

# actalliance

## APPEAL



### Emergency Response to Conflict-affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin (Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon) - **LTCD 19**

Appeal Target: **US\$ 2,263,042**

Balance requested: **US\$ 2,263,042**

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

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1. Project Summary Sheet																							
Project Title	Emergency Response to Conflict-affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin																						
Project ID	LTCD 19																						
Location	Nigeria, / North East / Borno state Chad/Lake Chad/Bagasola Cameroon/Far North/Makary																						
Project Period	From 24 June 2019 to 30 June 2020 Total duration: 12 (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	Lake Chad forum (Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon)																						
Requesting members	1. Lutheran World Federation (LWF-Chad & Cameroon) 2. Christian Aid (CA- Nigeria) 3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA – Nigeria)																						
Local partners	Partenariat pour le développement et les innovations en éducation, santé et environnement (PADIÈSE), in Chad Brethren Lutheran Church in Cameroon No local partner in Nigeria																						
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input 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 type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience																						
Project Impact	Improved living conditions of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) through access to essential life-saving items, and by reducing vulnerability and realizing the safety and human dignity through WASH, child protection/psychosocial support and early recovery/livelihoods.																						
Project Outcome(s)	1. Provision of inclusive and safe access to immediate life-saving WASH assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities. 2. Provision of safe spaces where gender base/protection violated survivors and unaccompanied, separated and children at risk may receive immediate psychosocial support, life-saving information and appropriate referrals to specialized services 3. Improved capacity of communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to child abuse and provide a supportive environment for children formerly associated with armed groups as well as develop adolescent centered GBV protection mechanisms 4. Increased agricultural production and income for targeted vulnerable HHs and individuals (refugees, IDPs, Returnees and host communities);																						

Target beneficiaries	Age / Gender										
	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		
	Country /Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Nigeria	77	173	2040	2620	2130	3718	118	124	4365	6635
	Cameroon	2263	2187	6944	7243	2036	2413	302	226	11545	12069
	Chad	320	412	752	920	1002	1320	123	151	2197	2803
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>2660</b>	<b>2772</b>	<b>9736</b>	<b>10783</b>	<b>5168</b>	<b>7451</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>18107</b>	<b>21507</b>
	<b>Beneficiary profile</b>										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population											
Project Cost (USD)	<b>2,263,042 (USD)</b>										

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	30 September 2019 30 December 2019 31 March 2020  quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 August 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	30 September 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 Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Representative Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba ([Elizabeth.zimba@actalliance.org](mailto:Elizabeth.zimba@actalliance.org)) and Humanitarian Officer, Africa-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:**

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

**Alwynn Javier**

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance

## 4. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Context

The Lake Chad Basin area, which includes parts of Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon, is facing one of the most severe humanitarian crises of our times. The crisis is characterized by displacement of at least 2.5 million (IDPS, refugees and, returnees) because of protracted conflict, effects of climate change resulting in poverty.

Information from OCHA (OCHA, Lake Chad Basin, crisis overview January 23, 2019) indicates that there are 10.7 million people in Lake Chad Basin who are currently in need and subjected to extreme hardship caused by poverty, climate change and, conflict. Insecurity is hampering the resumption of normal life, leaving conflict-affected households dependent on humanitarian assistance for survival (OCHA, Lake Chad Basin, crisis overview January 23, 2019).

Currently, armed attacks are on the rise in northeast Nigeria. The Humanitarian Snapshot published by UNOCHA reported that at least 9,000 persons from Rann town in Nigeria fled to Cameroon after Boko Haram raided the town leaving more than 100 structures destroyed or badly burnt down (18 January – 01 February 2019). Some 6,000 Nigerians have also fled the recent hostilities to Chad's western Lac region. Rann town, home to 76,000 internally displaced people is currently inaccessible to international humanitarian organizations by road or by air leaving its population threatened by starvation.

The refugee and IDP situation is set within regions of the Lake Chad Basin, already characterized by sub-optimal economic productivity and endemic poverty. Approximately 50 percent of the host population lives below the poverty line in northeastern Nigeria – a percentage far above the national average of 33 percent who live below the poverty line. In Cameroon, the gap is even greater, with 74.3 percent of the population living below the poverty line in the Far North region (compared to 37.5 percent nationally). These social and economic disparities within populations has deepened perceptions of marginalization and exclusion. The refugee hosting regions bordering Lake Chad in Niger and Chad have been less marginalized and less excluded from development planning compared to equivalent regions in Cameroon and Nigeria (Nigeria RRP 2019-2020).

### 2.2 Needs

The situation in the Lake Chad region is deteriorating, as States are unable to provide adequate services to the affected communities. This coupled with a decrease in humanitarian funding, there remains several gaps in meeting humanitarian needs, even though humanitarian actors are present in the Lake Chad basin.

ACT members working in the Lake Chad region have conducted various assessments (in 2018 and 2019) and have also participated in different humanitarian coordination platforms (UN clusters, technical working groups, etc.). As a result, the following priority sectors have been determined:

- Protection/Psycho-social support;
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH); and
- Livelihood/Early Recovery.

This dire situation is compounded for the conflict-affected people presenting a pressing necessity to provide immediate assistance to minimize loss of life and to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are covered especially for conflict-affected person with severe disabilities.

**Nigeria :**Protection/Psychosocial support

Norwegian Church Aid's (NCA) Needs Assessment conducted in Dec 2018 uncovered similar issues related to Gender-Based Violence and child protection in the communities they work in.

Women and (especially) adolescent girls are the most affected community group exposed to deeply rooted gender inequality (e.g. forced marriages, stigmatization of GBV survivors – including survivors of abductions by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs). Community leaders tend to dismiss women and girls' reports of sexual violence and family members often feel pressure and shame of having a survivor at home. Adolescent girls are the most insecure populations; experiencing kidnapping, rape, harassment, early and forced marriages. Girls in the communities give birth at very early ages, facing pregnancy complications. When raped and sexually assaulted, they receive no medical treatment and keep it quiet, bearing the burden. Survival sex for food and materials are among quoted coping mechanisms. Women and adolescent girls are also exposed to low access /poor quality protection services and their poor quality.

NCA assessments have also uncovered that there is poor male engagement in GBV and child protection issues and this group also harbor deep-rooted feelings of "being left behind" from humanitarian interventions. This applies especially to adolescent boys who are mainly seen as perpetrators and who themselves face protection violations (e.g. forced recruitment, beatings and movement restrictions from Security Forces).

