 82% of the boys under age 5 and 85% of the girls under age 5. NDC report confirms that 71% of the surveyed households are moderately or severely food insecure, whereas 32% are severely food insecure. As per the report, 67% of the respondents consume 65% of total household expenditures on acquiring food. Acquiring of food is one of the main reason for contracting debt reported by 70% of the assessed communities. These reports confirm that food is one of the top prioritised needs of the drought affected communities which is compelling the communities towards adopting negative coping mechanism and which need urgent attention to decrease their vulnerabilities. Direct Food

provision is proposed so that to ensure decrease in their negative coping mechanism and increased food security. Drought has also adversely affected the livestock. The surveyed households reported, overall, deaths of 14% of the cattle that they owned six months ago. Livestock being a major source of the livelihoods for the communities, also requires immediate attention to be protected from the negative impacts of the weather. Overall, 83% of the surveyed households were using at least one livelihood based coping strategy to meet their food needs which shows the negative consequences of food insecurity on household income.

### **1.3. Capacity to respond**

Community World Service Asia (CWSA) has been working in the Sindh province for over two decades in the field of Food Security, Livelihood, Education and Health; both in the emergency and development phases. CWSA has experience of working for the drought affected communities. It has supported 1,800 drought affected families with food provision for seven consecutive months in 2015 in Tharparkar. Currently, CWSA is active with its drought response projects in district Umerkot in the fields of health, nutrition, DRR and food security and livelihood program. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), through implementing partner Research & Development Foundation (RDF), is present in district Sanghar since 2015 through long term WASH interventions. Since 2015, NCA has assisted more than 178,000 individuals through WASH services. NCA & CWSA has prior experience of joint programme implementation i.e. ACT appeals, ECHO funded grants etc. Prior coordination and experience sharing amongst the two members have strengthened the capacities of NCA and CWSA. Both organizations are members of CHS Alliance and NCA is Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) certified and hence, participation, accountability assurance and communication with all stakeholders will be pivotal to project success. CWSA being ISO 2015 certified organization will ensure standardization and transparency. Both organizations are actively contributing to humanitarian coordination forums in Pakistan led by UNOCHA. At the national level, NCA is co-leading the drought coordination group of Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF).

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE** (*please refer to Annex 3*)

### **2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change**

The planned integrated humanitarian and recovery action will holistically assist the drought affected families based on their most immediate needs of WASH, food security / livelihood and health. Thematic complementarity in targeted districts by ACT members will contribute to sustained disaster resilience of drought affected communities. The proposed action is designed in a sequential manner with the initial six (6) months for emergency response through the provision of food, water and health services. After completion of the emergency phase, the action will focus on strengthening resilience of the vulnerable communities through rehabilitation of WASH, livelihood support and food security.

### **2.2. Impact**

Alleviated suffering and improved resilience of drought affected communities in the district of Sanghar and Umerkot through WASH, Health and Food Security/Livelihood assistance

### **2.3. Outcomes**

A. Drought affected population in Umerkot have stabilized consumption of food through emergency food assistance



- B. Drought affected population in Sanghar have sustainable access to dignified gender, age and disable friendly WASH assistance
- C. Drought affected population in Umerkot have increased access to emergency health services through mobile health units
- D. Drought affected population in Sanghar and Umerkot have improved livelihood capacities and sources compatible with the existing local practices and weather conditions

#### **2.4. Outputs**

- A1. 2,000 households provided with emergency food vouchers for six months in district Umerkot
- B1. 30,000 individuals have access to reconstructed/rehabilitated water structures in district Sanghar
- B2. 1,380 households provided with adequate sanitation assistance adopting the component sharing model in the targeted villages of district Sanghar
- B3. 30,000 drought affected individuals reached through the provision of hygiene kits and awareness raising campaigns
- C1. 32,000 drought affected individuals are provided with emergency health care services through four mobile health clinics
- D1. 115 and 3,000 number of households provided with seasonal and kitchen gardening seeds and toolkits in Sanghar and Umerkot respectively
- D2. 50,000 livestock vaccinated and dewormed in district Sanghar and Umerkot
- D3. 10,000 tree samplings distributed among the drought affected communities in Umerkot
- D4. 209 Capacity building workshops/trainings for kitchen gardening, silage formation and livestock management conducted in Sanghar and Umerkot

