

ACT Alliance

**Emergency response, development
and peace initiatives for flood
affected IDPs, Refugees and affected
communities in South Sudan.**

Appeal

SSD 241- Revision 1

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet															
Project Title	Emergency response, development and peace activities among flood-affected IDPs, Refugees and Communities in South Sudan-Revision 1.														
Project ID	SSD 241-Revision 1														
Locations	Jonglei State. Upper Nile State Northern Bahr el Gazal State Equatoria State (Eastern, Central).														
Project Period	Start Date 10 December 2024 End Date 10 December 2026 No. of months 24														
Requesting Forum	ACT South Sudan Forum ☒ The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal (tick box to confirm) List all organisations' names. 1. Finn Church Aid (FCA) 2. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) 3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). 4. Presbyterian Relief and Development Agency (PRDA). 5. Christian Aid (CAID). 6. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)														
Requesting members	Fill in the name of the lead implementing member. Finn Church Aid (FCA)														
Contact	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Cube Ceaser Kenyi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>Cube.ceaser.kenyi@nca.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact</td> <td>Tel: +211 92 39 99 082 WhatsApp: +211 916 684 807</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Cube Ceaser Kenyi	Email	Cube.ceaser.kenyi@nca.no	Contact	Tel: +211 92 39 99 082 WhatsApp: +211 916 684 807								
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Local partners	1. Christian Aid-Coalition for Humanity (CH) 2. DKH-Rural Outreach for community Empowerment.														
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>☒ Cash and Vouchers</td> <td>☒ Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Camp Management</td> <td>☒ Food and Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒ Disaster Risk Management</td> <td>☒ MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒ WASH</td> <td>☒ Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒ Livelihood</td> <td>☒ Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Health</td> <td>☒ Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	☒ Cash and Vouchers	☒ Shelter and household items	☐ Camp Management	☒ Food and Nutrition	☒ Disaster Risk Management	☒ MHPSS and CBPS	☒ WASH	☒ Gender	☒ Livelihood	☒ Education	☐ Health	☒ Advocacy	☐ Other:	
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☐ Health	☒ Advocacy														
☐ Other:															

Project Outcome(s)	1. People affected by the flood, internally displaced people and refugees receive immediate life-saving emergency support, including food and cash distribution and livelihood support 2. People affected by the flood, internally displaced people, and refugees receive immediate life-saving multi-sectoral emergency support, including education, shelter, WASH, DRR and Psychosocial Support. 3. Improved communities’ resilience through restoration of livelihoods, shelters, education services, psychosocial support and social protection systems among flood-affected communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees. 4. Enhanced co-existence, safety and protection among flood-affected communities, internally displaced people, and refugees.																																																																											
Project Objectives	Objective 1- To reduce morbidity and mortality of flood-affected communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees in South Sudan through access to life-saving food assistance/ cash transfer and livelihood support. Objective 2- To improve sustainable access to safe water and improved hygiene, education, shelter, WASH, and DRR among flood-affected communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees in South Sudan. Objective 3- Improved communities’ resilience through restoration of livelihoods, shelters, education services, psychosocial support and social protection systems among flood-affected communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees. Objective 4 – To promote peaceful co-existence among affected communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees in South Sudan.																																																																											
Target Recipients	Profile ☒Refugees ☒IDPs ☒host population ☒Returnees ☒Non-displaced affected population No. of Households based on a household size of 7: 41,273 persons / 7 = 5,896 Households. Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:<table><tr><th colspan="11">Sex and Age</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>0-5</th><th>6-12</th><th>13-17</th><th>18-49</th><th>50-59</th><th>60-69</th><th>70-79</th><th>80+</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">LWF</td><td>M</td><td>2794</td><td>2375</td><td>2236</td><td>1956</td><td>1677</td><td>1537</td><td>1118</td><td>280</td><td>13,973</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>351</td><td>2679</td><td>2521</td><td>2206</td><td>1891</td><td>1733</td><td>1260</td><td>315</td><td>12,956</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">NCA</td><td>M</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>700</td><td>300</td><td>200</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1,250</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>200</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1,250</td></tr><tr><td>FCA</td><td>M</td><td>45</td><td>245</td><td>369</td><td>689</td><td>176</td><td>126</td><td>68</td><td>12</td><td>1,730</td></tr></table>	Sex and Age													0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	LWF	M	2794	2375	2236	1956	1677	1537	1118	280	13,973	F	351	2679	2521	2206	1891	1733	1260	315	12,956	NCA	M	0	0	700	300	200	50	0	0	1,250	F	0	0	500	500	200	50	0	0	1,250	FCA	M	45	245	369	689	176	126	68	12	1,730
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FCA	M	45	245	369	689	176	126	68	12	1,730																																																																		

