

ACT Alliance

Sub-Regional Response to Sudan Crisis

Appeal

SDN231

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet																									
Project Title	Sub-Regional Response to Sudan Crisis																								
Project ID	SDN231																								
Location (Impact Areas)	Sudan- Gedaref and White Nile Egypt- Greater Cairo Chad- Ouadai Province in Assougha Department and Sila Province, Kimiti Department Ethiopia- Benshagule, Gumuz, Gambella. South Sudan- Renk in Upper Nile and Panakuach in Ruweng Administrative area																								
Project Period	Start Date 1 June 2023 End Date 31 May 2024 No. of months 12																								
Requesting Forum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forums officially endorse the submission of this Appeal. - ACT Sudan Member: (NCA) - ACT Ethiopia Forum - ACT Egypt Member: (BLESS). - ACT South Sudan Forum - ACT Chad Forum																								
Requesting members	- ACT Sudan Member: Norwegian Church Aid- (NCA) - ACT Ethiopia Forum: The Ethiopia Evangelical Mekane Yesus Church, Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY-DASCC). Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC DICAC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF). - ACT Egypt Member: Bishopric of Public Ecumenical and Social Services (BLESS). - ACT South Sudan Forum: Lutheran World Federation (LWF). Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). Presbyterian Relief Development Agency (PRDA) - ACT Chad Forum: Lutheran World Federation (LWF)																								
Contact	Name Odd Evjen Email Odd.Evjen@nca.no																								
Local partners	ACT Sudan Member (NCA) 1. Emergency Relief Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA), 2. Nuba Women for Education and Development Association (NUWEDA)																								
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Cash and Vouchers</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Camp Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food and Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Disaster Risk Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cash and Vouchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Camp Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food and Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disaster Risk Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and CBPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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Project Outcome(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, receive immediate lifesaving, multi-sectoral emergency support through cash transfers, food distribution, emergency health services and supply of medical supplies and medicines. 2. People affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, including people with disabilities are safe and protected from Gender Based Violence and Child Protection measures. 																								

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Children affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, were able to access education. 4. People affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, accessed to clean and safe sanitation and water facilities. 5. People affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, were able to avail of psychosocial support. 6. People affected by the conflict, both refugees and internally displaced, have a regular income/livelihood. 																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Project Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide immediate life-saving multi-sectoral emergency support for conflict affected IDPs in Sudan, Refugees and Returnees in Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. 2. To enable access to and restoration of basic services for conflict affected people in Sudan and refugees in Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan 																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Project Budget (USD)	8,147,051																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	1 September 2023 1 st SitRep due, and then Quarterly
Interim Reports (narrative and financial)	5 January 2024
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 July 2024
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 August 2024
External Evaluation	31 July 2024

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

US dollar

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

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. Updates on funding levels are available through this link [00 Appeals reports](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Team (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, including funds sent directly to the requesting members. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements especially from back donors. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat’s Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

ACT Regional Representative for Africa, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

Niall O’Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

Power struggle resulting in Conflict in Sudan erupted on 15th April 2023 between two Sudanese generals; the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). As a result of the conflict, more than 700 persons have died in Sudan, 60,000 have been injured and close to 250,000 have fled Sudan to neighbouring countries. Thousands more families continue to move both within Sudan and across the borders of Sudan to neighbouring countries (UNOCHA, May 2023). Movement of persons is expected to increase as violence continues (IMC Situational Report #5-2023). At least 1,042,114 individuals (209,136 households) have been displaced internally because of the conflict ([DTM](#))

Egypt has received the highest number of refugees fleeing Sudan (126,300) followed by South Sudan (68,548) and Chad (60,000). Central Africa Republic has received 9,730 while Ethiopia has received 27,000. The asylum seekers fleeing Sudan may be classified as either refugees, returnees, or Third Country nationals. UNHCR and other humanitarian partners are providing assistance at the various Sudan borders ([UNHCR](#)). The Sudan current conflict is expected to have economic, social, and political ripple effects across a number of its neighbouring countries including South Sudan.

Unmet needs

Due to the conflict, internally displaced persons in Sudan, refugees, returnees and third country asylum seekers in other countries require basic requirements (food, water, clothing, shelter) in addition to protection, psychosocial and medical support ([UNHCR, May 2023](#)).

In Chad, IDP camps are already overcrowded as Chad was already hosting over 570,000 refugees from different countries prior to the recent escalation in violence in Sudan.

In other countries, the influx of refugees could put a strain on local community resources, including food, water, shelter, and medical care ([UNHCR External Update #9](#)).

Government Actions

In **Sudan** the entire country is affected. Infrastructure and telecommunications, banks, supply lines, fuel supplies are seriously disrupted. The key battlegrounds are capital Khartoum and surrounding areas as well as the South, Central and Northern Darfur states. Military clashes as well as intercommunal fighting affect South and North Kordofan states as well as White and Blue Nile states. The Eastern and northern states of Gedaref, Red Sea and Northern are affected but with relative calm.

In **Egypt**, the government is relocating refugees who are crossing at the Argeen and Qustul (Wadi Halfa in Sudan) border crossings to Aswan and Karkar ([Al Jazeera, April 2023](#)). Most of the displaced Sudanese coming across the Egyptian border are concentrated in Greater Cairo¹, a mega city with a housing shortage and increasing cost of living. Access to health care is particularly costly, and Egyptians already rely on out-of-pocket spending to receive healthcare services.

The escalation of clashes in Sudan has led to an influx of refugees, returnees, and third-country nationals into **Ethiopia**. The primary entry point is the Metema border post in Amhara region. As of 16 May, around 27,000 people have crossed into Ethiopia, including Ethiopians, Eritreans, Somalis, Sudanese, and individuals of various other nationalities. The country is already hosting over 1 million refugees despite decreasing funding ([ACAPS May 2023](#)). The arrival of newly displaced individuals is expected to add further strain to public services and resources and increase the demand for humanitarian assistance.

In **South Sudan**, the cumulative number of arrivals in South Sudan recorded as of 21st May was 12,926 households / 69,112 individuals nearly 81.6% / 49,714 of these crossed through Joda/Renk in Upper Nile State,

¹ UNICEF response to Sudan crisis "chapeau": 04 May 2023 - Sudan | ReliefWeb

others through Panakuach in Unity State/Ruweng Administrative Area, and a few Abyei. In Renk where LWF South Sudan is responding jointly with others, cumulatively as of 21 May, 56,100 individuals arrived and were recorded at the Joda border point <https://reporting.unhcr.org/>

In **Chad**, the government decided to create new camps or extend the old camps as the current structured camps are insufficient to accommodate the new refugees.

Community Consultations

In **Sudan** initial assessments were conducted by UNHCR and UNOCHA which indicate that the new asylum seekers, refugees, returnees urgently need water, food, shelter, health and core relief items ([UNCHR](#)).