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Based on the rapid assessment conducted by Christian Aid in January 2019, Humanitarian gaps (especially in WASH and Protection sectors) and across all sectors are increasing due to recent waves of displacement. New arrivals from inaccessible areas, especially women and children, are also in urgent need of WASH support.

**Cameroon:**Protection/Psychosocial support

Displaced and refugee affected children and host communities need psychosocial support as well as prevention and care services regarding protection. Unaccompanied and separated children require access to coordinated family reunification (identification, documentation and reunification services). In addition, social cohesion and peace promotion groups need to strengthen both technically and materially.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).

Access to water and basic sanitation remains a big humanitarian gap in this community. There are epidemiological risks of concern with a high rate of open defecation. In order to reduce these risks, there is a need to provide safe drinking water and provide sanitation services.

Livelihood/Early Recovery.

Livelihood/Early, recovery proposed activities are to strengthen synergies between sectors and link emergency response and sustainable development needs, hopefully reducing vulnerability and building resilience.

**Chad**Protection/Psychosocial support

Collected information in the Lake region showed increased tensions between displaced persons and host communities. Therefore, it becomes more difficult for new refugees to find a place to settle with host families outside the camp. The lack of adoption of a refugee-related law and the weakness of local protection services, including support to people with specific needs (PSN) and



survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), remain a major challenge for the improvement of the protection environment for displaced people in the region.

#### Livelihood/Early Recovery

The refugee-hosting villages in the Lake region do not have adequate capacity in terms of livelihoods and social and basic services, which in turn has an environmental and economic impact. Legal barriers in Chad remains the major challenge for refugee access to employment and this prevents refugees from pursuing livelihoods activities. Development interventions to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities needs scaling up alongside life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection.

### **2.3 Capacity to respond**

The requesting members of LTCD19 (NCA, CA, LWF) have been responding to emergencies in Lake Chad in the sectors of livelihood/early recovery, WASH, protection and psychosocial support over several years.

#### Norwegian Church Aid (NCA):

NCA has been operating in Nigeria (Borno state) since March 2017, providing high-quality emergency response in the sectors of protection (gender-based violence-GBV), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and livelihoods. Previously, (2017 and 2018), NCA reached approximately 34,035 beneficiaries through WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods and prevention of Gender-Based Violence. NCA established seven WGSS (Women and Girls Safe Spaces) where psychosocial support counseling, case management, the teaching of livelihood skills among other services provided.

#### Christian Aid (CA):

Christian Aid's (CA) humanitarian response in Nigeria has been a key priority for its country programme since 2014 when CA's Country Office began intervening in North-East Nigeria (Adamawa, Gombe and the Borno States) reaching more than 150,000 Internally Displaced Persons with immediate Lifesaving Food Assistance, WASH, Essential Non Food Items (NFIs) and Protection Services. Furthermore, CA is currently also present in Monguno LGA (Local Government Area) in Nigeria and is strategically prepared to implement the different components in close collaboration and coordination with other key stakeholders at the LGA, State and National levels.

#### Lutheran World Federation (LWF):

LWF has been working in Chad since 2007 and in Cameroon since 2014, responding to IDP, refugee and returnees needs. LWF Chad has a strong background of supporting beneficiaries in the sectors of protection, agricultural production, animal husbandry and Income Generating Activities among IDPs, returnees and refugee populations. LWF benefits from dependable support and a solid reputation with administrative and traditional authorities, and technical departments. LWF has had extensive humanitarian experience, combined with long-term development technical expertise in Chad and Cameroon. LWF's has global experience in linking relief to development in an integrated approach and will apply this experience in this project and in 2018, LWF successfully implemented the Emergency Response to Conflict-Affected Populations in the Lake Chad Basin, through the Lake Chad Act Appeal (LTCD 171), providing assistance to vulnerable households, including the WASH, Livelihood, and Protection/Psychosocial Support.

### **2.4 Core Faith values**

The proposed response based on core faith values and aims at alleviating the suffering of communities affected by the crisis. With a feeling of compassion, solidarity, charity and dedication, ACT Alliance members in this project commit to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in such an insecure setting.



### 3.1 Intervention strategy and theory of change

#### Nigeria

##### Norwegian Church Aid (NCA).

Protection/Psycho-social support: The project will target conflict-affected children and children at high risk, more specifically children associated with armed groups as these seem more vulnerable. This will include:

- (i) boys and girls who have been recruited, abducted and used by Armed Organized Groups (AOGs);
- (ii) Girls who held, abducted by AOGs, and subjected to sexual violence and forced marriage.
- (iii) Vulnerable and at-risk children especially those formerly associated with armed groups, their family/foster parents and other vulnerable populations in line with the Call to Action road map and protection strategy for North East Nigeria.

NCA will provide quality, confidential and life-saving Child Protection (CP) with mainstreamed GBV response and prevention services to 30,000 individuals. The intervention will provide Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence case support.

In addition, community and family-based Psychosocial Support (PSS) services will be offered to children formerly associated with armed groups will be reintegrated.

Other activities will include raising awareness on prevention of and response to CP and GBV, access to vital child protection services and information dissemination in appropriate languages and modalities. Referral pathways established will enhance prompt access to specialised services. The project will support livelihood and skills building activities, provision of menstrual hygiene materials to girls of reproductive age and provision of appropriate materials to children with disabilities in safe spaces to keep them positively engaged.

##### Christian Aid

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): A robust hygiene promotion programme including campaigns on cleanliness, personal hygiene - safe disposal of garbage, and water handling and storage. Local committees will work with Public Health volunteers to manage water points and sanitation units and will be responsible for their management. CA will also procure and distribute essential standardized hygiene kits and NFIs items and will empty latrines that have filled up.

##### Protection:

CA will closely coordinate with other humanitarian partners, INGOs, UN, clusters, and LGAs to ensure that there is no overlap and duplication in initiatives. Humanitarian assistance will be guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, and non-discrimination and will focus especially on the most vulnerable, with the inclusion of vulnerable, men, women, children; pregnant women and lactating mothers; older groups; and People Living with Disability (PWD).

#### Cameroon

##### Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

During LWF rapid needs' assessment, the targeted IDPs and host communities were involved in discussions that have shaped this project design. During implementation, meetings will take place to ensure that the IDPs are involved and are participating in decision-making and that information shared with them on how the project will be carried out. Clear selection criteria developed will be shared with refugees who will participate actively in a measure to ensure open communication on selected beneficiaries.