#### **2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**

- a. Funding is secured on time
- b. Favourable government policies and procedures towards humanitarian community
- c. Registration of ACT members in relevant government departments is valid throughout the project period
- d. Project access through provision of NOC is granted on time by government authorities
- e. Political and religious strikes do not hamper project progress
- f. Security situation is conducive to conduct field activities
- g. Community members, specifically women fully participate in project activities
- h. Access is not hampered due to any other disaster
- i. Major price hikes of food, seeds, medicine and construction material is not witnessed throughout the project period
- j. Livestock vaccines and services from livestock departments are available
- k. Availability of female doctors and social mobilizers is ensured on time

#### **2.6. Risk Analysis**

In Pakistan, multiple factors are corresponding to the security situation of the country which includes political movements and rallies, calls for strikes as well as aggravated humanitarian scenarios. Additionally, the Government's imposed restrictions on humanitarian and development

organizations also have negative effects on timely outreach to disaster affected communities, although the clearance of project NOCs (permission from Government) varies from province to province. In Sanghar and Umerkot, ACT members foresee administrative and bureaucratic lacunas at provincial level in clearance of the project NOC on a timely basis. Although, on the positive side, NCA's and CWSA's registration with the Ministry of Interior and Economic Affairs Division are approved respectively and this will surely contribute to the timely clearance of both ACT members leading to a timely approval of the project NOC. Alongside this, close coordination will be undertaken by both the organizations with the district and provincial Government Authorities.

The security situation can affect the project team's mobility at the district level, resulting in possible delays to achieve project targets on a timely basis. In order to ensure safety of staff while focusing on timely assistance of the drought affected families, the security focal persons/advisors of ACT members will regularly update relevant project staff on provincial and if possible, local security situations. The Project team will also ensure regular coordination with the district authorities as well as develop effective rapport with local communities towards mitigation of security sensitivities.

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

ACT members and the implementing partner will focus on formation and capacity building of the village committees (men and women) on operation and maintenance, community management and inclusive decision-making processes. More specifically, inclusion of women and diverse age groups in project implementation, monitoring, quality and sustainability assurance will be prioritized from the inception phase. For sustainability assurance, a mix of conventional and innovative approaches are adopted through thematic complementarity of food security, health, WASH and livelihood interventions. For food security, a tree planting drive will provide the communities with long term nutritional support for the humans as well as for the livestock of the communities. In the WASH component, the labor force will be trained on disaster resilient construction techniques prior to the commencement of the structural work. For livelihood improvement, the replicable models of kitchen gardening will be implemented focusing on both commodity provision and capacity building of local women. Alongside this, livestock deworming and fodder distribution will significantly capacitate the targeted drought affected communities to minimize negative coping mechanisms and sustain their sources on incomes. At the project exit stage, NCA and CWSA will majorly focus on sustaining linkages between local communities and relevant government authorities and organizational long-term development projects including health, livestock and agriculture.

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

Sustainability of the humanitarian and recovery project is subject to the capacity building of the local and national partners along with ACT members on humanitarian coordination, advocacy and technical thematic areas through formal trainings, on-job technical backstopping and cross monitoring / exposure visits from/to Sanghar and Umerkot. Based on the recent experience of NCA and CWSA through joint implementation of ECHO funded humanitarian project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, both ACT members are committed to invest in the capacity building of national partners as well as their own staff. The proposed intervention under ACT Appeal will follow the same narrative through continued capacity building of ACT members' and local partners on relevant areas and thematic importance.