According to [UNHCR](#), the priority needs of the affected urgently require food, WASH services, health and nutrition, shelter, and core relief items plus the delivery of protection services. Due to the vulnerable situation of the affected (45% are women and girls), protection risks are high, family separation, gender-based violence, exploitation, and sexual abuse are occurring thus there is an urgent need for the establishment of mitigation and response mechanisms. Signs of psychological distress among the affected asylum-seekers have been observed. Persons with disabilities, women and girls require protection have specific protection needs to protect them from Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

In **Chad**, LWF conducted a needs assessment and evaluation of the situation from field visits and consolidated it with secondary data and found that the current camps are insufficient to accommodate all the new refugees.

The report also highlights many needs of the asylum seekers.

In **Ethiopia**, according to interagency meeting chaired by UNHCR on 2nd May 2023, attended by the ACT Ethiopia Forum members, it is anticipated that a total of 70,000 refugees and 15,000 returnees will be in Ethiopia in the next six months. Benishangul Gumuz will receive 30,000 (20,000 Sudanese and 10,000 Eritreans), Amhara will receive 20,000 (10,000 Sudanese and 10,000 Eritreans and 15,000 returnees), Gambela will receive 10,000 from South Sudanese and Tigray will receive 10,000, 10,000 Sudanese.

In **Egypt**, BLESS staff conducted focus group discussions during a needs assessment among refugees and Key Informant interviews with affected households and found the refugees are arriving in Egypt after a perilous journey through desert roads followed by a long wait at the border. This whole process can take several days. Asylum seekers are relying on informal safety nets of family members and acquaintances for survival and are in need of food, water, shelter, health care, Non Food Items (NFIs), education for children and psychosocial support. There are also mid term needs to support livelihoods and resilience support.

In **South Sudan**, various agencies have conducted needs assessment including a multi agency assessment that LWF participated in. Both country level and camp level coordination's are happening led by UNHCR, IOM and the South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). As such the cluster coordination mechanism is still being used with partners largely working within their initial mandates of operation. LWF is present at the Renk crossing point, in Unity state, Ruweng administrative area and in Jonglei state.

Within transit centres, there is need to support WASH facilities and there are limited protection case workers at the border reception and transit centre in Renk. There is also limited awareness amongst the population on child protection issues. In response to adolescents among asylum seekers, there is need to increase access to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information especially among the adolescents within the settlement and the immediate host communities. Women also require access to hygiene and sanitary materials.

Capacity to respond.

The Appeal implementing members are reputable organisations that have strong roots in the community either directly or through their partners, they also have taken part in previous humanitarian relief operations implemented as an ACT appeal in the different and respective geographical areas. Throughout, members will continue to coordinate with each other through the forums and the appeal working group. The overall capacity

of the Alliance is wide ranging and therefore maintains the capability to react to a variety of needs, ACT RM's maintain the ability to expand their activities and adapt to the needs of those most vulnerable.

Sudan (NCA)

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) has been present in Sudan for 50 years with programs in many places in the country but has had to stop many of its programs due to the fighting in the country.

NCA programs in Sudan focussed on six themes: gender-based violence, water, sanitation and hygiene, climate-smart agriculture, nutrition and education, health and crisis preparedness and response. The Sudan program is one of NCA's largest. NCA as lead agency in various appeals has responded to various appeal in Sudan in conjunction with CAFOD. In a recent response, NCA supported the Ethiopian Refugees and host communities in East Sudan targeting WASH, Energy and Environment sectors and Protection/ GBV support services. NCA Country Director, now in Sudan will open an office in Port Sudan.

Ethiopia- (LWF, EECMY-DASCC and EOC-DICAC)

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has extensive work in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambela regions where the proposed project will be implemented. LWF has been present in Benishangul Gumuz region since 2012, supporting refugee response in Bambasi, Tsore, Sherkole Refugee Camps. LWF is currently supporting refugee response in Jewi Refugee Camp in Gambela region. In Amhara region, LWF is currently supporting lifesaving and development intervention in various zone. This gives LWF strong foundation to support the Sudan Crisis asylum seekers.

The Ethiopia Evangelical Mekane Yesus Church, Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY- DASSC) and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC) are two strong national members of ACT Ethiopia Forum.

EECMY-DASSC has a regional office in the Amhara region where asylum seekers are coming into Ethiopia and an extensive experience in humanitarian response from engagement in various ACT and non-ACT appeals including the Tigray Conflict where they supported IDPs to access humanitarian assistance.

EOC-DICAC is a local faith based civil society organization that started its operation in 1972 and has a strong presence in almost all parts of Ethiopia opening sixteen program coordination offices and in 22 refugee camps. Moreover, EOC-DICAC has churches all over the country that facilitates its operations. It implements both humanitarian and development programs majorly focusing on food security and livelihood, WASH, Environmental Protection, relief and rehabilitation, refugees and returnees, peace building and advocacy, health, nutrition, and on Gender equality.

South Sudan (LWF, NCA, PRDA)

LWF South Sudan has been operating the Maban Refugee Camps in Upper Nile State of South Sudan for about 10 years now and is one of organizations that have already established presence in Renk with staff deployed both from Maban and Juba with a team of locally recruited translators and case workers. LWF has solicited some initial support for initial response and has joined the coordination mechanisms around the Renk operation led by UNHCR and IOM jointly with the Government. Due to LWF existing partnership with UNHCR in Maban, LWF is benefiting from logistical and technical support from UNHCR which has made its involvement in Renk more efficient.

NCA started operations in South Sudan in 1972 and have active presence in Eastern Equatoria State, Warrap State, Greater Bhar Ghazal, GPAA, Upper Nile State. Currently NCA works both directly as well as with and through local and church organizations in both long-term development programs as well as in humanitarian response. NCA has a national peacebuilding and advocacy programmes. Our main competence is WASH, Shelter and GBV (Protection).

PRDA has been operating in South Sudan since its inception in 1993 and has been continuously present in South Sudan providing emergency Relief programs to communities at various locations that are affected during disasters like floods, drought, returnees, Internally Displaced People and refugee influx for the last three decades. In the last five years PRDA through various finance support has delivered food and non-food items to many victims of floods in Malakal, Renk, Pochalla and Pibor. PRDA being a National NGO has local

networks, competent and committed staff on the ground that support the program and work closely with communities at the grassroots. PRDA supported the war affected and marginalised communities by providing emergency relief interventions and continually building their capacities to prepare them for self-reliance geared towards sustainability of programs post intervention. The emergency and relief activities undertaken range from provision of clean water through rehabilitation and protection of water wells and distribution of water containers and soap to enhance hand hygiene. The provision of sanitation facilities, food and non-food items distribution always contributes to the reduction of suffering of the affected population.