		F	63	296	451	773	194	235	77	25	2,114
	PRDA	M	41	281	367	672	189	125	91	16	1,782
		F	58	309	448	804	234	219	126	20	2,218
	DKH	M	0	0	120	480	240	120	120	120	1,200
		F	0	0	180	720	360	180	180	180	1,800
	CA	M	20	30	40	100	80	45	30	5	350
		F	30	50	70	300	100	50	45	5	650
			3402	6265	8002	9500	5541	4470	3115	978	41,273
Project Budget (USD)	Revised Budget USD 2,176,307 Original Budget USD 3,004,147										

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	Quarterly October 2025 (covering the period July, August, and September). January 2026 (covering the period October, November, and December). April 2026 (covering the period January, February, and March 2026). July 2026 (covering the period April, May and June) October 2026 (covering the period July, August, and September 2026).
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	10 January 2026
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the end date)	10 February 2027
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	10 March 2027

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

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 requesting members, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum or task group. For any possible earmarking, budget targets 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 the 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 as well as 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:

Africa

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)

Humanitarian Programme Coordinator, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

Current Effects of Flooding

South Sudan has been in a protracted crisis characterized by recurrent natural disasters, conflict, food shortages and a breakdown of livelihoods for several years. Currently, South Sudan is experiencing severe catastrophic flooding across the country, caused by torrential rains and rising water levels around Lake Victoria, one of Africa's Great Lakes. The heavy rain around Lake Victoria has brought a significant flow of water downstream towards South Sudan. This, coupled with heavy rainfall across South Sudan, has resulted in massive, large-scale flooding. The floods in South Sudan have generated excess water that has caused a wide, swampy flooded area along the river Nile path, causing severe flooding in plains passing through the Sudd region of South Sudan and several other parts of the country. The floods have caused widespread devastation and affected key infrastructure, causing submerged roads, disrupted education and health services and increased the risk of diseases.

As of 5th September 2025, South Sudan continues to face severe flooding, affecting over 1.4 million people and exacerbating public health risks, particularly the cholera outbreak ([UNOCHA](#)). The floods have destroyed vital infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and other communication networks. This in some areas has isolated flood affected populations, making it difficult for humanitarian agencies to access the affected communities.

An estimated 273,000 people are affected in 12 counties across four states, with Jonglei and Unity States accounting for over 91 per cent of those impacted.

Escalating violence and conflict in South Sudan since February 2025 have triggered renewed displacement and growing humanitarian needs across the region ([UNHCR](#)), following a sharp escalation of violence and insecurity since February 2025 ([UNHCR](#)).

Flood water has submerged farmland, homes, humanitarian compounds and disrupted access to education, health, nutrition and water services ([UNOCHA](#)).

Many South Sudanese families have lost their homes and assets, and more than half a million Sudanese refugees and returnees from South Sudan are also affected ([BBC](#)). The affected are currently seeking refuge on higher ground where there is restricted physical access.

Effects of Flooding

The floods have destroyed vital infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and other communication networks. This in some areas has isolated flood affected populations, making it difficult for humanitarian agencies to access the affected communities.