## **3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

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

Protection of children from physical and sexual exploitation will be the core priority of NCA and CWSA being ACT members. To achieve this, project staff will be trained on Child Safeguarding code of conduct, and effective monitoring mechanisms will be established to deter any practices leading to the exploitation of child rights. Community feedback systems will be enhanced through establishment of effective complaint response mechanisms in close collaboration with local committee members.

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

It will be ensured that all the staff involved directly or indirectly in the project are fully aware of the ACT Code of Conduct. NCA, being CHS certified and CWSA being ISO certified organization will sign organizational code of conduct, anti-corruption policy and anti-sexual harassment policy with all organizational staff. These policies shall be annexed to the contracts of the staff. Also, NCA and CWSA will ensure orientation and capacity building of their own and the partner's staff on the ACT code of conduct and humanitarian principles. For the distribution related activities, this Code of Conduct is often being pasted on the back side of the tokens and vouchers so as to ensure that those who shall be benefitting from the project shall also know about it.

### **3.2. Implementation Approach**

NCA and CWSA will implement the proposed activities keeping in mind the Sphere and WHO standards and IASC guidelines to meet the needs of the drought affected people at present and for the extended period. Conventional, non-conventional and traditional approaches with innovative modification will be provided to people in dire need of food security, health, drinking water and sanitation services and livelihood services.

For water supply component, large scale schemes will be contracted out and chosen vendor will be contractually obliged to use skilled and unskilled labour from targeted villages and daily wages provided by the vendor will be determined by the market rates. For sanitation, component-sharing approach (CSA) will be used at community level. CSA entails provision of sanitation kits and necessary training to selected households, where skilled and unskilled labour from the selected households is utilised to build latrines. Likewise, for rehabilitation of water supply schemes, alternative energy solutions including solar power will be used. For Sanitation component, sanitation kits will be provided to the most deserving families as per beneficiaries' selection criteria defined by protection cluster. Additionally, beneficiaries will have the freedom to choose locally available materials such as mud, bricks and blocks, based on their preference for establishing the superstructure i.e. walls and roof for the latrines. CSA increases ownership of beneficiaries and consequently, ensures sustainability of interventions. For hygiene component, religious clergy will be engaged for dissemination of hygiene messages and to raise awareness among masses about key health risks. For food security, the conventional methods of the communities will be strengthened. Already available resources will be utilized and shall be improved through capacity building approaches. Kitchen gardening will be done through community's own traditional way however owing to the water scarcity situation, they will be introduced with new techniques such as pitcher irrigation, and low cost drip irrigation along with trainings so that they can grow their vegetables with less water. Community's agriculture capacity will be strengthened by having sessions on climate smart or sustainable agriculture practices.

Due consideration will be given to link relief, rehabilitation and development through community engagement in project design, implementation, monitoring and quality assurance. CWSA and NCA will adopt a diverse implementation mechanism through operational and partner-based execution

of the planned interventions. Sustainability assurance of emergency and rehabilitation / resilience building activities will be the core theme of project implementation in both Districts through community engagement, participatory decision making and ownership building. Quarterly experience sharing of project staff in Umerkot and Sanghar through exposure visits will be carried out for improved learning and capacity development.

### **3.3. Project Stakeholders**

District local authorities, concerned Provincial authorities, communities, project beneficiaries and ACT members are to be the key stakeholders of the program. The project will be implemented in close coordination with all these relevant stakeholders and it will be ensured that their feedback is being sought on all the activities before, during and after the implementation. Feedback mechanisms will be established by NCA and CWSA in their respective target areas to ensure participation and involvement of all stakeholders by getting their feedback on the project related matters. All the stakeholders will be consulted to ensure that the proposed interventions are implemented efficiently and effectively, and the target communities get needed help in a timely manner. NCA & CWSA will also coordinate with Pakistan ACT members, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) Germany & ICCO to update them about their project interventions in Sindh, share lessons learned, avoid overlap and investigate ways of creating synergies with each other's work in the project areas.