Chad

LWF is implementing ACT agency in the affected area, and DKH supports its interventions. LWF has been present in eastern Chad including Ouaddai and Sila provinces since 2007. Its interventions in the various projects implemented and financed by several donors including the UNHCR, created a privileged link with the local refugees' communities. LWF interventions includes both emergency response and resilience building type of projects. LWF is well known in Chad through its specialisation in livelihoods, cash, WASH and Protection and its engagement in the coordination mechanisms. Besides the ACT appeal mechanisms, LWF is mobilizing funds from several donors worldwide to complement the response.

The LWF will establish a multidisciplinary technical team and all concerned stakeholders (UNHCR, La Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), Prefectures, Chief of Canton, Chief of villages, community members) will be involved in the monitoring of activities as appropriate. Refugees will be represented, or their opinion will be sought in all decision-making bodies, or mechanisms that affect them. A detailed implementation plan with a monitoring plan and a procurement plan will be developed. This plan will be based on LWF PMER, quality and accountability framework. The lists of beneficiary households developed in coordination with UNHCR which is the lead of this response and CNARR (state concerned structure) will be forwarded to the LWF program coordination for compliance verification. In terms of monitoring, the LWF team will ensure that information about project progress is collected on a weekly basis to assess the performance the intervention. Mandatory PDM (Post-Distribution Monitoring) survey will be conducted after each type of distribution (cash or kits). LWF will use Activity Info software or Survey CTO to manage the project, carryout survey analysis and store data.

Egypt

BLESS is a bishopric of the Coptic Orthodox Church which provides humanitarian assistance to those in need through its dioceses in Egypt. BLESS was established in 1962 to be the social, diaconal, and developmental arm of the Coptic Church. In its establishment, BLESS has had three major roles (1) Community development (2) Charity and financial support and (3) Ecumenical relations. The Coptic Church has a strong presence in Sudan with two bishops serving communities of Copts there. BLESS is coordinating and collaborating with its partners especially UN agencies in Egypt, religious leaders to assess the situation and establishing its response to provide the needed services.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Results Framework

The Results Framework is attached to this proposal.

The specific geographic areas of intervention have been identified based on areas with the greatest unmet needs. The appeal maintains a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable communities and protecting the rights of all and addresses the protection and assistance needs of affected people due to Sudan crises focusing on Sudan and the surrounding countries that are affected by this crisis with focusing on emergency needs, and protection.

In **Sudan**, **NCA** will work with two local partners and community volunteers in Gedarif and White Nile states. NCA will support shelter, public health and WASH initiatives, and support Gender, protection and peace building initiatives through activities and advocacy and by engaging faith leaders.

In response to the various reported gender needs identified from various needs assessment, NCA will conduct a gender and conflict analysis to understand equality issues.

NCA will also fundraise together with Caritas Internationalis on a joint response. For livelihood response, NCA will also provide multipurpose cash grants to support income generating activities among IDPs. NCA will also support livelihood activities through distribution of multi-purpose cash to groups.

In **Egypt**, **BLESS** priests from the Coptic church have been consulting and conducting assessments among Sudanese refugees. This has been done together with other religious leaders who have also been serving the Sudanese refugees to identify their current needs. In support to meet their basic needs of food, NFI and health care and to support food and non food needs, BLESS will distribute vouchers/coupons to beneficiaries focusing on work in the greater Cairo.

BLESS will also support health care targeting asylum seekers with chronic conditions like heart disease and diabetes and support those patients with complicated and severe health care needs that require specialized care in hospital. BLESS will also support education needs of children by supporting informal education classes in reading, writing and arithmetic to ensure that they can easily return/enroll in the formal education system when the situation allows. In addition, BLESS will support asylum seekers by providing psychosocial support to encourage trauma healing.

In **Ethiopia**, LWF, EECMY-DASCC, EOC-DICAC will complement their activities and have some common activities on GBV and provision of cash assistance to vulnerable persons and groups. The three organizations will complement their other activities with LWF supporting education through provision of education supplies, establishment of temporary learning spaces and deployment of teachers. EECMY-DASCC will provide NFI kits while EOC-DICAC plans to conduct food distribution and WASH interventions among asylum seekers.

In Ethiopia, LWF will respond through integrated programming building using participation of community leaders who were consulted in the design of this project.

In **South Sudan**, the three members are working to ensure that overall, the South Sudan intervention is coordinated.

LWF intends to focus on the assistance and protection of the most vulnerable population including refugees and returnees on need of urgent protection assistance. LWF plans to provide material and cash assistance to Households especially those with protection concerns, people living with disabilities and other forms of vulnerabilities. At the same time, LWF will accompany and support refugees who will be relocated to Maban and assist them to integrate into the education program in Maban.

Chad

LWF intervention will target five refugee camps and five village sites in Ouaddai and Sila Provinces. It will start in the Ouaddai before expanding to Sila. These sites will be managed from Farchana, where the LWF has an office. Once the response is expanded in the province of Sila, the Goz Beida Office will be capitalized. The aim of covering a minimum of 30,000 the first year is a target that needs to be adjusted as situation changes. The intervention will target both refugees and Chadian returnees in 5 official sites and 5 host villages with the highest needs, in coordination with other responders. The approach will be gradual and flexible, as many partners are fundraising and positioning themselves in the area.

Apart from the wash, gender and protection sectors, cash and voucher modalities will be explored in priority before physical distributions will be considered. The field work will be performed under the supervision of project coordinator and the M&E Officers through the project coordinator.

Exit strategy

The project will ensure that the benefits derived from the actions are sustained after the project is complete by linking emergency and early recovery activities and working with government authorities, technical authorities, and UN agencies responsible for refugees and IOM in charge of returnees at local and provincial levels. Members will involve beneficiaries from the initial stages and will support livelihood initiatives by supplying seeds for planting where access to land for planting is possible as this will boost food production and livelihoods.

In **Egypt**, BLESS for example will support the continuation of education for children to enable them to reintegrate more easily in formal schools when the opportunity presents itself.

In **Ethiopia** for instance, members will link beneficiaries with ongoing development projects since they have already existing work.

In **Chad** LWF will use community-based approaches and inclusion from the beginning of the project, targeting both genders and groups. LWF Chad will dig boreholes which will support income diversification and support more settled lives and livelihood initiatives. LWF will train and equip the local technicians for the maintenance of the constructed boreholes and other rehabilitated water points. Water and hygiene committees will be set up for Management of constructed infrastructures. Income generating activities will be aimed to create alternative means of living without depending solely on food assistance. The above will be implemented to ensure refugees and returnees gain a certain level of resilience and autonomy.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

Members will implement the proposed intervention based on the problems identified during needs assessment and analysis of secondary data.

Proposed modalities are identified as the most relevant and effective for the context according to information collected during needs assessments, coordination meetings and from previous experience from similar projects conducted by the requesting members.

The proposed modalities are use of cash for individuals and community groups. In Egypt, BLESS will support asylum seekers with multi-purpose vouchers, and cash to support the health and education needs. LWF and NCA will intervene in provision of safe water and hygiene services at transit centres or camps. PRDA will also support agriculture livelihood initiatives through farming and various income generating activities especially for returnees into South Sudan.