Given the potential for double counting -where the target group is double-counted in different interventions, LWF will collaborate with UN agencies, government authorities, and other

humanitarian actors to ensure transparency and avoid duplication of beneficiaries. A 'complaints mechanism' will be set up to address any concerns by beneficiaries stemming from the implementation of this project.

## **Chad**

### Lutheran World Federation

GBV/Protection: SGBV prevention and response will include referral of beneficiaries to other stakeholders who may be able to support needs gaps.

Referrals will be done for medical, psychosocial, and community-based protection needs identified

Mixed conflict management committees (CMCs) comprising of IDPs, refugees and host community members will be set up to reduce conflict between refugee and host communities.

CMCs trained will be used in effective advocacy, peace building/conflict resolution and GBV prevention/response. LWF and local partner PADIESTE will organize debates and workshops, which will bring together youth with various backgrounds. Special attention to population groups at risk of SGBV and to adolescents of reproductive age. There are plans to distribute Non-Food Items (NFI) dignity kit to extremely vulnerable households.

Livelihoods/early recovery: LWF and PADIESTE will continue to provide refugees and host communities with assistance for livelihoods activities, notably through the provision of seeds, tools and capacity building. Youth will be receiving vocational training, while advocacy towards administration authorities and traditional leadership conducted will increase access to agricultural and arable land to support the development of community agricultural fields.

Furthermore, extremely vulnerable households and individuals with no or limited labor capacity will receive a monthly unconditional cash grant to help them access basic services and improve their livelihood.

### **3.2 Impact**

The project will aim to improve the living conditions of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) through access to essential life-saving items. The project will also reduce vulnerability and realize the safety and human dignity through WASH, child protection/psychosocial support and early recovery/livelihoods services.

### **3.3 Outcomes**

1. Communities feel safer when provided with inclusive and safe access to immediate life-saving WASH assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities.
2. Affected communities are provided with safe spaces where gender base/protection violated survivors and unaccompanied, separated and children at risk receive immediate psychosocial support, life-saving information and appropriate referrals to specialized services.
3. Improved the capacity of communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to child abuse and provide a supportive environment for children formerly associated with armed groups as well as develop adolescent centered GBV protection mechanisms
4. Increased agricultural production and income for targeted vulnerable HHs and individuals (refugees, IDPs, Returnees and host communities).

### **3.4 Outputs**

#### **WASH: \$ 239,645**

Meetings on Community outreach with beneficiaries and local authorities' meetings are held

Activities on identification and Rehabilitation of water points activities are done

Training conducted for water point committees.

Water points contingency kits are purchased and distributed  
 Purchase and distribution of water committee Equipment.  
 Training of Water pumps mechanics conducted  
 Purchase and distribution of Water points Mechanics Equipment activities.  
 IEC Materials are developed, produced and distributed.  
 Promotion of hygiene through sanitation and education sessions are held  
 Initiatives on water quality control initiatives conducted.  
 World Water Day Celebrations are held  
 Construction of latrines in primary schools is done  
 Construction of waste pits in the communities are done  
 Conduct of support for the self-construction of family latrines activities.  
 Activities on distribution of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable (NFI) activities conducted.

**Protection: \$ 573,740**

Provision (purchase and distribution) of material incentives for community-based Child protection volunteers conducted.  
 Awareness sessions on campaigns on community-based child protection initiatives held.  
 Training on community leader on peacebuilding and social cohesion held.  
 Train church leaders on psychosocial support and trauma healing held.  
 Broadcast peace messages on community radios are held  
 Community peace forum is organized.  
 Identification and follow up on women groups for sensitization on peace and social cohesion sessions are held  
 Recreational activities (sport and cultural events) are organized and celebrated.

**Livelihood: \$ 321,670**

Sensitization sessions on project objectives, selection criteria, and code of conduct in the target community sessions held.  
 Identification of beneficiaries for home and community garden activities are done  
 Restructuring and organizing women into Income generating groups is done  
 Training on income-generating activities are held  
 Procurement of incomes generating activities kits is done and distribution activities held  
 Identification and organization of small Fisherman initiatives held.  
 Training of small Fisherman activities conducted.  
 Procurement of fishing materials kits are done  
 Training of young (boys and girls) on vocational activities are held  
 Training of beneficiaries on agricultural techniques are done  
 Procurement of garden material kits and inputs is done  
 Distribution of inputs and material kits are done

**3.5 Preconditions / Assumptions**

Nigeria

- Reasonable levels of security allow staff to travel to and work in areas affected by conflict
- Continued coordination between NGOs and other actors in the proposed project areas building on potential synergies
- Funding from other sources is available to compliment the actions proposed
- Sustainable community acceptance in the project locations
- Good collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders
- Acceptance by communities and local stakeholders of target groups
- Established presence in proposed work areas

- Access to the area of intervention remains possible and security continues to improve
- Use of existing structures in the community
- Cameroon:
  - The population is sensitive to the awareness messages and they ensure the maintenance of the work put at their disposal.
  - The political environment is favorable;
  - The commitment of the local authorities is ensured;
  - Funding support received.
- Chad:
  - Security maintained by the Chadian authorities
  - Presence of government services
  - Funding access
  - involvement of government and local leaders
  - Availability of arable lands
  - Beneficiaries accept to change the settlement
  - Targeted groups accept to cohabit

### 3.6 Risk Analysis

The following are the likely risks:

#### Nigeria

1. Persistent insecurity or new military operations in the area does not lead to further displacement. Tensions between the displaced and the host community in the targeted areas do not prevent the project from proceeding smoothly the local population is receptive to the humanitarian programme and recognizes its impact in their environment
1. Unwillingness by community leaders and other key decision makers to facilitate the implementation of project activities (provision of land/community volunteers)
2. The arrival of newly displaced persons and/or returnees does not entail new needs to be considered by the project and /or increase the shortage of IDP relief materials already budgeted for
3. Good coordination at the level of the humanitarian actors at the national and state level through clusters resulting in no overlap of action

#### Cameroon:

1. Civil unrest due to social and political instability. This risk will be mitigated through the enforcement of strict security policy
2. The rainy season that makes it difficult to access certain areas of project implementation. For this LWF, will encourage proactive planning of activities around seasons.
3. Insecurity due to the presence of terrorist groups. LWF will actively participate in any other NGO security group, formal or informal, that meets to discuss the security situation in the country.
4. Health problems due to the scarcity of specialized health centers. LWF is committed to ensuring the location of suitable medical facilities are identified and medical evacuation policies in place if necessary

#### Chad:

1. Resources diversion due to fraud and corruption. LWF is committed to doing business with integrity and honesty. LWF and PADISES will assure that their staff, partners, suppliers, and all stakeholders they are involved with during this project comply with and implements the Code of conduct regarding fraud/corruption. Investigations will be held on all allegations and appropriate measures taken.