Supply Routes

The heavy rainfall and flooding have rendered 15 key supply routes impassable, restricting physical access and preventing access to essential public services and commodities. The delivery of essential humanitarian support to those who have fled to higher ground is also affected ([BBC](#)).

Ability to respond.

The ACT South Sudan Forum (ASSF) is an active, cohesive, dynamic, and vibrant ACT forum consisting of 12 international members and 1 national member. ACT South Sudan forum members have a long history of responding to emergencies and successfully implemented ACT Appeals through their technical humanitarian experts and empowered implementing partners. The six requesting members have worked in South Sudan for decades in emergency, early recovery, resilience building and livelihood programs in addition to development and peace programs.

ACTs South Sudan forum members are also actively involved and engage in various UN cluster systems, NGO forums, government line departments, Civil Society Organizations; local authorities and local community leadership structures in various geographical locations in South Sudan. ACT South Sudan forums members have in the past also took part in humanitarian pool funds, and some members are also able to fundraise internally to this response.

1. The Lutheran World Federation implements its project directly and has had presence in South Sudan dating back to 1970. LWF works in Twic East, Bor South and Duk Counties where they enjoy a high level of acceptance from the local communities and authorities. LWF staff have local knowledge and experience of the South Sudan context.

LWF chairs several humanitarian coordination meetings and takes part in state level monthly

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-4-18-september-2024>

2. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) started operations in South Sudan in 1972 and has an active presence in Eastern Equatoria State, Warrap State, Greater Bhar Ghazal, Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Upper Nile State. Currently NCA works both directly and with local and church organizations on humanitarian and long-term development programs. NCA has a national peacebuilding and advocacy program and NCA's main competence is in the sectors of WASH, Shelter, and Gender Based Violence (Protection) to communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

3. Presbyterian Relief and Development Agency (PRDA) is a national nongovernmental organization that has been operating in South Sudan since 1993. PRDA has experience in emergency programs and has extensive experience on WASH, livelihoods and peace building initiatives among other sectors.

4. Finn Church Aid (FCA) has been implementing food security and livelihood projects in South Sudan since 2010. FCA is an active member of the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster and Cash Working Group (CWG) at both national and sub-national levels. FCA has previously implemented several projects in the past and has been operating in hard-to-reach locations of Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, and Central Equatoria States. The organization has extensive experience in implementing food security and livelihoods interventions, with strong and long-standing working relations with local partners, UN, International Government Organizations (INGOs), Civil Based Organizations (CBOs) and State and local governments in the area. Finn Church Aid is also a global partner of the Food Security Cluster and the Cash Learning Partnership (CALP). FCA has regional and global experts on "Right to Livelihoods" who will support this intervention regularly through online portals. The organization's unwavering commitment to the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) on Quality and Accountability will ensure that this response is appropriate and relevant to the needs of targeted project right holders.

5. Christian Aid South Sudan and local partners have been implementing emergency and development programs in South Sudan for several years, including ACT Alliance Appeals. Christian Aid works in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. Christian Aid has built a contextual understanding of communities in South Sudan and has understood community dynamics over time, aiding to maintain a good relationship with affected communities, local authorities, and churches. Christian Aid through its partners have been participating in several humanitarian clusters including Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), WASH, Health, Protection and Shelter and non-food item clusters. Christian Aid and local partners successfully participated in the Humanitarian Response in 2021, and Christian Aid hopes to cover the unmet gaps using possible funding from South Sudan Humanitarian Fund if successful.

6. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) supports people, who have been affected by natural disasters, armed conflict, and displacement and who are unable to cope on their own during an emergency, in which they find themselves. DKH helps people in great need – worldwide, regardless of their colour, religion, and nationality. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (hereafter also referred to as DKH) has been an integral part of the humanitarian interventions in South Sudan for over 31 years. With operations across various parts of the world. DKH's Vision is 'Dignity in Focus-localized humanitarian assistance' and the Mission is 'To restore the life and hopes of people in dignity. DKH works through local partners and together they invest in preparedness, response, and resilience. The Strategic focus for DKH South Sudan that also aligns to DKH Global strategy are Protection & Psychosocial Support, Food Security, Livelihoods & Markets, Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Impact Mitigation, Partnership & Networks, Conflict, Crisis & Nexus, Digitalization. The Geographical focus is Upper Nile, Jonglei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria States.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework is annexed to this appeal proposal