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

Coordination with other national and international NGOs and CBOs at the field level is well established and will be continued and strengthened to avoid duplication. CWSA is a member of the Umerkot NGO Coordination Group which includes all the organizations working in the area. Monthly meetings are being conducted amongst the group members to share the achievements, challenges and the way forward to avoid duplication. The project activities carried out by each partner would strengthen and support the interventions of the other partner. At the field level, both partners will coordinate with the concerned Government line departments and Union Councils. To maintain quality and accountability at the community level, partners will practice Sphere standards, CHS and facilitate the community mobilization process. Transparent and open decision-making process will also be ensured, particularly where it involves provision of subsidies or cross-subsidies to the poorest of the poor. At the field level, NCA & CWSA will ensure strong coordination with the following:

- \* Regular meeting of NCA & CWSA and partner's management at respective HQs in Islamabad and in field
- \* Joint monitoring between NCA, CWSA and local government officials
- \* Joint brainstorming sessions with NCA and CWSA staff to envisage future plans as per the needs identified on a monthly basis

### **3.5. Project Management**

As ACT Pakistan forum is not active due to security reasons and government restrictions, both ACT members will be responsible for district-level implementation of the concerned project. On the other hand, coordination between CWSA and NCA will be kept intact at provincial, and national levels within the organizations themselves as well as with the relevant humanitarian and development forums including TWGs, UN and Government departments. Quality assurance of the hard and soft components will be ensured through cross monitoring visits of CWSA and NCA staff to Sanghar and Umerkot respectively on a quarterly basis. For compliance assurance with the ACT humanitarian strategy, NCA and CWSA will undertake joint reporting and document review of

project files. Alongside this, ACT Secretariat will be kept informed on a regular basis by CWSA and NCA through situation reports, progress updates and sharing of case studies from the fields.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

CWSA is self-implementing project activities in Umerkot. NCA has long-term association with a local partner, Research and Development Foundation (RDF). Together with RDF, NCA has implemented numerous WASH projects in Sindh since 2010. NCA regularly conducts capacity assessment of partner and has found RDF's routines & practices satisfactory. RDF has extensive experience in implementation of WASH projects in different areas of Sindh. Moreover, partner will ensure in writing to comply with ACT Anti-fraud and corruption policy, Code of Conduct, Child safeguarding policy and other mandatory codes by ACT. NCA will be responsible for quality assurance of the action, monitoring, evaluation, capacity building and technical backstopping during project implementation. NCA has inhouse capacities for implementation of WASH projects which will be utilized to the fullest.

### **3.7. Project Advocacy**

CWSA has a specific mandate on humanitarian advocacy under its disaster management program. Team members continuously look for concerns and issues at the community level and ensure that this is raised at the national level. The proposed Information and Complaints Handling Centre aims to share information as well as gather concerns from the affected population and link them to those who have the capacity or mandate to respond.

As a right-based organization, NCA strongly propagates access of community members to water, sanitation and health as a basic human right. To achieve this, NCA together with its implementing partners advocates for provision of public services by the local government (key duty bearers). Continuing the efforts, NCA and partner's project team will advocate for additional (other than the provided facilities and services) and better public services with cluster partners, local authorities and other UN/government/NGO agencies where gaps are identified.

### **3.8. Engaging faith leaders**

NCA will encourage religious leaders to deliver sermons in local Mosques, Churches and Temples on the importance of conservation of available water resources and hygiene promotion from the religious perspective since faith leaders in the proposed community are highly respected. Involvement of faith leaders in project activities will have long term effects in terms of bringing ownership to the project activities.