2. Insecurity in the project area. LWF will share security situations monthly in the Humanitarian coordination meeting where LWF is an active member. The participation in different humanitarian platforms will enable LWF to be aware of insecurity related issue and respond appropriately.
3. Frustration among population and local partners. In a context of crisis that plunged almost all populations in the need of aid, it becomes difficult to identify whom to assist. The staff will follow the criteria. Otherwise, the project risks doing more harm than good by fuelling the conflict.

### **3.7 Sustainability / Exit strategy**

#### **Nigeria**

##### Norwegian Church Aid

The proposed interventions are rooted in strong communication and community engagement from development to implementation. Interventions are risk-informed, based on current needs assessments and feedback mechanisms, target areas with limited access and low/no services, incorporate previous lessons learned and best practices, use risk equation analysis and gender mainstreaming throughout all program development and activities. Monitoring to ensure access to humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable and those with limited freedom of movement initiatives will be done. Initiatives on approaches with particular focus on resilience strengthening and capacity building will be done. The NCA GBV & CP team will ensure that community members (women, girls, men, and boys) will be consulted and encouraged to provide feedback and they can themselves become the agents of change for their communities.

More specifically, NCA will:

- Promote resilience, risk mitigation and prevention of child protection issues, GBV/SEA through localization of risk analysis and solutions;
- Strengthen SGBV and CP prevention and response through capacity-building, mainstreaming, advocacy and coordination;
- Build the capacity of service providers and communities.
- Increase engagement of IDPs, service providers and other stakeholders to improve access to quality, specialized and life-saving CP and GBV;
- Provide IDPs with cash grants for small-scale protection enhancement projects, increasing ownership and understanding of protection issues and empowering grass-root activities.

##### Christian Aid

Through supporting the access to WASH and Protection facilities CA will train the beneficiaries/survivors protection and Public Health and Hygiene promotion, thereby build community capacity to on disease prevention and outbreaks. CA will also train women in the safe space and community health promotion volunteers who will then continue to roll out public health and hygiene promotion in the camps and communities. CA will form and train women group who will conduct protection monitor during and after distribution in the location of implementation. CA will work with faith and traditional leaders to ensure a sustained behaviour change and practices of GBV.

##### Cameroon (LWF):

To ensure the sustainability of the activities implemented under this project, special provisions will be made including:

- Involve the technical services of the State so that they continue to follow the activities promoted by the project;
- Involve of traditional and administrative authorities in all phases of the project from beneficiary selection to final evaluation;

- Establish management committees made up of community resource persons able to take over the activities;
- Collaborate with other development actors present in the different project implementation localities;
- Use appropriate and locally appropriate techniques to ensure consistency of project activities with participants' values, cultures and habits;
- Involvement, training of participants and establishment of a mechanism for progressive transfer of responsibility to the community for all activities.

#### **Chad (LWF):**

This Appeal provides both emergency relief and long-term livelihood support for refugees, IDPs, returnees as well as host community. The project provides durable solutions by increasing knowledge and skills for agriculture and other IGAs and ensuring access to land, tools and inputs. Peaceful integration of refugees and returnees facilitated by conflict resolution structures to foster peaceful integration of refugees and returnees with the host communities. VSLA members will undergo an 8-month training cycle, after which the facilitated group meetings will end. Information will be shared among groups to continue meeting themselves after that point, based on mutual interest and support. Training materials created during the project will contribute towards the growing resource of knowledge in the regions and made available to other implementers of similar projects on request. Community auxiliaries trained by the project linked to ANADER used in other future project in the area under the supervision of d'Assistance Externe a l'Agence Nationale de Développement Rural (ANADER). This will be a benefit and a critical sustainability strategy in strengthening the operational capacity of the ANADER sectors. ANADER will enhance the capacity of auxiliaries to provide additional extension services (support, guidance and strategic direction) to agriculture in their areas.

### **3.8 Building capacity of national members**

#### Nigeria

The Nigerian INGO Forum will continue to build on current training sessions and create new opportunities on a range of relevant topics driven by member requests. These could include topics such as Humanitarian access and Negotiations in Armed Conflict Settings Training of Trainers, Training of the new 2018 Sphere Handbook, deep field trainings at humanitarian hubs on humanitarian principles, Do No Harm and Accountability to Affected Populations as well as training on PSEA for all, volunteers, partners, contractors and community/camp leaders.

NCA's local partners are based in Chibok, Askira, and Konduga with no operations in the Garisson towns where the proposed project will be implemented. NCA works and will continue working in Garisson towns where they will implement projects in these locations directly.

#### Chad

LWF will build the capacity of PADIESTE, the local partner. The capacity building process has begun from the involvement of the local partner in designing this Appeal from needs assessment. This will remain a practice until project end to make sure the partner remains accountable and other stakeholder mainstreams all contractual requirements in their implementation.

## **4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

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

All Appeal members have a child protection policy, explained and signed by staff during their assignment.

The design and implementation strategy of this project are consistent with ACT's commitment to child safeguarding. Appeal members are all child protection-sensitive. Implementation of proposed activities will have an emphasis on protecting the best interest of the child during the project cycle.

Appeal members recognize child protection as "saving lives" and will ensure that national and international instruments guaranteeing CS are adhered to, and 'zero tolerance' is linked to any violations of the provisions. For instance, livelihood activities will not involve children's work. Establishment of a child protection risk monitoring and case management system in priority areas and build on existing mechanisms to register report and monitor individual cases. Identify and train a group of child protection monitors (government actors, NGO staff and community or camp volunteers) to monitor child protection, collect data on violations and refer cases of children who have survived a child abuse to appropriate assistance and intervention services. Identify mechanisms for referencing within government or community agencies for survivors of violations and disseminate them to actors involved in case management.

#### **4.6 ACT Code of Conduct**

Appeal members will observe ACT Alliance Code of Conduct at all stages of the project cycle. Before their assignment, personnel will sign the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct covering issues such as sexual exploitation, power abuse, corruption, ACT anti-fraud and corruption policies. Briefing sessions will be organized to staff and stakeholders to ensure that these principles are well understood and applied throughout the project implementation and to the beneficiaries.