The proposed activities will support asylum seekers during the emergency phase of the crisis by supporting their immediate needs to survive.

Other identified actors in the response include community leaders, CBOs, INGOs, Local NGOs, faith actors/leaders, UN agencies and local government authorities and the private sector institutions like Express Union who will provide cash assistance among others.

UNHCR camp leadership structures will be used to identify the most vulnerable persons in refugee situations. To ensure that project beneficiaries have been informed about the project and assistance given to them, project start up meetings will be conducted at community level. Requesting members will develop a stakeholder communication plan to share regular updates with project beneficiaries.

Local faith actors will be involved in the project design and response through church structures depending on their capacities. Church structures will be involved in providing a database of beneficiaries who they and other actors have provided support to in Egypt for example. Faith actors will also provide the needed facilities to conduct the planned activities as well participate in the evaluation process to improve their capacity to learn from this project for future similar projects.

PRDA in South Sudan operates mostly in the greater Upper Nile region and Jonglei State through the networks already established through the Church Presbyteries spread out in this region.

The use of vouchers will be an innovative approach that has been tried in a similar context in Egypt as markets are functioning in the greater Cairo region and are within reach to asylum seekers and refugees.

To verify that transactions are free from errors, or fraud, vouchers will be used by BLESS in Egypt an innovative approach. The use of vouchers will help people to prepare, prioritize and purchase items according to their own preferences and decisions and address a wide range of needs.

The vouchers will have identification numbers and amounts to be paid and will need to be used within a certain period.

Implementation Arrangements

The Appeal intervention is designed to address emerging needs at field level. A follow up assessment will be undertaken in 3 months to re-assess needs and to help determine if the emergency response needs to be further adapted with another potential revision of the appeal during the 2nd quarter of the appeal cycle.

Requesting members through the local partners or directly by their local staff will be meeting whenever needed with local community leaders, local officials, local informant people, and country government officials to facilitate the implementation of designed activities and monitor closely the needs of the ground.

Coordination between ACT Members will be facilitated through regular ACT forum meetings in each country of the planned response attended by the Country Directors/Team leaders which will harmonise operations and encourage information sharing and reporting on the dynamic political and security context within the respective country. Each requesting member of the sub regional appeal is responsible for the implementation of the activities as laid out in their individual log frames and proposals; abiding by their internal rules and regulations concerning the Project Management Cycle. A joint coordination appeal committee will be established in order to share information, to coordinate in order to implement all designed activities with utmost efficient way and to submit the required reports on time. The appeal coordinator/ lead will facilitate the coordination meetings among requesting member, gather information and drafting sitreps, interim and final report and liaise with ACT secretariat.

Sudan - NCA

NCA in Sudan will work in the sectors of GBV, Multi purpose WASH, Cash to individuals and community groups. NCA Sudan will establish its office in Port Sudan and work with two local members that they have worked with in the past namely Emergency Relief Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA) and Nuba Women for Education and Development Association (NUWEDA) to support to implement its activities in accessible areas of Gedarif and White Nile. The NCA Sudan staff will be based in Port Sudan initially until other areas are accessible and will work collaboratively with NCA staff at headquarter level.

Egypt - BLESS is the only ACT member to carry out the project components in Egypt. The local leaders with the religious leaders in the target communities will work together to provide a list of the poorest affected and needy people. BLESS will work directly through the local dioceses and churches who exist on the ground. BLESS will recruit appropriate staff who will be responsible on implementing the project activities and asses the progress, dealing with challenges and prepare field reports.

BLESS will frequently review the Appeal's progress and advise the project Manager and BLESS senior management on changes or refinements that should be made to reach the intervention's objectives and asses the project implementation considering the latest update of the crises in both national and local level.

South Sudan

ACT members, LWF, NCA, and PRDA in **South Sudan** will work on a MoU and have a joint response where one member will target one or two states with refugee and returnee population taking on a thematic area of strength and expertise.

LWF

LWF South Sudan is using an area-based approach in management of the implementation such that the Area Manager for Upper Nile currently based in Maban together with his support and technical teams will lead the actual implementation while being supported by the Program Coordinator and M&E team under the Overall supervision of the Country Representative. The Country Representative of LWF will then reports to the ACT Alliance Forum and coordinating closely with other ACT Members.

NCA

NCA will continue to coordinate with relevant actors and stakeholders including thematic national and sub national WASH, GBV, and S/NFI cluster and Inter- agency group. At the National level, NCA continue to play an active role in different clusters in thematic sectors of WASH, SNFI Clusters, as well as the SGBV Sub cluster, Cash Working Group and the HCT (Humanitarian Country Team) General UNOCHA coordination. We have staff assigned to specific clusters to coordinate with other NGOs (non-governmental organizations), UN, WHO (World Health Organization) and Government. We also continue to coordinate within our existing partners through the ACT (Action for Churches Together) Forum in South Sudan.

PRDA

The Organization works closely with the Presbyterian Church presbyteries that are well spread in most of our operation areas giving PRDA a head start in implementing programs at the periphery. The other key component of our program implementation is promotion of Intersectoral collaboration by working with other program implementers on the ground. The UN Agencies, the International Organization and the National NGOs work together through clusters facilitation at the village and County level where vital information is

shared through reporting on the activities carried out, challenges met and chart together the way forward. This not only accelerates the achievement of program goals, but also removes the duplication.

Other than the Church leadership on the ground, PRDA recognizes the important role played by the Government staff at the grassroots, at community level and cooperates with them for the successful accomplishment of the assignment undertaken.

Chad - LWF

LWF has a longstanding experience in working with Commission Nationale d'accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR) and UNHCR in refugees setting. This traditional relationship will be capitalised to implement this project. The coordination with IOM for returnees is already effective. UN OCHA is also increasing its coordination capacity to ensure all partners come together in order to avoid duplications and overlaps. The LWF will continue participating in different humanitarian coordination meetings organized by the government and UN agencies (UNHCR/OCHA) at the national, provincial, and local levels for information sharing and complementarity of actions. LWF will also build strong partnership with local and international NGO operating in the same province by effectively participating to different clusters such as WASH, Shelter/NFI, Food Security/Livelihood, and Cash working group.

While the intervention is based on the criteria for targeting, some specific activities will be implemented based on vulnerabilities such as households headed by women/child/people living with disability or chronically sick persons. UNHCR criteria defining specific needs will be conformed by communities before being implemented for selection. A rapid market survey will be conducted to confirm the choice of the cash modality, or LWF will use existing reports provided by other partners. In case the cash modality is chosen, LWF will use Express Union operator will be used. LWF already has a standing agreement with this company as it seems to be the only reliable in the area. WASH activities will be directedly implemented by LWF staff, or through contracted technical services (e.g., borehole drilling). Post distribution monitoring (PDM), combined with qualitative data collection will be done to measure our response effectiveness and beneficiaries' satisfaction.