Activity	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Acquiring of NOC																								
Identification and Selection of project participants																								
Distribution of Food items																								
Rehabilitation of water reservoirs																								
Rehabilitation of dug wells																								
Installation of hand pumps																								
Distribution of water treatment units																								
Training sessions on water treatment solution and Drought early warning																								
Construction of sanitation facilities																								
Distribution of devices for PWD																								
Capacity building of masons and wash committees																								
Distribution of hygiene kits																								
Distribution of Menstrual Hygiene Management kits																								
Hygiene promotion campaigns																								
Provision of health services through mobile health units																								
Patient referral system																								
Provision of kitchen garden seeds and tool kits																								
Provision of seasonal seeds																								
Livestock vaccination and deworming																								
Tree plantation																								
Trainings on Kitchen garden																								
Trainings on Livestock management																								
Coordination with all the relevant stakeholders																								
Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Reporting																								

## 4. PROJECT MONITORING

### 4.1. Project Monitoring

A project work plan will be developed to guide the team during the implementation phase of the project. This will be complemented by a Performance Measurement Plan (Annex 6) and Logframe (Annex 3), which will provide detailed information on qualitative and quantitative indicators, data sources, data collection methods, and frequency of data collection. Monitoring reports will be used for documenting challenges and lessons learnt. This would also include aspects of gender, inclusiveness and accountability. Reports will be collated and sent to the ACT Secretariat according to the ACT appeal reporting schedule. Project field staff such as the CWSA and NCA’s Monitoring Evaluation, Accountability & Learning (MEAL) team, program staff from head offices will conduct monitoring visits to ensure compliance to quality standards and requirements such as gender, age, child protection and disability inclusion, compliance etc. to comply with “Do-No-Harm” principles. Monitoring will also involve reviewing and planning of work on a regular basis, assessing whether the activities are carried out as planned. Application of Sphere standards and ACT code of conduct will be emphasized during the monitoring of the activities.

Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) plays a vital role in participatory monitoring of the project activities by getting feedback from the project stakeholders on the project progress and achievements. Proper utilization of CRM will be ensured that helps in identification of the grey areas highlighted by the project stakeholders during implementation and the areas which need attention to keep the project activities on track. Random checking of project documents with the actual on ground progress will be done at different levels to ensure compliance. Case studies, photographs and progress reports will be developed to demonstrate lessons learned, best-practices, issues, challenges and limitations. These reports will be shared with partner agencies and key stakeholders in an effort to avoid redundancies and duplicative efforts. In case of implementation through local implementing partners, a fulltime monitoring officer will be engaged to conduct monitoring activities with the team and for the provision of monitoring and mentoring support to the partner. Field based project managers will ensure that the work plan is being followed for effective and timely results.

### 4.2. Safety and Security plans

Security situation in Umerkot and Sanghar is very calm. No obnoxious incident has been reported or has been witnessed in the area during the last few months. The political, social and religious situation is also stable. The crime ratio is very low in both districts, though some looting and snatching incidents happened in the past but frequency, it is very low. The target areas of the action are the deserted parts of the districts where in some cases, there is no cellular coverage and the teams may face problems in communication. The roads to some of the target areas are also not paved and mostly to travel into deserts.

In order to mitigate the possible security risks, our Security departments are vigilant and regularly keep the teams updated on the security situation through emails and SMS. To avoid any untoward situation during implementation, field plans will be shared with the operations on a regular basis and the security department will provide clearance for the movement after consultation with the local law enforcement agencies and other relevant sources. Reporting of any strange situation by the staff to the security department is a key to prevent any mishap from happening. It will provide ample time for the department to take precautionary measures to deal with that situation. Security briefings and drills will be conducted with the project teams by the security department along with the first aid exercises to enable the staff to deal with any emergency situation that may arise during the field operations. In case there is no mobile coverage, satellite sets will be provided to the team to keep them under access.

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

NCA & CWSA will share key findings and learnings of the projects with other humanitarian organizations at different forums including WASH cluster meetings, technical working groups (TWG) and other related forums. Information related to project activities will be shared through 4W Matrix with UNOCHA for wider dissemination amongst all stakeholders. NCA and CWSA will share the lessons learnt from the project area with associated partner organizations of both organizations in partner review meetings, workshops and reflective sessions. These findings will help humanitarian organizations to plan their responses efficiently. CWSA and NCA will undertake evidence-based research on the effects of drought and possible mitigation measures to assist informed decision making by the local and provincial authorities. The research will be conducted in collaboration with academia and relevant government entities including the agriculture department, PHED and the Water Management Department.