In case of sexual harassment and exploitation, the complaints will be investigated (carefully and promptly) by, meeting privately with the offender and the offended party and the action should be taken as soon as possible. The contact details (phone and mail) of the focal points appointed to gather complaints will be communicated throughout the targeted villages to the local authorities, local NGOs operating in the area of implementation and to the beneficiaries.

#### **4.7 Implementation Approach**

The proposed approach is participatory: involving beneficiaries and stakeholders at each stage of the project cycle in a holistic manner and considering the different dimensions of human dignity. It will help to address the urgent needs of the targeted vulnerable while standing as a contribution to prepare them to break the cycle of vulnerability confronting them; hence capacity building.

Social cohesion will be regained if the project could secure the contribution of all actors and community members.

Forming and/or training the community structures is an overarching pillar of this project to ensure the created and trained structures will continue after project has ended.

#### **4.8 Project Stakeholders**

The key stakeholders in the proposed project are the affected communities, especially children, adolescents and caregivers whose engagement is key to the success of the project. Additionally, the project will target security forces who identified as key actors in the perpetration of child abuse practices. Other service providers, including health care workers and community service workers will be involved in the project to offer additional specialized services as needed. The line ministries of Gender, Health, Agriculture as well as security made part of the implementation of the project given their key roles in protection, WASH and Livelihoods. To avoid duplication, the



project will participate in humanitarian coordination meetings, protection, food security, and livelihood clusters, to share information and gather information from other stakeholders to further improve its response strategy.

Appeal members will involve Community leaders, representing the beneficiaries, in the identification of priority needs, identification of the specific forms of inputs delivered to the beneficiaries throughout the project implementation.

#### **4.9 Field Coordination**

To ensure that the humanitarian response is well coordinated and complementary, Appeal members will take part in meeting with all relevant sector stakeholders cluster (Food Security and Cash Working Group, WASH Cluster and Protection) and establish an open line of communication with crisis-affected persons and community to ensure a humanitarian response based on participation and feedback.

NCA currently leads the Case Management sub-cluster within the wider protection cluster in Borno state and have established a significant presence in the protection programming, especially GBV and are now based in four LGAs; Monguno, Dikwa, Pulka and Ngala where we implement directly.

Christian Aid is an active member of the HCT at the governorate level. The HCT is the most senior forum within Nigeria at which UN and INGO representatives coordinate humanitarian action within the country.

In Cameroon, LWF will coordinate activities with several categories of actors, most notably the Evangelical Lutheran Brethren Church (EFLC).

The technical services of the State including MINADER, MINASS, and MINPEMESA, will intervene primarily during the needs' assessments, the monitoring of activities and the final evaluation. It is also their responsibility to monitor activities once the project is completed.

In Chad, LWF is UNHCR's primary livelihoods partner. The collaboration with UNHCR and his implementing partners and refugee leaders facilitates effective use of available resources, to avoid duplication, and fill gaps. LWF will hire an appeal coordinator, responsible for monitoring, managing, communicating and the reporting on the Appeal implementation.

#### **4.10 Project Management**

The project will be implemented by 3 international Act Alliance members present in the Lake Chad region: Christian Aid and Norwegian Church Aid in Nigeria and The Lutheran World Federation in Cameroon and Chad. This allocation takes into account the current positioning of the Appeal members. It geographically covers the area targeted by the project and will facilitate the capacity building of local actors.

Each Appeal member is responsible for implementing the entire package of activities they propose. LWF Chad, who is coordinating the design of the Appeal, will play the representation role in terms of coordination, visibility, and advocacy.

However, for individual responses, the Country Director/Representative of each organization plays that role.

#### **4.11 Implementing Partners**

In Chad, LWF/PADIESE will jointly implement the project. PADIESE will specifically be responsible for the grassroots identification of beneficiaries, the information sharing with beneficiaries, the daily follow up of activities at the field. PADIESE also will be responsible for the distribution of

seeds and tools, and NFI vouchers to the beneficiaries. PADIESE will attend coordination meetings at a regional level and present achievements and challenges.

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

In Cameroon, LWF will collaborate with the Evangelical Lutheran Brethren Church (EFLC) to implement the proposed project activities.

#### **4.12 Project Advocacy**

##### Nigeria

To end poverty permanently, CA needs to tackle the root causes of it. That is why Christian Aid works and campaigns to address poverty, vulnerability and to confront the systems and structures that keep people poor and marginalised. Our work is underpinned by power and gender analysis, which helps us to understand power relations and the dynamics resulting in gender inequality in the society. Based on strong analyses of power, we influence the relevant power holders through continued advocacies for a positive shift. This project has a very strong element of advocacy to community leaders, Faith, and traditional leaders to use their influence to ensure the protection of women, girls, children and other vulnerable adults in emergencies. CA will advocate with relevant authorities for address protection concerns and other community resources that may be required.

##### Cameroon

LWF will advocate with the relevant authorities and traditional leaders for the granting of cultivable land. It will set up community fields to allow beneficiary access to at least three meals a day.

LWF will provide beneficiaries with agricultural kits and motor pumps, and beneficiaries are sensitized and encouraged to provide an in-kind contribution. Competent experts on agricultural techniques, the manufacture of compost will train these beneficiaries.

##### Chad

Due to the sensitive nature of the Lake Chad crises, LWF will deploy advocacy aimed at persuading donors and INGOs as well as national organizations to suggest a quick solution to affected populations.

LWF staff in collaboration with CNARR, the administrative authorities and Conflict Management Committee members will conduct land advocacy meetings with landowners to secure 100 ha of land for agricultural production for 600 beneficiary households.

Joint advocacy will be directed to local and international donors to draw their attention to the crisis in the Chad Lake region, which is still underfunded. The implementation of this project will be enhanced through ongoing communication with stakeholders and sharing of lessons learned and success stories.

#### **4.13 Private/Public sector co-operation**

In terms of procurement, Appeal members will engage the private sector in procuring materials and services at the local markets and for the money transfer.

#### **4.14 Engaging faith leaders**

In Chad, the project will engage faith leaders (Assemblée Chrétienne du Tchad); in particular, for mass sensitization of their respective congregations. Faith leaders will play a critical role to contribute to reaching community acceptance.

In Cameroon, the Evangelical Lutheran Brethren Church, which is part of the implementing partners, will participate in the project cycle management.