The six requesting members in this appeal will contribute to the overall response strategy using a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach over 24 months. The approach will link relief, rehabilitation, and development by mitigating vulnerabilities and promoting peace and sustainable development, ensuring protection and well-being of affected population including internally displaced persons and Sudan refugees. Each requesting member will contribute to the overall response strategy by responding to the unmet needs among target populations in their areas of operation. Members' response will build this response on learnings from earlier and ongoing response work.

The majority of the target areas will be in the same geographic areas the members are working in and will target flood affected internally displaced host communities and refugees through emergency, development and peace initiatives.

DKH and PRDA will engage in peace building and community engagement while FCA and DKH will engage in livelihood support. PRDA, LWF, DKH and FCA will engage affected communities in food Security activities while PRDA, LWF and DKH will support affected communities to be more prepared and resilient to flooding and other emergencies to support affected communities to mitigate future risks.

In this response, PRDA and LWF will provide education services through Education (EiE) while PRDA, NCA, DKH will engage in gender and protection initiatives among displaced persons and refugee communities.

NCA and LWF will improve access to safe water and improve hygienic practices of IDP.

Cash initiatives will be conducted by NCA for GBV protection support and CA will have cash transfer to support affected households to restore their livelihoods. LWF will provide conditional cash for food, shelter, Household items and DKH will provide cash to support reconstruction of dikes to enhance preparedness and prevent future floods.

Exit strategy.

ACT South Sudan forum members will begin working on the exit plan by building local government's capacity from the initial start to resume its obligations towards the population and avoid communities' dependence of aid.

ACT South Sudan members will consult with partners and stakeholders regularly and communicate constantly with communities receiving support so that targeted communities may be prepared for their exit.

To exit, members will build the ability of various community groups and leadership structures by actively engaging them throughout the project cycle to build project sustainability and provide a smooth project exit strategy.

During resilience building and livelihood initiatives, ACT SSD forum members will support communities to become more self-reliant and to reduce their dependence on relief support by helping communities to be strong and build / strengthen community coping mechanisms for upcoming emergencies. The DRR, resilience and livelihood activities will be aimed at enhancing recovery and long-term sustainability.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

This project will take a nexus approach incorporating humanitarian-development-peace initiatives (HDP) as South Sudan faces recurrent food and nutrition crisis fueled by structural factors such as the impact of climate change, on agro pastoral production, poverty, and difficulty in accessing basic services such as health and education.

The situation is being exacerbated and continues to deteriorate due to conflict and soaring inflation despite a wide range of responses from the government and partners.

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus plans to respond more effectively to the flood crisis currently experienced in South Sudan. This approach aims to provide sustainable structural responses to the flood crisis in the current South Sudan context exacerbated by conflict and other security tensions.

Humanitarian response work within the appeal is designed to ensure the coordination of emergency flood responses in reducing morbidity and mortality by providing lifesaving food aid and cash transfer.

Development work will promote sustainable actions to improve living conditions by improving sustained access to safe water and hygiene through rehabilitation of boreholes, building latrines, and improving access to basic education by establishment of temporary learning spaces and providing scholastic and dignity kits to children.

The peace component will support intercommunity dialogue to promote social cohesion and anticipate and prevent conflict through peace workshops among faith and community leaders and engaging communities in peace dialogues.

The nexus approach (humanitarian-development-peace) process will take five key stages starting with identifying leaders, selecting project right holders, fostering participation strategies, knowledge partnerships and encouraging contribution to ensure ownership and sustainability.

There will be a strong collaboration with local leaders (women, youth, and various committees) to facilitate an open and transparent beneficiary choice and active participation.

Within the appeal period NCA, FCA, LWF and PRDA will directly implement the project while Christian Aid and DKH will work with local partners.