## **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

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

NCA and CWSA build programmes with principles of inclusivity to ensure “no one is left behind” in the targeted and affected communities. CWSA and NCA believes that women, girls, boys, men, young children, adolescents, older people, marginalized groups including disabled are affected differently by crises and emergencies and possess different capacities for coping with and preparing for these situations. Under the proposed project, a humanitarian assistance plan is prepared with utmost care aligning with the specific needs. For example, latrines at HH level will be made gender, age and disable friendly through inclusion of specific measures including privacy assurance and Kitchen gardening; focusing solely on women’s and children’s food security, improved accessibility and user friendliness. Furthermore, Gender considerations will be incorporated throughout the project life cycle and the different needs of vulnerable groups will be addressed accordingly, like,

female specific hygiene kits/MHM kits will be provided to women to cater to their special needs. Women and young girls will be capacitated to manage their specific privacy and hygiene needs during emergencies and in normal situations.

Lessons learnt from NCA's ongoing WASH projects in the same Tehsil of Khipro and CWSA's ongoing interventions in Umerkot will guide the implementation framework of the proposed project. The project will focus on building local capacities to sustain the outcomes beyond the project period. With enhanced knowledge skills, and networking, the communities will be able to sustain WASH infrastructure, health services, food security and livelihood and link it to long-term recovery. Furthermore, project will identify existing community structures and empower them. If not already present, the project will establish new structures, separately for men and women where needed. The socio-cultural norms in the province of Sindh are not very strict and allows committees/forums with both men and women members in certain areas. However, NCA and CWSA will advocate for the inclusion of women, particularly in village Committees, in a culturally-sensitive manner to avoid jeopardizing their standing with their families and communities and to avoid any harm against them or GBV while undertaking their daily business.

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

NCA and CWSA relied on National Disaster Consortium (NDC) report for conceptualization of the ACT Appeal. The report very clearly reflects the needs assessment, covering the gender aspect as well. Gender specific needs are highlighted after a thorough field assessment. NCA and CWSA will ensure the participation of men, women, boys and girls in project planning, implementation and important decision-making as a milestone of the project. NCA through trained staff will ensure the prevention of and respond to any forms of violence, abuse and exploitation to individuals in the target areas. NCA, CWSA and partner has expertise in protection sector and the partner will arrange session on protection, Child protection and GBV. NCA and CWSA will work with the male members of the community for sensitization and advocacy for the involvement of women, girls, and boys in the project interventions.

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

The planned assistance will strongly enhance community resilience through utilization of local capacities. NCA and CWSA promotes the selected thematic areas through an inclusive approach in all project interventions as water, food security and health are essential for life. ACT members believe in linking humanitarian interventions to recovery and resilience through integration of resilience markers and involvement of communities at different stages of the action. For sustainable food security and improved health, CWSA and NCA will holistically assist the targeted communities through emergency response as well as longer term sustainable rehabilitation approaches. Community involvement is one of the mandatory pillars to ensure that the local community plays a key role in learning the key aspects of design, implementation and control. Under the project, the communities' capacity building will be carried out to ensure that by the end of the action, relevant skills remain within the community and to be utilized as and when needed. NCA and CWSA will build local capacities by engaging communities in design, implementation, operations/maintenance (O&M) and management of programme activities. Self-managed community structures will be developed through formation of men and women's Village Development Committee (VDCs) which will be capacitated through practical training on record keeping, O&M and coordination with line departments to fulfil their collective responsibilities. The existing community management forums i.e. VDCs, CBOs or Village organizations, will be strengthened through re-formation and capacity development of their members. Specific attention will be given to strengthen / form Women community organizations, in close consultation with local men. Resilience building of the local



communities will embed activities related to inclusion, capacity building and linkages development of local managed structures with relevant government authorities and humanitarian / development forums.