## 5 PROJECT MONITORING

### 5.1 *Project Monitoring*

Each organization has its own M&E system, however, a joint monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed and applied in tracking the progress made against key milestones throughout the project implementation period. Identified project indicators and the process of data collection, analysis and use included in the results framework. The project team will take cognizance of lessons learned and their applications in the project, as well as in future projects. The monitoring and evaluation process will also highlight project relevance, appropriateness and, effectiveness within set parameters. Quarterly project reviews sessions to reflect on key achievements and constraints and develop remedial measures towards meeting the project objectives will be used. It is planned that an end of project evaluation will be conducted to further ascertain the levels of project achievement. Senior staff, including the senior management team, will regularly visit the project sites, and hold discussions with both community members and partners. An additional technical advisor from Head Office and other Head Office based staff will schedule visits to the mission to monitor progress and offer support on the implementation of the project.

Financial monitoring and on-the-spot verification of deliverables will also be conducted based on performance and the capacity of Lutheran Brethren Church of Cameroon (EFLC) and PADIESE to ensure that resource management and expenditure are in tandem with budget rules, internal controls and agreed results and timelines.

### 5.2 *Safety and Security plans*

The Lake Chad region is still politically sensitive. Each location has their specific Standards Operation Policies based on the unique nature of threats and risk levels. Assessments should take place on a regular basis and LWF will maintain regular contact with security actors (UNDSS, others) providing timely, relevant and updated security information.

Training will be done to identify and avoidance of risks through security trainings, and additional security measures including guards at offices, first aid kits, and adherence to local standard operating procedures.

### 5.3 *Knowledge Management*

Appeal members will collect and disseminate lessons learned throughout the project cycle.

Knowledge acquired from the project will be captured through reports, success stories, and good practices and shared with stakeholders, including the donors.

Dissemination and sharing, which involve interaction and dialogue, could take place through knowledge fairs, workshops, networks and communities of practice, websites, newsletters, etc. The decision on methods and tools for sharing and disseminating good practices discussed with stakeholders involved in the capitalization process.

## 6 PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

### 6.1 *Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*

#### 6.1.1 *Gender Marker / GBV*

##### **Nigeria**

##### Christian Aid

This project will be culturally sensitive and contribute to achieve gender equality and will consult and encourage women and children to participate in various interventions like identification of

project site. It will provide relief assistance to women and children (especially girls) in the area of WASH. Women and children especially girls will be given proper and equal representation in WASH Committees. Christian Aid would ensure that 100% of the beneficiaries will have equal access to water, with a consideration to protection issues (both day and night).

#### Cameroon (LWF)

Consideration to community gender norms and dynamics with a focus to encourage male support on the objectives aimed at. In order to ensure this project adequately addresses and considers gender dynamics and needs within the IDP's sites, extensive focus group discussions and interviews with women, men, girls and boys were carried out in the intervention zones during the development of the proposed project. Appropriate and flexible timing of project activities will be set so that women are free and able to attend in between meeting their traditional household duties.

#### Chad (LWF)

The proposed project is relying on the recommendation to align gender responsive activities in the selected thematic areas and Community groups will be operational for GBV prevention and response. The project is designed so that it comprises a couple of activities related to gender equality and/or which identify and address some of the different and unique needs, abilities and opportunities of girls, boys, women and men.

### **6.1.2 Resilience Marker**

In addition to the life-savings services, the project seeks to enhance the self-reliance and resilience of displaced people with a view to enabling long-term solutions. This includes improving sustainable livelihood opportunities for IDPs and host communities. Moreover, it includes promoting peaceful coexistence with host communities through a community-based approach, including resolving communal disputes through a local cohesion mechanism, and addressing the needs of host-communities in assistance and response.

### **6.1.3 Environmental Marker**

#### Nigeria

This project has no direct or indirect adverse effect on local environment, so no mitigation plan is required. The provision and use of portable drinking water will control the possible spread of diarrheal, water and vector borne diseases. Community members will be selected and trained on how to respond to cholera, and include topics on community hygiene and personal hygiene

#### Chad

LWF will continue to support community-based mechanisms by promoting agroforestry and reforestation. Activities will include tree seedling production and planting. Energy saving practices training and awareness-raising campaigns for refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations will be held.

### **6.1.4 Participation**

Requesting members have collected data during project design and consulted different stakeholders in the Lake Chad region. Requesting members will prioritize needs identified by targeted communities and strategize to ensure initiated activities receive support to complement community's efforts to improve their own livelihoods, WASH activities while also enhance social cohesion. Information sharing through regular meetings to assess project objectives, and decision-making will involve key stakeholders representing the community.

**6.1.5 Social inclusion / Target groups**

Requesting members will tailor and take into account the different target groups survival skills during a crises and interventions depending on these capabilities of different groups (the elderly, SGBV survivors, and peasants).

In Nigeria, NCA will strive to promote the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups as well as other conflict affected children and adolescent back into communities.

Full integration by Christian Aid to ensure that children and women affected in armed conflicts into the society with their peers in the safe space. Access to safe spaces to foster unity and social integration among them will be provided.

Additionally, the project will seek to promote cohesion among different community groups through organized joint social events that promote communities' common interest.

**6.1.6 Anti-terrorism / Corruption**

Appeal members will ensure measures (apply the Code of Conduct) against corruption and fraud among all dealings. But also, they will work to ensure that they do not conduct business with any entities involved in atrocities with the armed groups in the Lake chad region, by undertaking all reasonable steps for proper due diligence during recruitment, procurement and other service provision processes.

**6.2 Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

Sensitivity to conflict in terms of acceptance between different status and ethnic group is, embedded into the project. To deal with this issue, a strong emphasis to support community led conflict management committees will be done.

At the beginning of the project implementation, Appeal members will exchange with local authorities and other stakeholders to make sure that appropriate measures are not to exposing beneficiaries to physical dangers, acts of violence or any violation of their rights. In this respect, a fair targeting system in place will ensure that beneficiaries' selection will be in an open and transparent manner to avoid harming.

These project principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanism, accountability, inclusivity, community and right based approach in order that nobody is left behind. Addressing of appeal members will make sure that during the process of the implementing of this project, all the negative effects of the project addressed are on time in order to avoid any kind of sensitive conflict or do no harm principal.

**6.3 Complaints mechanism + feedback**

Each Appeal member has a complaint response mechanism for this project. Appeal members will ensure that stakeholders can make complaints about the implementation of activities, respect of policies and sensitive issues. Handling of complaints by an appointed complaint committee, which will instigate and address grievance.