Ethiopia

The ACT Ethiopia forum coordinator, convener and deputy convener will oversee coordination of ACT Ethiopia members and support in coordinating implementation and monitoring. The ACT forum leadership will support forum members to provide regular updates within forum members and externally during monthly forum meetings for review, information sharing, and decision-making around the response.

A technical team will be established at a national level where each implementing member will be represented by one officer who will manage the day-to-day activities of the appeal in collaboration with the forum coordinator. This technical team will jointly conduct field-monitoring visits as appropriate for learning and experience sharing among the implementing organization, including local government line offices.

EOC-DICAC, EECMY-DASSC, and LWF, country offices will implement the proposed interventions in close collaboration with their respective project offices, with government line offices in targeted regions, and target communities, including community institutions. The project staff will facilitate the implementation of these activities against the planned objectives. The local government line offices will provide technical and administrative support. Requesting members will also be jointly responsible for signing project agreements with relevant government bodies at the Woreda and zone levels. EOC-DICAC and EECMY-DASSC have church structures extending to the parish level, which will make the intervention more sustainable as these structures remain intact at the community level. The regional offices in the operational areas are responsible for facilitating smooth relations and communication with all stakeholders while implementing the appeal. Respective national offices are responsible for coordinating the proper implementation of project activities, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting to all concerned.

LWF Ethiopia country office will implement the project directly. LWF Ethiopia has had a long-standing presence in the country, deep knowledge on the local context, large network with local partners and quick and flexible outreach to beneficiaries. This approach allows LWF to be cost-effective.

EECMY-DASSC and **EOC-DICAC** are national members of ACT Ethiopia Forum and are part of this appeal. The two national organizations are not working in the same area. EECMY-DASSC is currently responding in collaboration with DanChurch Aid in the Amhara region crossing points namely Metema While EoC-DICAC is currently has project field office in Gambella region. EECMY-DASSC has already started responding in Amhara region through a small grant from DCA. The major response they are doing currently multi-purpose cash transfer.

Project Consolidated Budget

		Sudan	Egypt	Chad	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	SSudan	SSudan	SSudan	
		NCA	BLESS	LWF	LWF	EECMY	EOC-DICAC	NCA-SSD	LWF -SSD	PRDA	
Appeal Total											
Direct Costs		7,049,859	1,388,338	665,719	1,803,484	1,021,241	475,746	426,588	374,074	584,000	310,668
1	Project Staff	1,266,478	206,335	45,766	359,018	254,952	42,771	65,255	97,200	78,300	116,880
	Appeal Lead	67,189	-	-	12,816	23,774	-	-	-	12,600	18,000
1.2	International Staff	354,989	114,837	-	93,211	-	-	-	75,600	21,900	49,440
1.3	National Staff	844,300	91,498	45,766	252,991	231,179	42,771	65,255	21,600	43,800	49,440
2	Project Activities	4,644,986	970,268	564,652	1,241,748	517,310	339,379	300,083	142,544	416,200	152,803
2.1	Public Health	189,749	47,356	142,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Community Engagement	80,428	77,246	-	-	-	-	1,981	-	1,200	-
2.3	Preparedness and Prevention	528,586	246,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,500	-
2.4	WASH	775,418	275,730	-	169,483	149,344	-	34,578	67,500	-	78,783
2.5	Livelihood	717,531	179,308	-	446,503	-	-	91,720	-	-	-
2.6	Education	122,496	-	71,196	-	-	-	-	-	51,300	-
2.7	Shelter and Household items	600,422	37,824	-	194,537	138,703	140,658	58,701	30,000	-	-
2.8	Food Security	1,214,495	-	349,510	404,851	129,564	164,601	101,950	-	-	64,020
2.9	MHPSS and CbPSS	313,460	84,603	1,553	-	99,700	34,120	7,484	-	80,000	6,000
2.10	Gender	80,714	8,069	-	23,932	-	-	3,669	45,044	-	-
2.11	Engagement with Faith Leaders	2,006	2,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.12	Advocacy	19,680	12,038	-	2,442	-	-	-	-	1,200	4,000
3	Project Implementation	82,817	24,070	-	-	8,897	11,850	-	8,300	16,200	13,500
3.1.	Forum Coordination	27,973	7,350	-	-	3,669	4,054	-	-	7,200	5,700
3.2.	Capacity Development	54,844	16,720	-	-	5,228	7,796	-	8,300	9,000	7,800
4	Quality and Accountability	224,811	40,462	20,388	47,212	19,628	24,764	11,557	24,000	25,300	11,500
5	Logistics	659,351	109,583	19,456	97,875	189,635	51,663	43,273	97,030	38,400	12,435
6	Assets and Equipment	171,415	37,620	15,456	57,631	30,818	5,320	6,420	5,000	9,600	3,550
Indirect Costs		859,899	240,319	17,079	269,892	153,696	40,900	35,692	15,000	32,600	54,720
Staff Salaries		551,230	170,635	8,621	185,773	87,722	27,546	26,172	-	5,400	39,360
Office Operations		308,669	69,684	8,458	84,118	65,974	13,354	9,520	15,000	27,200	15,360
Total Expenditure		7,909,758	1,628,658	682,798	2,073,376	1,174,937	516,646	462,280	389,074	616,600	365,388
SMC (3%)		237,293	48,860	20,484	62,201	35,248	15,499	13,868	11,672	18,498	10,962
Total Expenditure + SMC		8,147,051	1,677,518	703,282	2,135,578	1,210,185	532,146	476,149	400,746	635,098	376,350

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

All members will design a MEAL plan/monitoring framework in line with the Results Framework developed for this appeal together with relevant stakeholders to identify and agree on roles and responsibilities of project and MEAL staff.

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by MEAL staff to measure success against the project indicators and Information collected will be used to improve programming.

Monitoring will be conducted to track project performance, identify results, and share learnings associated with the project. Monitoring will also be used to address potential delays, monitor intended results and outcomes.

Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out quarterly to enhance support supervision with relevant action points followed to strengthen the program to conform to the Core Humanitarian Standards.

The data collected during MEAL will collect disaggregated data. The lessons learned and best practices will be widely shared within member organizations, appeal members and corrective measures implemented.

NCA adheres to results-based management (RBM) and the Rights Based Approach (RBA), where monitoring is a critical part. NCA monitors results against the logical frame approach (LFA)/results framework and the theory of change methodology, as well as programmatic quality cross cutting standards, conflict sensitivity, gender sensitivity, human rights and gender equality, environmental sustainability, and fight against corruption.

It is planned that the ACT Secretariat will conduct a monitoring visit to the Appeal project location/s based on an agreed upon ToR as well as conducting remote monitoring. The forum also will accommodate any FM request to have a monitoring visit during the appeal cycle given that they are planned ahead, based on agreed upon TOR. ACT forum/s will organise a joint monitoring visit of interested FM's if there is interest for such visit as well as the security situation allows.