### **5.1.3. Environmental Marker**

The project will only have a minimal impact on the environment. For mitigating expected environmental impacts, due consideration will be given at design and planning stages. For instance, while designing for sanitation facilities, water table depth and below ground strata formation will be kept in consideration. The food items proposed in the food voucher are environmentally friendly and their packing will also involve environmentally friendly material. There will be no utilization of plastic bags while the items shall be packed in fabric or paper bag. The seeds provision proposed under the project are openly pollinated seeds and will germinate without any application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Likewise, provision of health and food assistance will be complimented through capacity development and sensitization of local communities on environment protection, focusing on solid waste management.

### **5.1.4. Participation**

Considering the socio-economic situation in Umerkot and Sanghar and also the presence of multi-religious communities in both districts, ACT members along the implementing partner will adhere to CHS Commitment 2 that stakeholders will be engaged in project design, implementation and quality assurance. Local committees will be engaged in the identification of beneficiaries while maintaining impartiality of humanitarian aid. Throughout the project delivery period, the project team will conduct consultative meetings with local communities via the village advisory committees. This will allow committees the opportunity to raise any issues, concerns, or requests. Once the PDM has been conducted, the project team will discuss the findings with the advisory committees in order to ensure that the information is shared with beneficiaries and to explore feedback on timeliness, quality, and accountability.

Through establishment and / or revitalization of community groups with equal participation of men, women and minority groups, CWSA and NCA will focus on capacity development of committees' members to ensure sustainability of the project interventions. Resilience building of the local communities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the district authorities.

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

NCA and CWSA will solely focus on targeting the most vulnerable drought affected communities in Sangar and Umerkot through the provision of emergency and rehabilitation of WASH, food security, health and livelihood assistance. During beneficiaries' identification and finalization, gender and age factors will duly be considered to ensure that the affected families are assisted, keeping in view their specific needs. Special attention will be given to pregnant and lactating women during the selection of the water source for rehabilitation and installation. Considering the concentration of multi-religious/ethnic groups in the target districts, the proposed response will specifically focus on upholding humanitarian narrative through inclusion of all religious groups in project implementation, monitoring and quality assurance.

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

CWSA and NCA will emphasize specifically on accountability assurance to the right holder. To curtail any corrupt practices, both ACT Members will establish effective monitoring mechanisms focusing on financial and procurement compliance. Through community participation, NCA and CWSA will strengthen the existing monitoring approaches using community's indigenous knowledge and

utilizing their knowhow for quality assurance and identification of financial misappropriations. For effective response, CWSA and NCA will strengthen the complaints referral mechanism through orientation of local committees on complaints lodging and follow-up processes. In order to curtail financing of negative elements at communities, stringent procedures will be adopted to ensure the incentives and / or cash assistance is extended to the selected families and individuals who are duly verified by local committees.

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

Following the ACT alliance humanitarian strategy, CWSA and NCA have developed a strategic vision for programmes, building upon protection considerations for all vulnerable groups and upholding Do No Harm principles. During the design and project planning phases, NCA and CWSA makes concerted efforts to maintain a protective environment for women, elderly, disabled and children and employs a sociocultural sensitive approach to prevent and control the potentially negative effects of projects on vulnerable beneficiaries. Both organizations will ensure provision of assistance according to the needs, and prioritize the most vulnerable, without discrimination based upon gender, age, race, disability, ethnic background, nationality or political, religious, cultural or organizational affiliation. During the selection of beneficiaries, the principles of impartiality and neutrality will be maintained to reach the most deserving families and they will be treated humanely and in the most dignified manner in all circumstances by saving lives, alleviating suffering and assurance of the individual respect. During the identification and selection of beneficiaries, pressure, nepotism or favouritism will be discouraged by empowering local communities and informed decision making. In the specific project interventions, Do No Harm principles will be incorporated.