**6.4 Communication and visibility**

Appeal members will ensure visibility of the ACT Alliance and the Appeal donors for transparency with stakeholders. During public meetings, including with local authorities and in inter-agency coordination fora, and at project sites, the presentation of the project as funded by ACT Alliance donors.

ACT Alliance logo will be on equipment, in awareness rising and training sessions and, on any clothing, and equipment is produced or purchased for the project implementation.

Support for a photographer trip in the region to produce evidences on the project implementation and effects.

**7. PROJECT FINANCE****1.1 Consolidated budget**

	Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>		
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>		
Appeal Lead	6,000,000	10,415
Total international program staff	41,520,996	82,537
Total national program staff	197,872,025	467,447
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>	<b>176,560,216</b>	<b>560,400</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
2.1. Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	0	0
2.2. Food security	0	0
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	103,150,000	239,638
2.4. Health / Nutrition	0	0
2.5. Protection / Psychosocial support	227,960,000	583,733
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration	184,101,041	319,560
2.7. Education	0	0
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>515,211,041</b>	<b>1,142,931</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>35,631,667</b>	<b>64,063</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		
Transport (of relief materials)	30,112,000	57,876
Warehousing	1,620,000	2,812
Handling	28,062,375	55,231
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>	<b>62,194,375</b>	<b>115,919</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>10,150,000</b>	<b>19,181</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>		
<b>6.1. SECURITY</b>		
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>	<b>6,986,200</b>	<b>16,728</b>
<b>6.2. FORUM COORDINATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>	<b>5,626,708</b>	<b>9,767</b>
<b>6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>2,083</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>882,393,012</b>	<b>1,931,071</b>

**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	126,337,492	266,057
	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<hr/>		
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>1,008,730,504</b>	<b>2,197,128</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>	30,261,915.12	65,913.85
<hr/>		
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>1,038,992,419.01</b>	<b>2,263,042.04</b>
<hr/>		
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<b>1,038,992,419.01</b>	<b>2,263,042.04</b>



## 2. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1 – Logical Framework

#### Logical Framework

<p><b>Impact:</b> Improved living conditions of the affected populations (IDPs, refugees and host communities) through access to essential life-saving items, and by reducing vulnerability and realizing safety and human dignity through WASH, child protection/psychosocial support and early recovery/livelihoods.</p>			
<p><b>Project locations:</b> Nigeria/North East/Monguno - Nigeria/North East/Borno state - Chad/Lake Chad/Bagasola - Cameroon/Far North/Makary</p>			
Outcome(s)	Output(s)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification
<p><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b></p> <p>1. Provide inclusive and safe access to immediate life-saving WASH assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. 1,000-affected HHs have increased safe and inclusive access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and increased awareness on safe hygiene practices.</p>	<p><b><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></b></p> <p>% of target population with adequate WASH services.</p> <p>% of target population practicing safe hygiene practices.</p> <p>- # and % of the population of the targeted localities having equitable and sustainable access to drinking water.</p> <p>- # and % of the population having access to basic sanitation infrastructure and who have adopted good hygiene practices.</p> <p><b><u>Output Indicators:</u></b></p> <p>Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use;</p>	<p><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b></p> <p>Water testing report, water user survey report, water quality monitoring, household visit reports and focus group discussion reports (women, men, boys and girls), KAP survey report, PDM</p> <p>- PV reception - Activity reports - Database - photos; -KAP survey.</p>

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		<p>Number of people with access to dignified, safe, clean and functional bathing and excreta disposal facilities;</p> <p>Number of people having regular access to soap to meet hygienic needs;</p> <p>%of targeted IDPs demonstrates improved hygiene practices by end of the intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of water points Rehabilitated;</li> <li>- Number of households having access to safe drinking water;</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly reports, activity reports, data from complaint and feedback boxes, FGDs, safe space register, referral forms, Consent forms, PDM, case studies, feedback sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity Report</li> <li>- PV rehabilitation of boreholes;</li> <li>- Photos</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.5. Protection/Psychosocial:</b></p> <p>2. Provided safe spaces where gender base/protection violated survivors and unaccompanied, separated and children at risk receive immediate psychosocial support, life-saving information and appropriate referrals to specialised services</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Provided access to specialized quality protection services to children and adolescents including case management and psychosocial support</p> <p>Output 2.2. Improved utilization of children safe places and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups to communities</p> <p>Output 2.3. Psychosocial support, life-saving information and appropriate</p>	<p><b><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of women who receive psychosocial support</li> <li>% of women who have received life-saving information and have appropriate referral services</li> <li>- % of UAC and children at risk who have gained resilience through psychosocial support from the safe space intervention</li> <li>- % of children who have being referred to specialized services</li> <li>% of women and children who has received dignity kits</li> <li>- % of IDPs, returnees and host communities who have received awareness information</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly reports, activity reports, data from complaint and feedback boxes, FGDs, safe space register, referral forms, Consent forms, PDM, case studies, feedback sessions</p>