Faith based actors and traditional leaders will contribute to the design and implementation of project activities, to foster local ownership and sustainability.

The inclusion of approaches and practices that have been proven to be effective evidence-based approaches, such as cash and voucher assistance will build on lessons from similar earlier contexts and activities. For members with current responses, this project will complement the ongoing activities and members will refer to unmet needs of other actors during sector coordination meetings. Cash transfers will be based on recommended cash group modes and amounts and food aid distributed will be based on NutVal standard calculations in line with international standards. Cash and food distributions will be facilitated by community food distribution committees. The members will be drawn from a wide range of community groups together with local authorities to foster transparency and accountability through selection of the most affected persons.

Other project sectors will follow recommendations from working groups or government line ministries.

Mainstreaming gender among communities and marginalized groups (Refugees)

In South Sudan, women have shown notable resilience and leadership and have been found to be agents of change. In this project, women will be engaged as peace builders, civil society actors and women will be encouraged to take various leadership roles([UNDP](#)). To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, this project will ensure full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and girls in all their diversity.

In South Sudan, the role of women and other marginalized groups has been interrupted due to frequent occurrence of natural disasters and situations of conflict that have resulted in displacement and human right violations. The project will prevent and protect gender-based violence against women and girls especially in IDP and refugee camps.

Implementation Arrangements

The intervention will focus on immediate lifesaving/peace building actions during the first six months when targeted persons are still displaced then build into development /longer term resilience building/ DRR and livelihood approaches gradually.

DKH and PRDA will engage in **peace building** and **community engagement**, especially focusing on crowded or temporary shelters. Displacement has exacerbated violence, including domestic violence and sexual harassment. Measures to ensure the safety of vulnerable groups including women, children and the elderly will be vital especially at displacement camps. Conflicts often arise over scarce resources (e.g., water, land, and shelter) and peace building interventions will ensure fair resource mobilization and support to resolve tensions between host communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

Psychosocial support (PSS) / Mental health psychosocial support (**MHPSS**) and community based psychosocial support (**CBPS**) sessions will be conducted to ensure a comprehensive recovery of individuals and communities after the flood crisis, fostering resilience and promoting mental health and social cohesion. Psychosocial support will address the emotional and social dimensions of the affected and support holistic support of humanitarian and development interventions, making them more effective. By integrating PSS into everyday programming, the project will create healthier, more resilient communities with improved well-being.

FCA and DKH will engage in **livelihood** support while PRDA, LWF, DKH and FCA will engage affected communities in **food Security** activities (using cash or food distribution).

Affected communities, refugees, and returnees (from Sudan) will be included and the local committee that will establish the selection criteria. Some of the criteria will include host communities, IDPS, returnees and various other group representatives for example women, youth, disabled and the various ethnic groups represented.

Criteria for selection will include but not be limited to households that have lost family assets, crops on flooded farmland and household items and those who have not been left with no alternative income sources.

Children headed households (age below 17) will be supported, vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and households with children under 2 years. People with disabilities and those having chronic illness requiring full-time care will also be targeted.

Food security activities will include training in modern farming and fishing, and this will be accompanied by the distribution of farming / fishing tools and agricultural seeds/tools.

PRDA, LWF and DKH will support affected communities to be more prepared and resilience to flooding and other emergencies as a support to enable affected communities to mitigate future risks through training of community-based disaster risk reduction committees, dyke repair, leader's sessions on preparedness and prevention and training on mechanized farming.

PRDA, NCA, DKH will engage in **gender and protection** initiatives among displaced persons and refugee communities.

PRDA and LWF will engage in **Education** (EiE) and will establish temporary learning spaces with gender segregated latrines, hand washing facilities and hygiene kits in selected school sites. The schools will be supported with teaching and learning materials. Teachers and parents' association and school management will be trained on psychosocial support, and this is aimed at promoting the psychosocial and emotional well-being of displaced and refugee children and youth affected by floods.