Interim and final financial and narrative reports will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance and will be in conformity with ACT policies. During the implementation period, Situation Reports will also be prepared on a regular basis. The Appeal will be financially audited by independent auditing companies per each of the ACT requesting members' policies.

An external appeal evaluation will be conducted at the end of the Appeal. ToR to be shared and approved by ACT Secretariat and requesting members.

Safety and Security plans

BLESS in **Egypt** is closely monitoring the impact on its operations and place the utmost importance on the safety and well-being of its staff and communities. BLESS is strictly following the guidance issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Health (MoH), Egyptian Government and the World Health Organization. Over long years of serving the community, BLESS full use of its experience in responding to various emergency.

LWF S. Sudan

LWF South Sudan will put in place safety and security measures according to the Country Security Plan while also make specific arrangements to address issues raised in the risk assessment that will be conducted by the Safety Manager based in Juba. Close links to UNHCR and Other partners security officers will be made while maintaining necessary connections with government security apparatus.

NCA S. Sudan

Humanitarian access is seriously compromised, and humanitarian assistance is challenged or impeded due to violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, operational interference, warehouses, and facilities targeted, humanitarian supplies looted, thefts, including from women/girls' centres. Adverse impact of climate change is causing unpredictable seasonal weather patterns and South Sudan is seeing an increase in the frequency of the seasonal floods during the period of implementation, is hampering road travel between locations. There is higher risk with regards to transportation of goods and this will likely result in delays if rains intensity such that there will be no window of dry spell to allow heavy commercial trucks to transport NFI supplies to the distribution sites. Communal clashes, armed conflict between different communities remains a major threat in many of the areas that NCA operates in. NCA SS will follow the security situation of the locations to further determine the humanitarian access to the target locations within the coming months and during the implementing year of 2023. Furthermore, if access is not granted to the pre-planned locations a contingency plan will be developed, in coordination with NCA HQ, government, and other INGOs.

PRDA S. Sudan

PRDA staff understand the fragility of the security situation in Upper Nile Region and the high risk asylum seekers may be exposed to or may pose in the areas they will be settled (Renk, Malut and Malakal). PRDA will work with Government Security Personnel and UNHCR security Agencies provided on the ground in Renk, Malut and Malakal to advice and update its staff on security issues.

PRDA will focus on amicable co-existence of Asylum seekers and host communities through encouraging co-existence among the two communities.

Ethiopia (EOC-DICAC / EECMY-DASCC)

ACT Forum Ethiopia is committed to staff safety and security. It has a staff safety and security community of practice to realize the benefit for staff, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. In line with the ACT Alliance safety and security guidelines, each requesting member has an ACT Safety and Security guideline handbook, which gives an overview of policies and procedures for the safety and security issues affecting program operations. They are based on the need for each member to provide leadership, adopt a systematic approach towards identifying safety and security risks, build staff capacity so that they are empowered to take personal responsibility for their own security, discuss and understand the ACT Staff Safety and Security Guidelines and provide psychosocial support to ACT staff that has experienced acute or prolonged stress during their work. Given some conflicts where the project will be implemented, the staff is exposed to intense security risks. To mitigate these risks, before implementation and going to the field, the field offices and the ACT forum coordination office based in Addis Ababa will continuously provide security updates from local and UN Department of Safety and Security updates every week. They will also conduct risk assessment and training for staff, including drivers. This will ensure that roads and areas of the settlement are safe and accessible and make sure that members have valid security permission for implementation areas. Regular coaching will also ensure that project staff avoid political discussion and respect community culture. Besides, project staff will be trained on appropriate behaviours at checkpoints, with local authorities and beneficiaries, and on how to demonstrate respect for each communities' culture. Staff will also be trained on how to identify risk and points of exit. All members will deploy a responsible security tracking system to avoid risks related to theft, robbery, mines, and assault. The ACT Ethiopia forum information sharing will facilitate this system. All activities will be shared with the local authorities before the project start date to ensure that staff has access to the most up-to-date information available.

LWF Ethiopia

LWF have extensive experience in Ethiopia, as well as other insecurity environments. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are in place and will be reviewed regularly. Regular briefings will be conducted for all staff, and after-action review done for any field mission to new or complex locations. LWF will ensure close collaboration with field level and Addis Ababa coordination around security and access including security agencies, government counterparts, UNDSS, OCHA, the NGO Forum and other relevant stakeholders. Strong focus on information exchange to keep abreast of any new trends that could impact service delivery.

Sudan- NCA

NCA Sudan is facing uncertain security development related to the current ongoing war in Sudan. In such emergency situations, NCA's ability to keep staff and its properties safe and implement project activities as scheduled is highly compromised. NCA's ability to evacuate injured or sick personnel or even get access to local medical support is highly limited. To deal with such a situation, NCA has a Country and location-specific emergency booklet that applies to all locations in the country; Security Risk Mitigation Assessment, and Local Security Rules and Procedures (SOPs) in place for each of the project locations (States). All staff engaged in the project are trained on emergency safety and security procedures and SOPs are strictly implemented in each of the locations. The Country Director, who is based in Port Sudan, and with the support of a national safety and security coordinator and officers in each state, is responsible for overseeing the application of these SOPs.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

*Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA?
All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the*

 Yes

 No

response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

Every ACT member organisation and the ACT Secretariat have a responsibility to ensure that all staff are aware of the ACT Code of Conduct, that they understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms and how it applies to their program context. Dissemination of this Code of Conduct is supported by ACT guidance and policy documents, namely the ACT Alliance Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, ACT Child Safeguarding Policy and Policy Guidance Document, and the ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations.

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the dependency of affected populations on humanitarian agencies for their basic needs creates a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and their staff and volunteers. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of this code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms. ACT members ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. ACT member staff, volunteers, and visitors are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct as well as to special code of conduct of ACT requesting members. In case any incident occurs, a complaints response mechanism is in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated into planning and implementation of activities under the ACT SDN231 Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the beneficiaries and they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use. Service in Dignity is the basis of any humanitarian intervention as well as do harm to served communities.

Safeguarding

ACT Member staff and volunteers who work closely with beneficiaries in the field are trained on child and adult protection. Everyone who represents any of ACT's organization in the presence of children is trained to behave appropriately toward children and respond swiftly and productively to issues of child abuse or sexual exploitation. All activities are assessed for potential risk and mitigation strategies are developed, ensuring that not only are individual children protected, but that the organizations are inherently child safe. Specific measures, such as ensuring that staff are not alone with children whenever possible, obtaining permission from a parent or guardian prior to utilizing a child's photograph or interview for communications purposes, and seeking feedback from youth beneficiaries regarding programming, are employed to the fullest possible extent. Many ACT member staff also complete an online training on prevention of SGBV. Members' work in the field is closely monitored by management to ensure that staff, volunteers, and others who visit ACT.