<p>3. Improved the capacity of communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to child abuse and provide a supportive environment for children formerly associated with armed groups as well as develop adolescent centered GBV protection mechanisms</p>	<p>referrals provided to GBV survivors with protection concerns.</p> <p>Output 2.4. 200 vulnerable HHs provided with dignity kits and unconditional cash grants;</p> <p>Output 3.1. Conflict Management Committees (CMCs) established, trained and equipped;</p> <p>Output 3.2. Members of the hosts communities sensitized on social cohesion;</p> <p>Output 3.3. community leaders (refugee, returnee, hosts) and CMC members in natural resource management (including land, water, forest);</p> <p>Output 3.4. Local leaders and church workers introduced to peace building concept and psychosocial support.</p> <p>Output 2.5. Increased involvement of community members in development of local protection mechanisms and attainable action plans</p>	<p>% of individuals, communities that their lives have improved due to protection, gender and inclusion awareness raising.</p> <p>NCA.</p> <p>1.1. % increase number of vulnerable children (boys and girls) who will access child protection services.</p> <p>2.1 No of community GBV prevention support structures established</p> <p>LWF Cameroon: Rate of reduction of conflicts and violations of the rights of the child.</p> <p>LWF Chad: % of host communities' members are in favor of seasonal settlement and sharing of resources (land, forest, water ...) with displaced persons in their villages</p> <p><b><u>Output Indicators:</u></b></p> <p>CA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of UASC and children at risk who demonstrated a good level of resilience from the crisis</li> <li>- % of UASC and children at risk whose life has improved due to referral intervention</li> </ul> <p>% of GBV survivors and women with protection concerns whose life has improved from the safe space intervention</p>	<p>Project records End line survey</p> <p>- Partner reports and documentation of cases; -Field monitoring reports, -Photos.</p> <p>Activity Reports, Monitoring reports, End line survey</p> <p>FGDs with women and girls, men and boys; KAP survey, interviews, field observation, case studies</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of women, youth, men and children whose life have improved due to positive behavioral changes in the community</li> <li>- % of notable positive change in the community of women</li> <li>- # of GVB survivors who received immediate psychological support and life- saving</li> <li>- # of women GBV survivors referred to specialized services</li> <li>- # of women who reported using specialized services as a result of the referrals</li> </ul> <p>NCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of survivors adequately accessing and utilizing case management services and psychosocial support</li> <li>- No of children who referred and accessing health services.</li> <li>- No of children consistently participating in safe space activities.</li> <li>- No of Children rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities.</li> <li>- No of vulnerable children benefiting from skills building and livelihood programs.</li> <li>- No of children access and utilize critical material supports. (Dignity kits)</li> <li>- No of community member trained on child protection prevention and mitigation strategies</li> <li>- No of community-based prevention mechanism developed and implemented (including action plan)</li> </ul>	<p>Monitoring reports                  Referral records                  Safe spaces attendance records                  End line survey                  Post distribution monitoring reports</p> <p>- Activity Report;                  - Attendance list at training sessions;                  - Images.</p>
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		<p>LWF Cameroon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of unaccompanied minors identified and registered</li> <li>- Number of unaccompanied children who are integrated into a foster family</li> <li>-Number of unaccompanied minors reunified with their family.</li> <li>- Number of unaccompanied children supported by specialized structures</li> <li>- Number of Local leaders and church workers trained as trainers in psychosocial support;</li> <li>- Number of training session organized</li> </ul> <p>LWF Chad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of the CMCs established</li> <li>- No of villages sensitized on social cohesion.</li> <li>- No of community leaders trained in NRM;</li> <li>- No of HHs provided with dignity kits and unconditional cash.</li> </ul>	<p>Sensitization report Attendance list, Training report Project records End line Survey</p>
<p><b>1.6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods:</b></p> <p>4. Increased agricultural production and income for targeted vulnerable HHs and individuals (refugees, IDPs, Returnees and host communities).</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Hectares of land negotiated, prepared and allocated to vulnerable households</p> <p>Output 4.2. Farmers’ households provided with inputs and trained on improved agricultural practices</p> <p>Output 4.3. Youth groups (from targeted HHs) supported to develop and implement business plans for non-agricultural IGAs</p>	<p><i>Outcome Indicators</i></p> <p>LWF Cameroon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # and % of beneficiary whose income has increased by the end of the project.</li> </ul> <p>LWF Chad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of new beneficiaries who self-report increased agriculture production and income from agricultural and non-agricultural activities</li> </ul> <p><i>Output Indicators</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline survey; End line survey; Activity Report.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline, Activity Reports, Annual survey</p>

		<p><u>LWF Cameroon:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of active beneficiaries</li> <li>- Trained and supported with farming kits;</li> <li>- Number of hectares of home garden/community gardens set up;</li> <li>- Number of the groups of women organized, trained and assisted for IGA</li> <li>- Number of youth (50% boys and 50% girls) identified and trained on vocational activities;</li> <li>- Number of training session organized.</li> </ul> <p><u>LWF Chad:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of Ha of land negotiated obtained and allocated to vulnerable HHs;</li> <li>- No of HHs provided with inputs and trained on improved agricultural practices;</li> <li>- No of youth groups supported for non-agricultural IGAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- distribution list;</li> <li>- Post-distribution monitoring;</li> <li>- Reports,</li> <li>- Field monitoring reports,</li> <li>-Community feedback,</li> <li>-Technical information (e.g. yield) from number of hectares exploited</li> </ul> <p>Activity Reports, Monitoring reports, copy of the signed agreements with landowners, reception list, attendance list, business plan</p>
<p><b>ACT Local Partners/ National members strengthening.</b> Improve coordination and participation amongst LTCD 19 Appeal members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 Kick-start workshop, one at every project sites, 4 mid review workshop evaluations.</li> <li>- 2 meeting to local partners/national members to strengthen capacities.</li> <li>- Conducting 1 session as ACT technical working group to share.</li> <li>- Creating more visibility and staff trainings.</li> </ul>	<p>Outcome indicator % of national /local members report improved coordination and participation in Act Alliance initiatives.</p> <p><i>Output indicators</i> # of ACT Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria members participating in LTCD 19 regional meetings (M/F). # of kick start/inception workshops/ mid and end review workshops held</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skype meeting minutes.</li> <li>- Reports from Appeal members;</li> <li>- Evaluation/feedback of capacity building workshops.</li> </ul>

## **Assumptions**

### Nigeria

- Outbreaks of diseases in communities of intervention
- Willingness of clients to access referrals outside their communities
- Persistent insecurity, tension between the host communities and host communities, unwillingness of community stakeholders and key decision makers to change.
- Willingness of GBV survivors to open up and accept support
- Security allows for access to program areas
- Community acceptance is achieved to support project implementation
- Other partners maintain services to support referral of cases

### LWF Cameroon

- The populations are sensitive to the awareness messages and ensure the maintenance of the works put at their disposal.
- Political and security environment is favorable
- The commitment of the local authorities is ensured
- Funding is granted and assured until the end of the project

### LWF Chad

- Security maintained by the Chadian authorities;
- Funding available Funds are available and released in a timely manner;
- Arable lands are available ;
- Beneficiaries accept to change the settlement;
- divergent targeted groups accept to cohabit;
- Local stakeholders are supportive, responding and participating in the projects;
- Coordination with INGC and cluster members maximized and information on gaps are clear.



ANNEX 2 – Summary per Member

Summary	Christian Aid - Nigeria	Norwegian Church Aid- Nigeria	LWF - Cameroon	LWF Chad
Implementation period	From 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Nigeria / North East / Monguno	Nigeria / North East / Borno State	Cameroon/Far North/Makary	Chad/Lake region/Bagasola
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	2,000 beneficiaries will have adequate access to water and sanitation facilities 1,000 household will have access to public health and hygiene knowledge to prevent communicable diseases	1,200 HHs	11,807 People in WASH 7,084 People in Livelihoods 4,723 people in Protection	1,000 People in Protection 4,000 People in Livelihood
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 740,569	US\$ 484,462	US\$ 500,000	US\$ 538,011

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