NCA and LWF will improve access to **safe water** and improve hygienic practices of the displaced and refugee populations by building latrines and rehabilitating broken boreholes. A management committee to govern the borehole will be trained. Various community level WASH interventions will improve hygiene and sanitation practices, provide facilities, and raise awareness about water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid and malaria prevention.

NCA and CA will support flood affected persons with **cash support** for GBV protection. Gender based violence awareness will be prioritized as a preventive measure to protect women and girls among communities and within institutions of learning.

LWF will provide conditional cash for food, shelter (repair) and for purchasing Non-Food household items. DKH will provide cash to support reconstruction of dykes' repair under preparedness, prevention, and cash to support affected persons to regain their livelihood activities.

Members response will build this response on learnings from an ongoing cash or other programs in the areas of food security and livelihoods programs implemented in various locations.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	NCA	LWF	PRDA	FCA	DKH	CAID
Direct Costs	1,922,029	360,876	273,475	352,000	332,454	221,075	382,148
1 Project Staff	301,019	19,776	53,999	79,200	40,800	45,775	61,468
1.1 Appeal Lead	4,170	-	-	-	-	-	4,170
1.2 International Staff	44,832	7,824	13,008	24,000	-	-	-
1.3 National Staff	252,017	11,952	40,991	55,200	40,800	45,775	57,298
2 Project Activities	1,358,422	262,600	149,092	249,000	274,480	140,850	282,400
2.1 Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	42,700	-	-	-	32,700	10,000	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	115,747	-	9,897	3,000	-	102,850	-
2.4 WASH	120,800	112,000	8,800	-	-	-	-
2.5 Livelihood	305,760	-	-	-	68,360	14,500	222,900
2.6 Education	190,800	-	44,800	146,000	-	-	-
2.7 Shelter and Household items	17,375	-	17,375	-	-	-	-
2.8 Food Security	301,300	-	60,200	66,000	169,100	6,000	-
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	59,120	42,600	8,020	-	-	-	8,500
2.10 Gender	179,820	108,000	-	21,000	1,320	7,500	42,000
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
2.12 Advocacy	20,500	-	-	8,500	3,000	-	9,000
3 Project Implementation	50,280	2,000	7,880	8,000	-	14,000	18,400
3.1 Forum Coordination	32,000	2,000	2,600	3,000	-	14,000	10,400
3.2 Capacity Development	18,280	-	5,280	5,000	-	-	8,000
4 Quality and Accountability	57,191	9,000	17,691	6,000	4,000	8,000	12,500
5 Logistics	144,967	67,000	39,813	9,800	12,854	9,300	6,200
6 Assets and Equipment	10,150	500	5,000	-	320	3,150	1,180
Indirect Costs	211,605	26,160	48,731	67,300	36,427	24,800	8,187
Staff Salaries	106,849	-	36,638	37,300	25,999	2,400	4,512
Office Operations	104,756	26,160	12,093	30,000	10,428	22,400	3,675
Total Expenditure	2,133,634	387,036	322,206	419,300	368,882	245,875	390,335
ACT Secretariat Management Costs (2%)	42,673	7,741	6,444	8,386	7,378	4,918	7,807
Total Expenditure + SMC	2,176,307	394,777	328,650	427,686	376,259	250,793	398,142

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ACT South Sudan members will monitor the project activities as per the results framework by collecting information using various and data collection tools. The data will be used to track and sort disaggregated data by gender, nationality, and age group. The appeal activities will be monitored against project level indicators at the output and outcome levels and remote monitoring and follow up may be made in areas that are insecure. Using the results framework, members will track project performance, identify results and learnings associated with the projects.

A joint monitoring plan with ACT Secretariat will be established within 2 weeks of publishing the appeal and this plan will be aligned with the requesting members M&E plans. It is planned for the ACT Secretariat from Nairobi Regional office will conduct a monitoring visit (subject to security clearance and access) to the appeal project locations.