BLESS Egypt

BLESS implements safeguarding in all of its programmes and reviews all of its policies and tools to improve the quality of the work and provide goods and services for their project beneficiaries in the correct way.

BLESS will work on improving the capacity of its programme staff on safeguarding so as to ensure that it is everyone's responsibility, and everyone needs to play their part to effectively create safer cultures approaches to beneficiaries. All staff, contractors and volunteers working on the project will be required to sign a Safeguarding agreement, which will outline their commitment to the project's Safeguarding policies and procedures.

LWF Ethiopia, Chad and South Sudan

LWF employs a zero tolerance to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(SEA). LWF employee Policy on safeguarding, will be employed. This policy focuses specifically on the expected behaviour of LWF staff and related personnel towards the people that LWF serves through its projects and programme activities.

LWF creates and maintains a safe environment, free from SEA, both internally and in the communities where LWF operates. LWF instils a coherent, consistent, and integrated approach and framework to safeguarding of children across LWF, including World Service Country Programs. Finally, the policy ensures that LWF employees and related personnel know about their roles, responsibilities and expected behaviour in relation to safety and security of children.

All staff, contractors, and consultants are required to sign the code of conduct and child protection code before starting their assignments within LWF. This will fulfill the accountability requirements as specified by CHS, IASC, AAP and LWF policies. The LWF will take advantage of this project to strengthen its accountability system through different groups of activities that will be carried out for the benefit of beneficiary households, leaders, and local authorities. Various types of communication, knowledge and information transfer tools will be used to facilitate the accountability/PSEA mechanism and protection of beneficiary households from abuse and fraud.

NCA South Sudan and Sudan

NCA will create and proactively maintain an organizational culture and operational environment, which prevents and deters any actions and omissions, whether deliberate or inadvertent, that places children and adult beneficiaries at risk of harm, abuse, violence, and sexual exploitation. NCA has a Zero tolerance towards incidents of violence or abuse against children or adults, including sexual exploitation or abuse, committed either by employees or others affiliated with our work. We will take necessary actions to respond to any suspected or known instances of abuse and will ensure that any incident responses are centered on the child or adult survivor, prioritizing their interests. NCA is committed to continuous learning and improvement of all safeguarding efforts. We will take our responsibility and duty of care very seriously to ensure that we do not harm, abuse, or commit any act of violence against children and adult beneficiaries or place them at risk of harm.

PRDA SS

The Organisation has a Child Protection Policy and all the staff recruited by PRDA sign to adhere to this policy. All the staff are required to ensure the safety of children who are part of the beneficiaries at PRDA program sites and any deviation to the policy is not acceptable and is addressed.

EOC-DICAC and EECMY-DASCC-Ethiopia

The requesting members have a safeguarding policy, code of conduct policy, personnel regulations policy and follow the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). In addition, a safeguarding officer was hired to support forum members to ensure that each requesting members staff sign the Code of Conduct for employees and the staff agree to adhere to regulations on

i) fraudulent use of job position and power; ii) discrimination and Bullying (Mobbing); iii) sexual harassment and exploitation, sexual relations with beneficiaries; iv) conflict of interest; and v) Child Protection.

Beneficiaries will be aware of the safeguarding policy and Code of Conduct during project kick-off/community meetings and project related Focus Group Discussions at the start of the project. Furthermore, beneficiaries are introduced to the complaint and whistle-blower mechanism, including how to file complaints of any kind, including sexual, corruption, fraud. All members have adopted the ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy and their partners and staff are required to follow and comply with these guidelines and policies.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm.

ACT members are committed to, and employs, a “Do No Harm” approach and mainstreams protection throughout all of its work. Members ensure that local authorities, affected populations, and other humanitarian actors are engaged through the full project planning and implementation cycle. In order to follow the “Do-no-harm” principle, the designing and implementing of the activities, provision of education and psychosocial services to the community will support beneficiaries to deal with the impact of conflict trauma and stress.

Protection principles such as child protection and child & adult safeguarding are upheld in the projects. With respect to psychosocial programming, ACT members ensure that any material developed and used include the beneficiaries’ opinions and feedback to reflect and build on their personal experiences and develop appropriate and culturally sensitive material for different age groups.

In case of a safeguarding-related incident, all ACT member staff, incentive workers, contractors, project participants, and other members of the respective community are made known of the ways to report through the CRM. All efforts are made to ensure the accessibility of the reporting channels, especially for children, PwD, and with people who cannot read or write, as well as to normalize reporting so that people will feel comfortable to report any concerns even if/when they are not certain they should report. These are then handled as serious cases through the respective ACT member's established CRM processes to ensure they are managed efficiently, confidentially, and professionally.

Sudan

Measures will be put in place to minimize any possibility of conflict or harm.

Staff will be taught to identify potential risks and activities that cause harm to beneficiaries. This is to ensure that activities conducted by NCA do no harm to beneficiaries.

As such, NCA will stress the need for a 'do no harm' approach to programming as well as the need to be proactive in adapting relief programmes to reduce the threats and vulnerabilities and strengthen the capacity of affected communities to deal with them. NCA will also comply with the do no harm standards and regulations required by ACT Alliance.

Ethiopia

During needs and risk assessment, members analyzed the security context and the dynamics related to social cohesion in the targeted areas. This analysis will be regularly updated. The implementation strategy of members in Ethiopia considers the Do No Harm principle (DNH) and a conflict-sensitive approach to avoid putting target communities at risk. The specific needs of both refugees and host communities will be taken into consideration, as well as the specific needs of most vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls. The project methodology has been designed to promote social cohesion within communities.

In addition, the project will continuously consult with community stakeholders on arising issues and ensure feedback and complaint mechanisms are in place to address any concerns. Further, the project will adopt the following key measures where applicable:

1. Strengthening confidentiality throughout the referral circuit
2. Adopting beneficiary selection criteria that promotes social cohesion.
3. Training staff on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and CHS.
4. Key players will be trained on DNH and Gender Sensitive approaches.

In addition to reduce environmental degradation, measures will be put in place to reduce potential environmental impact e.g., by choosing materials with a low carbon footprint; avoiding plastic when possible; giving priority to electronic versions of documents; putting in place a sound waste management system; promoting local players to reduce intercontinental transport.

Egypt

Staff and volunteers working with BLESS have signed the Code of Conduct. BLESS is keen to ensure that all its activities do not bring harm by providing training for all local field staff. BLESS will also ensure that all staff involved in the implementation of this project are informed and consulted on the project and are aware of the potential benefits and risks.