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

NCA and CWSA strictly adheres to the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. All stakeholders including drought affected population, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), TWG WASH at district, provincial and national levels, and security agencies present in the area will be consulted during all the phases of the project. Project team will also involve local communities, PHED, Livestock department and related duty bearers to steer the project activities. In Sanghar, handing over of the WASH schemes will be done after the satisfaction of the concerned stakeholders. Accordingly, in Umerkot, capacity building of the targeted communities on sustainable livelihood management will be undertaken to ensure long term resilience building of the most vulnerable including women, elderly, disabled and minorities.

Establishment of a Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) will be prioritized since project inception, which will enable beneficiaries to file complaints or grievances related to project activities and even staff. A designated desk will be allotted for efficient response to grievances from community or any other stakeholder. Complaints can be lodged through multiple channels (call, SMS, direct meeting, email, complaint form etc.) and at any level; for this purpose, the relevant phone numbers will be displayed, and complaint boxes will be placed at the distribution sites. All the complaints and suggestions received through aforementioned channels will be registered in a complaint log sheet by the appointed complaints focal persons. During monitoring visits as well as will periodically, NCA and CWSA conduct review of complaints log sheets to ensure if response is timely and accurate redresal of complaints is undertaken by the project staff.

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

NCA and CWSA will ensure that the project interventions will provide appropriate visibility for ACT Alliance. NCA and CWSA will feature project information, humanitarian assistance status and success stories related to the project with ACT Alliance logo on the organization's

websites/Facebook page and other social media channels. The banners developed for the trainings (PHAST/CHAST sessions) will highlight the project title and carry ACT Alliance's logo. To document successful completion of the proposed interventions of this project, records of beneficiaries' lists, photographs and monitoring reports will be annexed as evidence to the final report. Due acknowledgement of ACT Alliance's contribution will be mentioned in addition to ACT Alliance's logo on project documentation for public dissemination, especially to be shared with all interested stakeholders. For instance, signboards with ACT Alliance, local government and other stakeholders' logos will be displayed on visible locations for the completed water supply schemes, hand pumps/bore holes. The bag for the material packaging will display ACT Alliance's logo. Basic hygiene kits and MHM kits will be having ACT Alliance's logo to ensure proper visibility of the donor. For Brochures, IEC Material and progress reports will bear logos and contain references of the ACT Alliance.

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget

			Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>				
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>				
	Appeal Lead		0	0.00
	Total international program staff		1,872,000	13,220.06
	Total national program staff		39,291,723	277,478.15
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>		<b>41,163,723</b>	<b>290,698</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>				
2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items		0	0.00
2.2.	Food security		92,140,000	650,692.68
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)		58,205,500	411,047.24
2.4.	Health / Nutrition		5,400,000	38,134.80
2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support		0	0.00
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration		5,962,500	42,107.18
2.7.	Education		0	0.00
2.8.	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience		0	0.00
2.9.	Unconditional CASH grants		0	0.00
2.10.	Camp Management		0	0.00
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>161,708,000</b>	<b>1,141,982</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		<b>4,740,000</b>	<b>33,474</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>				
	Transport (of relief materials)		18,660,000	131,777
	Warehousing		135,000	953
	Handling		4,063,000	28,693
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		<b>22,858,000</b>	<b>161,423</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>				
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>1,190,000</b>	<b>8,404</b>

<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>			
6.1.	SECURITY		
	TOTAL SECURITY	590,000	4,167
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION		
	TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION	1,600,000	11,299
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES		
	TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	2,240,000	15,819
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>		<b>236,089,723</b>	<b>1,667,266</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>		14,967,661	105,702
		6%	6%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>251,057,385</b>	<b>1,772,967</b>
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%		7,531,721.54	53,189.02
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>258,589,106.11</b>	<b>1,826,156.27</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>		<b>258,589,106.11</b>	<b>1,826,156.27</b>

## 7. Annexes

- 7.3. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template)
- 7.7. ANNEX 7 – Summary table (compulsory template)
- 7.8. ANNEX 8 – Budget (compulsory template)
- 7.9. ANNEX 9 – Security Risk Assessment (compulsory template) for level 3 countries