Data will be collected monthly or quarterly through beneficiary lists, key informant interviews,

Safety and Security plans

South Sudan is a country that has faced years of conflict, displacement, and fragile governance. The country continues to experience local conflicts and violence particularly in states like Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. These conflicts often involve ethnic groups and armed factions, which can lead to the targeting of humanitarian convoys or aid works.

The security situation in flood affected areas is unpredictable with potential threats from both armed groups and militia. Risk to humanitarian access to armed groups may block or divert aid, either for political leverage or as part of a broader conflict strategy.

Banditry and criminal activities are still challenges in the country due to extreme poverty conditions, inflation /economic hardship, and instability. There is an increased risk of theft, hijacking of humanitarian convoys and attacks on staff.

Inter-communal tensions particularly those where displacement is high exist and floods can exacerbate existing tensions between different ethnic or community groups. Displaced persons seeking shelter or aid may be caught in disputes over resources, such as land, water, or food resources.

Christian Aid, NCA, FCA, LWF, DKH and PRDA staff have country safety and security plans with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Project staff have undergone security training. The forum security focal points undertake continuous joint risk assessments, perform security management checks and cross checks if protocols are followed.

The safety and security plans have contingency plans that require that staff adhere to, and each organization offers continuous communication on safety and security plans to its staff, and these plans integrate localized security information.

Key risk prevention and mitigation measures are often put in place and security focal points constantly update conflict and Do No Harm analysis during critical times.

For example, for cash distribution, a risk analysis will be conducted with county level actors to ensure households are protected at distribution points and on their return. In addition, when cash distribution is conducted, often members will use a third party to transport and distribute cash.

Due to the unstable security environment, there may be restrictions on travel to certain areas. ACT will work closely with local authorities, UN agencies and security forces to obtain permits and ensure that staff can move safely within insecure flood-affected areas.

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Code of Conduct

ACT South Sudan staff members are trained, and signatories to the Code of Conduct. In addition, staff implementing the project will receive regular orientation on the Code of Conduct during the project period.

Targeted communities will be encouraged to use the already set-up feedback or response mechanisms to address grievances against staff if any. In all aspects of delivering the project work, members will ensure that protection measures are in place to ensure that children are safe guarded, and there are no cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, misconduct, fraud, exploitation, discrimination, or corruption.

Safeguarding

All requesting members have subscribed to ACT global safeguarding policy and each will promote the safety and wellbeing of everyone involved in the delivery and receipt of humanitarian support, development, and peace initiatives. (community members, staff, service providers among others) that may be involved during the project implementation.

Specific measures for children

Members recognize that all children have equal rights to protection from harm and exploitation, and that some children such as those with disability are vulnerable especially when living in areas impacted by disasters. Members will promote equal treatment of children, irrespective of gender, nationality, or ethnic origin, religious or political beliefs, age, or other markers. Members will ensure that any decision concerning or potentially impacting the well-being of children will be taken according to the best interest of the child.

Safeguarding others

Each member will protect other persons from all forms of harm, including sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. Members will ensure that no harm is done to communities and individuals with whom they are in contact. Members will ensure clear communication with staff, volunteers or service providers on expected behavior and ensuring safe working environments. Members will also show genuine commitment to safeguarding and preventing cases of abuse from happening, which may tarnish the reputation of ACT Alliance and its partner organizations. Members will show genuine commitment to safeguarding and preventing cases of abuse from happening.

For example, all staff and others will behave appropriately towards children. Staff will never abuse the position of trust that comes with their position, staff will be aware of and respond appropriately to issues of child abuse and sexual exploitation of children among other measures put in place to ensure that commitments are integrated withing the project.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm.

Community structures like water points, schools and markets are crucial in connecting host communities, IDPs and returnees, but they may also become sources of tension among the same groups, tribes, and families as each compete for the same resource. In addition, humanitarian support in the form of in-kind distributions, cash distribution, livelihood inputs may be sources of division and have historically led to conflict (loss of life, abduction of women and children) among other atrocities.