South Sudan

Multiple shocks have continued to drive humanitarian needs and impact the coping mechanisms of communities in South Sudan. The sub-national violence that erupted mid-August in Upper Nile State and Mid-October in Warrap State. In September, the fourth consecutive flooding season has affected over two thirds of South Sudan. Conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls is widespread and systematic throughout South Sudan. Ongoing conflict across the country has created a perilous situation of great insecurity for women and girls, exacerbated by a lack of accountability for sexual and gender-based violence. widespread rape and sexual violence in armed conflict, while complex, can be attributed to a patriarchal society, and is reflected in the inferior status of women maintained by the State and its institutions, creating conditions in which these violations thrive. A combination of cultural and tribal gender norms and identities, compounded by communities' adaptation to violence and patterns of aggression, created an environment conducive to conflict-related and gender-based violence.

Chad

This crisis has ethnic conflict background, affected tribes are established cross border. The risk of cross border violence is high. Furthermore, in Chad, we need to be aware of existence of the following factors: 1) long-term established refugees from Sudan, 2) new Sudanese refugees, 3) Chadian refugees returnees, 4) Chadian resident in Sudan returnees, 5) host communities living in misery and 6) a resource deprived zone and security volatility. All these factors are being analysed to ensure conflict sensitive are adopted by all actors.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

ACT Forum members and their implementing partners will follow ACT policies to ensure appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of their activities. Requesting members are committed to accountable and transparent processes for complaints handling. For this reason, ACT members have well-established complaints and feedback mechanisms in place and make sure that all participants and stakeholders can provide feedback, that they are informed about the various channels, and that all complaints are handled in a professional and consistent way.

Each of the requesting members will employ their own complaints policy. Feedback that will be received will be used to inform project changes and redirect assistance if need be.

Each member will establish the most appropriate complaints and feedback tools. The project staff will be responsible to provide a safe and effective/accessible information sharing and complaint feedback mechanism tailored to the specific geographic location and taking into consideration gender and age sensitivity, cultural appropriateness, and disability inclusion.

Most members will establish accountability forums with the targeted beneficiaries and will employ a wide range of methods to receive feedback or complaints like focus group discussions, telephone contacts, feedback boxes, for addressing complaints appropriately based on project initial consultations with the targeted communities.

For example, field workers, volunteers, and staff from **BLESS** in Egypt will be trained on the selected feedback mechanisms and trained on how to deal with information collected during various stages of the project. This training will enable staff to dispel any misconception on the motive of collecting complaints / feedback. The training will encourage project staff to take ownership of the complain/feedback mechanism.

In another example, NCA Country Offices (**CO**) in Sudan and South Sudan have an established system for complaints handling based on a guideline developed in consultation with partners, key related stakeholders and the rights holders to ensure that it is legitimate and culturally and socially appropriate.

PRDA in South Sudan has a complaints mechanism, the complaint raised orally or written is then forwarded to the Executive Director to be addressed using pre-agreed channels.

LWF requesting members in South Sudan, Chad and Ethiopia will follow their complaints handling policy through out the implementation process of this project.

LWF staff will ensure that the affected population are aware of and know what constitutes a complaint, where the complaints can be lodged and the process of addressing the complaints. Through regular contact with the affected population complaints will be addressed in a timely manner. LWF will commit to address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT policies and standards.

The affected population will be sensitized and informed on LWF system to collect and handle complaints. Complaint focal points/committees will be designated in each community, complaint boxes will be placed where appropriate, telephone numbers and or emails will be provided to beneficiaries when they want to lodge a complaint. LWF will have a complaint management committee composed by some of its senior staff.

Communication and visibility

Members of the appeal will develop communication and visibility plans for this project which will support to raise the total visibility of ACT Alliance response in the target areas/ target communities. Visibility material will be shared with media outlets and other networks for fundraising purposes within church networks and at various headquarter levels of some of the international NGO headquarters.

Stories of change and photographs of the work done will be shared internally with the reports and externally within other networks to support fundraising efforts of the appeal members.

The ACT logo will be co-branded /incorporated with the requesting members organizational brand/logo and used in various documentation and stickers/ packaging of various items that will be distributed.


ACT Alliance communication policy will be complied with to ensure international standards are kept and adhered to regarding any external communication about the project.

In addition, some members shall print T-shirts, stickers and banners that will display the ACT Alliance logo and external public communication will be done by official and approved spokespersons.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	NCA SSD				LWF - SSD				PRDA -SSD			
Start Date	1 June 2023				1 June 2023				1 June 2023			
End Date	31 May 2024				31 May 2024				31 May 2024			
Project Period (in	12				12				12			
Response Locations	Upper Nile, Norther Bhar Ghazal, Warrap State				Renk in Upper Nile State and Panakuach in Unity State/ Ruweng Administrative Area				Renk, Malut and Malakal			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	WASH- 500 Gender - 500				Food	1500	2000		WASH:	4000		
					NFI	500	700		Food Security:	2000		
					MPC	200	200		MHPSS:	1000		
					MHPP	100	100					
					Protection	1500	2000					
					CP/GBV	1000	500					
					Education	250	250					
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 400,746				US\$ 635,098				US\$ 376,350			

	NCA SUDAN	BLESS EGYPT	LWF CHAD																																																																								
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Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment**Principal Threats No. 1-2:****Sudan**

Threat 1: Disruptive anti-coup protest activities (Very High)

Threat 2: Increased opportunistic crime, petty theft, muggings, burglaries

Threat 3: Movement Restriction, armed banditry, Poor Road conditions.

Threat 4: Vector and Water borne diseases.

Ethiopia

Threat 1: Armed fighting/ambush/attack between gov't security forces /EDF/ at all level vs regional armed groups (Very High).

Threat 2: Cholera pandemic, risks of infection

Threat 3: Increased criminal acts in the rural areas (robbery, ambush, snatch, theft, break in, murdering, etc.)

Threat 4: Infrastructure related short falls: shutdown of telecom connection, internet network, power interruption, multilayer security procedures that security forces apply pre, during and post some crisis, or any other times, etc.

Threat 5: Road Traffic Accident Lack of ID to staff in emergency programme areas, lack of first aid kits, absence of fire-extinguisher

Egypt

Threat 1: Possibility of outbreaks of diseases such as cholera could negatively impact on safety of meetings, project activities or events. (Minor)

Threat 2: Expected of increasing the number of refugees, which may not allow serving all of them due to be limited budget/resources. (severe)

South Sudan

Threat 1: The conflict in Sudan and South Sudan plays out among or between the refugees and or the returnees and expose both vulnerable population and humanitarian workers to harm (Very High).

Threat 2: The returnees get back to homes of origin and find either communal or individual conflict on their areas making it difficult for them to smoothly reintegrate.

LWF Chad

Threat 1: Political violence followed by repression (Very High).

Threat 2: Flooding during the rainy season (other natural disasters)

Threat 3: Local violence between communities in Chad

Threat 4: expansion of conflict over the borders

Threat 5: Armed robbery in offices, Carjacking, Car accidents, Ambushes (armed robbery on the road)

Threat 6: kidnap/abduction.

Threat 7: Monetary inflation/collapse of local market

Threat 8: Epidemics/outbreaks affecting large numbers of population.

Threat 9: Serious illnesses among international and relocated staff.