Before any activity is conducted, a thorough analysis of potential sources of division and conflict will be conducted and Response.

Peacebuilding and social cohesion efforts will prevent conflict and encourage peaceful co-existence. Community leaders will be involved in selection of beneficiaries to avoid causing harm during beneficiary selection.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

ACT South Sudan SSD 241 requests that members have trained their staff on complaint and feedback mechanisms, and that each member has a well-established complaints and feedback mechanism in place to ensure that all participants and stakeholders are informed about all activities taking place. Community-based complaints and feedback response mechanisms (CBCM) will provide opportunities for community members to provide feedback.

The members will approach accountability in a proactive and reactive way and will look for the most appropriate and culturally appropriate way to open lines of communication, for example, by sharing information during project launch/inception workshops and seeking other appropriate means to facilitate participation and openness.

To ensure the full participation of host communities, IDPs and refugees, consultative planning with all the groups will take place before the selection of project right holders and the location of activities. Regular reviews will be organized to provide an opportunity to receive feedback from community leaders, women, youth, persons living with disability and other disadvantaged groups. To encourage women to provide feedback on the project, men and women's feedback sessions will be done separately to encourage women to talk freely without feeling intimidated.

Communication and visibility

Members in the appeal will follow ACT communication policy to ensure appropriate branding of ACT Alliance. To improve visibility, ACT logo will accompany the requesting members logo during ecumenical and other networking meetings at state and national levels.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	Lutheran World Federation				NCA				DKH			
Start Date	9 December 2024				9 December 2024				9 December 2024			
End Date	10 December 2026				10 December 2026				10 December 2026			
Project Period (in months)	24 months				24 months				24 months			
Response Locations	Jonglei State (Twic East, Bor South & Duk)				Eastern Equatoria State, Warrap, Greater Bhar Ghazal, Upper Nile, Greater Pibor				Upper Nile, Jonglei, Grader Pibor Administrative Area, Central Equatorial, Eastern Equatoria State			
Sectors of response	☐	Public Health	☒	Shelter and household items	☐	Public Health	☐	Shelter and household items	☐	Public Health	☐	Shelter and household items
	☐	Community Engagement	☒	Food Security	☐	Community Engagement	☐	Food Security	☒	Community Engagement	☒	Food Security
	☒	Preparedness Prevention	☒	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	☐	Preparedness and Prevention	☒	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	☒	Preparedness and Prevention	☐	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social
	☒	WASH	☒	Gender	☒	WASH	☒	Gender	☐	WASH	☒	Gender
	☐	Livelihood	☐	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	☐	Livelihood	☐	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	☒	Livelihood	☐	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
	☒	Education	☐	Advocacy	☐	Education	☐	Advocacy	☐	Education	☐	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Preparedness, WASH, Education, Shelter, Food Security, MHPSS				WASH, MHPSS, Gender				Community Engagement, Preparedness, Livelihood, Food Security, Gender, Engagement with Faith leaders.			

Requested budget (USD)	USD 322, 036	USD 387,036	USD 250, 000																																																																								
	PRDA	FCA	Christian Aid																																																																								
Start Date	9 December 2024	9 December 2024	9 December 2024																																																																								
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Project Period (in months)	24 months	24 months	24 months																																																																								
Response Locations	Jonglei State (Twic East, Bor South & Duk), Malakal, Renk, Pochalla, Pibor	Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria State.	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Ayod, Fangakin Jonglei, Bentiu, Rubkona, Mayendit and Leer in Unity State.																																																																								
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Requested budget (USD)	USD 434, 300	USD 368,822	USD 390,335																																																																								

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Floods

Threat 2: Inter communal Clashes.

Threat 3: Political Violence/ Instability

Threat 4: Economic hardship / monetary inflation

Threat 5: Armed Robbery

Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/>)

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely Floods	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Likely Inter communal clashes	Low	Medium	High	High	Very high
Moderately likely Economic Hardship	Very low	Low	Medium	High	High
Unlikely Political Instability	Very low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely Armed Robbery	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low